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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
ON THE EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART I

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference. Part I of the report contains the main results achieved during the first 18 months of the 2004-2005 biennium, corresponding to document 32 C/5.

Part II contains the Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 (32 C/5 Approved).

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MAJOR PROGRAMME I – EDUCATION

Overall assessment

Launching the three core initiatives

1. During the six months since the last EX/4 report, activities planned and implemented under Major Programme I were intensified and deepened. And with just another six months left of the 2004-2005 programme cycle, the Education Sector is in the process of putting in place appropriate measures to ensure that the main results achieved will have continuity and be sustained in the next biennium. This is particularly the case for activities related to the three core initiatives on literacy, education and HIV/AIDS, and teacher training in sub-Saharan Africa.
2. The Global Initiative on Education and HIV/AIDS (EDUCAIDS) is being built on past experiences to move forward with its bilateral and multilateral partners. This initiative, already closely linked with the EFA effort by concept and practice, will become a major thrust of UNESCO's effort in education and HIV/AIDS in the coming biennium. The Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and the Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa are scheduled to begin their pilot mapping exercise in the coming months so as to become fully operational at the start of the 2006-2007 biennium.

Follow-up to the EFA strategic review

3. In line with the strategic review of UNESCO's post-Dakar role and the elaboration of UNESCO's 2005-2015 EFA strategy in EFA, the Education Sector continues to reinforce its capacities and actions to play a more active and effective role in accelerating progress towards the Dakar goals. These are being complemented by intensive consultations with key EFA partners, including the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, to agree on the specific roles, responsibilities and contributions of each stakeholder and to facilitate the preparation of a concise action plan which clarifies and assigns those roles and responsibilities in achieving EFA by 2015.
4. In addition, UNESCO is making efforts to enhance the quality and impact of its assistance to countries in the field of education, in close consultation with United Nations system partners, with aid development partners and developing countries, UNESCO has strengthened its delivery of capacity-building in relation to sector-wide approaches (SWAP) to ensure that EFA national planning is led by the countries themselves and that these national plans provide the framework for harmonized donor coordination. UNESCO continued to emphasize the inclusion of all six Dakar goals in the sector-wide approach to national planning for EFA.

Results-based delivery at country level

5. Although long-term impact of the results attained in the field of education during a two-year programming cycle is often difficult to ascertain and analyse, the progress on results reported under Major Programme I demonstrates that evidence-based planning rooted in the needs of the target countries can produce tangible quality outputs and highly positive outcomes.
6. Nevertheless, the range of activities and modalities of action reported below also attest to the need for UNESCO to continue to further focus its resources, capacity and competencies in order to respond better to the requirements of Member States and to deliver more efficiently and effectively at country level, in close collaboration with its main partners, if the EFA and Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved.

**Programme I.1:
Basic education for all**

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Subprogramme I.1.1	22,038,352	14,239,567	64.6
Subprogramme I.1.2	14,375,552	9,547,051	66.4
Programme I.1	36,413,904	23,786,618	65.3

I.1.1: Basic education for all: targeting key goals

7. UNESCO's work with the Member States to expand equitable access to quality ECCE (EFA goal number 1), which is proven to impact positively on the students' learning achievement, retention and completion in primary education, is contributing to the efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal 2 (Universal Primary Education). Work on primary education and inclusive education (EFA goals 1, 5 and 6) is also contributing to making progress toward the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals 2, 3 (Gender) and 6 (HIV/AIDS in particular).
8. In the period considered, major conferences on the Right to Education include: the "International and Comparative Conference on Equal Educational Opportunities", Johannesburg, April 2004, and the "World Conference on the Right to and the Rights in Education", Amsterdam, November 2004. The global policy review project on ECCE, undertaken by UNESCO, is a follow-up to the "Fifth E-9 Ministerial Meeting" focusing on ECCE, Cairo (December 2003). The Organization's action to promote inclusion in education has involved participation in and co-financing of major regional as well as international conferences in Bangkok, Kenya, Norway and USA.
9. With regard to quality education, a number of key initiatives have been promoted and are ongoing focusing on HIV/AIDS and education through EDUCAIDS, on Education for Sustainable Development through DESD, and on Human Rights Education through the World Programme (WPHRE). UNESCO has improved its support to Member States especially to those in situations of post-conflict with a view to improving the quality of teaching and learning.

01111 Main line of action 1: Making the right to education a reality for all children

10. **Expected results: Policies expanding equitable access and improving quality in primary education and ECCE, and ensuring the education of excluded children developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The implementation of the global policy review project on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), carried out with OECD has been successful in consolidating UNESCO's position as a lead agency in ECCE policy development at the country level. Outcomes include project recommendations to be reflected in the preparation of a World Bank project on ECCE in Indonesia and in the drafting of Kazakhstan's new education law;
- (ii) Policies for equitable access to quality ECCE formulated as a result of the policy review project with OECD promoted in more than 50 countries;
- (iii) The Third African International Conference on ECCE co-organized with major international partners;

- (iv) Implemented the pre-literacy project; conducted studies on norms and standards, school meals, access, quality and inclusion; supported national policy development, curriculum design and CLC facilitator handbook; and organized seminars for policy-makers and other stakeholders;
- (v) Carried out analysis of plans in Egypt, Lao People Democratic Republic, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Senegal and Kenya;
- (vi) Developed a position paper on “Community-Based Rehabilitation” with ILO and WHO;
- (vii) Participated in preparation of a human rights convention on disabilities, particularly the convention’s Article 17 on education;
- (viii) Capacity in developing policies in basic and primary education strengthened in more than 30 countries through technical assistance and knowledge sharing on free primary education measures, access, quality, decentralization reform, national policy formulation, alternative learning opportunities, cooperation and policy dialogue on HIV/AIDS, modernization/development of national legislation on the right to education.

11. Expected result: More and better trained educational personnel with mechanisms for monitoring their performance and providing support and professional development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) ECCE personnel’s capacity reinforced in selected countries through training of teachers and parents;
- (ii) “Changing Teaching Practices” curriculum material on inclusive education in English and French developed;
- (iii) Promotion of non-discrimination of marginalized groups through “Inclusive Education Training Packages” in Nepal;
- (iv) Training of officials and launching of pilot inclusive classes in Uzbekistan;
- (v) Development of support materials for inclusive schools in Senegal, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Mali, Gambia and Guinea;
- (vi) Capacity of policy-makers, educational personnel and representatives of civil society in more than 25 countries was strengthened through development of guidelines, training materials and seminars, on educational governance, right to education, guidance and counselling.

01112 Main line of action 2: Ensuring gender equality in EFA

12. Expected results: Awareness raised regarding gender equality for EFA.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Awareness raised through a Portal focusing on UPE and gender;
- (ii) Database established of UNESCO’s work in girls’ education and gender since 2000 and analysis undertaken;
- (iii) Online discussion on the education and training of women and the girl child co-moderated with UNICEF within the framework of the review and appraisal of Beijing+10.

13. Expected results: Research-based recommendations and guidelines on gender responsive learning environments and on improved retention and achievement in primary and secondary education.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Over 100 curriculum developers, textbook writers and teacher trainers trained in gender analysis in Pakistan;
- (ii) Networking strengthened amongst Ministries of Education for Gender-Responsive Education in South-East Asia (GENIA) and in West Africa (WENE);

- (iii) Collaboration with FAWE (Forum for African Women Educationalists) strengthened to reach the most disadvantaged girls, particularly in rural areas aiming at their increased participation in lower secondary education;
- (iv) Gender gaps reduced in science and technology education in secondary education through increasing the interest and participation in school science of girls, particularly those in difficult circumstances (Malawi, Namibia, Cameroon, Indonesia, Afghanistan, etc.);
- (v) More than 150 out-of-school girls and young women trained on technology-related vocational skills in Cameroon.

01113 Main line of action 3: Promoting lifelong learning through literacy and non-formal education

14. Expected result: Member States assisted in the formulation of their own targets and actions for the United Nations Literacy Decade, in cooperation with all partners and stakeholders.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Preliminary results of UIE's Stocktaking Research on Mother Tongue and Bilingual Education in Africa undertaken in cooperation with ADEA show that literacy should start with and in local languages;
- (ii) A UNLD International Team established to provide advice and technical support for advancement of UNLD, and Resource Persons Teams created in five regions (Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Europe and North America) to contribute to the development and execution of a national/regional strategy to implement the UNLD International Plan of Action;
- (iii) In Africa, national strategies for UNLD were elaborated in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Namibia;
- (iv) In Asia, UNLD regional strategy was developed and country action plans are being prepared based on the regional strategy;
- (v) In Arab States and Latin America, a number of Member States were given technical support in the elaboration of national strategies within the framework of UNLD.

15. Expected result: International agencies and national governments mobilized for the forging of global commitments towards literacy for all.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNLD progress report was submitted to the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly in October 2004;
- (ii) A new resolution was adopted that requested UNESCO to reinforce its lead coordinating role in stimulating and catalysing the Decade activities at international level;
- (iii) Work began with G-8 countries to support literacy advancement in BMENA (Broader Middle East and North Africa) countries particularly in regional strategy development and partnership enhancement;
- (iv) Respecting the United Nations resolution on UNLD and to support the 34 countries with high illiteracy rate and population, UNESCO developed the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE).

16. **Expected result: Education policies recognize and reflect appropriately the role of NFE in the framework of lifelong learning and literacy and NFE monitoring and evaluation methodologies improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Project “Strengthening Literacy and NFE Policies and Practices in the Framework of EFA” initiated, with first workshop organized in Paris (July 2004) where nine countries participated (Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Senegal and Thailand);
- (ii) Non-formal education was integrated in the national education policies having synergy with formal education in Member States including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nepal and Mali;
- (iii) Pilot projects to develop non-formal education management system (NFE-MIS) presently ongoing in Tanzania, Cambodia and India; the NFE-MIS prototype consisting of CD-ROM and user’s manual scheduled to be completed in mid-2005.

17. **Expected result: Literacy and life skills programmes responsive to the needs of contemporary societies developed especially in the priority countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) “Development of regional resource package for literacy/NFE facilitator training” project launched to enable millions of adolescents and adults to access basic education and skills training; following first regional workshop organized in Senegal (September 2004) where 17 African countries participated and an expert’s meeting organized at UNESCO, Paris (May 2005) a first draft of the “Handbook of NFE Facilitators in Africa” developed;
- (ii) Community learning centres (CLCs) advanced in 24 Asia-Pacific countries and a regional research study on the various impacts of the CLCs being conducted with inputs from the Arab region;
- (iii) Community multimedia centre projects in Africa and integrated community media for indigenous people in LAC also promoted literacy and life skills to respond to the community learning needs.

01114 Main line of action 4: Improving the quality of education

18. **Expected result: Shared approaches and strategies to quality education developed through broad-based dialogue and key areas of quality education better reflected into educational policies and frameworks.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Recommendations of the expert group seminar on indigenous peoples’ education (with OHCHR) included in the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Human Rights; and a UNESCO statement;
- (ii) A document on indigenous peoples’ education elaborated for the 4th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York (May 2005);
- (iii) Quality education aspects developed and advocated through publications such as *The Challenge of Indigenous Education: Practice and Perspectives and Eliminating Corporal Punishment: the way forward to constructive child discipline*;
- (iv) Comparative research on quality improvement in history textbooks in 17 European and Arab countries initiated within the framework of the Euro-Arab Dialogue (jointly coordinated by the French and Moroccan National Commissions);
- (v) Two regional DESD strategies were adopted – the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Regional DESD strategy adopted at the High-Level Meeting of Environment and Education Ministries in Vilnius, Lithuania (March 2005) and the Asia-

Pacific region DESD strategy presented at a UNU/UNESCO Conference in Nagoya, Japan (June 2005);

- (vi) The Ibero-American Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro (31 May-2 June 2005) marked the launching of the DESD in Latin America.

19. **Expected result: Member States' capacities developed in selected areas in support of quality education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A strategy document on “Bilingual Education in a Multilingual Context” for teachers/linguists and policy-makers in West Africa is under development;
- (ii) At least eight LDC governments in sub-Saharan Africa received policy advice on aspects of teacher reforms;
- (iii) Cooperation established with ILO on training trainers in Mozambique on the use of the ILO manual for dealing with HIV/AIDS in the workplace;
- (iv) Technical assistance provided to review teacher training materials on HIV/AIDS education developed by the Ministry of Education of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- (v) At least 11 training modules/tools, including an electronic toolbox entitled: Leading and facilitating curriculum change: A resource pack for capacity-building, prepared by IBE for supporting curriculum development and change as a follow-up to training activities and expert meetings organized in Asia and the Pacific as well as in the Gulf region;
- (vi) Additional materials/tools for training in policy dialogue in African Member States being prepared and tested in collaboration with the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA).

01115 Main line of action 5: Focusing on education and HIV/AIDS

20. **Expected result: Preventive education promoted in all learning environments, both formal and non-formal, including in curricula and teacher-training programmes, particularly in Africa.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Formal and non-formal educational programmes, projects and activities on HIV and AIDS developed in peer education, teacher training and curriculum development in Uruguay and Central Asian countries;
- (ii) Over 20 policy briefs developed, revised and translated in collaboration with UNAIDS partner agencies to advocate for policy change at the Ministry level within the Global Initiative on Education and HIV/AIDS (EDUCAIDS);
- (iii) Tools developed through intersectoral collaboration to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS in post-conflict areas, paying particular attention to areas of educational reconstruction in Africa;
- (iv) Preparatory phase for the launch of the Global Initiative on Education and HIV/AIDS (EDUCAIDS) was advanced.

21. **Expected result: Evidence-based policy formulation and practice change as a result of impact studies and changes and adaptations within education systems to ensure that HIV/AIDS affected and infected can realize their right to education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) IIEP conducted six studies on the impact of HIV/AIDS on leadership, governance and management in the education systems of Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi as well as conducting

and finalizing five others in West and East Africa; the studies provided the basis for discussions in United Nations country teams workshops on action plans to be implemented;

- (ii) Policy framework and guidance tools in the field of school health and HIV/AIDS adopted by Ministries of Health and Education in various Member States and adapted through regional workshops; promotion of national policy formulation and adoption in collaboration with UNESCO Chairs;
 - (iii) Workshops with employers, teacher unions and relevant Ministries in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean to adapt the “ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work”;
 - (iv) Promotion of HIV/AIDS-friendly learning environments through the development of university strategies in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.
22. **Expected result: Coordinated and concerted preventative education campaigns and advocacy across networks to stop the pandemic.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Multi-faceted advocacy and leadership campaign to mobilize the education sector response to HIV/AIDS implemented with NGO and ministry partners in the Caribbean countries;
- (ii) Awareness-raising in proper language use on HIV/AIDS supported through the development of language guidelines;
- (iii) Financial and technical support to the Caribbean Publishers Network (CAPNET) conference on responsible publishing on HIV/AIDS;
- (iv) Awareness-raising through art projects on School Health and HIV and AIDS in ASPnet schools in Slovenia, Mozambique, Viet Nam and Egypt;
- (v) Support to organization of youth summer camps to sensitize youth and adolescents to HIV and AIDS through sports and healthy living in CIS countries (Ukraine, Russian Federation and Georgia).

I.1.2: Supporting EFA strategies

23. Technical workshops, seminars and conferences have consolidated the Education Sector’s work on sector-wide approaches, policy dialogue, resource projections and the integration of educational planning within wider national development frameworks. For instance, the EFA implementation seminar in India (January 2005) on “Teacher and Resource Management in the Context of Decentralization for E-9 Countries” has led to considerable follow-up including the “Technical Workshop on Sector-Wide Education Resource Projections” (June 2005), and a further “Technical Workshop for E-9 Countries on Resource Management” planned for later this year (December 2005), in collaboration with the Brazilian INEP. Similarly, the “Workshop on the Sector-Wide Approach as an Option in Education Sector Transformation” held for the Government of Jamaica (May 2005) is being followed up with a retreat (October 2005). The second “Inter-Agency Consultation on Education in Emergencies and Early Recovery”, held in Cape Town (December 2004) resulted in recommendations for the international community to ensure that the basic education needs of children and youth are met in countries undergoing crisis or experiencing social, political and economic difficulties.
24. UNESCO’s work with EFA partners and with the Member States to further the EFA agenda and to monitor and evaluate progress made towards EFA is contributing to the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals 2 (Universal Primary Education), 3 (Gender) and 6 (HIV/AIDS in particular). UNESCO also strengthened the understanding that reaching EFA is instrumental for the achievement of all other MDGs. *The Global Monitoring Report* on EFA is widely considered as an indispensable tool for leveraging political commitment and mobilizing technical and financial resources.

01121 Main line of action 1: Planning for the implementation of EFA

25. Expected result: National capacities developed in countries in transition and countries in crisis and reconstruction to meet educational challenges.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Technical and capacity-building assistance, institutional capacity-building in educational reconstruction and development as well as capacity-building in education planning, management, monitoring and education has been extended to the Russian Federation (Chechen Republic), Afghanistan and Palestinian Autonomous Territories;
- (ii) Technical workshops were supported for strengthening the capacity in education management information systems (EMIS), education planning and resource projections in countries in transition and other countries;
- (iii) Within the framework of the “Programme for the Reconstruction of Education Systems in Countries in Post-Conflict”, funded through the United States special contribution, national programmes are being implemented in eight countries – Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

26. Expected result: Development and implementation of EFA national plans supported and monitored and plans adjusted in line with the EFA Framework for Action.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

In-country support given to Member States in all regions in the following areas of capacity development in EFA planning, implementation and monitoring: (a) Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) and action plans as strategic policy framework to achieve EFA and UPE; (b) decentralization of education management and creation of education training boards to increase implementation capacity at all levels of the system; (c) planning, costing and review of the education sector development plans in the light of EFA Goals and education reform.

27. Expected result: Fully integrated national EFA plans within national development strategies and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The international “Technical Workshop on Sector-Wide Education Resource Projections” (June 2005), attended by national officials from 25 countries facilitated the exchange of experience in national policy planning and implementation and supported policy formulation and costing for all EFA Goals within sector-wide development frameworks;
- (ii) IBE launched a project on curricular content and strategies for poverty alleviation involving nine Member States in sub-Saharan Africa aimed at strengthening local capacities for curriculum analysis and development in support of poverty reduction strategies;
- (iii) Policy dialogue and other technical workshops to reach this expected result included: (a) the joint session of UNESCO and the CIS Education Ministers during the “CIS Education Ministers Conference and International Forum” in Minsk, Belarus (April 2005); (b) “Baltic Sea Subregion Education for All (EFA) Coordination Working Group Meeting” in Saint Petersburg, Russia (January 2005); and (c) an initial seminar to review the education sector-wide approach (SWAP) in Cambodia to strengthen all stakeholders’ commitment towards SWAP and to improve the effectiveness of current SWAP mechanisms and process (June 2005);
- (iv) Technical assistance was given, in collaboration with partner agencies, for the integration of EFA into sector-wide planning frameworks in: Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Cambodia, Nigeria, Nepal, Cameroon and Chad.

28. **Expected result: More inclusive and participative national planning process.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Comprehensive approaches promoted in dealing with out-of-school children for the achievement of EFA by strengthening collaboration and cooperation among NGOs across the country and central and local government bodies in Indonesia;
- (ii) Series of training workshops organized in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger on the topics of policy formulation, education programmes, the use of ICTs in data collection, processing and analysis of non-formal education and the appropriation of national development plans and strategies (education sector plans, NEPAD, MDGs, PRSPs);
- (iii) An international seminar of systems analysts and evaluation experts was organized, followed by thematic studies involving national participatory approaches undertaken in several countries (Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Serbia and Montenegro);
- (iv) A manual for “National Monitoring & Evaluation System for EFA Implementation” is being prepared for Jordan in collaboration with the National Centre for Human Resource Development;
- (v) A report on networks of education evaluators, researchers, systems evaluation institutions prepared and widely disseminated with the assistance of the International Association for Educational Assessment (IAEA).

01122 Main line of action 2: Sustaining political and financial commitment

29. **Expected result: High priority accorded to EFA by the international development community with an international consensus on a consistent and coherent agenda covering all six Dakar goals.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Active participation in and substantive contribution to various events organized by the international development community, including:
 - (a) the ECOSOC Expert Meeting for the 2005 High-Level Segment in New York (March 2005) where UNESCO and UNICEF led the Round table 2 on education and literacy, and papers on “Global partnerships and financing Education for All” and “Education for sustainable development” were presented for other round table discussions;
 - (b) the Joint High-Level Forum II on harmonization, alignment and results for enhanced aid effectiveness, organized by OECD-DAC in Paris (28 February-2 March 2005), where UNESCO led the discussions on Fast-Track Initiative (FTI) in the Round table 2 on “Harmonizing and Aligning Donor Support in Fragile States”; and
 - (c) meeting of the FTI Donor Partners in London (March 2005), which focused on capacity-building and resource mobilization;
- (ii) EFA Action Week 2005, under the slogan “Send my Friend to School”, mobilized national leaders, UNESCO National Commissions, other United Nations agencies as well as the donor community throughout the world to take specific actions;
- (iii) UNESCO and the CCNGO organized an international seminar on “Capacity-Building for Civil Society Engagement in EFA Policy” in preparation of the Annual Meeting of the CCNGO/EFA in Beirut, Lebanon (December 2004).

30. **Expected result: The international EFA partnership strengthened and broadened through the High-Level and the Working Groups on EFA.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Meetings of the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) and the Round Table on Development-Driven Public-Private Partnerships in Basic

Education organized together with the World Economic Forum (WEF) in conjunction with the HLG meeting in Brasilia, establishing more effective linkages between EFA mechanisms and stakeholders;

- (ii) The Second Round Table on Development-Driven Public-Private Partnerships has been jointly organized by UNESCO and WEF in Paris on 28 and 29 April 2005;
- (iii) Clarifying roles and responsibilities with key EFA partners, including the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, as part of the global mapping exercise.

31. Expected result: Evidence of progress in E-9 countries to meet EFA goals.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) An E-9 expert meeting was organized in Cairo, Egypt (June 2005) to follow up the fifth Ministerial Review Meeting, to transfer the rotational E-9 secretariat from Egypt to Mexico and to prepare the sixth E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting;
- (ii) UNESCO and the host government of Mexico prepared guidelines for Country Reports on “Policies and Systems for the Assessment of Education” in consultation with E-9 focal points; the debate in the E-9 Ministerial meeting in Mexico in February 2006 will be informed by the Country Reports and a synthesis prepared by UNESCO.

01123 Main line of action 3: Monitoring progress and evaluating EFA strategies

32. Expected result: EFA Global Monitoring Report.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The 2006 *Global Monitoring Report*, focusing on literacy, will be completed at the end of September 2005, launched on 9 November 2005, and presented to the High-Level Group in Beijing later that month; initial work has commenced on the 2007 Report for which Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is the major theme;
- (ii) Major trends in policy, capacity and international financing for achieving EFA were analysed and reported in each of the two Reports during the biennium; an external review of the *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2002-2005*, developed in agreement with all funding agencies, including UNESCO, will be undertaken in the second half of 2005.

Programme I.2:

Building learning societies

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Subprogramme I.2.1	4,818,528	3,046,229	63.2
Subprogramme I.2.2	2,266,710	1,682,861	74.2
Programme I.2	7,085,238	4,729,090	66.7

I.2.1: Beyond universal primary education

33. Recommendations on secondary education expansion and renewal that emerged from the policy dialogue through the Inter-Agency Consultative Group meeting (30 June-2 July 2004) continue to guide UNESCO's actions in addressing Member States' needs in providing access to quality education beyond universal primary education. The Seoul+5 meeting on “Learning for Work, Citizenship and Sustainability”, Bonn (October 2004) raised awareness regarding the key role of TVET in preparing both young people and adults for sustainable livelihoods and in the formulation

of the Bonn Declaration emphasizing the centrality of TVET to UNDES. The dialogue between policy planners on entrepreneurship was developed through a “Subregional Workshop for East Africa on Entrepreneurship in Technical and Vocational Education Training”, Kampala, Uganda (May 2005).

34. As a follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education (Paris, 1998) and the WCHE+5, UNESCO is supporting Member States in the renewal of higher education systems for sustainable futures. UNESCO continues to explore the potential of ICTs in education as a new delivery mechanism for wider and better quality access to higher education. UNESCO is also promoting research in higher education and the sharing of information aimed at supporting policy- and decision-making. International and regional cooperation in higher education are reinforced through UNESCO’s support to the revision of regional conventions on the recognition of diplomas and qualifications.
35. UNESCO’s teacher education impact fell into three broad areas: national policy work, national capacity-building of both ministries and lead teacher education institutions, and subregional, regional and interregional networking to support the other two areas. Most major UNESCO activities of this nature do not lend themselves to two-year results but rather to longer term, because they put into place changes in national or international policy processes concerning teachers.

01211 Main line of action 1: Renewing secondary education

36. **Expected result: Policy dialogue encouraged and advice provided to Member States within the context of EFA concerning secondary education reform.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Twenty-one countries in the Arab region reviewed and adopted a set of approaches on national and regional effort to link secondary education programme development to EFA Framework for Action and socio-economic development in the region at the Regional Seminar on Reform of Secondary Education, Muscat (April 2005);
- (ii) A synthesis report by IIEP on expanding access to secondary education in Latin America discusses such challenges and difficulties as increasing educational coverage in rural areas, the improvement of learning results in poor urban schools, and the struggle against school drop-out and school repetition; alternatives to secondary education for disadvantaged groups were also studied.

37. **Expected result: Education decision-making better informed and curriculum renewal facilitated by research and studies identifying new trends and challenges in secondary education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Best practices on entrepreneurship programmes were elaborated jointly with ILO and will be published and disseminated to curriculum developers at the end of 2005;
- (ii) A directory on national secondary education reforms is being completed and case studies on trends in secondary education reforms were conducted in Latin America;
- (iii) Advocacy tools are being finalized on mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on secondary school girls and on the needs of secondary school girls living in emergency situation;
- (iv) State-of-the-art research on the new roles of teachers and school principals is being undertaken in collaboration with Education International and the University of Dijon (IREDU) to develop guidelines and recommendations for training programmes;

- (v) IBE-prepared study reviewing global trends regarding the selection, organization and distribution of curriculum contents in secondary education as a contribution to the 2005 World Bank Secondary Education Report.

01212 Main line of action 2: Promoting education and capacity-building in science and technology

38. **Expected result: National capacities for policy-making, implementation plans and curriculum planning strengthened as regards the development of science, technology and engineering education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Manual entitled Partnerships for Relevant Science and Technology was published and disseminated to over 60 public and private STE leaders in eight southern African countries; the manual is being used as a valuable tool to establish partnerships between public institutions and private companies in the countries;
- (ii) A *Training of Trainers Manual* in STE being developed for the Asia-Pacific region was improved through two workshops and consultation meetings with relevant experts;
- (iii) A “Science Education Policy Forum” was organized in Trinidad and Tobago (2005) to explore the introduction of science education policies at primary and secondary school levels in the Caribbean. A policy document is currently under development.

39. **Expected result: Teachers trained and empowered to better adapt national programmes to local needs.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Over 200 secondary school teachers trained to develop gender-inclusive STE in their teaching/learning activities in Egypt, Burkina Faso, Argentina and Nepal; trained teachers are gradually enriching their STE lessons in this aspect and more than 700 female students are showing higher interest in school and out-of-school activities in this field;
- (ii) The Director-General signed agreements with the Governments of Cameroon and Chad to reinforce centres of excellence and strengthen teacher training in STE; in this context 30 school inspectors have already received training to train in-service teachers in Chad;
- (iii) In Ethiopia, a government/education sector donor group task force on ICT in Education has been set up and the use of television and radio for education purposes (sponsored by JICA) is under experimentation;
- (iv) Actions are under way to promote STE with emphasis on new teaching methods and better adapted programmes in the sub-Saharan Africa region. Workshops are planned for September and October 2005;
- (v) In cooperation with the Civil Society Institution and University of Uruguay, a total of 145 science teachers were trained in 2004 to better adapt the national programmes to local needs; likewise, 28 secondary school science teachers were trained under the “cooperation model between researchers and science teachers” which organizes training in research laboratories on a yearly basis.

40. **Expected result: More extensive exchange of information and experiences among the science and technology education community at all levels.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Volume VIII of *Innovations in Science and Technology Education* devoted to the state of STE worldwide, was published and disseminated;

- (ii) Over 250,000 readers of Connect in 175 Member States continue to benefit from the newsletter which continues to be one of the main sources of information concerning innovations, trends, challenges and events in STE around the world;
- (iii) A regional workshop for Asia/Pacific organized in partnership with the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) (December 2004) in order to provide a venue for scientists and science educators of the region to interact and address common concerns as well as to set up a mechanism for regional framework for action and networking.

41. **Expected result: Increased understanding of and interest in science, technology and environmental issues among students – especially girls and young women – and the general public.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) In Cameroon, a total of 12 training modules for non-formal scientific, technological and vocational training have been developed and more than 150 out-of-school girls and young women have received training on technology related vocational skills; the project will be extended to other African countries in 2006-2007;
- (ii) A Science Career-Counselling Programme for Africa is being developed in collaboration with the Namibian Government and the Guidance and Counselling Centre in Malawi;
- (iii) UNESCO/UNEP *YouthXchange* training kit for responsible consumption and sustainable lifestyles has become an important tool to teach about both subjects on a scientific basis in secondary schools;
- (iv) “SEMPEP Day” was celebrated by the eight participating countries in Turkey (May 2005) and a planning meeting was held to identify activities for 2006-2007;
- (v) Thousands of educators, students and the general public benefited from the teaching/learning resources provided by the new web page on “Emerging Sciences” created in collaboration with SC/BES;
- (vi) In the context of the initiative to ensure gender equality in STE, the number of girls enrolled and remaining in science, mathematics and technology at secondary-school level has increased in Afghanistan; the number of female laboratory specialists at secondary schools has also increased.

01213 Main line of action 3: Reforming technical and vocational education and training

42. **Expected result: Strengthened capacities among education policy-makers, particularly in LDCs, to implement and monitor TVET policy reform and to conduct national learning and skills policy reviews.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Capacities of TVET policy-makers, particularly in LDCs, to implement policy reform through the application of the UNESCO normative instrument, the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001) were strengthened through a series of subregional seminars and national workshops; some 200 policy-makers from Africa, the Arab States and Asia were trained to adapt their TVET systems to suit local labour market needs. UNESCO-ILO cooperation was a feature of several of these activities;
- (ii) Policy-makers in 40 countries in Africa and Asia were trained to integrate livelihood skills development programmes in basic education;
- (iii) A worldwide survey of progress in TVET policy since 1999 carried out in preparation for the Seoul+5 international technical meeting “Learning for Work, Citizenship and Sustainability” revealed that the UNESCO normative instrument had influenced policy reform in 22 countries in all regions of the world.

43. **Expected results: TVET programmes better adapted to the world of work/vocational skills training for sustainable livelihoods promoted, with particular emphasis on youth in poor urban and rural areas.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Relevance of TVET to labour market demands was enhanced in selected countries through curriculum renewal in 43 disciplines in Bahrain, Ethiopia, Libya and Nigeria; more than 275 trainers and 2,000 technical teachers in these countries were retrained to teach the new curricula;
- (ii) Modular training packages in entrepreneurship for secondary-level and non-formal learners were developed to equip young people in rural communities in East Africa for sustainable livelihoods; 40 curriculum developers from 12 East African countries were equipped to implement entrepreneurship programmes in schools and in non-formal settings;
- (iii) A total of more than 30 workshops were conducted by UNESCO, with both regular and extrabudgetary funds, to build capacity of Member States in Africa, Arab States, Central Asia and Asia to implement policy reform, curriculum renewal and teacher-training during the reporting period.

01214 Main line of action 4: Promoting diversity and cooperation in higher education

44. **Expected result: More countries engaged in higher education reform in line with the recommendations of the WCHE Follow-up Committee.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The 9th UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education, Paris (April 2005) brought together over 120 participants representing 56 higher education NGOs to take stock of UNESCO's action in higher education and to make recommendations for future action and pledged to facilitate and play an active part in their implementation;
- (ii) A number of African countries given technical assistance in the reform of higher education along with the LMD system (Licence-Maitrise-Doctorat) and in the formulation of higher education plans;
- (iii) Administrators and managers of universities in Pakistan and Afghanistan were trained in strategic and institutional management;
- (iv) Training material on self evaluation developed and disseminated to higher education institutions in Latin American and Caribbean countries by IESALC;
- (v) A number of Jordanian curriculum planners and educators trained on developing e-learning curriculum resource materials in mathematics and science;
- (vi) More than 120 representatives of higher education institutions in the Arab States were trained on the development and reform of quality assurance mechanisms;
- (vii) Lifelong Learning and Distance Higher Education, a publication designed for lifelong learners with emphasis on the need for international cooperation and well-designed policies in such areas as funding, appropriate use of ICTs and quality assurance, was prepared jointly with the Commonwealth of Learning.

45. **Expected result: International cooperation in higher education broadened, with a particular view to building up research capacity in higher education in developing countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Regional seminars on the implications of WTO/GATS on higher education in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean held, and recommendations on future actions for stakeholders adopted;

- (ii) Regional Scientific Committees for Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean met and decided on which issues of importance to higher education and research systems to engage in.

46. **Expected result: Reviewed regional conventions on the recognition of qualifications in all regions to facilitate academic mobility.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The Mediterranean Recognition Information Centre (MERIC) Network launched at the 7th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Mediterranean Recognition Convention and the establishment of a working group to examine the revision of this convention recommended;
- (ii) Cross-regional inputs on the implementation of the UNESCO recognition conventions provided in Asia-Pacific (inputs concerning the Mediterranean and European regions) and the Mediterranean region (inputs concerning the Arab States, Asia and Pacific and Europe regions);
- (iii) Country reports on progress in mutual recognition of qualifications collected from 11 countries in Asia-Pacific and a regional programme of analysis and diagnosis of higher education degrees and diplomas has started in Latin America and the Caribbean region (IESALC); and a draft revision of the Convention on the Recognition of Studies and Diplomas in the Arab States has been produced and is being submitted to the contracting Member States.

01215 Main line of action 5: Supporting teachers and educational personnel

47. **Expected result: National and international policies strengthened to raise the professional status and standards of teachers.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO/ILO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers used actively for teacher-policy review as in the subregional work sessions on teachers and HIV/AIDS pandemic, and in the Dakar+ 5 Region-wide policy work session organized by Nairobi Cluster Office (June 2005);
- (ii) KIPUS Latin American Teacher Network, an open space for teacher institutions, research centres, ministries, trade unions, schools, to support the lead role of teachers was established;
- (iii) Progress in policy-exchanges was achieved through an Asia Pacific regional seminar on teacher education reform;
- (iv) Status of teachers as a development issue notched up in Latin America as the result of a regional study of the health and labour conditions of teachers.

48. **Expected result: Wider use of distance education teacher-training courseware.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Postgraduate degree-granting experiences for African teacher trainers extended through the Teacher Education Network (TEN) re-established by IICBA, for online assignments in the teaching of maths and science;
- (ii) A number of open courseware was developed and made available to some 90 participants from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria in the training workshop organized for the subregion.

49. **Expected result: Increased national capacities for training teachers and for designing teacher education materials.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) EFA capacity-building for teacher training institutions strengthened in French-speaking countries through a workshop on post-graduate diploma in education on the use of ICTs at the University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (June 2005) led by IICBA in collaboration with the University of Montreal, Canada;
- (ii) To accelerate the achievement of EFA goals in post-conflict countries in sub-Saharan Africa, a pre- and in-service training of 300 teachers and teacher educators conducted in Sierra Leone (18 April-2 May 2005) by IICBA. Similar training to be repeated in Rwanda;
- (iii) The Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa is being readied for launch based in large part upon UNESCO's 2003-2004 assessment of the capacity of training institutions in 43 of the 46 SSA countries.

I.2.2: Education and globalization

50. Following up on the recommendations of the WCHE (1998) and WCHE+5, UNESCO continued to assist Member States in enhancing the quality of higher education systems by elaborating guidelines for quality assurance and building capacities of higher education administrators. Efforts continue to be made to facilitate students' and academics' mobility by creating and reinforcing links and networks among them. The project on piloting solutions for alleviating brain drain in South-East Europe is an Education-Science intersectoral project.

51. More Chairs and networks are emerging as centres of excellence, in such areas as rights and ethics, information technology, teacher education and ethics and philosophy. New developmental areas have been introduced in entrepreneurship in universities and interreligious dialogue. In response to demand from Member States, 43 new agreements were signed, and five new countries joined UNITWIN. An international Meeting on the University Community and EFA opened opportunities for involvement of universities in UNESCO priorities.

52. Concrete measures were taken to reorient ASPnet activities to better support UNESCO priorities such as EFA and quality education, thereby reinforcing the Network's role as an excellent means of achieving UNESCO goals. The Network has successfully produced and tested innovative educational curriculum material in all world regions, some of them in collaboration with other United Nations agencies such as UNEP, UNCCD and FAO.

01221 Main line of action 1: Responding to opportunities and challenges

53. **Expected result: Educational decision-making informed by policy guidelines and position papers on opportunities and challenges of globalization in education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The UNESCO-OECD Guidelines on Quality Provision in Higher Education by experts and representatives from Member States was completed and decision-making bodies of the two organizations are reviewing the Guidelines;
- (ii) A needs assessment study on capacity-building in quality assurance launched in June 2004 was extended to cover all UNESCO regions to serve as a basis for developing a strategic approach that will guide concrete capacity-building activities; African countries are a priority for this project; the UNESCO/OECD Guidelines will be used as a framework for capacity-building worldwide (partners: World Bank, INQAAHE, the African Association of Universities, the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research);

- (iii) Research studies on opportunities, challenges and impact of globalization on Higher Education Systems in the Arab States are under preparation;
- (iv) A comparative study on the influence of globalization on education in the Asia-Pacific countries was finalized; it covers all levels of education with specific reference to issues such as internationalization of curriculum, academic mobility, cultural identity, educational reforms and the implications of WTO/GATS on higher education in the region;
- (v) An international seminar on the integration of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean was organized jointly by the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) and the Latin American Parliament, at which consensus was reached on the creation of a common Latin American space for higher education based on the European model in the Bologna Agreement.

54. **Expected result: New mechanisms in place at national, regional and international levels, for achieving a better balance between brain drain and brain gain.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The pilot project in South-East Europe to discourage the brain drain of young scientists has been extended to include more countries (Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia); conceived in collaboration with Hewlett Packard, the project helps universities in the subregion to encourage young scientists to stay in their countries and cooperate with their Diasporas; a similar project is being planned for African countries in 2006.

01222 Main line of action 2: Global networks supporting EFA, human rights education and education for a culture of peace

55. **Expected result: A defined and active role for the three networks within UNESCO's decentralization strategy, with programme sectors and field offices making substantially greater use of the networks in their activities especially as regards EFA.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNITWIN Intersectoral Committee reviewed the processes of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme and outcomes to improve its coordination and contribution to EFA, MDG and sustainable development;
- (ii) A software for the Accreditation and Evaluation of Academic Programme was created in Latin America;
- (iii) The sixth AREN (Arab States) meeting focused on partnership between academia, private sector, United Nations agencies and public sector;
- (iv) An international experts' meeting on various topics related to TVET as well as a workshop on Training TVET Trainers in the Use of ICTs in Mauritius (April 2005) were among some of the activities during the 18 months of the biennium. Participants came from departments of vocational education, UNEVOC centres and training institutions;
- (v) A new International ASPnet Schools Campaign "All Equal in Diversity" was launched in March 2005 to mobilize schools against racism, discrimination and exclusion;
- (vi) Among the innovative teaching materials being pilot tested in ASPnet schools are: *The Ramsar Game on Wetlands*, produced by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, with educational and scientific advice and support from UNESCO; *The Truce Story*, an illustrated book produced under the auspices of the International Olympic Truce Centre; *YouthXchange*, a training kit on sustainable consumption and its website produced by UNEP in cooperation with UNESCO;
- (vii) Intercultural dialogue using ICTs was the topic of discussion at the Youth Forum on Sustainable Development and World Heritage held in Suomenlinna Fortress, Helsinki, Finland (June 2005) within the framework of the "Great Volga River Route" (GVRR).

56. **Expected result: Stronger appreciation of Member States as regards the multidisciplinary role of these networks in providing examples of good practice, in improving education and in giving intellectual underpinning to policy.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNITWIN has involved 121 countries; 180 progress reports were received from 65 countries and 43 new agreements were signed;
- (ii) UNEVOC network grew in membership from 223 in 2003 to 234 in 2005;
- (iii) The UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) continued to expand and an additional 150 schools were registered, as well as a new country: the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, bringing the total to 7,754 ASPnet schools in 175 countries. In a recent Regional Meeting for European ASPnet National Coordinators, organized by the National Commission for UNESCO in Luxembourg (May 2005), participants from 50 countries agreed on concrete measures to reorient ASPnet activities in ways to better support quality education.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II – NATURAL SCIENCES

Overall assessment

57. Good progress has been made towards achievement of the strategic objectives of the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) in all subprogrammes. Fresh water and associated ecosystems constitute the principal priority of Major Programme II, and achievements have been reached through the work of the IHP, the new UNESCO-IHE (Institute for Water Education) in Delft, the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme, and through joint activities with the MAB Programme. The International Flood Initiative (IFI) was officially launched, and the World Water Assessment Programme was designated by United Nations-Water as a flagship programme. Emphasis has been placed on the management of urban water, groundwater, transboundary rivers and aquifers, and dryland areas.
58. At the most recent MAB International Council and Bureau meetings, new biosphere reserves (BR) were approved, bringing the World Network total to 482 BR in 102 countries. Support was provided to several countries to establish new BR including transboundary ones. ERAIFT benefited from new funding and the international dimension of the school was enhanced. Activities to raise awareness of biodiversity loss continued under the partnership with UNEP for the Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP), and UNESCO hosted and sponsored the conference: “Biodiversity: Science and Governance” held in January 2005.
59. An agreement with NASA was signed, bringing the total number of space agency agreements to 18, to provide satellite data and systems modelling for conservation, reconstruction and educational uses in World Heritage sites and BR, *inter alia*. An IGCP-IHP task force on hydrogeology was created, and IGCP strengthened research projects on environmental extreme events and climate change. At the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005, UNESCO asserted a lead role in the priority area of knowledge and education for disaster reduction.
60. UNESCO contributed to the success of the Mauritius International Meeting and an interactive website was created to highlight the Organization’s activities in support of Small Island States. Many activities were supported to promote wise practices in coastal regions and to foster the use of indigenous and local knowledge, including a CD on indigenous knowledge of navigation in the Pacific.

61. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission held its 23rd Assembly in June 2005, during which the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System was launched, and resolutions adopted to create such systems for other oceans. IOC also worked on a strategy for capacity-building, and its Ocean Carbon Programme and Global Ocean Observing System continue to make active contributions to global research on climate change.
62. Several Nobel laureates helped launch the World Year of Physics 2005 at Headquarters in January. The International Basic Sciences Programme was launched as follow-up to the WCS, and a first selection of projects was approved. Programmes in the basic and engineering sciences focused on capacity-building, for example through the mathematics summer school run by CIMPA, and the Mondialogo Engineering Awards for young engineers. UNESCO was designated as the lead agency within United Nations-Energy for renewable energy.
63. UNESCO provided technical assistance for the evaluation and formulation of S&T policies at national level in several countries. At regional level, UNESCO assisted NEPAD to elaborate its S&T Action Plan and was designated lead agency of the NEPAD S&T Cluster of United Nations Agencies. UNESCO also assisted in rebuilding scientific cooperation in the Balkans. The Organization improved governance of S&T policies in cooperation with Parliamentary Science Committees and supported the World Science Forum. UNESCO, in cooperation with ISESCO and TWAS, also organized the first General Conference of the World Academy of Young Scientists.
64. Emphasis continued on gender mainstreaming, youth and developing countries across all sector activities, along with attention to self evaluation, measurable results, and participation in the UNDAF country process.

Programme II.1:

Science, environment and sustainable development

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005
	\$	\$	%
Subprogramme II.1.1	9,581,095	6,849,694	71.5
Subprogramme II.1.2	3,228,553	2,256,146	69.9
Subprogramme II.1.3	1,441,528	1,130,646	78.4
Subprogramme II.1.4	867,762	706,108	81.4
Subprogramme II.1.5	4,335,600	3,626,691	83.6
Programme II.1	19,454,538	14,569,285	74.9

II.1.1: Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges

65. Momentum has been maintained in the development of “water and associated ecosystems” as the principal priority for the Sector in furtherance of MTS strategic objective 5, “improving human security by better management of the environment and social change”. IHP has examined a number of issues of strategic importance at the 16th session of its Intergovernmental Council and subsequent Bureau sessions. The strategy of developing a network of centres under the auspices of UNESCO has been pursued with a view to improve and diversify the delivery capacity of the Organization, and to mobilize Member States on a regional or international basis, both in scientific and financial terms.
66. In addition, several new international initiatives have been launched with United Nations and external partners, one on floods and one on sedimentation, which represent two major issues of

concern worldwide. In particular, the new ICHARM Centre in Tsukuba will play a key role in the IFI. Further emphasis has been given to groundwater studies and initiatives, and UNESCO's leadership in this field is now recognized. IHP's vigorous actions on urban water management and internationally shared rivers and aquifers, as well as on water resources management in arid and semi-arid areas and in the development of the ecohydrological approach in collaboration with the MAB Programme, have continued.

67. UNESCO-IHE has successfully managed its integration within UNESCO. Close ties have been established between IHP and UNESCO-IHE, which has taken on a majority of UNESCO's education and capacity-building activities. Insights have been gained on the implications and practicalities of this "new model" for a UNESCO category I institute, namely that it operates entirely on an extrabudgetary basis.
68. The United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) has focused its efforts on dissemination and outreach for the first *World Water Development Report* and on the preparation of the second report to be issued in March 2006. Twenty-four United Nations agencies collaborated in this endeavour. United Nations-Water has designated WWAP as its flagship programme. All of the above contributes significantly to the attainment of the MDGs and to the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Action.

02111 Main line of action 1: Global change and water: advancing hydrological sciences for improved assessment

69. **Expected results: Assessment of water-related stress under various socio-economic conditions in selected river basins and aquifers completed/River basin management improved/Second World Water Development Report (WWDR-2) prepared.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Forty-two new basins added to the Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) network (67 total); IHP-HELP International Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science in the process of being established in Dundee, United Kingdom and seeking UNESCO's auspices; several international seminars and a symposium hosted by Member States on HELP; South American Chapter of the FRIEND Project established; capacity-building activities carried out by the UNESCO-IAEA Joint International Isotope Hydrology Programme (JIIHP); TIGER initiative launched in Africa;
- (ii) UNESCO contributions to WWDR-2 provided to WWAP; overall editing of the WWDR-2 is under way.

70. **Expected results: Policies for improved coordination among countries sharing transboundary aquifer systems (ISARM) elaborated; management of shared groundwater resources improved/Methodologies for the mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) ISARM activities in the Caribbean initiated in cooperation with OAS; inventory of transboundary aquifers in the Balkans, in the Americas, and in North Africa and the Sahel prepared; scientific advice provided for the preparation of the third report on transboundary aquifers submitted to the United Nations International Law Commission;
- (ii) IFI launched and the establishment of the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan under the auspices of UNESCO welcomed by the Executive Board; pilot project for Community-based Flood Mitigation and Preparedness carried out in Jakarta.

02112 Main line of action 2: Water for human needs

71. **Expected results: Knowledge base established and capacities built for water resources management, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas/Capacities for management of water resources in urban and rural areas improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The UNESCO-created G-WADI (Water and Development Information for Arid Lands: A Global Network) has carried out major workshops on modelling (Roorkee, India), isotope techniques (Oxford, United Kingdom), constituted the regional Asian G-WADI and set up a website;
- (ii) Substantial progress in urban water management aspects attained: urban groundwater modelling, ecological sanitation monograph, urban water security and integrated urban water management in the humid tropics workshops held in Brazil; and urban water education and training activities initiated in cooperation with UNESCO-IHE.

72. **Expected results: Integrated river basin management improved/Understanding of the role of groundwater in satisfying human needs enhanced/Capacities of developing countries to manage water resources in coastal zones and mountainous areas improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) In-depth review of guidelines for integrated river basin management initiated; the publications *Management of Aquifer Recharge and Subsurface Storage* and *Strategies for managing aquifer recharge in semi-arid areas* disseminated; regional workshops in Yazd, Islamic Republic of Iran and Lahore, Pakistan on managing aquifer recharge organized to enhance knowledge base in arid and semi-arid areas;
- (ii) Multi-partner workshop on African Catchment Studies held in Mombassa (Kenya); multi-partner international conference on “Hydrology of Mountain Environments” and “Symposium on Mass Balance of Andean Glaciers” held.

73. **Expected result: Methodologies on water conflict resolution and cooperation improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Set of indicators linked to methodologies of water conflict resolution finalized and Central Asian workshop on artificial recharge for groundwater management cooperation organized by IHP and the UNESCO Tehran Office; creation of an expert working group and development of a course on water conflict management prepared for Latin America and the Caribbean; initiation of the same process for Iraq in cooperation with professionals from various Arab countries; initiation of the Lake Titicaca case study.

02113 Main line of action 3: Water education and capacity-building for sustainable development and security

74. **Expected results: Education capabilities for sustainable water resources management enhanced/Methodologies for water conflict resolution integrated into education programmes at university level.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Capacity-building activities in Afghanistan carried out and Iraqi experts in water resource management trained by UNESCO-IHE; 14th IHP Nagoya training course held in the Humid Tropics Centre, Kuala Lumpur. One-year programme on water conflict resolution developed for the Balkans in cooperation with UNESCO-IHE.

75. **Expected results: Methodologies for quality control and monitoring of the transfer of knowledge into practical applications improved/Modules and tools for the integration of cultural dimension into water resources management developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Training activities on water desalination and water reuse carried out in Yemen and Eritrea within the framework of the Italian-funded project “Water Programme for Africa”; low-cost technology for arsenic removal in drinking water developed by UNESCO-IHE and successfully tested in Bangladesh;
- (ii) Publications produced: the first 12 volumes of the IHP series “Water and Ethics” in cooperation with COMEST and *Water, Sanitation and Sustainable Development* in cooperation with French NGO and company;
- (iii) The Arab Regional Centre for Water Ethics in Egypt established; two sessions organized at the International Symposium on “Conserving Cultural and Biological Diversity: The Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes” in Tokyo, Japan.

02114 Main line of action 4: Land-water interactions: towards sustainable development

76. **Expected result: Research and capacity-building networks for the sustainable management of water resources strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Global network to manage cyanobacterial blooms and toxins in water resources (CYANONET) launched; regional project “Sustainable Integrated Management and Development of Arid and Semi-arid Regions of Southern Africa” (SIMDAS) launched; a training-of-trainers workshop (December 2004) and a major Planning Conference (February 2005) were held by the Regional Centre for Urban Water Management-Tehran in cooperation with IHP.

77. **Expected results: ecohydrology and ecosystem approaches for integrated water resource management in various ecosystems developed/Hydro-informatics tools for integrated modelling and operational management of water-based systems improved/Ecohydrology approach incorporated into the work programmes of United Nations Conventions on Wetlands, Biological Diversity and Desertification.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Second workshop on ecohydrology in Arab Countries and ecohydrology and ecosystem management workshops on tropical forests, coastal zones and urban areas held; regional Master of Science Programme on ecohydrological approaches established at the Universidad de La Plata (Argentina). *Volga Vision* relating to the sustainable development of the Volga-Caspian basin published;
- (ii) The extrabudgetary project “Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands (SUMAMAD)”, which focuses on Northern Africa and Central Asia, launched.

78. **Expected results: Innovative institutional arrangements for managing hydrological and related ecological systems in biosphere reserves/World Heritage sites/Ramsar wetland sites promoted and used/Methodologies and techniques for impact assessment in the context of water resources and relevant ecosystems reviewed and disseminated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Ecohydrology principles presented for consideration to the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements. Research project “Global Change Research Initiative in Mountain Biosphere Reserves (GLOCHAMORE)” launched.

79. **Expected results: Research results about interlinkages between climate change and sustainable development in mountain regions documented and disseminated/Scientific capacity-building, didactic material for the rehabilitation of degraded land and water ecosystems developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Three international workshops held and methodology developed to assess the impact of global change in mountain biosphere reserves; workshop held on oasis ecosystems in the Middle East; preparation for United Nations conference on arid lands initiated; environmental education kit to combat desertification disseminated in all United Nations official languages except Chinese.

II.1.2: Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature

80. Biosphere reserves as a tool for sustainable development are gaining recognition among Member States. Nineteen new ones were added to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 2004 and 23 more were approved in June 2005, including one transborder one. MAB partners are encouraged to promote the use of biosphere reserves as learning sites for sustainable development under the United Nations Decade for Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD). Some countries are using biosphere reserves as a mechanism to integrate regional conservation and development strategies. Good progress has been made in relation to the MTS strategic objective 5.
81. The ecological sciences basis of a number of MAB activities received international support and recognition. The seventh Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) acknowledged parallels between ecosystem and biosphere reserve approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and recognized MAB as one of the principal partners for implementing the CBD global work programme on protected areas. Additionally, a MAB Project to create “eco-jobs” in and around the Mata Atlântica Biosphere Reserve of Brazil received international acclaim when an “eco-jobs” training centre in Sao Paolo won \$150,000 under the Development Market Place of the World Bank.
82. Achievements under MLA 3 on biological and cultural diversity are credited to close working relations between MAB and CSI-LINKS with the Culture Sector. Likewise the joint MLA on land-water interactions benefited from close cooperation with the Hydrological Sciences Division. UNESCO-MAB and IOC are collaborating to improve the science of sustainable use and development of coastal and marine biodiversity. Protection of coastal ecosystems became a critical issue, particularly in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami, and MAB and IOC, together with UNEP Regional Seas Programme, are developing a programme of cooperation for the next biennium.

02121 Main line of action 1: Biosphere reserves: approaches to sustainable development

83. **Expected results: Sustainable use of natural resources promoted/Access to and sharing of benefits derived from natural resources improved/Progress achieved towards biodiversity targets/Operation of regional and thematic networks improved/Selected biosphere reserves developed as demonstration sites for sustainable living and results disseminated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Forty-two new BRs have been added. Four Member States had their first-ever BR approved (Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Turkey and Lebanon), and Africa's second transborder BR (Senegal-Mauritania) was created. UNESCO Moscow implemented a new round of UNESCO-ISC ROLL grants to strengthen biosphere reserves in the Russian Federation. UNESCO cooperated with the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) in Tehran to analyse coastal and marine environmental issues and consider potential biosphere reserves.

02122 Main line of action 2: Helping to reduce biodiversity loss: science and capacity-building in the service of ecological sustainability

84. **Expected results: Capacities of Member States to apply integrated ecosystem management and to address environment and development issues improved/Biodiversity education in connection with the MEAs improved/Urban systems and urban-rural interface incorporated into conservation planning frameworks.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

A subregional MAB project financed by UNEP-GEF for capacity-building for sustainable development in biosphere reserves in six African countries was launched in 2004. ERAIFT in Kinshasa provided benefits to 10 Central and West African countries and established a cooperative agreement with ENEF in Gabon for strengthening collaboration for sustainable development of tropical lands in the Congo basin. Twenty young scientists received MAB Young Scientists grants during 2004-2005, and three UNESCO-Ecotechnie Chairs were established.

02123 Main line of action 3: Enhancing the linkages between biological and cultural diversity as a key basis for sustainable development

85. **Expected results: Progress made in the knowledge of the interdependence of biological diversity and cultural diversity and its implications/Improved sustainability of both cultural and biological diversity in selected sites.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) LINKS was principal organizer of a workshop on "sustaining cultural and biological diversities" at the "Biodiversity: Science and Governance" conference mentioned earlier. CSI-LINKS and its partners also undertook research to highlight the role of indigenous people in the sustainable use of biodiversity in the Andaman Sea, and the creative diversity of women's medicinal knowledge in the Indian Ocean islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues and Reunion;
- (ii) Two events were held at the Aichi EXPO in Japan: a MAB-WHC symposium on "Conserving Cultural and Biological Diversity: The Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes", in which a declaration was issued and a global comparative research study on sacred mountains of the world was launched; and a CSI-LINKS/Culture Sector seminar to develop guidelines for "Safeguarding the Transmission of Local & Indigenous Knowledge of Nature".

II.1.3: Earth sciences: improving the understanding of the solid earth and enhancing disaster prevention

86. IGCP has particularly strengthened research projects related to the upcoming International Year of Deserts and Desertification (2006), and to building local capacity in the earth sciences in support of sustainable development, in accordance with MTS strategic objective 5. Outreach activities are in progress to support the proposal of an International Year of Planet Earth in 2008. UNESCO participated along with many organizations in the preparation of an implementation plan for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), and continues to strengthen its ties with national and international space agencies under the Open Initiative in order to integrate satellite data into environmental and hazard monitoring.
87. The active participation of UNESCO in the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005 placed the Organization in a lead role in the areas of knowledge management and education for enhancing a culture of disaster prevention. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 adopted at the Conference includes most of UNESCO's concerns in the field of disaster reduction: capacity-building, research, interdisciplinary approaches and integration of disaster reduction into developmental concerns.

02131 Main line of action 1: Geology in the service of society: rock-water-life interactions

88. **Expected results: Interaction and networking between geo-, hydro- and bio-scientists improved in solving fundamental geoscientific problems relevant to sustainable development/Wise management practices in earth sciences promoted (emphasis on Africa and developing countries, women and young scientists).**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Forty-eight IGCP proposals were accepted, including 15 multidisciplinary ones on the establishment of interactive networks relevant to sustainable development. IGCP projects have reinforced incorporation of capacity-building and educational activities and are increasing the number of participating doctoral students, thus strengthening indigenous developing country capacity. Cooperation between the geo-hydro and ecological scientific communities was reinforced through approximately 100 conferences;
 - (ii) The capacity of IGCP to address applied hydrogeological research issues has been greatly increased through the newly created joint IGCP-IHP task force on hydrogeology. Four IGCP projects focus on Africa, two are led by young scientists, and the number of women scientists participating in IGCP has increased. Additionally, nearly all IGCP projects now have an important number of scientists from developing countries with medium and low human development indices.
89. **Expected results: Institutional and individual capacities strengthened for hydrogeology, ancient ecosystems, desertification, climate change, coastal zones, environmental catastrophes and geological heritage/National and international public awareness in geo-environmental policies increased through support to current and proposed international initiatives.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) In preparation of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification in 2006, IGCP particularly strengthened research projects related to desertification, climate change, paleo-ecosystems and environmental extreme events;
- (ii) Indigenous capacities to develop strategies for regional and local economic sustainable development, as well as for the protection of geological heritage, were strengthened through the establishment of a Network of National Geoparks, which now has 33 members in nine

countries. Scientific publication output from IGCP projects in applied and fundamental geoscientific journals has considerably increased;

- (iii) Special outreach activities for the preparation of the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of 2008 as International Year of Planet Earth were initiated. The International Year will increase public awareness of the importance of earth sciences, and of the use of geo-scientific data and information regarding disaster reduction, and building sustainable communities.

02132 Main line of action 2: Global Partnership in Earth Observation from space for sustainable development

90. **Expected results: Core sets of Earth Observation parameters defined/Regional networks on data collection, exchange and global mapping created.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) To strengthen the use of earth observations in planning for sustainable development, UNESCO participated in the development of a ten-year implementation plan for the establishment of GEOSS. The plan was endorsed by 60 countries and 40 participating organizations and networks;
- (ii) As follow-up of the WSSD, G-8 summits, Ministerial Summits on Earth Observation (EOS), and Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS) and GEOSS meetings, UNESCO participated actively in the creation and/or strengthening of local, regional and global networks on the transformation of geoscience data into information products for decision-makers. Currently 35 countries in Africa and 10 in Asia contribute to this information exchange initiative. Similar efforts are being initiated in Latin America.

91. **Expected results: Awareness of the benefits of space technology enhanced in specific subregions/Awareness raised and capacities built in space technology.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

UNESCO held workshops for the Arab region and in Argentina. A survey of Earth Observation Data Centres in Africa was carried out within the NEPAD process. Awareness-raising activities were organized for primary and secondary school students in cooperation with EURISY and the Norwegian Space Agency's education centre. Within the UNESCO Open Initiative on the use of space technologies to support the World Heritage Convention, 18 agreements with international or national space agencies and research institutions have been established. This Open Initiative has increased media visibility of UNESCO's remote sensing and GIS activities.

92. **Expected result: Best practices in teaching space application identified and tested in selected academic institutions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The Space Education Programme held education sessions in the Philippines (October 2004) and Nigeria (May 2005) to demonstrate best teaching practices and hands-on projects and to explain the societal benefits of space technology applications. A survey of science curricula at secondary level was carried out in selected African countries as a first step in identifying entry points for space-related subjects. Grants enabled developing country geoscientists to attend postgraduate courses. The metallogenic map of South Africa, and the geodynamic maps of the Mediterranean and of Asia were finalized in cooperation with the Commission of the Geological Map of the World.

02133 Main line of action 3: Enhancing disaster preparedness and prevention

93. Expected result: Capacities of Member States for better disaster prevention improved, especially in communities at risk.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) As a member of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, UNESCO has actively pursued its contribution to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR): advice and guidance on enhancing capacities in disaster reduction were provided to several countries. The Organization played an active role in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Japan, January 2005), which significantly improved awareness among policy-makers and the public at large and resulted in the adoption of a plan of action for 2005-2015;
- (ii) Contribution to the building of a culture of safety and resilience was strengthened through the support of six institutions and the production and distribution of books, brochures and CDs on hazard mapping, safe construction and preparedness. The first seismic bulletin from the Seismic Network of Libya was published. A project on cooperation on disaster risk reduction in the Balkan region was initiated.

94. Expected results: Range of approaches and applications implemented to enhance resistance of sites and structures to disasters/Risk reduction master plans for selected communities at risk developed and promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Regional projects on earthquake risk reduction in the Mediterranean region and in Asia have reinforced scientific knowledge and technical capacities of 210 specialists from 28 countries in hazard assessment and mitigation to enhance structural resistance through UNESCO-supported workshops and dissemination of data analysis software packages. Landslide risk reduction practices were promoted including protection of cultural sites;
- (ii) Tools for multi-stakeholder cooperation for hazards mitigation at the community level have been elaborated and disseminated in three cities. Educational communication and public awareness was promoted through support to a community radio (Africa), technical workshops (Central America and the Caribbean), and a disaster safety and preparedness programme for schools (Indonesia). UNESCO contributed to building new educational infrastructure after the destructive eruption of Manam Island and Mount Tavurvur in Papua New Guinea.

II.1.4: Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions

95. UNESCO contributed to the review and forward-planning process associated with the Barbados Programme of Action (BPA) and the follow-up to the Mauritius International Meeting (MIM). The MIM led to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy, which reaffirms that the BPA remains the “blueprint” for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The Mauritius Strategy elaborates a wide variety of actions under 20 broad headings, including education and capacity for sustainable development, natural and environmental disasters, waste management, and freshwater resources.
96. An Intersectoral Information Meeting for Permanent Delegates and Observers to UNESCO was held in March 2005. A strategy was devised for mobilizing a house-wide response to the Mauritius Strategy, in relation to the work of the programme sectors and the Youth Visioning process. Relevant inputs are being sought, taking into account Participation Programme activities in SIDS, in view of the dedicated web section on the UNESCO Response to the Mauritius Strategy, the

elaboration of new intersectoral and inter-agency activities, and the coordination by the Working Group on SIDS. All these accomplishments are in line with MTS strategic objective 5.

02141 Main line of action 1: Advancing an intersectoral and interregional programme of action in Small Island Developing States

97. **Expected results: Capacities in Member States in SIDS strengthened for contributions to the high-level United Nations review meeting (Barbados+10)/Linkages established between small island projects in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific regions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

UNESCO contributed to the MIM (January 2005) in such fields as culture, youth, communities in action, and ocean and coastal management. UNESCO and other organizations supported the Mauritius Civil Society Forum, which led to a Declaration, and young people from SIDS met for the UNESCO-sponsored Youth Visioning for Island Living. A strategy was devised for mobilizing a house-wide response to the Mauritius Strategy, in relation to programme sector work and the Youth Visioning process.

98. **Expected result: Linkages established between small island projects in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific regions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

A network of partners in small islands has been developed. Views were exchanged and projects' scope widened through opinion surveys, meetings, media and the Internet. Numerous follow-up project proposals have been generated by Youth Visioning, ranging from how to help youth start their own businesses to strengthening the use of local language, and from awareness of the importance of a clean environment to education about HIV/AIDS.

02142 Main line of action 2: Developing wise practices: building capacities for managing conflicts over coastal resources in small islands and continental regions

99. **Expected result: National capacities reinforced to manage conflicts over coastal resources and social, economic and cultural values.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Ten booklets have been created in the Caribbean to raise awareness of beach erosion accelerated by increased hurricane activity, and via the joint ASPnet/CSI Sandwatch project, students in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific have been using a standard set of protocols to monitor the status of their beaches and to implement follow-up projects together with their communities. An educational guide on recycling produced with UNESCO Doha was released in June 2005 to raise awareness of the importance of recycling waste for the preservation of the environment in the Arab region;
- (ii) The Small Historical Coastal Cities project trained Lebanese counterparts in the use of coastal monitoring equipment, and dealt with conflicting coastal needs in Syria. The main results of the Development of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Methods in the Kandalaksha District, White Sea (Russian Federation) project have been published in Russian and English. Socio-economic surveys were conducted in the Surin Islands and Tarutao Marine National Parks (Thailand) as a part of ongoing monitoring. In May 2005, key stakeholders were informed of the results;
- (iii) Ethical codes of practice for donors and investors in coastal development were drafted and discussed through the global virtual forum, including wise practices on issues such as solid waste disposal, beach access, water resources management, and adaptation to climate change.

II.1.5: UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

100. The major achievement in the period is the role played by UNESCO/IOC in leading the establishment of a Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System for the Indian Ocean within a global framework. The 23rd Assembly (June 2005) endorsed this process by approving three important resolutions establishing Intergovernmental Coordination Groups for Tsunami Warning and Mitigation Systems to be developed in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Northern East Atlantic. These systems are in addition to the Pacific system, which should be reinforced in its marginal seas.
101. The 23rd IOC Assembly approved the IOC Principles and Strategy for Capacity-Building as well as its Implementation Plan, both prepared by the IOC Secretariat. Detailed plans are ready for the Second Session of the IOC/WMO Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM), scheduled for September 2005, in Halifax. As lead organization for JCOMM-II, the IOC is responsible for all aspects of the Halifax session that will report progress in operational marine meteorology since JCOMM was established in 1999 and will define plans for the next four years.

02151 Main line of action 1: Addressing scientific uncertainties for the management of marine environment and climate change

102. **Expected result: Scientific and technical guidance to Member States enhanced on observations and research needed to understand the ocean's role in the climate change and in the global carbon cycle.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The “Guide on Best Practices for Oceanic pCO₂ Measurement and Data Reporting” has been finalized by the IOC-SCOR Panel on CO₂. The global research programmes of SCOR and IGBP requested that the International Ocean Carbon Coordination Pilot Project (IOCCP) be expanded to serve as an international communications and coordination centre for ocean carbon research as well as for observations. The Terms of Reference for this expanded project were reviewed and approved by the Assembly in June 2005.

103. **Expected result: Capacity of scientific and research programmes increased to assess the health of the ocean ecosystems.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The TTR Programme which studies geosphere-biosphere coupling processes in relation to the protection of the high seas marine environment was successful in securing funds from the Belgian Government (\$250,000) and the European Union project Hermes (\$100,000). The GCRMN status report on the state of coral reefs worldwide, including suggested remedies, was published and widely publicized to stakeholders.

104. **Expected result: Capacities of Member States for monitoring and prediction of harmful algal blooms (HABs) improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Individual training and study opportunities provided to over 100 individuals through the IOC Science and Communication Centres in Copenhagen (Denmark) and Vigo (Spain) and through international or regional training workshops in Brazil, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Philippines, South Africa and Viet Nam.

105. **Expected results: Capacities of coastal countries and regions to undertake Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) increased/Capacities of African Member States for regional coastal management enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The advanced copy of the *Handbook on the Application of Indicators for Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)* was released in May 2005 and will be tested by coastal managers in up to 12 ICAM projects around the world, until early 2006, before being published;
- (ii) Support was provided for participants from developing countries to attend the LOICZ Open Science Conference “Coasts and Coastal People-Scenarios of Change and Responses”. The Fourth Inter-calibration experiment on Submarine Groundwater Discharges in the Coastal Zones was organized together with IAEA and UNESCO-IHP in Mauritius in April 2005, and attended by a team of international scientists;
- (iii) IOC designated as executing agency of a \$1 million project on climate change adaptation in coastal zones and shoreline change management through ICAM in West Africa. Three newsletters and an African ocean portal have been developed by the NEPAD Coastal and Marine Unit-COSMAR (hosted by Kenya) through the support provided by IOC and ODINAFRICA.

02152 Main line of action 2: Developing the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean

106. **Expected result: Initial Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) expanded and fully operational.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The GODAE modelling was successfully implemented and the Argo float programme is continuing to progress with 1,926 operating floats (by 5 July 2005) representing 64% of the target 3,000-float array. By the end of the biennium, 2,000 Argo floats are expected to be operational.

107. **Expected result: Flow of climate and weather-related information improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The JCOMM Observing Platform Support Centre (JCOMMOPS) improved technical support tools for operational oceanography and marine meteorology through their website and developed a web application dedicated to the collection of metadata from drifting and moored buoys. Preparations are ready for the Second Session of the IOC/WMO Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM), scheduled for September 2005, in Halifax.

02153 Main line of action 3: Developing and strengthening a global mechanism to ensure full and open access to ocean data and information for all

108. **Expected result: Global standards for the collection, management and exchange of ocean data and information developed and disseminated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The project test-bed demonstrations are now finished and were presented at the final project meeting in January 2005 in Liverpool, United Kingdom. The work started within the Project is being continued in the EU MOTIVE Project as from February 2005.

109. **Expected result: Tsunami warning systems and mitigation procedures strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

ITSU's experts and its ITIC played a key role in supporting technically and with key resource persons the response provided to the mandate given to UNESCO/IOC to lead the coordination for the establishment of a Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System for the Indian Ocean (IOTWS). A key step was the establishment of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for IOTWS, as a subsidiary body of the IOC, decided by the 23rd IOC Assembly in June 2005.

02154 Main line of action 4: Developing ocean governance issues and increasing the effectiveness of the IOC governing bodies

110. **Expected result: Increased coordination among governments, IGOs, NGOs, the private sector, and research institutions in the execution of the WSSD Plan of Implementation.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

IOC was recognized by the United Nations SIDS Conference held in Mauritius in January 2005 for its role in building the capacity of SIDS in marine sciences and GOOS (Mauritius Strategy). In addition, IOC together with UNEP and the Center for Marine Policy/University of Delaware obtained a GEF Grant of \$1 million to support the 2005-2006 activities of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands.

111. **Expected result: Management of IOC statutory meetings and business improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The Officers' Meeting (February 2005) and the 23rd IOC Assembly (June 2005) were organized as planned. Member States received documentation, including translations of all working documents, prior to the 23rd Assembly.

02155 Main line of action 5: Developing the capacity and effectiveness of Member States in Marine Scientific Research, and in the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean

112. **Expected result: Grants to individuals and institutions for scientific, technical, and engineering training/formal education increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The IOC Strategy for Capacity-Building, together with a draft implementation and business plan, were approved at the 23rd Assembly in June 2005. TEMA provided travel grants to young researchers from developing countries to attend the Second ANTARES workshop held in Margarita Island, Venezuela, January 2005 and the Sixth Meeting of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO), held in Brussels in February 2005. The four established UNESCO/IOC chairs (Chile, Russian Federation, Mozambique and Georgia) have engaged in training activities, including participation in TTR cruises;
- (ii) In cooperation with GODAE, IOC/TEMA sponsored seven experts from Barbados, Brazil, Indonesia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Niger and Thailand to participate in the capacity-building session (December 2004) with a focus on identification of products to enhance safety of life at sea, coastal pollution and erosion in semi-enclosed basins such as the Gulf of Mexico, and climate-type needs of data assimilation from the PIRATA array.

**Programme II.2:
Capacity-building in science and technology for development**

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005
	\$	\$	%
Subprogramme II.2.1	6,978,567	4,488,502	64.3
Subprogramme II.2.2	1,174,870	692,593	59.0
Programme II.2	8,153,437	5,181,095	63.5

II.2.1: Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences

113. The MTS strategic objective 6 called for “enhancing scientific, technical and human capacities to participate in the emerging knowledge societies” and this has guided the work under this subprogramme. The International Year of Physics 2005 has received positive media coverage. Progress continues on the SESAME flagship programme, with a tripartite agreement signed between CERN, SESAME and Jordan. Many students and more advanced researchers have received training in mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering and the life sciences through the continually expanding network of partner institutions that work with UNESCO. With the formal launch of IBSP, region-specific actions involving a network of national, regional and international centres of excellence will increase, thus enabling an increasing number of people to participate in the basic sciences and contribute to capacity in their communities. Renewable energy activities have gained new momentum as Member States see the advantages of renewable energy sources for sustainable development and realize the needs for identification of local sources, and capacity-building of the local workforce to maintain new technologies.

02211 Main line of action 1: Cross-disciplinary partnerships in promoting basic research and the use of scientific knowledge

114. **Expected results: Scientific information transferred to developing countries/National capacities in basic research enlarged.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Over 100 institutions from some 50 countries benefited from the sharing of knowledge through 15 ICSU/UNESCO/United States State Department cooperative projects on global change, sustainable water use, access to environmental data, biodiversity, health and the environment, the global iron cycle and comet/asteroid impacts;
- (ii) National capacities in pure and applied mathematics increased through the foundation of an African Institute for Mathematical Sciences and consolidation of a network of national mathematical institutions under this Institute. Cooperation increased with the International Mathematical Union and the International Union for Pure and Applied Physics.

115. **Expected result: New actions for the second phase of the WCS follow-up formulated and launched.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

An updated programme of action was identified within the follow-up to the WCS at the International Symposium Harnessing Science for Society: Further Partnerships (Venice, March 2005), and the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP) was launched as a new major follow-up action in the basic sciences with 39 projects recommended at the first meeting of the IBSP Scientific Board (January 2005).

Science for Peace in the Middle East: SESAME (Flagship Programme)

116. **Expected results: New major research facility in the region established and operational/ New research community and scientific partnerships induced in the region.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Completion of the foundations of the main building and of the main hall floor; design of the SESAME machine for a final energy of 2.5 GeV elaborated and approved; appointment of a Scientific Director;
- (ii) Tripartite cooperative agreement signed between CERN, Jordan and SESAME. Three meetings of international expert committees and a users' meeting held to upgrade the accelerator system and identify the type of experiments to be carried out with SESAME beamlines. Five scientific directions identified for SESAME: physical science, biological and medical sciences, environmental sciences, industrial applications and archaeology.

02212 Main line of action 2: Capacity-building in the basic sciences

117. **Expected result: Research and teaching capacities enhanced in the mathematical, physical and chemical sciences and their applications.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Six thousand scientists and specialists from developing countries, especially women and young researchers, receive training from the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) and the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM/CIMPA). About 100 physics faculty benefited from workshops on optics and photonics, with material and equipment provided to participants. Over 2,000 chemists receive training or attend workshops on microscience experiments. An Associate UNESCO Centre for Microsciences was established at the University of Bergen, Norway. UNESCO Offices in Jakarta, Yaoundé and Tehran supported regional participation of scientists in various workshops, training courses and symposia, related to physics, mathematics and chemistry.

118. **Expected results: Collaboration and networking strengthened in chemistry, mathematics and physics with international specialized institutions and centres/Public recognition improved of the importance of the mathematical, physical and chemical sciences for life and societal development.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Ten workshops and summer schools in mathematics were organized by CIMPA. Activities celebrating the International Year of Physics (IYP) 2005 are being organized in partnership with international, regional and national physics societies. Capacity-building in advanced training, research and teaching is accomplished through close cooperation with a number of universities, international scientific unions and foundations;
- (ii) Media coverage of the Year has been extensive, including innovative activities involving students and the general public. Commemorative stamps have been issued and popular physics stories, including a World Year of Physics guidebook, have been published. Enhanced public understanding and appreciation of mathematics result from the travelling international exhibition "Experiencing Mathematics".

119. **Expected results: Endogenous capacities and research skills strengthened in cell and molecular biology, novel biotechnologies and bio-informatics/Regional and national biological networks enlarged and strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) With emphasis on capacity-building for developing countries, 15 training workshops and 25 meetings were supported, and 40 research fellowships for young scientists were organized and implemented with traditional partners and UNESCO field offices. Five outstanding world class women scientists honoured for excellence in research in Condensed Matter Sciences as Laureates of the 2004 L'OREAL-UNESCO Award for Women in Science and 15 young women researchers granted UNESCO-L'OREAL Fellowships to pursue research projects in the life sciences;
 - (ii) UNESCO actively participated in the initiation of the Inter-agency Cooperation Network on Biotechnology (IACNB). Activities encouraged in existing UNESCO-supported networks, MIRCENs and MCBN, and development of links with the African-Asian-Latin American Network for Natural Products research.
120. **Expected result: Public awareness increased of the safety, health and other issues involved in the application of scientific advances, in particular in relation to biotechnology.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Educational and informational materials were produced and disseminated by field offices, including one edition of a biotechnology and bioethics journal, and production is in progress of a CD-ROM for increased public awareness of services by basic sciences to society. The dissemination among developing-country scientists of peer-reviewed and up-to-date scientific information in the field of biotechnology, through digital, online and paper publications, has continued in collaboration with traditional partners.

121. **Expected result: Research promoted to identify and disseminate low-cost therapy and prevention for AIDS and other infectious diseases.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Implementation of the second phase of the Families First Africa Project for development of a paediatric vaccine for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV with research and training components is continuing. Through the framework of the MIRCEN programme, three workshops were organized or supported in health-related water microbiology, emerging infectious diseases, and culturing of microbes.

02213 Main line of action 3: Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technology

122. **Expected results: Enhanced advocacy and promotion of engineering as a component of the knowledge society and tool for social and economic development/Capacities strengthened in engineering and technology/Contribution of engineering and technology to poverty eradication and sustainable development highlighted.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

UNESCO cooperated with the World Federation of Engineering Organizations in preparation for WEC 2008 in Brazil, and held an international seminar on engineering and the knowledge economy in Tunis as a preparatory activity for the November WSIS. A meeting was hosted to help establish Engineers without Borders International and an international network for engineering studies. Workshops were held on capacity- building in S&T education and approaches to reform, faculty training was provided on online teaching and an initiative for an

online Master certification programme in the Arab States begun. Curricula and teaching materials were prepared including photovoltaic project development and training, and a major study on quality engineering education in the Arab States. Technology and poverty eradication activities were developed, including workshops, a Forum for sub-Saharan Africa, cooperation and input were provided to the United Nations Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation. DaimlerChrysler-UNESCO Mondialogo Engineering Award students were selected.

Promoting sustainable and renewable energy for development (Flagship Programme)

123. **Expected result: Capacities enhanced in Member States, particularly developing countries and Small Island Developing States to formulate energy policies and planning, and to manage, use and maintain renewable energy systems.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Regional workshops organized in collaboration with ISESCO in Dakar (Senegal), Niamey (Niger), Nouakchott (Mauritania) and Tena (Ecuador) within the framework of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training (GREET) Programme. A new conceptual training platform on renewable energy, to be implemented in Burkina Faso, was developed to conduct seminars and training activities at the national and subregional level. Scholarships were granted to electricians from the Galapagos Islands for training on installation and maintenance of solar energy systems under the UNDP Clean Energy project. Support was provided to the 20th European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference and Exhibition (June 2005, Barcelona, Spain) to improve renewable energy technologies and materials. Pilot Solar Village implemented in collaboration with Malian authorities. Support was provided to organize a “Solar Day” in Niger.

124. **Expected result: Innovative collaboration between specialized non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies promoting innovative programmes on the use of renewable energies facilitated and promoted, especially in Africa and least developed countries from other regions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO supported an education and training evaluation by the European Network on Education and Training in Renewable Energy Sources (EURONETRES) working group composed of representatives of European universities and engineering schools;
- (ii) UNESCO supported the Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD) by organizing meetings and presenting working documents on renewable sources of energy for capacity-building and development in the Sahel region. Assistance was provided to the African Energy Commission (AFREC) for the elaboration of a comprehensive energy information system for Africa and the establishment of an AFREC energy database;
- (iii) Active collaboration with United Nations entities and contribution to activities of the United Nations Ad Hoc Group on Energy continued.

02214 Main line of action 4: Promoting education and capacity-building in science and technology

125. **Expected results: Teachers trained and empowered to better adapt national programmes to local needs/Increased understanding of and interest in science, technology and the environmental issues among students – especially girls – and the general public.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Two regional workshops on bridging the gap between scientists and science educators held in Lima and Shanghai; two more being organized in Maseru, Lesotho and Cairo;
- (ii) In collaboration with the Education Sector, a pilot tool kit for communication and education on GMOs was developed and a UNESCO working group for piloting the kit was organized in conjunction with the Global Biotechnology Forum. A teaching tool on emerging transdisciplinary science is in development.

II.2.2: Science and technology policies for sustainable development

126. Further to MTS strategic objective 6, major efforts were devoted to improving national capacities to formulate science, technology and innovation policies and strategies, particularly in Africa and the Arab States. The governance of science, technology and innovation systems was improved through the establishment of regional science policy forums in the Arab States, South Asia, Latin America and Central Asia. The World Science Forum-Budapest was created by the Hungarian Government. Moreover, international collaboration on S&T indicators was improved through a joint effort with the UIS, OECD, Eurostat, NSF, ALECSO and others. Needs and priorities were identified and a strategy for improving the relevance, availability and quality of S&T statistics in countries around the world was elaborated. The role of women and young scientists in policy-making was promoted, through exiting networks and a new regional network for Arab women scientists, and through an international study on science, technology and gender.

02221 Main line of action 1: Capacity-building and management of science, technology and innovation policies

127. **Expected results: National capacities to evaluate and formulate science, technology and innovation policies and programmes improved/S&T investment programmes for the alleviation of poverty in least developed countries developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Member States were assisted in formulating their National Science and Technology Policies and Strategies, as well as in the reform of their Science, Technology and Innovation Systems: 150 senior officials from Nigeria and 40 policy-makers from the Republic of Congo were trained in science policy;
- (ii) Activities were promoted and assistance provided to set up Science and Technology Parks in two Member States. Thirty technology park managers were trained in cooperation with UN/DESA and the International Association of Technology Parks;
- (iii) Sixty specialists from African countries trained through a regional workshop on the promotion of technological entrepreneurship training and outreach programmes in higher educational institutions and an informal network were established. A UNESCO Chair in Technological Entrepreneurship was established at Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.

128. **Expected result: Governance of science, technology and innovation systems improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Regional science policy forums were established to regroup policy-makers, scientists, parliamentarians, industry leaders, civil society and the specialized media. Such forums were established in the Arab States, South Asia, Latin America and Central Asia. Additionally, the World Science Forum-Budapest was created by the Hungarian Government. Existing networks and UNESCO Chairs of women scientists in Latin America and Africa were supported, a new regional network for Arab women scientists was created (Bahrain, 2005) and an international study on science, technology and gender was conducted. The World Academy of Young Scientists (WAYS) was established with the help of the Hungarian and the Moroccan Governments.

129. **Expected result: Better understanding of the ethical challenges of science and technology promoted.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

WITHIN the framework of the World Science Day for Peace and Development, dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian scientists was promoted through the establishment of the Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization (IPSO), and a science centre was established as a cooperative project between Al-Quds University and the Hebrew University with the help of the European Union, the Science City in Naples and the Campania region in Italy.

130. **Expected result: International collaboration on the area of policy-relevant S&T indicators enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

This has been achieved through a joint effort with the UIS and the Regional Office for Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean, the OECD, Eurostat, the United States National Science Foundation, ALECSO, and the ministries of science and technology of several countries. International reviews of policy priorities and information needs in the fields of science and technology were conducted, current and emerging information needs and priorities were identified and a strategy for improving the relevance, availability and quality of S&T statistics in countries around the world was elaborated. An international survey was completed and its results analysed and published.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III – SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Overall assessment

131. The following developments marked the work of the Sector over the past 18 months. In line with the principal priority of the Sector, efforts to draw up a **draft universal declaration on bioethics and human rights** were successful in that a draft is due to be submitted to the General Conference at its 33rd session. The dissemination of other standard-setting instruments in this field was intensified, particularly at the regional level.
132. The implementation of the **UNESCO strategy on human rights** and the **Integrated Strategy to Combat Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance**, approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session, was the focus of intense efforts, at the intersectoral level, in close cooperation with the United Nations bodies directly concerned. In addition to these strategies, the **Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy**, approved by the Executive Board at its 171st session, was also implemented. It is the result, on the one hand, of a collaborative effort involving the

Secretariat, Permanent Delegations, National Commissions and the relevant international institutions and, on the other, of the growing impact of activities linked to World Philosophy Day celebrations.

133. Actions undertaken with **institutional partners** were reinforced, with particular emphasis on ensuring closer links between research and policy-making: in connection with the MOST programme, in particular with the ministers of social development in Latin America, Southern and West Africa and Asia; with regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the African Union and ASEAN, with respect to promoting human security; in collaboration with local authorities in setting up coalitions of cities against racism, discrimination and exclusion in cities. The next **International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus**, to be held in Argentina in September 2005, will mark the high point of this series of actions.
134. The Sector has considerably strengthened its contribution to the **Organization's function as a forum for reflection** in such fields as bioethics, ethics of science and technology, human rights, philosophy, human security and dialogue among civilizations – notably concerning the dialogue between Arab States and Asia and through various editions of *Twenty-first Century Talks*. This contribution is reflected in a number of publications already available, in preparation or online.
135. The Sector has also worked to reinforce intersectoral cooperation in implementing integrated strategies of the Organization, in particular the support given to NEPAD, and concerning the activities carried out in the Middle East, Iraq and the Great Lakes Region, with priority emphasis on integrating the needs of women and on capacity-building.

Programme III.1:

Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Programme III.1	3,126,520	2,538,793	81.2

136. With regard to the ethics of science and technology, priority was given, in the area of standard-setting, to preparing a draft universal declaration on bioethics and human rights, which will be submitted to the General Conference at its next session. Concurrently, there was major effort to ensure the regional dissemination and promotion of other standard-setting instruments of the Organization, to assist national capacity-building, and to promote international cooperation in bioethics. A regional approach was also taken with regard to COMEST activities (particularly in the Asia-Pacific region), while activities to promote ethics education were more focused on national needs (Central Europe and the Russian Federation).

03101 Main line of action 1: Bioethics

137. **Expected result: Common ethical standard-setting framework in bioethics defined.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Activities focused primarily on the elaboration of a declaration on universal norms on bioethics, in accordance with 32 C/Resolution 24. In line with the timetable approved by the Executive Board (169 EX/Decision 3.6.2), the process comprised a first year devoted to the drafting of the outline of a declaration by the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) in consultation with Member States – the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) in

particular – and other actors, and a second year devoted to the preparation of a draft declaration through governmental meetings, which was finalized during the meeting of intergovernmental experts held in June 2005.

138. **Expected result: Dissemination and promotion of the principles of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A brochure on the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data, adopted in 2003, was published in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian and widely disseminated. In cooperation with National Commissions, the brochure was also published in Portuguese, Hebrew and Turkish;
- (ii) National initiatives were taken – such as the National Training Workshop on Bioethics organized by the Iranian National Commission held shortly after the adoption of the Declaration in January 2004 and the Conference on its implementation organized by the Portuguese National Commission in January 2005. The two Declarations have been quoted in part or in their entirety in a number of academic publications.

139. **Expected result: Greater understanding of the major ethical issues raised by the life and health sciences and their applications, and analysis of those issues internationally, regionally and nationally.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO pursued its role as intellectual forum, particularly through the work of IBC and IGBC and the involvement and participation in several meetings with experts internationally, regionally and nationally, with special emphasis on Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe;
- (ii) The Organization has confirmed its role as a catalyst for international cooperation in the field through its role of Permanent Secretariat of the United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics and by hosting the third and fourth meetings of the Committee in Paris, in June and December 2004. These meetings provided an opportunity to share experience and activities among member organizations, to pursue the discussion on “Ethics, intellectual property and benefit sharing” and to identify modalities of coordination and possible future cooperation.

140. **Expected result: Strengthening of national capacities and international cooperation in the field of bioethics.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The Organization initiated a series of practical guidebooks for ethics committees. The first guide Establishing Bioethics Committees has been published and will be soon available in all the official languages of the General Conference. A pilot implementation project has begun in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia – Russian Federation) (May 2005);
- (ii) A Regional Bioethics Documentation Centre was set up in the Medical Faculty of the University of Vilnius, in close cooperation with the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO and was officially opened on 13 September 2004. The Centre is cooperating with UNESCO in the establishment and expansion of the GEO database and its translation into Russian.

141. **Expected result: Ethical reflection and awareness-raising at various national levels stimulated and exchanges of ideas and information stepped up among experts, decision-makers, national bioethics committees and other institutions concerned, with a view to achieving better coordination and communication.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The “Ethics around the World” Project was launched in the period considered, and by means of rotating conferences, allowed the dissemination of information on UNESCO’s activities, contributed to a greater visibility of UNESCO and stimulated interaction with professionals and experts and their networking. Meetings were held respectively in the Netherlands (March 2004), the Islamic Republic of Iran (May 2004), Lithuania (September 2004), Turkey (September 2004), Argentina (November 2004), the Republic of Korea (November 2004), Indonesia (December 2004), Mexico (November 2004), Portugal (January 2005), and Russian Federation (January 2005);
- (ii) Regular updating of the Internet site (www.unesco.org/bioethics); publication and dissemination of the reports and proceedings of the meetings and sessions of IBC and IGBC. An information kit on “Cloning – Ethical issues”, aiming at contributing to the reflection and debate at the international level and at providing understandable information on this issue for the general public, was also published in Arabic, Chinese, French and Russian;
- (iii) The first phase of a system of four databases, Global Ethics Observatory (GEO), will be launched by the end of 2005. GEO is intended to provide useful resources for Member States to build their capacities in ethics of science and technology.

03102 Main line of action 2: Ethics of science and technology

142. **Expected result: Role, scope and impact of COMEST as the principal multilateral forum on this issue increased.**

Progress as related to performance indicators:

The website (www.unesco.org/ethics) has been completely renovated, expanded and updated. Publication and dissemination of the reports and proceedings of the meetings and sessions of the UNESCO advisory commissions on the ethics of science and technology and bioethics have provided means to inform Member States and the public at large of the work and reflection carried out in UNESCO in this field.

143. **Expected results: International framework on ethical questions related to S&T developed and improved/National and regional debates on ethical dimensions of S&T supported and national and regional mechanisms developed/Ethics education developed with reference to UNESCO’s efforts to promote ethics and responsibility of science and technology.**

Progress achieved related to performance indicators:

- (i) The Fourth Ordinary Session of COMEST was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2005. Organized for the first time in the Asia and the Pacific Region, the event was attended by more than 500 representatives from all regions. The Session also constituted an international platform for a Regional Ministerial Meeting on Ethics of Science and Technology, adopting the “Bangkok Declaration on Ethics in Science and Technology”;
- (ii) A Policy Document on Ethics of Outer Space has been drafted and was the basis for a series of international consultations from June to November 2004. It showed that rather than start working on an international normative instrument, awareness-raising and education in ethical issues raised by outer space activities should be favoured;

- (iii) A Policy Document on Environmental Ethics drafted in cooperation with the Natural Sciences Sector was discussed in public debate at the World Social Forum of Porto Alegre (January 2005) and will be the basis of further international consultations;
- (iv) In the framework of the Ethics Education Programme (EEP), aimed at creating networks of professional ethics teachers and at developing and reinforcing teaching programmes in different regions, meetings of experts were held in Budapest (October 2004) and Moscow (January 2005).

**Programme III.2:
Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination**

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Programme III.2	2,126,466	1,557,236	73.2

144. Activities were focused on the implementation of the **UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights and the Integrated Strategy to combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**. In an effort to advance in the further integration of a human rights-based approach into all programmes and activities of the Organization, training modules in human rights have been prepared in cooperation with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC). The UNESCO staff, both from Headquarters and the field, received training organized with active involvement of OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, UNSSC and leading human rights experts. Research networks on economic, social and cultural rights were created in Latin America and Africa. Best practices in human rights education were acknowledged through the award of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education. Knowledge on human rights standards, procedures for their application and the results of human rights research were disseminated through various publications. Awareness-raising on the core human rights issues and partnerships with academic community and civil society organizations were reinforced through the organization of the World Forum on Human Rights (Nantes, France, May 2004) and experts' meetings with participation of representatives of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Peace, Democracy and Tolerance, Ombudspersons offices, NGOs, parliamentarians as well as human rights research and training institutions.
145. In the framework of the fight against racism and discrimination, priority has been given to the establishment of regional coalitions of cities against racism. In order to guide the work on women's human rights, a comprehensive strategy has been developed for policy-oriented research, advocacy, networking, and capacity-/institution-building within three thematic areas: globalization and women's human rights, cultures and gender equality, and gender dynamics of conflict, peace-building and reconstruction. A monthly seminar series was organized and implemented during January-June 2005.

03201 Main line of action 1: Human rights development

146. **Expected result: Content, application and justiciability of human rights further elucidated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Several research studies prepared for publication by the beginning of 2006 in the second volume of UNESCO Studies on Human Rights concerning such issues as indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights; justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights; indicators for economic, social and cultural rights; content and scope of the right to education;

- (ii) Latin American Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (LARNO), established and web page of the network created. LARNO Workshop on the Right to Education organized in Quito, Ecuador (June 2004);
- (iii) The World Forum on Human Rights organized by the City of Nantes in cooperation with UNESCO and the French National Commission for UNESCO (Nantes, May 2004) brought together actors working in the field of human rights, and addressed the themes of terrorism and human rights, globalization and the struggle against all forms of discrimination and exclusion, and poverty as a violation of human rights;
- (iv) A Meeting on Priorities for Research to Advance Economic, Social and Cultural Rights organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (March 2005) in cooperation with Addis Ababa University and its UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Democracy reached agreement on the creation of the African Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ARNESCR), coordinated by three UNESCO Human Rights Chairs in Ethiopia, South Africa and Benin.

147. Expected result: Knowledge of human rights standards and procedures as well as good practices in this field reinforced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Two annual editions of the brochure *Major International Instruments. Status as at 31 May 2004 and 2005* (English/French/Spanish, for free distribution), which provides data concerning more than 100 human rights instruments, both universal and regional. The publication is also accessible on the UNESCO website;
- (ii) The third volume of the three-volume manual on human rights for universities, *Human Rights: International Protection, Monitoring, Enforcement* published in Bulgarian. The second volume of the manual *Human Rights: Concept and Standards* published in Japanese;
- (iii) *A Guide to Human Rights*, containing information on human rights standards, mechanisms for their promotion and protection, organizations and institutions working for human rights and new developments and challenges, disseminated among partners;
- (iv) *Human Rights: Questions and Answers*, fourth updated and revised edition and a new French edition prepared for publication;
- (v) The final report on the World Forum on Human Rights (Nantes, France, May 2004) was issued in English, French and Spanish and is also accessible on the UNESCO website.

148. Expected result: Human rights approach mainstreamed through activities by all UNESCO programme sectors.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A study prepared on the experiences and lessons learned within the United Nations system with regard to human rights mainstreaming with recommendations for UNESCO;
- (ii) A series of training seminars concerning the integration of a human rights-based approach in UNESCO programming organized for Headquarters and field staff in cooperation with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) and with the active involvement of OHCHR, ILO, UNDP and leading human rights experts;
- (iii) Training modules elaborated in cooperation with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) and translated into French; a special web page set up containing general background documents, training materials and other information resources.

149. **Expected result: Global partnership for human rights established and the network of UNESCO Chair in Human Rights strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Implementation of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights (32 C/57) in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
- (ii) Cooperation with the United Nations Charter- and treaty-based human rights monitoring bodies further developed, including with the Commission on Human Rights, its Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and special rapporteurs, as well as with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) was reinforced;
- (iii) Close contacts maintained and new partnerships established with regional IGOs, NGOs and the academic community through participation in international meetings and workshops on economic, social and cultural rights;
- (iv) Support given for publication of the sixth issue of the *Bulletin of the Network of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance*; evaluation of the UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights launched to identify their comparative advantages, strengths, weaknesses and obstacles in their work. The web page of the network was created.

03202 Main line of action 2: Gender equality and development

150. **Expected result: Research, advocacy, networking and capacity-building to promote the advancement of women.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Partnerships have been formed with academic researchers, women's NGOs, ministries of women's affairs, parliamentarians, United Nations agencies (e.g., INSTRAW), women's think tanks (e.g., CAWTAR, Tunis) and colleagues across UNESCO. A major partnership will be the establishment of a Women's Studies/Women's Rights network. Some of these partners will participate in the Research-Policy Nexus for Women's Human Rights workshop, to convene as part of the International Forum on Social Science – Policy Linkages, Buenos Aires, 5-9 September 2005;
- (ii) Within the framework of its activity on "the role of culture and social institutions", GED commissioned papers on the reform of family laws in the Arab countries and in the Islamic Republic of Iran; on the interface between women's human rights instruments and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and on the position of women in the judiciary in Latin America; these papers have been posted online;
- (iii) Networking and advocacy in connection with Beijing+10 focused on the production of a special issue of the *International Social Science Journal*. A call for papers was issued, and several articles were solicited from well-known academic specialists on women and gender issues. The ISSJ special issue on Beijing+10, to be entitled *Taking Stock: Women's Empowerment Ten Years After Beijing*, is scheduled to be published in September 2005;
- (iv) Work on qualitative and quantitative indicators for women's empowerment was conducted. A set of *Gender Indicators on Women's Empowerment: Measuring Women's Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Participation and Rights* was produced in-house and the full article version will be included in the ISSJ special issue on Beijing+10.

151. Expected result: Institutional capacity to respond to needs in UNESCO's fields of competence enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The UNESCO flagship project, the Palestine Women's Research and Documentation Centre, started being implemented in 2005. The PWRC will: (a) collect and house various research data and documentation on the status and condition of Palestinian women; (b) analyse and disseminate information on local women's organizations, policy-makers, legislative and municipal bodies and other relevant partners; (c) facilitate capacity-building, networking and empowerment for women's organizations especially related to information management; (d) promote initiatives that create a better understanding of the human rights of women and gender equality; (e) support networking and the sharing of information on women across the Arab region and globally;
- (ii) In this framework, four research projects are currently under way: on women and poverty; on the quotas mechanism and women's political participation; on the new school curriculum from a gender perspective; and on dimensions of women's empowerment;
- (iii) Research was carried out on the conditions of women in Iraq, through a research and advocacy network consisting of Iraqi women academics, activists and officials; academic specialists based in Europe and North America; and women's rights activists from various countries. A proposal was drafted for the establishment of an Iraqi Women's Research and Documentation Centre, to be discussed with the Minister of Women's Affairs prior to submission for extrabudgetary funding.

152. Expected result: Advocacy and capacity-building measures to promote human rights of women.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Consultation was carried out to formulate a programme of action to promote the human rights and security of women living in the Great Lakes region in Africa. The consultation, which took place in Addis Ababa (30 May-1 June 2005), brought together academics, NGO representatives and policy-makers and covered a range of issues including: the impact of conflict on women and violence against women; women's roles in post-conflict reconstruction; cultural resources for women's empowerment; the contributions of women policy- and decision-makers to women's empowerment; women's roles in reconstruction and governance;
- (ii) Three sets of recommendations were made for UNESCO activity involving capacity-building of existing or new networks and women's studies centres, research on key issues such as culture and women's rights; information dissemination and management; and policy-oriented research on gender dynamics and implications for women of negotiations, peacekeeping, and security sector reform. Specific recommendations included the establishment of a women's research and documentation centre in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, along with women's studies programmes at the major universities in Burundi and Rwanda.

03203 Main line of action 3: Fight against racism and discrimination

153. Expected result: Dialogue launched on the development of public policies to combat new forms of discrimination, including discrimination against HIV/AIDS carriers, and national policies formulated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A series of studies on new forms of discrimination related to the progress of science and technology as well as to globalization were carried out by experts from different regions of

the world, focusing on “xenophobia”, “new discriminations stemming from genetics and the life science” and “racism and xenophobia in cyberspace”, were published under the *Studies on Human Rights 2004: Struggle against Discrimination* (UNESCO, 2004) and distributed among concerned public;

- (ii) Two regional seminars on HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination are organized for the Latin American and the Caribbean region and a consultation on the issue is organized with the United Nations Country Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in Moscow for the Moscow Cluster region; two adaptations of the UNESCO/UNAIDS “HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: Young People in Action Kit”, which identify best youth practices from Moscow Cluster region and the Portuguese-Speaking African countries, are under preparation.

154. Expected result: Dissemination of knowledge and information on discrimination and racism to target populations.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A series of meetings were organized for information exchange among diverse stakeholders:
 - (a) in the framework of the World Forum on Human Rights (May 2004, Nantes), a round table was organized on “Humanism of Human Rights and the Barbarity of the Slave Trade” with the participation of experts, policy-makers and civil society organizations;
 - (b) within the framework of the European Coalition of Cities against Racism project, the Expert Meeting “Commitment of Cities Against Discrimination: Defining a Ten-Point Plan of Action to Combat Racism at the Municipal Level” was jointly organized with the City of Nuremberg (July 2004, Nuremberg);
- (ii) UNESCO participated in and/or jointly organized other important meetings such as the International Conference on “Migrations: Social and intercultural aspects of sustainable development” (March 2004, Moscow); the International Conference on “Promotion of ideas of tolerance and fight against discrimination: role of local authorities” (March 2004, Solikamsk, Russian Federation); and the International Conference on “Tolerance and human rights: Countering discrimination and xenophobia – a Caucasus dimension”.

155. Expected result: Cooperation with the main partners in action to combat discrimination and racism strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) was celebrated in 2004 and 2005 at Headquarters in close collaboration with the French National Commission for UNESCO. In 2004, the principal theme was the impact of slavery on the current forms of racism and prejudice to contribute to the International Year 2004 to commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition. In 2005, the theme was “the role of municipalities in the struggle against racism”;
- (ii) Through the Programme for the Education of Children in Need, eight UNESCO Offices (Brasilia, Beijing, San José, Santiago, Bangkok, Moscow, Bamako and Windhoek) participate in the implementation of projects in favour of children in need.

156. Expected result: Establishment of a partnership with networks of municipalities so as to strengthen action against racism, discrimination and exclusion in cities.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The establishment of the International Coalition of Cities against Racism, an initiative launched by UNESCO, is well under way. The European Coalition of Cities against Racism was launched in December 2004 in Nuremberg, involving 27 cities. The preparation of a coalition of cities in Canada progresses well in close cooperation with the Canadian National

Commission for UNESCO. A coalition in Asia and the Pacific is being elaborated in close cooperation with the Bangkok Municipal Authority, which plays the role of the Lead City for the region. Another coalition in Latin America and the Caribbean is under preparation in cooperation with the City of Montevideo;

- (ii) UNESCO, in close cooperation with the “Centre de recherche sur l’immigration, l’ethnicité et la citoyenneté” (CRIEC) of the University of Quebec in Montreal, has carried out a preliminary study: “Indicators for the evaluation of municipal policies against racism and discrimination”. This study examines the feasibility of developing such indicators for the use of policy-makers at the municipal level.

Programme III.3:

Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Programme III.3	3,873,617	2,581,163	66.6

157. Approval of the intersectoral strategy on philosophy by the Executive Board at its 171st session offers fresh prospects for action by the Organization, particularly in the fields of the teaching of philosophy, for greater dialogue among civilizations and for critical thinking on crucial problems that affect all societies. At the same time, the large number of activities undertaken in nearly 80 countries to celebrate Philosophy Day, the results of the first dialogues between thinkers from various regions and the various concerns voiced during the “Twenty-first Century Talks” confirm the need to strengthen the function of the Organization as a forum for reflection. With regard to human security, the partnership built up with regional organizations has ensured ongoing action to develop ethical, normative and educational frameworks for promoting human security on the basis of the specific needs of each region. UNESCO provided considerable intellectual input for the International Congress of Historical Sciences (Sydney, July 2005). In addition, priority was given to the democratization process in countries emerging from serious crises within the scope of the activities of the Byblos Centre.

03301 Main line of action 1: Anticipation and foresight

158. **Expected results: Better anticipation of the foreseeable trends and emerging challenges in UNESCO’s fields of competence.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO World Report: *Building Knowledge Societies* finalized and prepared for publication;
- (ii) Four meetings held in Paris on the following topics: “Should globalization be democratized?” (March 2004), “The Future of Values” (April 2004), “Can we control the AIDS pandemic? Foresight, education, prevention” (June 2004), “Tsunamis: Forecasting and Prevention” (May 2005); Dialogue held in Seoul on the theme “Building Knowledge Societies”, in partnership with the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, which brought together 28 international experts (16 of them from East and South-East Asia);
- (iii) Publication, in French and in English, and continued dissemination of new language versions of *The Future of Values*; conclusion of co-publishing or licensing agreements in Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, Portuguese, Korean and Catalan.

03302 Main line of action 2: Philosophical reflection and the human sciences

159. Expected results: Strengthening cross-cultural and interdisciplinary approaches by human sciences/Better recognition of the role of philosophy and the human sciences.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) On the history and philosophy of science and the conditions favouring utopian thought, international symposia held in Paris (France) in May and in Morelia (Mexico) in November 2004 highlighted the social role of the humanities and opened up new avenues of thought. The Proceedings of the Morelia symposium and of the symposium “Emerging Humanisms”, held in December 2003 in Alexandria (Egypt), were published by the journal *Diogenes* in April 2005;
- (ii) *Diogenes: Anthologie de la Vie intellectuelle au XXe Siècle*, published early 2005 and the anthology in Chinese of issues of *Diogenes* published in 2004, reflect the preliminary studies carried out in 2003-2004 on the challenges of memory and rational thought, and on the concept of knowledge societies in the “Pathways into the Third Millennium” programme;
- (iii) Under the Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy, particularly its Pillar II, the preparation of a *Study on the State of the Art of the Teaching of Philosophy in the World* has been initiated;
- (iv) The third Philosophy Day at UNESCO, celebrated on 18 November 2004, gave rise to various activities in more than 78 Member States; at UNESCO Headquarters more than 150 philosophers took part in 13 theme-based round tables and study days organized with many leading partners, bodies and institutions; in 2005, World Philosophy Day will be celebrated on 17 November, as part of the ceremonies of the sixtieth anniversary of UNESCO;
- (v) The UNESCO project “Interregional Philosophical Dialogues” was launched with the aim of promoting philosophical reflection and dialogue among various regions, to foster greater mutual understanding of the world traditions of philosophical thought, and to encourage intellectual partnerships in exploring the contemporary challenges to philosophical research and study. The first activity of the project, “Interregional Philosophical Dialogues: Asia and the Arab World”, was initiated with a two-day conference, on 16 and 17 November 2004, at UNESCO Headquarters, bringing together 30 philosophers from these two regions. As a follow-up to that meeting, an international conference on “Interregional Philosophical Dialogues: Democracy and Social Justice in Asia and the Arab Region”, will take place from 28 to 30 November 2005 in Seoul, Republic of Korea;
- (vi) As part of the activities of the Joint UNESCO-ICHS Committee, UNESCO contributed to preparation of the 20th International Congress of Historical Sciences (Sydney, Australia, 3-9 July 2005).

03303 Main line of action 3: Promotion of human security and peace

160. Expected result: Promotion of human security and of the prevention of conflicts at their source in UNESCO’s fields of competence.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Holding of the International Conference on “Human Security in the Arab States” (Amman, Jordan, March 2005), organized by UNESCO and the Regional Human Security Centre at the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy, under the patronage of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan. The experts gave their approval to the study entitled *Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks for the Promotion of Human Security in the Arab States*, due to be published in August 2005, in Arabic and English, in the series *Promoting Human Security: Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks*. Follow-up of this initiative will continue at State level in collaboration with the League of Arab States;

- (ii) Two other regional meetings on the theme “Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Peace” are under preparation: in Central Asia, in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (September 2005) in collaboration with the OSCE Academy in Bishkek; in Kuala Lumpur, Indonesia, in December 2005, in collaboration with ASEAN;
- (iii) Publication of *Human Security in East Asia* (2004), co-published with the National Commission of the Republic of Korea and the Ilmin International Relations Institute of Korea University.

161. Expected results: Enhanced understanding of the links between contemporary forms of violence and the level of human security and development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Publication and dissemination of the French version of the proceedings of the international seminar “Violence and its Causes: A Stocktaking” (UNESCO-IHEDN, 2003). The English version will be available soon;
- (ii) In the framework of “UNESCO’s contribution to reconstruction and reconciliation in the Middle East”, the following activities were launched: (a) formulation of model Guidelines for Dialogue and Cooperation intended initially for Israeli and Palestinian academics and intellectuals; (b) identification of the main organizations engaged in the dialogue ; (c) review of cooperation between the NGOs on both sides.

162. Expected result: Strengthened link between democracy and development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

As a follow-up to the Integrated Strategy on Democracy within the Framework of the International Centre for Human Sciences (167 EX/9), a conference was held in Beirut in May 2004 with the participation of experts on democracy in post-conflict societies: Afghanistan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the following publications were produced by the ICHS in 2004: *Peace and Democracy: Benchmarking* by Alain Caillé (English, French, Arabic), and three issues in the series *Letters from Byblos*.

Programme III.4:

Management of Social Transformations: MOST – Phase II

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Programme III.4	2,996,096	2,515,171	83.9

163. Following the comprehensive evaluation of MOST-Phase I (1994-2002), the ensuing Recommendations adopted by the MOST Intergovernmental Council at its Sixth Session (February 2003), as well as the debates held at UNESCO’s Executive Board at its 166th session (April 2003), the Programme’s thrust was reoriented on bridging more efficiently research, policy and practice. In close consultation with the strengthened Intergovernmental MOST Bureau and newly elected Scientific Advisory Council, Phase II implementation started in January 2004 and concentrated its efforts on facilitating closer alliances between producers and users of social research results, to enhance acceptance and use of the findings in policy formulation while ensuring the integrity of the research. In the same vein, a proactive evaluation was conducted in cooperation with IOS, to help MOST National Liaison Committees meet the needs of MOST-Phase II. The first 18 months of MOST-Phase II drew on the previous thematic areas of MOST, to render already

existing research more accessible and intelligible for decision-makers, while at the same time consulting on new priority themes deemed critical in the regions. The efforts to better connect academia, practitioners and policy-makers are culminating in the major initiative of MOST-Phase II for document 32 C/5: the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus, to take place simultaneously at Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Rosario (Argentina); as well as at Montevideo (Uruguay), from 5 to 9 September 2005. To this end, an international call for submission of workshop proposals was issued in early January 2005. The Forum's International Steering Committee established in February 2005 selected some 100 workshops to be held on the premises of the Forum, with more than 500 active contributors involved.

03401 Main line of action 1: Policy, international cooperation and knowledge sharing in the social sciences

164. Expected result: Linkages between research and policy-making strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Drawing upon successful research projects, a new series of MOST-Phase II Policy Papers was launched, based on a generic structure for policy documents, including: Policies concerning Rural Labour Migration in China: Challenges and Practical Initiatives; Institutional Consolidation of the Inter-Municipal Structure CODENOBA (“Consortium for the Development of the North-West of the Buenos Aires Province”);. Critical review of the Work Methodology and the Institutional and Political Process; Illegal Drugs and Human Rights of Peasants and Indigenous People in the Andes; Anti-Poverty and Pro-Citizenship Policies: The “CHILE OLIDARIO” experience;
- (ii) The revamped MOST website has been designed to offer a standardized approach for the dissemination and application of policy-relevant knowledge. Over the year 2004, the Secretariat proceeded by upgrading the MOST clearing house: the entire MOST documents base (164 research reports) was indexed according to a policy-sensitive methodology, in English, French and Spanish and outputs so far include a user-friendly digital library for enhanced search and retrieval;
- (iii) The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the “Bridge Initiative International” at UNESCO Headquarters (December 2004), gave rise to the launching of a structured multi-stakeholder consultation process on major questions relating to social transformations, including a range of international organizations (OECD, EC, United Nations Secretariat, UNCTAD, UNESCO) as well as important actors from civil society movements;
- (iv) MOST coordinated the intersectoral delegation to the 5th World Social Forum (January 2005, in Porto Alegre, Brazil). Six round tables, workshops and seminars contributed knowledge-based evidence on the main issues of current social transformations and related policy formulation in different fields, such as common economic policy, fight against poverty and other democratic urban issues;
- (v) The MOST Programme continues to serve as a facilitator for regular gatherings of the Latin American Forum of Ministers of Social Development. The last meeting took place on 1 and 2 May 2004, in Lima, Peru. During a meeting of the SADC Ministers of Social Development, co-organized by UNESCO in November 2004, in Cape Town, the participating Ministers recommended that a SADC Forum of Ministers responsible for Social Development be established. The establishment of similar Ministerial Forums is well under way, as well as for the ECOWAS countries in South Asia. A ministerial round table on social development policies will take place at the “International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus” (Buenos Aires, 9 September 2005);
- (vi) In the framework of UNESCO's participation in the Commission for Social Development and the United Nations General Assembly; the substantive UNESCO report for the “Copenhagen + 10” review contributed to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and

to agenda-setting in social policy-making (including the focus on evidence-based policy-making).

165. Expected result: Enhanced academic profile and greater inclusiveness of ISSJ accomplished.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Closer work with other sectors and field offices has ensured better reflection of programme priorities in the ISSJ planning cycle and broader geographical and disciplinary representation. The effects were/are primarily visible in issues published in 2005 (issues 183, 184 and beyond), for which planning and preparation were performed in 2004. Reputation and citation indices have not yet shown impact from the efforts undertaken to enhance the ISSJ's profile.

166. Expected result: Role of ISSC consolidated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Geographical balance has been improved through new members from Asia-Pacific and Latin America (admitted at the 25th General Assembly of ISSC held in Beijing, November 2004);
- (ii) Financial independence partially improved through new membership fees and project grants from private foundations and contract money;
- (iii) The role of ISSC has been consolidated by the adoption of a new strategic plan, the extension of membership and by more intense cooperation with UNESCO (SHS and CLT), and participation in United Nations activities (such as the WSIS). ISSC is given a key role in the organization of the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

03402 Main line of action 2: International migration and multicultural policies

167. Expected result: Policy-research capacities of international networks strengthened in the field of international migration, especially on issues related to the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Migrants' Rights and on issues of the development of multicultural policies.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

International networks of migration scholars and policy-makers were supported in the Asia-Pacific region, Central and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America and three subregions in Africa (Maghreb, West Africa and Southern Africa) to study the situation of migrants in society and the obstacles to the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on Migrants' Rights. In total some 18 country reports were published so far and 20 more reports are under preparation, each one containing clear policy recommendations and suggestions for further information exchanges.

168. Expected result: Better understanding created on international migration and the position of migrants in society.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A trustworthy and high quality Internet-based information resource on international migration has been established in the form of a Web portal, which includes a glossary of migration concepts, factual information on human rights aspects of migration, and policy-oriented information on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Migrants' Rights. In the field of human trafficking some 15 best practices are identified and evaluated;
- (ii) In close cooperation with the CI Sector, a work was published on Multilingualism on the Internet. The Internet sites on International Migration and on the International Journal on

Multicultural Societies attract some 14,000 page views per month on the average and are some of the most popular sites of the Sector.

169. **Expected result: A framework for policy development in the area of international migration formulated and disseminated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Two major frameworks for policy development were developed, one on the management of international migration, and one on the management of multicultural democracies. Some 20 experts from all regions contributed to the elaboration of the concept of “migration without borders”, and an equal number of experts – both from academia and from politics – contributed to the policy development on multiculturalism and the balance between cultural diversity and social integration.

03403 Main line of action 3: Urban development

170. **Expected result: Interdisciplinary approaches to sustainable development produced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) An experts working group coordinated by UN-HABITAT/ISSC/UNESCO has been established to follow the preparation of an international inventory of existing normative instruments on urban policies to ensure the right to the city. MOU signed with UN-HABITAT (March 2005), with a view to promoting international normative tools leading to sustainable urban management and development;
- (ii) The impact of the UNESCO Round table on “Social Sustainability of Historic Districts” in UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum II have lead to the cooperation with two regional networks: one for Central Europe coordinated by Budapest University and the other one with an European Research Network on Mediterranean Cities “REHABIMED”;
- (iii) Updated version of UNESCO/UIA World Charter on the Architectural Education created in 1996 presented to the XXII World Congress of Architects in Istanbul (July 2005) with UIA/UNESCO manual and methodology for school accreditation at international level. ISoCaRP has created with the City of Sitges an International Urban Task Force to assist Municipalities for development projects.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Overall assessment

171. In accordance with the principal priority of Major Programme IV, the Culture Sector implemented activities “promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue” within the framework of the three strategic objectives defined in document 31 C/4 as regards the normative protection of cultural heritage, the safeguarding of cultural diversity and the promotion of training and capacity-building. Efforts have been made to strengthen the contribution of **cultural heritage** in all its forms to the preservation of cultural diversity, social cohesion, nation building in post-conflict situations, and to economic development. This has been achieved by linking actions for the safeguarding and rehabilitation of monumental heritage with traditional skills and associated intangible cultural heritage know-how, and the support to income generation through crafts and sustainable tourism.
172. Actions to safeguard and rehabilitate cultural heritage – including in **post-conflict situations** – have been pursued in Afghanistan, despite the temporary postponement of the second ICC session owing to security constraints. The commitment to the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of Iraq was

reinforced under the UNDG Trust Fund Facility for Iraq with a total amount of \$5.5 million. Two plenary sessions of the **International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Iraq (ICC)** were held in Paris (May 2004 and June 2005) as well as two **Cultural Forums for Iraq** to devise a new cultural policy for the country. The Second Plenary Session of ICC reviewed the implementation of ongoing projects, assessed the implementation of activities with regard to archives and libraries in Iraq, and devised activities for the future. The session was followed by a special meeting on Babylon. A **Donors Conference on the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage in Kosovo** was organized on 13 May 2005 in cooperation with UNMIK, the European Commission and the Council of Europe to mobilize the international community for the restoration of cultural heritage in Kosovo.

173. The **technical session of the International Coordinating Committee on the safeguarding and development of the site of Angkor (ICC)** was held from 6 to 8 June 2005, in Siem Reap (Cambodia), to discuss proposed and ongoing activities related to preservation and restoration, capacity-building and research, as well as issues on sustainable economic development of the region. Post-conflict rehabilitation of natural heritage was initiated in Haiti, Sudan, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, within the framework of the 1972 Convention. Following natural disasters, actions were initiated in Madagascar and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Recommendations and strategic guidelines on cultural heritage rehabilitation in the Middle East were developed by the Joint UNESCO-Palestine Committee (July 2004).
174. The 15th session of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo, held in June 2005, focused on the outcome of the implementation of recommendations made by the Committee since its last meeting and devised future activities. Twelve projects are being implemented in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Sudan, Yemen, Guatemala, Tajikistan and Afghanistan aiming at the Preservation of Endangered Movable Cultural Properties and Museum Development.
175. The 13th session of the **Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation** (February 2005) discussed cases and issues concerning the return and restitution of cultural property, and the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property. UNESCO celebrated the **tenth anniversary of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects** (June 2005) which provided a timely occasion to take stock of the progress in ratification and implementation of both the UNESCO 1970 and UNIDROIT 1995 Conventions over the last ten years.
176. Six regional conferences were organized to alert Member States to the importance of **intangible cultural heritage** with regard to preservation policies and the ratification of the 2003 Convention. By early July 2005, 16 countries had ratified the Convention. The **twenty-eighth session of the World Heritage Committee** examined 165 reports on the state of conservation of sites as well as 48 new nominations. The geographical distribution on the List was strengthened as five new countries had sites listed for the first time, raising the total number of World Heritage sites on the List to 788.
177. Three expert meetings were held on the preparation of a **Preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions**, followed by three **Intergovernmental Meetings** held in September 2004, February 2005 and May 2005 resulting in a draft text of an international convention to be presented to the General Conference at its 33rd session. In the context of the **Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity**, efforts were pursued to increase the assistance to developing countries or countries in transition with a view to establishing viable and competitive cultural industries.

178. A Regional Forum: “Cultural Corridors in South-East Europe: Common Past and Shared Heritage – A Key to Future Partnership” was held in Varna (Bulgaria), in May 2005, with a view to encouraging Heads of State of South-East Europe to promote intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and sustainable development in the region. The World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development was celebrated worldwide on 21 May 2005, in particular through the festival on Cultural Diversity and Dialogue in central Asia.
179. Pursuant to 31 C/Resolution 28 and 32 C/Resolution 35 on the **International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition** (2004), key celebrations took place in Cape Coast, Ghana, Cuba, Haiti, Mauritius and Bahamas. The events organized worldwide drew the attention of academic circles, civil society and the media, and generated new partnerships. The end of the Year was marked at Headquarters in December 2004, by a special concert by Gilberto Gil, Minister of Culture of Brazil, an international symposium, and the award of the Toussaint Louverture International Prize. The travelling exhibition “Lest We Forget: The Triumph over Slavery”, mounted by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in New York, was also displayed at UNESCO.
180. The United Nations devoted 10 December, anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the commemoration of slavery and its abolition.

Programme IV.1:

Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Subprogramme IV.1.1	4,441,836	3,237,787	72.9
Subprogramme IV.1.2	1,322,371	886,764	67.1
Programme IV.1	5,764,207	4,124,550	71.6

IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan

181. Taking on board the principles contained in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), the Member States, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) organized numerous events to ensure that the Declaration is disseminated and taken into account in national policies. The implementation of the first main line of the action plan of the Declaration, relating to the drafting of a binding international instrument, pursuant to the decision of the General Conference, has been actively pursued throughout the past year and a half. There was an increase in the number of activities relating to intercultural and interreligious dialogue, vital for the promotion of cultural diversity, and special attention was paid to post-conflict situations and countries in transition.

04111 Main line of action 1: Anchoring the principles of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity at national and international levels

182. **Expected results: Preliminary report on the situation to be regulated and the possible scope of such regulation, together with a preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions, and submission to the General Conference at its 33rd session.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Three category VI meetings of experts (December 2003, February and May 2004) and three sessions of category II intergovernmental meetings of experts (September 2004, January/February 2005 and May/June 2005) were convened;
- (ii) An outline of the preliminary draft convention was drawn up;
- (iii) The Director-General will submit a report on the progress achieved at the third session of the intergovernmental meeting of experts (172 EX/20) to the Executive Board at its 172nd session, together with his report for consideration by the General Conference (33 C/23).

183. **Expected results: Clarification of principles and approaches concerning the challenges raised by cultural diversity as contained in the Declaration.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

A contribution was made to the organization of numerous initiatives (conferences, symposia, seminars and reflection workshops) at the request of the Member States and NGOs, with a view to promoting the principles of the Declaration at local, national, regional and international levels.

184. **Expected results: Principles of the Declaration applied by Member States in their cultural policies, and by agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Consultations were held with the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as part of the process of drawing up the preliminary draft convention.

185. **Expected results: Strategy to disseminate the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and its Action Plan developed and tested, *inter alia*, for the use of communication and media professionals.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) National and regional initiatives were undertaken in connection with the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (21 May);
- (ii) The Summit of Heads of State of South-East Europe was held in Varna (Bulgaria) and the Varna Final Declaration was adopted;
- (iii) The “youth” version of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity was translated into Korean and Russian and disseminated; issues No. 1 and No. 2 of the Cultural Diversity series were translated into Spanish and disseminated;
- (iv) The first Conference of Intellectuals from Africa and the Diaspora on the promotion and protection of cultural diversity was held in Dakar in October 2004.

04112 Main line of action 2: The contribution of intercultural dialogue and pluralism to respect for cultural diversity

186. Expected result: Educational tools deriving from the experience of the Histories Project disseminated to Member States with a view to reducing stereotypes and prejudice.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The following works were finalized and published: *General History of the Caribbean* (Volumes I and V); *General History of Latin America* (Volume VI); *History of Humanity* (Volume VII); and *History of the Civilizations of Central Asia* (Volume VI);
- (ii) Use of the *General History of Africa* for educational purposes was launched, in cooperation with the African Union.

187. Expected result: Methodologies deriving from good practice in the sphere of cultural pluralism identified in the framework of pilot projects validated at the national and local levels, including dialogue among spiritual, religious and secular traditions.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators

- (i) Consultations and meetings were held in cooperation with the UNESCO Chairs in Tajikistan, Australia, Uzbekistan, Norway, India, Kazakhstan and South-East Europe;
- (ii) The Festival on Cultural Diversity and Dialogue in Central Asia was held at Headquarters, in May 2005, and a round table bringing together six countries was organized on a variety of artistic and cultural aspects;
- (iii) A work on “The role of traditional and spiritual chiefs in prevention mechanisms and conflict resolution in the societies of Central Africa and the Great Lakes region” (Central Africa and the Great Lakes) was published;
- (iv) The “Culture in the Neighbourhood” network designed to build the conflict-resolution capacities of local stakeholders was enlarged to back pilot projects on intercultural dialogue in problem neighbourhoods of African cities.

188. Expected results: Recommendations concerning the framing of cultural and educational policies for the benefit of indigenous peoples formulated in the framework of the review of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People (2004) taken into account by Member States.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The project on cultural resources mapping in North America and in Amazonia was pursued;
- (ii) Draft Cultural Heritage Impact assessment protocols were drawn up for the safeguarding of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, particularly among indigenous populations;
- (iii) The Organization participated in the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, March/April 2005) and the 4th session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (May 2005), in particular with regard to the Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People (2005-2014).

189. Expected results: Intercultural dialogue expanded and consolidated within public institutions, particularly under the Arabia Plan in the Project for a Euro-Arab dialogue.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A symposium on “Cultural Diversity and Globalization – The Arab-Japan Experience: a Cross-Regional Dialogue” was held, to share experiences between both regions;
- (ii) An international colloquium on “Arab Women between East and West” was organized, together with an exhibition entitled “Creativity of Arab Women”;

- (iii) The Programme on Arab Cultural Capitals in Yemen and Mauritania was launched, on the initiative of ALECSO, under the “Arabia Plan”;
- (iv) The flagship project, The Slave Route: an assessment of the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition as contained in document 172 EX/23 will be submitted to the Executive Board under item 59 of its agenda.

IV.1.2: Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies

190. Following on from the results achieved at the Johannesburg Summit, special emphasis has been laid on raising decision-makers’ awareness of the role of culture in national policies as a whole. Stress was placed on the links between biological diversity and cultural diversity as guarantors of sustainable development. UNESCO’s assistance in the formulation or updating of national cultural policies has been strengthened in the case of the Member States in the Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States regions. Consequently, the principles of the Declaration have influenced the framing and implementation of new cultural strategies with a view to strengthening the links between diversity, dialogue and development.

04121 Main line of action 1: Assistance to Member States in preparing and applying innovative cultural policies

191. **Expected results: National cultural policies revised on the basis of the “Diversity-dialogue-development” paradigm and national development policies that have taken culture into account.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Expert meetings, an inter-parliamentary conference and a meeting in the context of cooperation between education ministers and culture ministers were organized as contributions to the strengthening of cultural institutions in Yemen, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Brazil and Paraguay.

192. **Expected results: Training of managers and decision-makers responsible for implementing public cultural policies, particularly in the context of NEPAD.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Seminars were held to train cultural managers and administrators at the Universal Forum of Cultures, Barcelona, and in MERCOSUR, Chile, Angola and Mexico;
- (ii) Sustainable tourism training workshops were held in Cambodia, Azerbaijan and Palestine;
- (iii) Six case studies on the theme “Culture, tourism and development in West Africa” were conducted in cooperation with the National Commissions of six African States (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal);
- (iv) An Observatory on “Culture, tourism and development” was established as part of the UNESCO/UNITWIN network.

193. **Expected result: Projects implemented in the field with a view to applying community cultural policies with an impact on development.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The Afro-Andean Centre for Cultural Diversity and Development was set up;
- (ii) The Latin American and Caribbean network for the culture-based prevention of AIDS was established and the first methodological handbook on the subject was produced;
- (iii) Women’s cultural cooperatives were set up in rural areas in Costa Rica.

194. **Expected result: Capacities of Member States strengthened in the formulation of their cultural policies incorporating the new fields of culture and development.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Discussion forums on the cultural approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment were held in Mozambique, Guatemala and the Caucasus;
- (ii) The HIV/AIDS prevention project was pursued by means of interactive theatre in Africa and Latin America.

04122 Main line of action 2: Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development

195. **Expected results: Progress made in the knowledge of the interdependence of biological diversity and cultural diversity and its implications.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Regional meetings were held in Africa and Latin America on the role of indigenous and traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources;
- (ii) An Expert Group Meeting on “Safeguarding the intergenerational transmission of knowledge related to nature” was held in Nagoya, Japan, in April 2005, in conjunction with the Natural Sciences Sector, on the interdependence between the environment, biological diversity, local knowledge, languages and social systems;
- (iii) Field studies on the links between biological diversity and linguistic diversity and the strengthening of local preservation capacities were launched in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific.

**Programme IV.2:
UNESCO’s contribution to the protection of the world’s cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation**

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Subprogramme IV.2.1	2,133,685	1,789,931	83.9
Subprogramme IV.2.2	7,557,431	5,593,304	74.0
Programme IV.2	9,691,116	7,383,235	76.2

IV.2.1: Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

196. The function of the World Heritage Centre, established in 1992, is to enhance the effective implementation and promotion of the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. As the designated secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, it organizes meetings of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention every two years. This year, the meeting takes place in Durban, South Africa, from 10 to 17 July (to be reported on in 172 EX/4). The World Heritage Convention (1972) continues to make a significant contribution to global natural and cultural heritage conservation through the monitoring of the state of conservation of its World Heritage sites as well as through enhancing national capacities for their protection and management. The number of signatory States Parties to the Convention is growing and nominations

of properties from regions or categories of heritage, which is currently under- or non-represented, are increasing.

04211 Main line of action 1: Support to the World Heritage governing bodies

197. **Expected result: Recognition by Member States of UNESCO's lead role in the implementation of the 1972 Convention sustained and consolidated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The number of applications presented to the World Heritage Committee for inscription in the World Heritage List increased from 49 in 2004 to 51 in 2005.

198. **Expected result: Policy decisions and orientations by the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of States Parties for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention adopted and implemented.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

A Special Expert Meeting of the World Heritage Convention on the concept of outstanding universal value was held in Kazan, Russian Federation, from 6 to 9 April 2005.

199. **Expected result: Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in several languages revised and disseminated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The revised Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention were produced in two language versions (English and French);
- (ii) 4,000 copies of the Guidelines were disseminated to the Member States, cultural institutions working in the heritage field, specialized NGOs and partners of the Organization.

04212 Main line of action 2: Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention

200. **Expected result: Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention increased and new tentative lists established.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Two new States Parties have acceded since January 2005: Trinidad and Tobago and Sierra Leone;
- (ii) Since the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee, 38 States Parties have submitted new tentative lists or modified existing lists; 120 new properties have been added to the tentative lists.

201. **Expected result: World Heritage Partnerships Initiative (WHPI) developed and expanded.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Two major meetings were held: (a) the second World Heritage Forests meeting (France, March 2005) with the support of the France-UNESCO Convention and the Government of the United Kingdom; (b) an international conference entitled "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape", organized jointly by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the City of Vienna, in Vienna (Austria) from 12 to 14 May 2005;
- (ii) Networking of professionals and 36 institutions through the Asian Academy for Heritage Management.

IV.2.2: Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action

202. UNESCO is pursuing its standard-setting action for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage in all its forms – physical heritage, intangible cultural heritage and movable cultural property – as well as its leading high-profile role internationally in coordinating complex operations to safeguard heritage damaged or threatened by conflicts in Cambodia, South-East Europe, Afghanistan and Iraq, among others, with the assistance of many different partners, both public and private. To further counter illicit traffic of cultural property, several pilot projects to protect cultural property have been initiated in developing countries. Awareness-raising and capacity-building in Member States with regard to the value and urgent safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage has also been pursued in Member States and 16 countries have ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (early July 2005). The number of States Parties to other UNESCO international standard-setting instruments in the field of cultural heritage is also regularly and systematically increasing.

04221 Main line of action 1: Preserving cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the physical cultural heritage

203. **Expected results: Cultural sites preserved, particularly in the LDCs, notably in Africa/The capacities and expertise of national and subregional specialists in heritage conservation and management strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Actions for the safeguarding of sites, monuments and cultural institutions – directed at the most endangered cultural heritage sites – and training activities have been organized in almost 110 Member States, including 39 LDCs (22 in Africa, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, three in the Arab States, and one in Latin America and the Caribbean);
- (ii) More than 1,500 national and subregional specialists, primarily from LDCs, countries in a post-conflict situation or countries in transition, were trained at specific workshops and/or on-site restoration training centres.

204. **Expected result: Assistance provided for the creation of museums or upgrading of major museums in order to strengthen their role in the protection of cultural diversity.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Work on building the Cairo Museum has been making satisfactory progress. Other museums, such as the National Museum of Baghdad and museums in Kabul, Sudan, Kuwait, Oman, Uzbekistan, Central America, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Liberia, are undergoing restoration work;
- (ii) Collections of manuscripts are being safeguarded, in particular in Jerusalem, Yemen, Mauritania and Iraq;
- (iii) Training workshops in preventive conservation and modern museum management were staged in five countries of Central Asia, in the South Caucasus, Egypt, Jordan for Iraq, in the Gulf, in Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) and in three countries in the Himalayas;
- (iv) 12 pilot projects for the conservation of endangered movable objects and support for museums were started in the LDCs. Case studies on good practice of museum management have been launched in China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and fellowships have been granted to museum managers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

205. **Expected result: Knowledge about new approaches to cultural heritage and its conservation analysed and shared.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Advanced heritage conservation techniques, such as photogrammetry and lasers, were used in Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Egypt and in the Himalayas;
- (ii) An international conference on "The Safeguarding of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage: Towards an Integrated Approach", was held in Nara, Japan (October 2004);
- (iii) UNESCO 2004 Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for cultural heritage conservation were awarded to 11 winners for outstanding conservation practices;
- (iv) Four issues of *Museum International* were published in English, French, Arabic and Spanish. In the framework of the World Summit on the Information Society, partnerships have been established with the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN), taking the "dot.museum" as a model.

206. **Expected results: Effective coordination by UNESCO of international efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage of Afghanistan ensured through the smooth functioning of the International Coordination Committee/National capacities for heritage conservation and management strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Two sessions of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Iraq, a meeting of the ICC Subcommittee for Libraries and Archives and a special session on Babylon have been held, together with three sessions of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor. For security reasons, the two sessions of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Afghanistan due to be held in Kabul could not take place, but the coordination of the dozen international teams working at the Bamiyan site was ensured;
- (ii) Restoration of major monuments or cultural institutions and safeguarding actions in post-conflict countries: in Cambodia, the second phase of restoration of the Bayon temple was successfully completed, while in Afghanistan the first part of the Bamiyan cliff face and the fifth Herat Minaret have been consolidated and progress has been made in work on the Minaret of Jam. In Iraq, the Museum in Baghdad is being restored, the National Library and Archives along with other cultural institutions are the subjects of major programmes, and in the fight against the pillaging of archaeological sites and illicit trafficking, training courses have been held and equipment has been supplied. In Sudan, projects for safeguarding sites have been prepared and submitted under the Joint Assessment Mission of the United Nations. Archaeological sites have been safeguarded in the Palestinian Territories (in Bethlehem, Jericho, Nablus and Hebron);
- (iii) In South-East Europe, the Old Bridge and the old hammam in Mostar were rebuilt and they were inaugurated on 23 July 2004 by the Director-General in the presence of a dozen heads of state and government. Projects for safeguarding the heritage have been developed for Albania, the Republic of Moldova, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro, and a plan of action for safeguarding monuments in Kosovo has been drawn up;
- (iv) In Africa, the operation for returning the Axum Obelisk was launched in close cooperation with the Ethiopian and Italian authorities; a project for the safeguarding of the Churches of Lalibela is under way with the European Commission and work is being carried out on the

Stela of Matara in Eritrea. The conservation of the Koguryo tombs (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) has entered its operational stage.

04222 Main line of action 2: Safeguarding and promoting intangible cultural heritage

207. Expected result: Capacities of Member States to address policies for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage reinforced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 70 candidatures were prepared for and 80 States participated in the third “Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” (November 2005). More than 50 Member States received preparatory and technical assistance for the preparation of nomination files and the elaboration of plans of action for safeguarding items and preliminary national inventories;
- (ii) The capacities of the Member States to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage were strengthened, in particular through: (a) the creation of national bodies for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Estonia, Jordan, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Uzbekistan, Central African Republic and Turkey; (b) the establishment of 16 plans of action for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in Bolivia, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Cuba, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mongolia, Tajikistan-Uzbekistan, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Yemen; (c) the completion of the first phase of the project on the “Iraqi Maqam”; (d) the organization of a training seminar for officials in the cultural heritage departments of eight West African countries (Dakar, March 2004); (e) the award of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture in October 2004.

208. Expected result: Living Human Treasures systems established in several Member States.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Systems were established both in Burkina Faso and in Guinea and processes are under way in Cambodia, Fiji, Brazil, and Nigeria and in the five Maghreb countries;
- (ii) A new website on existing systems was set up.

209. Expected result: Public awareness of language endangerment raised and national and local capacities for language preservation enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The Online Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger of Disappearing further developed in cooperation with CII. The Chapter on African languages, containing 100 language profiles and a clickable map, is available online at www.unesco.org/culture/endangeredlanguages/atlas. Nineteen local, national and regional capacity-building projects in the field of language preservation implemented; a survey on research and education activities in the field of African linguistics carried out in 45 universities and institutes; and a Register of Good Practices of Language Preservation launched;
- (ii) second series of short-form programmes co-produced with the Discovery Channel broadcast to large audiences worldwide. The programmes were also screened at the 2004 Barcelona Forum and at the Aichi Expo, where a workshop was held on the “Transmission of traditional knowledge” (April 2005) highlighting the role of indigenous languages in knowledge transmission;
- (iii) UNESCO supported the first Festival of African Languages (Kinshasa, 6-8 September 2004) in cooperation with the “Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie”.

210. **Expected result: Traditional music supported and sustained.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Training programmes in the field of traditional music have been launched in the United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar), Niger and Ecuador;
- (ii) The UNESCO Collection of Traditional Music of the World has been digitized.

04223 Main line of action 3: Protecting cultural diversity through normative action

211. **Expected result: The number of States Parties to the UNESCO international standard-setting instruments increased by at least 20 for each instrument.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Five new States acceded to the 1954 Hague Convention – 114 States Parties in total; three new States acceded to the 1954 (First) Protocol – 91 States Parties; nine new States acceded to the 1999 (Second) Protocol – 29 States Parties. A symposium to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the 1954 Hague Convention was held at Headquarters in May 2004 and a joint UNESCO-ICRC Regional Expert Meeting on “The Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict” was held in Cambodia;
- (ii) Four new States acceded to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Paris, 1970), (107 States Parties in total). The following took place: a subregional seminar for the MERCOSUR countries (Buenos Aires, 22-24 March 2004); a regional workshop (Cape Town, South Africa, September 2004); and the 13th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (February 2005 at UNESCO Headquarters);
- (iii) Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Paris, 2001) – three States Parties in total.

212. **Expected result: The 2001 Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage entered into force.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

A new State (Spain) acceded (four in total). Two regional seminars were held, in Dakar (Senegal) in June 2004, and in Bogotá (Colombia) in December 2004, to promote the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

213. **Expected result: Promotion, with a view to its entry into force, of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 14 States Parties acceded to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, 2003): Algeria, Gabon, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, China, Central African Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Emirates;
- (ii) Seven regional meetings were held to promote the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage: Dakar (Senegal) in June 2004; Paraty (Brazil) in June 2004; New Delhi (India) in September 2004; Nairobi (Kenya) in November 2004; Kazan (Russian Federation) in December 2004; Algiers (Algeria) in January 2005; and Roseau (Dominica) in February 2005.

214. **Expected result: Dissemination of the UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

The UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage was disseminated to all the regional meetings on the normative protection of the cultural heritage, on the UNESCO website.

**Programme IV.3:
Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development**

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Subprogramme IV.3.1	1,513,920	1,143,020	75.5
Subprogramme IV.3.2	1,463,345	886,048	60.5
Programme IV.3	2,977,265	2,029,068	68.2

IV.3.1: Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development

215. UNESCO continues to develop its cooperation with artists and its support for art education. Focus on cooperation with artists and their contribution to cultural diversity is evident, among others, in the development of the database of the *World Observatory on the Social Status of the Artist*, in various promotional activities such as the awarding of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts, and in related advocacy. Crafts and design continues to be a major contribution to enhancing national and subregional capacities to counter poverty and generate income in developing countries as well as promote the sustainable development of the craft sector and market. UNESCO pursues innovative approaches to training with regard to design of new products, packaging, marketing techniques and management of small enterprises, also through the prestigious UNESCO Crafts Prize and FabDesign international competition.

04311 Main line of action 1: The living arts and their contribution to human development and social cohesion

216. **Expected result: Consolidation of cooperation with artists and specialized networks.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The database of the World Observatory on the Social Status of the Artist was developed (information on 52 Member States);
- (ii) Partnerships were established with the International Labour Office (ILO), the Cultural Parliament of MERCOSUR, the International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies (IFACCA) and the European Union.

217. **Expected result: Support for innovative initiatives in contemporary arts and creativity.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A *Guide to Pan-African Cultural Markets* (IMC) was published. Two hundred young actors and directors were trained at five creation workshops held in different geo-cultural areas;
- (ii) The project “La Voz de los sin Voz” was launched in the MERCOSUR region and the Andean countries, with the support of Japan. The UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts was awarded (Russian Federation, September 2004);

- (iii) International exhibition of Iraqi artists: The Iraqi Fine Arts Contemporary Creation, creating bridges of dialogue with Iraqi artists (UNESCO, September 2005).

218. Expected result: Better incorporation of art education into national formal and non-formal education policies.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) As part of the preparations for the World Conference on Arts Education (Lisbon, March 2006), an observatory of artistic education in Asia has been created; the Scientific Committee of the World Conference on Arts Education was established in Lisbon (May 2005); and a regional preparatory meeting was held in Trinidad and Tobago (June 2005);
- (ii) Tsunami: A UNESCO fact-finding mission was dispatched to Banda Aceh in February 2005 at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia; the project “Healing through Cultural and Psychotherapeutic Action in Aceh” was launched; and activities were carried out in three settlement camps in Aceh with the participation of 140 children and local artists (from April to June 2005);
- (iii) Promotion and revitalization of traditional performing arts and musical expressions in tsunami-affected communities in India and Thailand.

04312 Main line of action 2: Combining economic growth and poverty reduction through crafts and design

219. Expected result: The importance of crafts and their contribution to the development of the cultural tourism industry is integrated into national policies.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A report on tourist spending on craft purchases around the world (first report on available statistics) was disseminated;
- (ii) A videoconference took place to mark the International Year of Microcredit in the Indian Ocean, with the support of PlaNet Finance.

220. Expected result: Professional capacities in design, production and marketing strengthened at the local level.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The UNESCO Crafts Prizes were awarded for Latin America and the Caribbean (Brazil, August 2004); for Africa, at the Salon International de l’Artisanat d’Ouagadougou (SIAO) (Burkina Faso, October 2004); for the Arab States (Tunisia, March 2005); and for Asia-Pacific (Uzbekistan, May 2005). The “Seal of Excellence” was awarded in South-East Asia and Central Asia;
- (ii) Thanks to the FabDesign contest, organized in cooperation with Ateliers d’art de France, for the first time designers from all over the world were given logistical support for the production of models;
- (iii) Trainers were given training in Indian Ocean countries and Southern Africa, and work done by women from Central Africa at the SIAO 2004 was assessed.

221. **Expected result: Wider access to the international market obtained for craftspeople and designers from developing countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Craftspeople and designers from developing countries gained wider access to the international market by taking part in international fairs in the United States of America, Spain, France and Burkina Faso;
- (ii) A partnership with the Museum of New Mexico Foundation (United States of America) was launched, offering ten selected winners of the UNESCO Crafts Prize the chance to take part in the first International Folk Art Market in Santa Fe (July 2004);
- (iii) 30 designers, out of 764 candidatures received from 73 countries by Design 21 and FabDesign, were pre-selected for a travelling exhibition of their works, which began in Japan in May-June 2005, before moving to New York and Headquarters.

IV.3.2: Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development

222. The Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity counts at present some 500 members of an online database and newsletter. They represent the business community and authorities of 80 countries from all regions. Prime beneficiaries are medium and small cultural enterprises in the field of music, crafts, the publishing industry and the audiovisual sector. Pursuant to 170 EX/Decision 3.6.3 the network of Creative Cities has been launched as a platform for information exchange between cities designed to enhance local economic and social development efforts. Some 30 cities from all regions have applied to join the network. Financial and human resources have been mobilized from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Spain, France and Quebec, NORAD, the Basque Centre of UNESCO, the Instituto Español de Comercio Exterior and Columbia University.

04321 Main line of action 1: Cultural industries and copyright: policies and partnerships

223. **Expected result: National capacities to promote local cultural industries and products locally and globally are strengthened through the Global Alliance.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 14 new partnership projects have been launched, bringing the total of projects under way to 49;
- (ii) Partnership agreements have been established with Group Santillana, Spain, for training at cultural goods retail outlets in Cuba; with the WOMEX Fair, Germany, for capacity- building of music festivals; with Sesame Workshops, USA, for developing quality pan-Arab television programmes for children; and with The Museum of New Mexico Foundation, USA, for new distribution networks for quality craftwork.

224. **Expected result: Professional capacities for enterprise development in the cultural sector strengthened through the Global Alliance.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

Establishment of a permanent training on copyright within the curriculum of the Cuban Higher Institute of the Arts (ISA). In the framework of the project “E-Learning for Exchange and Communication in a Trans-national Environment” (ELECT) young entrepreneurs from France, Poland, Romania, Portugal, Ireland, Italy and Belgium were trained in marketing strategies, management and finance. Five e-publications entitled Global Alliance Tools on cultural entrepreneurship were published.

225. Expected result: Role of cultural industries in sustaining cultural diversity enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The 6th Ramallah International Book Fair was held in March 2005 with some 50,000 titles from over 100 publishers from Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and other Arab countries;
- (ii) Three of four Workshops for Authors, Illustrators and Publishers of Children's Books in Africa and the Arab world have been held in Windhoek, Beirut, and Ramallah;
- (iii) UNESCO participated in the Working Group set up by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to revise the standard governing International Standard Book Number System (ISBN);
- (iv) With regard to the Index Translationum, the number of users doubled, 7,000 professionals were associated with it, and three international professional seminars were held as part of the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society.

226. Expected result: Work on an inspirational model for national legislators on the equitable balance between different interests in cyberspace advanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A new teaching programme was established within the UNITWIN/UNESCO Ibero-American network for the university teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights (RAMLEDA), in June 2004;
- (ii) The *Copyright and Neighbouring Rights* manual was published in Arabic. The *Copyright Bulletin* was published in its Russian and Arabic versions. The Intergovernmental Committees on the Universal Copyright Convention and the Rome Convention met in June 2005;
- (iii) The fight against piracy and the reinforcement of copyright has been pursued through national projects in Namibia, Zimbabwe and Colombia and the first Anti-Piracy Training for Trainers Workshop, financed by Norway, was held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in May 2004.

MAJOR PROGRAMME V – COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Overall assessment

227. A number of major trends and developments emerged and had an impact on the implementation of Major Programme V during the reporting period. Principal among these trends and developments are: (i) the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Geneva, Switzerland (December 2003) and preparations for the second phase in Tunis in November 2005; (ii) the growing need to build and strengthen community access points – multimedia centres, libraries, archives – in developing countries as a way of bridging the digital divide as well as facilitating access to information and knowledge for development; (iii) the increasing need for and opportunities to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education, especially in enhancing teaching skills, sourcing relevant quality educational content and improving access to distance learning; (iv) the continued concern to enhance awareness about and respect for freedom of expression as well as the development of a comprehensive framework for providing assistance to media in open- and post-conflict zones; (v) the need to strengthen communication capacities in developing countries by fostering independent and pluralistic media and training communication and information professionals; and (vi) increasing collaboration with a number of international, regional and national NGOs, professional bodies, training and research institutions as well as civil society groups whose activities and concerns lie in the domain of Major Programme V.

228. UNESCO carried out a variety of projects contributing to the implementation of the WSIS Plan of Action (UNESCO WSIS Action Directory at <http://www.unesco.org/wsisdirectory>). In its preparations for WSIS Phase II, the Organization has focused on operationalizing its concept of knowledge societies. In this regard, four events, recognized as WSIS “thematic meetings” were organized on: “Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace” (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, 3-4 February 2005), “Multilingualism for Cultural Diversity and Participation of All in Cyberspace” (Bamako, Mali, 6-7 May 2005), “ICTs for Capacity-Building: Critical Success Factors” (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, 11-13 May 2005) and “Cultural Diversity in Knowledge Societies” (Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 17-19 May 2005).
229. The growing number of organizations working in the area of community access using a variety of models and technologies increased the need for closer coordination and collaboration. It is in this regard that UNESCO continued its efforts to build alliances with significant stakeholders and partners, including other United Nations agencies and the private sector to achieve common development objectives in communication and information in line with MDG No. 8. Particularly noteworthy here is the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with Intel and a global cooperation strategic agreement with Microsoft. As these strategic agreements stress the exchange of knowledge and experience in the pursuit of shared development goals, they support UNESCO’s global strategy to use ICTs to improve education and community access to accelerate social and economic development.
230. Considerable energy was devoted to strengthening ICT-enhanced learning, including e-learning and open and distance education, through increased intersectoral action involving the Communication and Information Sector, Education and Science Sectors and UNESCO Institutes. This has enabled the development of new strategies and opportunities especially in the context of free and open educational software. Intersectoral collaboration was also reinforced through the 23 cross-cutting projects dealing with the contribution of ICTs to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society. The results attained by most of the projects point to the potential multiplier effects of ICTs in all programme areas of the Organization.

Programme V.1:

Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development, especially in the public domain

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005
	\$	\$	%
Subprogramme V.1.1	4,258,584	2,904,661	68.2
Subprogramme V.1.2	2,215,098	1,417,273	64.0
Subprogramme V.1.3	3,725,513	2,561,120	68.7
Programme V.1	10,199,195	6,883,054	67.5

V.1.1: Fostering actions to reduce the digital divide and promote social inclusion

231. UNESCO continued to address the challenges of reducing the digital divide through measures designed to overcome obstacles to full and equal participation in the knowledge societies. Twenty-four (24) new projects were launched with Information for All Programme (IFAP) funding in three priority areas of information literacy, preservation of information, and an understanding of the ethical, legal and societal implications of ICTs. A series of activities which were carried out in cooperation with regional and subregional networks such as the Asia/Pacific Information Network (APIN), the Association of Computer Centres for Exploiting Sustainable Synergy (ACCESS-net),

INFOLAC, and ESCWA and ICTDAR in Arab States helped to enhance involvement of governments, private sector, civil society and international organizations in reducing digital gap and promoting social inclusion. The restructured UNESCO Observatory on the Information Society with a newly established common platform for regional observatories, the expanded UNESCO Libraries Portal, portals on youth such as Arabic Infoyouth Portal and UNESCO information processing tools such as the updated CDS/ISIS and IDAMS, helped particularly in widening access to public domain information and knowledge in a variety of ways. Similarly, the activities undertaken to strengthen the skills of communication and information professionals in handling information, to establish and expand community multimedia centres and networks of libraries and archives as well as to improve public service broadcasting contributed to widening access to information and knowledge.

05111 Main line of action 1: Promoting research, principles and policies for knowledge societies

232. Expected result: International framework of cooperation for building knowledge societies strengthened and the Information for All Programme (IFAP) consolidated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Role and focus of IFAP sharpened with the adoption by its Council of three priority areas (see above); IFAP Bureau approved funding for 24 projects in these areas;
- (ii) Network of IFAP National Committees expanded (bringing the total to 50);
- (iii) Vision and mission of Asia/Pacific Information Network (APIN) defined and a plan of action approved to build knowledge societies.

233. Expected results: UNESCO positioned and active as a key organization in preparing for the second phase (Tunis, 2005)/Relevant sections of the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Action Plan (Geneva, 2003) implemented.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO's key principles for knowledge societies endorsed and its role as a facilitator of WSIS implementation mechanisms stressed;
- (ii) Multi-stakeholder approach to WSIS implementation activities fostered and the potential of ICTs to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals stressed; proposals for actions in areas of UNESCO's competence developed;
- (iii) E-LAC 2007 regional action plan revised based on inputs from 80 participants from the government, private sector, civil society based and international organizations from 29 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- (iv) Action plan for Arab States developed in coordination with ESCWA and ICTDAR and UNESCO position on linguistic and cultural diversity consolidated in Arab States in collaboration with ISESCO;
- (v) Contribution made to the Global Knowledge Partnership strategy for 2005-2010 incorporating relevant WSIS actions in the area of access to knowledge and education adopted at the GKP annual meeting in Cairo (May 2005);
- (vi) Contribution made to "Monitoring the Digital Divide", an analytical work on 192 countries encompassing national and regional approaches to the information society, research conducted by ORBICOM, the International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication, to be presented at the WSIS II in Tunis.

234. **Expected results: Information about the challenges of knowledge societies and of advances in ICTs for conventional and electronic media shared and enhanced/Formulation of national and regional information and communication policies and strategies supported and broadened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO Observatory on the Information Society restructured and a common platform for regional observatories established;
- (ii) A tool kit on planning and implementing e-government projects developed and distributed in Asia and the Pacific;
- (iii) Handbook on guiding principles, theories, strategies and techniques based on experiences of developers of effective websites produced and distributed in the Asia region and made available in hard copy and on CD-ROM;
- (iv) Public policies for building knowledge societies in the Andean Community formulated by 50 experts from 11 countries;
- (v) International conference on “The Role and Place of the Media in the Information Society in Africa and the Arab Region” (Marrakech, Morocco, November 2004) adopted the Marrakech Declaration and the Plan of Action for involving media in the construction of the information society;
- (vi) Research on ICT innovations for Poverty Reduction, Profiles and Experience in ICT Innovation for Poverty Reduction and a DVD on “Women, Poverty and ICTs” based on the research on ICTs and poverty reduction in South Asia were produced and distributed.

235. **Expected result: Freedom in access to information, media independence and pluralism improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste provided with technical assistance and other support to reformulate or establish democratic media legislation in line with internationally recognized principles of freedom of expression;
- (ii) Comparative Legal Survey on Freedom of Information, prepared by UNESCO and Article XIX, translated into Bahasa, Chinese, Indonesian, Khmer, Nepali and Russian to facilitate the adoption of national laws to promote access to information.

05112 Main line of action 2: Strengthening capacities of communication and information professionals and institutions

236. **Expected results: Enhanced exchange of information and expertise among information and communication communities/Expertise, capacities and learning opportunities in new trends enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A network entitled “Association of Computer Centres for Exploiting Sustainable Synergy (ACCESS-net)” set up involving 30 institutions from 25 countries and providing training of trainers with curricula and new methods of ICT training, for improving or strengthening national ICT capacity-building;
- (ii) 400 professionals trained in advanced network and system technologies and three curricula as well as new methods of training distributed;
- (iii) A Youth Centre for Computer Education established at the Grand People’s Study House in Pyongyang, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, to train university students and workers;

- (iv) Networking capacities of women journalists worldwide enhanced through the global initiative, “Women Make the News” carried out on 8 March 2005 to mark International Women’s Day and to encourage media to entrust editorial responsibility to women journalists;
- (v) Knowledge of 600 communication professionals from Latin America (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) about ICT convergence improved through UNESCO-supported networking events organized by Omar Dengo Foundation and Access Foundation from Costa Rica, Development Gateway Networks in Central America and Sustainable Development Network from Nicaragua;
- (vi) 35 media professionals from the Caribbean trained in regional workshops held by the Commonwealth Broadcasters Association;
- (vii) The Central Asian Network of Environmental Journalists established through UNESCO/IPDC assistance.

237. Expected result: Capacities in information handling and access of knowledge of librarians, statisticians and other information specialists increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO Information Processing Tools brochure designed and published in 1,000 copies; CDS/ISIS V1.53 released as well as its Arabic version and around 8,800 copies distributed;
- (ii) Open source CDS/ISIS tools released/updated (IsisMarc, Greenstone plugin for CDS/ISIS, IsisAscii, Genisis and Isis-SwissKnife);
- (iii) Use of CDS/ISIS enhanced in Arabic and Russian through the translation of training manuals and the software;
- (iv) Self-training modules made available on the UNESCO IDAMS web pages in English, French and Spanish; capacity-building of information specialists enhanced through the development of training material and various guides for an OSS learning management system (Moodle);
- (v) Multimedia Training Kit (MMTK), a suite of open access, multimedia training materials for grass-roots communicators, was further expanded to over 120 units and made available online and off-line in collaboration with 10 partner organizations; MMTK modules translated into Russian, French and Portuguese;
- (vi) French version of community browser eNRICH, developed jointly with the National Informatics Centre of India to facilitate community information, was produced and distributed in African countries.

05113 Main line of action 3: Increasing community access through multimedia/telecentres, libraries, archives and other information service providers

238. Expected result: Community access to and skills for communication and information for development improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO Libraries Portal updated and expanded and continued to receive large numbers of daily visits;
- (ii) 25 librarians in rural communities trained in using ICTs to facilitate access to collections; librarians trained in access to digital contents; the role of Internet and digital systems in enhancing public libraries and informal networking systems strengthened;
- (iii) Strategies developed for China’s agricultural universities to use ICTs and education/training resources to strengthen agricultural and rural development, improve livelihoods of farmers, and combat poverty;
- (iv) Eight trainers trained in the use of office software based on the International Computer Driving License (ICDL) modules in Lebanon;

- (v) Networks of libraries and archives strengthened in Belarus, with a CD-ROM “Belarusian Classical Literature of XI – the beginning of XX centuries” created and disseminated; Internet information centres, including centres for youth, in rural regions of Belarus and Russian Federation established;
- (vi) Youth computer club network reinforced in Cuba involving over 3,000 persons, 14 communities and five institutions;
- (vii) A manual for a sustainable telecentre offering an innovative approach model produced and distributed to telecentre organizations and through the INFOLAC website;
- (viii) New pilot Community Multimedia Centres (CMCs) set up in Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Suriname and Tanzania (over 40 CMCs provide access and training to local populations); CMC scale-up commenced in Mali, Mozambique and Senegal as a test bed for wider provision of access to ICTs in marginalized communities;
- (ix) A Guide to Community Multimedia Centres – Getting Started and Keeping Going, offering a tool to all stakeholders of CMCs, was published and distributed in English and French (in hard copy and CD-ROM).

239. Expected results: Access to information of disadvantaged youth enhanced in developing countries and countries in transition/Capacities to access and exchange information for development reinforced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Database established with 160 Latin America and Caribbean portals on youth;
- (ii) Web portal on educational materials and online interaction mechanisms developed in Palestine, in association with the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation;
- (iii) 16 leaders of youth volunteer organizations trained in the use of ICTs in a regional workshop for members of the network of the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service in West Africa;
- (iv) First African Youth Directory prepared in cooperation with the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa and made available online and on CD-ROM;
- (v) Access of youth to information enhanced in Arab States with the development of an Arabic Infoyouth Portal (with ISESCO);
- (vi) Telecentre network in South-Eastern Europe supported to develop a set of life skills training modules and a pilot training scheme for unemployed women in the region;
- (vii) Community and campus radio initiatives supported in Timor-Leste, Fiji and Pakistan to encourage participatory communication and access to development information.

05114 Main line of action 4: Enhancing public service broadcasting (PSB)

240. Expected results: Recognition of the educational and cultural functions of PSB as a gateway to the knowledge society increased/Media pluralism and independence enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Cooperation reinforced with international and regional professional organizations, especially the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), the European Broadcasting Union, the Arab States Broadcasting Union, Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), and Southern African Broadcasting Association (SABA) to increase the recognition of the educational and cultural functions of PSB;
- (ii) An international workshop on “PSB best practices: evaluation, monitoring and standards” organized with AIBD and the World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC) (Kuala Lumpur, May 2005) reviewed best practices in evaluation and monitoring, including

measuring public value, assessing management quality standard for broadcasters and prepared recommendations for follow-up actions;

- (iii) “Public Service Broadcasting: a best practices source book” prepared with the Asian Media and Communication Centre (AMIC);
- (iv) A regional Code of Ethics for Broadcasters and a study on audiovisual policy in the Caribbean published and distributed;
- (v) PSB reference materials on parliamentary broadcasts and editorial guidelines for broadcasters, prepared with CBA, published and distributed;
- (vi) Technical support provided to the National Radio and TV in Mali and in Timor-Leste to enhance editorially independent PSB.

241. Expected results: Access to information enhanced for PSB audiences/Capacities of disadvantaged communities to express themselves through PSB improved/Audience participation in PSB enhanced and innovative approaches to reduce violence in the electronic media supported.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Support provided for capacity-building in public service broadcasting in Latin America (Paraguay, Chile and Brazil), including through the World Encounter of Radio (with Radio Nederland) and in Central America, technical advice and financial support provided to broadcasters in Guatemala and Panama;
- (ii) 120 public service broadcasters trained through the “Latin American Forum on Broadcasting and Digitalization” held in Mexico; ICT capacities built for public broadcasters in Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- (iii) Two international workshops on “Citizens’ Media” organized with AIBD and the World Radio and TV Council (May 2004 and May 2005) to highlight the need for audience participation in broadcasting;
- (iv) An advocacy brochure on “Media Matter Citizens Care” published and distributed in collaboration with the Citizen’s Media Commission in Pakistan;
- (v) Collection and distribution of best and innovative practices of reducing violence in electronic media carried out with the International Clearing House on Children, Youth and Media, Göteborg University, Sweden.

V.1.2: Harnessing ICTs for education

242. Special focus was paid to strengthening ICT-enhanced learning, including e-learning and open and distance education, through increased intersectoral and inter-agency actions resulting in new educational strategies and opportunities especially in the context of free and open educational software. Critical success factors in using ICTs for capacity-building were identified in the UNESCO/Club of Rome conference to examine the educational potential of ICTs where formal education channels are limited or inaccessible. Substantial progress was achieved through cooperation with the private sector with agreements established with Microsoft and Intel, in integrating ICTs into teacher training. Agreement has also been reached with IT companies (Alcatel Space and IBM) and the European Space Agency (ESA) to extend the provision of scientific information and services to South East European (SEE) research and academic institutions in cooperation with their peer entities in Western Europe. This contributes to attaining the expected outcome in the Medium-Term Strategy of more diversified applications of ICTs for training purposes especially for distance education and scientific cooperation.

05121 Main line of action 1: Promoting Education for All through media and information channels

243. **Expected results: Public understanding of the importance of EFA enhanced/ Information about learning opportunities and network-based learning environments broadened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Media advocacy of EFA, training and networking of journalists supported in eight countries in Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and 10 countries in Asia (Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam);
- (ii) Media trainer workshops on EFA held in New Delhi, India (for E-9 countries), Arab States, Latin and Central America as well as in the Caribbean;
- (iii) Revised version of EFA training and resource kit, "Education Makes News", translated (into French and Khmer) and distributed;
- (iv) Broadcasting of programmes on equal educational opportunities for women in Latin America supported;
- (v) A series of TV debates/discussions on EFA goals launched in member organizations of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association.

05122 Main line of action 2: Promoting ICT-enhanced learning

244. **Expected results: Knowledge and awareness among decision-makers about ICT-enhanced learning possibilities increased/Access to open educational resources and open source, free software in areas of interest to educational institutions increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO Free Software Portal improved and extended with increase in number of daily visits;
- (ii) FOSS version of KEWL.NextGen (Knowledge Environment for Web-based Learning), a sophisticated Free and Open Source learning management system, released;
- (iii) Portal for Open Educational Resources established by the UNESCO Cairo Office to provide open courseware; Russian Portal of Free Software created (www.unesco.ru); portal of online reference materials in computer programming developed for secondary school students in Ghana;
- (iv) E-learning modules for information professionals (e.g. the IMARK training module on information management) jointly developed with FAO;
- (v) Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria assisted to establish national strategies for using ICTs in education;
- (vi) Capacity of trainers in ICTs for people with disabilities enhanced and appropriate technologies identified in Ecuador; five teachers trained in use of ICTs and ICT-assisted production of Braille material in Ethiopia;
- (vii) Access to open educational resources and software enhanced through collaboration in support of ICT-enhanced distance learning and in expanding the African Virtual University;
- (viii) Support provided to develop FOSS adult literacy software in the Caribbean (with Caribbean Free and Open Source Foundation and Environmental Foundation of Jamaica).

05123 Main line of action 3: Empowering people through information, media and ICT literacy

245. Expected results: International awareness raised about the importance of information literacy/Capacities of training institutions and teachers in information and media literacy enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 22 public librarians in Lebanon trained in use of basic computer software as well as specialized library software (WIN/ISIS) to increase capacities in information handling and access to knowledge;
- (ii) Training modules on “Learning Internet” produced in French and Arabic by Moroccan Internet Society and used in training activities for trainers in the network of youth houses (Maisons des Jeunes) in Morocco;
- (iii) Awareness about media literacy promoted through workshops in Tunisia, China and Indonesia on media literacy;
- (iv) Media education curriculum developed for the Arab region reviewed in an expert meeting held in Paris; three workbooks on ethics and the media, communication and education, television language and its values were published in June 2005;
- (v) Multilingual website (English, French, Spanish and Arabic) on media education (www.mediamentor.org) launched;
- (vi) Guidebooks on media education produced in the Pacific (with the Pacific ASP network) and in Asia (Thailand) and training provided in Samoa, Bangladesh, Ecuador and Paraguay.

246. Expected result: Basic applications for water management and ICT literacy promoted within NEPAD.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) New partnerships for the production of local content supported by developing an interactive, multilingual CD-ROM on Water (sanitation/hydropower/natural hazard/pump repair) involving five African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa and Sudan);
- (ii) Public awareness and advocacy achieved through support for a media campaign on improving water management carried out by the Ministry of Scientific Research in Côte d’Ivoire.

V.1.3: Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information

247. The strategy to promote quality local content development and their distribution was based on capacity-building of content producers in both traditional and the new media, support to quality production and enhancing distribution opportunities in the local and international exchange forums. The activities implemented made discerning contributions to achieving the expected results under this subprogramme and strategic objective 11 of the Medium-Term Strategy. A major development requirement of local content development in information network continues to be the standardization of computer scripts in local languages. In this connection, UNESCO helped to build the capacity to define Unicode standards and fonts for number of local languages. The capacity-building needs of broadcast media content producers in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean were addressed in collaboration with regional media training institutions through support to training initiatives and training material production. The marketing of quality local content was encouraged through facilitating the projection of local content in the international content market forums and screening events. The UNESCO E-platform was developed into a major online market forum for nearly 300 selected quality local productions from 52 developing countries. The flagship activity “Memory of the World” contributed to preserving the documentary heritage in libraries and

archives with optimal use of digital preservation technologies and expanding the MOW register to a total of 120 representing 57 countries. The audiovisual industry is a fast growing market in the world. Diversity and quality of local content are key determinants for developing countries to take the advantage of this growth and to reflect the unique cultural richness that they can bring into local and global audiences.

05131 Main line of action 1: Supporting culturally diverse and multilingual contents

248. Expected result: Knowledge and skills of communication and information professionals enhanced in preparing culturally diverse and multilingual content.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Unicode standard for Balinese, Mongolian, Nepali and N'ko developed to enable native speakers to use national languages in email, on web pages, or other electronic documents;
- (ii) Training of fonts developers, creation of open-source fonts and an indigenous portal for local languages implemented in support of the production of online/offline journals to bring information in national languages to rural people;
- (iii) Regional Academy for Digital Image Technologies established in Baku in collaboration with UNDP and the National Institute of Informatics of Japan as a model academy for other regions;
- (iv) Multilingual databases and pilot digital libraries developed in local Latin American languages;
- (v) Technical support and advice provided to the Arab Open University on e-learning platforms, staff trained in use of learning management systems and content building techniques;
- (vi) International references, practical guidelines and relevant UNESCO publications translated into national languages of the Moscow Cluster countries and disseminated through the web;
- (vii) TV and radio practitioners trained in script writing, digital editing and post-production work in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean through a number of capacity-building activities;
- (viii) Support provided for a study, "Speaking African on the Radio", on the impact of FM and community radios using African languages in Ghana, Mali and Senegal as well as for programme production on development issues in local languages for national and local broadcasters in Africa (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Niger) and Latin America (Bolivia, Brazil and Chile).

249. Expected result: Quality content production promoted utilizing both traditional and new media.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Audiovisual and online content production in Africa was promoted through support to the Pan-African co-production on African cultural heritage (Cités d'Afriques) (with the Council of French-Speaking Radio and TV Stations (CIRTEF)), and to the Africa Animated! project providing production opportunities to young African animation producers;
- (ii) Latin American network of content producers created through the "Se buscan" initiative, involving a conference on the Latin American Audiovisual Landscape and Local Content Production (with the University of Guadalajara); first website on Caribbean indigenous languages developed to promote over 20 indigenous languages in the region;
- (iii) Support provided for the production and dissemination of local content in Arab States through training workshops in Egypt, Sudan and Morocco; local radio content production under the theme "From Canoe to Computer" was supported (with BBC and UNDP) in Fiji, Samoa and the Solomon Islands, followed by the exchange of programmes among the countries.

250. **Expected results: Access of local content/endogenous programmes to international audiences increased and flow of information from South to South and from South to North improved/Awareness and knowledge of media, ICTs and the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO's audiovisual E-platform continued to grow (now containing about 300 titles, 1,115 users and 85 catalogues from audiovisual producers in 52 developing countries);
- (ii) Distribution outlets and showcasing initiatives supported in Asia, Africa and Latin America such as the Open Frame festival in New Delhi, the ZIFF Festival in Zanzibar, the Sithengi market in Cape Town and the Festival Iberoamericano de Cortos, Imágenes Jóvenes en la Diversidad Cultural, in Buenos Aires;
- (iii) Partnerships created with about 30 new broadcasters involving the broadcasting of UNESCO-supported content from the South and countries in transition.

05132 Main line of action 2: Preserving information and audiovisual heritage

251. **Expected result: An international framework for the preservation of information and audiovisual heritage established.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Memory of the World Programme (MoW) gained visibility and stature as an international reference framework through special events held in Member States to commemorate the inscription of their documentary heritage on its International Register as well as the awarding of the UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize, funded by the Republic of Korea, for outstanding preservation efforts;
- (ii) Eight new MoW National Committees set up, bringing the total to 60, and 29 new inscriptions listed on the Register bringing the total to 120 from 57 countries;
- (iii) Awareness-raising activities about the importance of preservation of and access to documentary and digital heritage as well as the role of a National MoW Committee conducted in four Asian countries;
- (iv) A project, "Remember the Future", launched to promote the content of Memory of the World website in collaboration with the Russian State.

252. **Expected results: Capacities in heritage protection of different media formats improved/Digital preservation of heritage strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Over 70 experts from the Asia and the Pacific region trained in digital preservation management and migration of audiovisual materials as well as preventive and curative conservation and practical workable solutions to preservation and restoration problems; 80 information professionals from Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Spain trained in paper and digital heritage preservation;
- (ii) Public radio/television digital archive for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and the Russian Federation set up, as well as CDs of classic literature collections produced for distribution to rural schools and libraries in those countries;
- (iii) "Guide on Human Rights Archives" (CD-ROM and website) finalized with Fundación Memoria Abierta (Argentina) to encourage the preservation of endangered documents and their dissemination to a larger public;
- (iv) Principles of digital preservation used to develop a series of books on Arab contributions to the sciences;

- (v) Unique endangered collections of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries of the Russian State Collection of Television and Radio, Russian State Archive of Cinema and Photo Documents, Armenian National Cinematheque safeguarded and digitized for greater access;
- (vi) Guidelines, strategies and policies for digital preservation through comparative analysis and assessment of preservation needs and situations formulated for testing in Botswana, Ethiopia and South Africa.

**Programme V.2:
Promoting freedom of expression and communication development**

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005
	\$	\$	%
Subprogramme V.2.1	2,691,415	1,860,140	69.1
Subprogramme V.2.2	1,773,663	1,245,181	70.2
Programme V.2	4,465,078	3,105,321	69.5

V.2.1: Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media

253. In a global environment characterized by an increased volume of mediated information through traditional and new media ensuring the free flow of information is as important as ever. The activities undertaken to promote freedom of expression have been based on awareness-raising, monitoring and advocating this fundamental human right. The celebration of World Press Freedom Day (3 May) in Belgrade (2004) and Dakar (2005) and the awarding of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize were prominent activities in this context. The Dakar and Belgrade declarations on assistance to media in open- and post-conflict areas and on media and good governance will have strong strategic significance for UNESCO's continued efforts in this field. The free flow of information was further explored through an international experts' meeting on Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace, organized within the framework of WSIS thematic meetings. The event brought clarity to the many issues raised by the Internet information opportunities about threats to and opportunities for freedom of expression and the right to privacy. Collaboration has been consolidated and expanded with all UNESCO partners within this field through further investments in research, networking and the development of monitoring instruments.
254. The increased presence of reporters in all war and conflict zones and growing number of journalists killed and wounded has led UNESCO, in collaboration with its partners, mainly the International News Safety Institute, to develop a series of training programmes dedicated to reporters and photojournalists. The comprehensive strategy that has been developed to secure a holistic and coherent approach to media assistance in open- and post-conflict areas has been put into practice in several regions (Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Liberia, Palestine and Rwanda). Furthermore, a series of 12 development projects have been implemented in South-Eastern Europe as a final wrap-up of the dedicated post-conflict assistance. All projects are designed and implemented in close collaboration with other intergovernmental organizations as well as local, regional and international media NGOs and professional organizations. In this way, the actions undertaken under this subprogramme contributed to attaining strategic objective 10 of the Medium-Term Strategy.

05211 Main line of action 1: Promoting press freedom, freedom of expression and democracy

255. Expected result: Public awareness of press freedom as a fundamental right increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize awarded to the Cuban journalist and poet, Raul Rivero (May 2004), and to the Chinese journalist Cheng Yizhong (May 2005);
- (ii) Two international conferences organized to celebrate World Press Freedom Day (3 May) (i) on Media in Conflict Areas and in Countries in Transition (Belgrade, May 2004) and (ii) on Media and Good Governance (Dakar, May 2005). The Declarations adopted at the conferences have been disseminated in different forms worldwide. The Belgrade Declaration stresses that independent local news media are essential to provide trustworthy information that is vital for peace and reconciliation efforts. The Dakar Declaration highlights that independent and pluralistic media are essential for ensuring transparency, accountability and participation as fundamental elements of good governance and human rights;
- (iii) More than 100 events were also organized in more than 80 countries to raise public awareness of press freedom; media coverage (both print and electronic media), the wide distribution of the Director-General's message, press conferences and a special website gave high visibility to UNESCO's action.

256. Expected results: Decision-makers and the international community sensitized on the importance and new trends with respect to freedom of expression in knowledge societies/ Protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) International conference on freedom of expression in cyberspace held (in February 2005) as a part of the thematic conferences in preparation for the second phase of WSIS;
- (ii) A press freedom network launched in Brazil (early 2005) to strengthen public support for press freedom and freedom of expression as fundamental rights;
- (iii) Leaflets promoting intellectual freedom in libraries published for information professionals; five-minute film clip to raise awareness on freedom of expression in libraries and archives produced and distributed in Asia;
- (iv) Collaboration expanded with regional and international media organizations and press freedom advocacy groups, notably through the Electronic Clearing House and Alert Network, IFEX; local and regional networks in different parts of the world reinforced through training workshops on ICTs and freedom of expression;
- (v) A MENA programme including the creation of a special website in Arabic launched to monitor violations of freedom of expression.

257. Expected results: Awareness of safety and reporting in conflict situations among journalists increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Training on safety organized for reporters in conflict zones in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Iraq, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and in the Arab States;
- (ii) Adoption of a strategy that incorporates lessons learned and complementary experiences from a broad spectrum of organizations familiar with media and conflict and that takes into account the varying needs and potentials of media assistance in different conflict regions and during the different phases of a conflict;
- (iii) A Global Partnership of United Nations, NGOs and donors in several post-conflict zones to assist independent media established;

- (iv) A handbook on *Gender, Conflict & Journalism* for South Asian journalists was produced (with the Nepal Press Institute) as an outcome of a round table in Katmandu, Nepal (April 2004).

05212 Main line of action 2: Promoting independent media to conflict situations

258. Expected results: Capacities of independent media increased to provide access to non-partisan information.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) NATIONAL Radio Television of Afghanistan newsrooms with TV production equipment and Internet in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Kandahar inaugurated;
- (ii) On-the-job training provided to journalists in Afghanistan, Liberia, Republic of Central Africa and Rwanda;
- (iii) Activities launched to transform the mediascape in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through community radio, journalism training, access to ICTs, management training and support for the written press;
- (iv) Producers at the Palestinian television trained in production techniques and the Palestinian News Agency (WAFA) strengthened;
- (v) Capacity of independent media in South-East Europe reinforced through developing professional journalism, media management, institution building, professional associations and the promotion of regional media networks.

259. Expected results: Dialogue and cooperation among media professionals and in civil society reinforced to support efforts for consolidation of peace/Freedom of expression and democratic media environment in post-conflict areas promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) A joint TV co-production in Israel/Palestine supported and broadcast simultaneously on television in both countries;
- (ii) Journalists in Lebanon trained on peaceful conflict resolutions;
- (iii) Press Houses in Rwanda and Burundi supported to enhance their role as professional resource centres through seminars, workshops and debates as well as providing local journalists with access to the Internet;
- (iv) UNESCO designated as lead agency for media development in post-conflict areas such as Afghanistan and Iraq;
- (v) Media needs in Liberia, Iraq and Sudan assessed to develop comprehensive strategy for media assistance;
- (vi) National conferences on Media Reform for Sustainable Peace and Democracy held in Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to launch plans of action for media law and policy reform;
- (vii) Programmes launched in Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and Kosovo to promote professional election reporting through the publication of election guides and advocacy campaigns to encourage full and fair disclosure of information to journalists covering elections.

V.2.2: Supporting development of communication media

260. Development needs of independent and pluralistic media in the developing countries were primarily addressed through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) which provided \$3 million for 120 media development projects in 70 countries, including 45 projects from LDCs and SIDS. The IPDC programme reforms were successfully carried out and

contributed to increasing the quality of the project proposals submitted and the efficiency of their implementation. Eight new donor countries contributed to the programme in the current biennium though the total amount mobilized is still insufficient to meet the demands.

261. Capacity-building of communication professionals to produce and disseminate development messages was addressed through training and expanding specialized networks such as young television producers' global network on HIV/AIDS. Training material on HIV/AIDS, biotechnology and training kits such as "Education Makes News" were developed to raise the investigative capacity of media professionals in development related issues. The publications and DVD material based on research to assess the impact of ICTs on poverty reduction conducted in South Asia was a trailblazing activity which enabled many developing agencies to raise their level of understanding about the contributions of ICTs to sustainable development. Building information-handling capacity by the media and information professionals related to disaster management intensified during the post-tsunami period and was based on experience gained from effective disaster response and management programmes conducted in the Caribbean. The overall assessment indicates that the Organization has been able to substantially achieve the expected results of the subprogramme.

05221 Main line of action 1: Fostering media development

262. **Expected results: Capacities of communication media in developing countries and countries in transition strengthened/Capacities of new agencies, broadcasting organizations and the print media in developing countries, particularly LDCs, to access information services improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) granted about \$3 million for 120 regional and national media projects during the 24th session of the Intergovernmental Council (April 2004) and 48th meeting of its Bureau (March 2005);
- (ii) Networking among the world's news agencies strengthened through an international meeting held in Moscow, Russian Federation (September 2004) attended by representatives of 115 news agencies from 100 countries;
- (iii) Support provided for online and off-line training of media professionals in Latin and Central America (with Radio Nederland, Universidad de Chile, Universidad Playa Ancha in Valparaiso and CIESPAL), particularly on ICT-enhanced community and university radios.

05222 Main line of action 2: Enhancing the impact of communication and information for sustainable development

263. **Expected result: Capacity of communication and information professionals to produce and disseminate development messages increased and awareness of the role of a free press raised.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) The global network of young television producers on HIV/AIDS promoted with specialized training workshops on HIV/AIDS held for communication and information professionals in Asia, Arab States, Latin America and Africa;
- (ii) A training module prepared on reporting and writing on biotechnology (India, October 2004);
- (iii) Environment journalists from the six countries in the Mekong River basin in South-East Asia trained on current issues and the contribution of the media to sustainable development in the basin.

264. **Expected results: Knowledge and understanding about the contribution of ICTs to sustainable development and poverty reduction improved/Partnerships with communication and information institutions strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Support for and participation in the ninth United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development (Rome, September 2004) attended by United Nations agencies, experts and more than 100 organizations engaged in communication for development projects helped to strengthen partnerships in communication as a strategy to accelerate development action and contribute to the Millennium Development Goals;
 - (ii) Report on Communication and Sustainable Development published and distributed in collaboration with FAO as an outcome of the Inter-Agency Round Table;
 - (iii) Support provided for the publication of three special issues of i4D, a periodical dedicated to information and development, to discuss community access issues and sustainable development.
265. **Expected result: Information handling, access and maintenance capacities improved in countries and regions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Rebuilding of tsunami-affected radio stations in Aceh, Indonesia supported; the stations resumed broadcasting in May 2005;
- (ii) Recommendations on communication policies and public information strategies to reduce risk and damages caused by disasters were prepared (with the International Strategy for Disasters Reduction Spanish Cooperation Agency, the International Federation of the Red Cross) by media professionals, national and local authorities in Latin America.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

266. A report by the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the activities of the Institute is being submitted to the 172nd session of the Executive Board (172 EX/50).

PROJECTS RELATING TO CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

- (i) *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Total, Eradication of poverty especially extreme poverty	5,232,300	3,651,405	69.8

01511 Enhancing the socio-economic skills of deprived youth in the Arab States

267. The project aims at improving marginalized youth socio-economic skills, facilitating their entrance into employment sectors, in addition to improving the capacities of NGOs – part of the project. The following results were obtained: (i) a total of 200 trainers (140 in Lebanon and the Palestinian camps, 30 in Egypt and 30 in Sudan) participated in training in social and economic skills; (ii) 1,000 youth participated in direct training workshops on social and economic skills in Egypt and in Lebanon including the Palestinian camps; (iii) training modules were prepared and tested in the TOT and in the direct youth training workshops in Egypt and in Lebanon; (iv) 25 multipurpose

community learning centres are set in Lebanon (15) and in Egypt (10) with local NGOs and municipalities in deprived areas to be used and managed by youth attending the direct training; (v) holding a policy-oriented regional conference related to improving poor youth participation in making national policies.

01512 Technology-related vocational training for marginalized girls: schools and learning-centres as community catalysts for poverty reduction

268. The following results were obtained: (i) both continuation and extension of training activities to empower poor and out-of-school girls have been assured, in Indonesia, Nepal and Cambodia; more stress is put on “appropriate technology”. In Indonesia, the project had been selected as a best United Nations practice within the UN-CCA 2005 and UNDAF; (ii) involvement of policy level has achieved priorities in the area of gender inclusive and pro-poor technology related vocational training; (iii) synergies with other related initiatives and programmes have been built (e.g. in Nepal another programme on Skills Development to Meet the Learning Needs of the Excluded); (iv) a project report including reports on project activities, lessons learned and policy recommendations has been finalized; (v) a project in Cameroon has been launched this year, based on the methodology, objectives and lessons learned of the CCT project (funded by ED).

01513 Breaking the poverty cycle of women: Empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia

269. The thrust of the project, during its Phase II (2005-2006), is to strengthen and consolidate the interdisciplinary capacity-building programme developed within a rights-based approach and present it as a tested model for checking the feminization of poverty in South Asia: (i) approximately 6,500 adolescents living in depressed rural areas or urban slums in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan are provided continuing learning opportunities through community-based programme structure and delivery mechanism; (ii) post-literacy and life skills programmes are combined with science and legal education and access to ICT as well as microfinance to enhance their capabilities to improve livelihoods; (iii) traditional and modern communication and information methods are being tested for deepening the understanding of “science” among rural adolescents; (iv) adolescent boys have been included in various activities to facilitate the development of harmonious relationships among all adolescents in the project sites. In addition, a peer-group monitoring and evaluation methodology has been devised and implemented in collaboration with local youth NGOs in the four countries; (v) extrabudgetary support received: \$80,000 from AGFUND educational interventions in Bangladesh and \$5,000 from ISESCO for the science workshop in Islamabad.

01514 Non-formal education and environmental management for indigenous communities in Indonesia

270. The project aims to support Mentawai communities in achieving sustainable use of natural resources and environment conservation in Siberut BR, while maintaining cultural and social values of Siberut people. The following results were obtained: (i) support to a local NGO, Yayasan Citra Mandiri, to establish two community learning centres in South Siberut, using UNESCO’s CLC model; (ii) a booklet called *Laggai* (Earth) on livelihood issues such as agriculture, education, public health, culture and conservation is published and distributed freely among indigenous communities; (iii) training and education activities, including community-based income-generating activities, in five villages (i.e. agroforestry, production of coconut oil, etc.); (iv) The Siberut National Park has improved its former policies (top-down) and is currently implementing a community-based agroforestry programme; establishment of a wide collaborative partnership with an overall goal to safeguard Siberut’s natural environment and indigenous culture. A scientific

paper regarding the UNESCO Siberut model has been prepared for publication. Information regarding the Siberut model has been disseminated among other biosphere reserves at several regional workshops (EABRN-SeaBRnet); (v) following the 10 April 2004 earthquake, UNESCO Jakarta Office is developing new activities in line with the emergency situation in the field.

02511 Integrating science and technology into microfinance schemes: from subsistence living to small-scale enterprises

271. The following results were obtained: (i) in the first stage of the project a methodology for data collection and analysis was prepared by experts in science and technology policy studies (Kenya, July 2004) and tested during the annual conference of African Technology Policy Studies Network (Addis Ababa, November 2004); (ii) in the second phase nine small grants were awarded to researchers in eight countries. The research study was completed in June 2005. Results were presented at a workshop held in July in Mombasa and attended by 40 participants and representatives from the microfinance institutions from each of the participating countries. A draft outline of a book on best practices was produced; (iii) establishment of the website to promote the use of technology by small scale enterprises: www.tech.nairobi-unesco.org. The African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) Network agreed to assist in the formulation of the survey methodology by providing resource persons.

02512 Indigenous building technologies in Central Asia and Afghanistan

272. The project aims at developing affordable solutions for the housing and educational needs of poor communities. The following results were obtained: (i) pilot demonstration buildings designed and built: good progress in three countries. Projects under construction in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan; project designed and agreed in Afghanistan. Numerous new demands for similar buildings; (ii) educational and training materials available and teaching programmes in place in three universities: CRATerre manual on earth building translated and CRATerre expert subcontracted for adaptation to local context; (iii) pilot restoration training workshops completed at selected sites on the World Heritage List or tentative lists; (iv) skills training/income generating programmes set up in pilot demonstration buildings; (v) one or more properties included on the World Heritage List or the UNESCO Register of Intangible Heritage: Documentation gathered, translated and published, subcontract with CRATerre to prepare outline proposal for inscription of Ayaz Kala; (vi) at least 30 conservation professionals trained to conserve cultural heritage sites.

02513 Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society

273. The project places rural communities at the heart of sustainable development by integrating indigenous knowledge in biodiversity governance. The following results were obtained: (i) capacities of indigenous communities were reinforced to record indigenous knowledge and develop materials for intercultural education and advocacy; field project network involving 10 countries with partner institutions from a further nine countries was extended to the SIDS and LDCs of Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Palau, with UNEP/GEF funding; (ii) sourcebook in local language, entitled *Reef and Rainforest: An Environmental Encyclopedia of Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands*, was published with Norway's support, and pilot teacher training conducted to develop guidelines for classroom use; the interactive LINKS CD-ROM series was extended with *The Canoe is the People* CD-ROM on islander knowledge of Pacific navigation and its Learning Resource Pack; (iii) international experts seminar provided first guidelines for Safeguarding the Transmission of Local & Indigenous Knowledge of Nature (Aichi, Japan, as part of the World Expo on Nature's Wisdom); (iv) the book *Water and Indigenous Peoples* was published to underline the importance of indigenous water management and rights; with the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, Cree "bush schools" (James Bay, Canada) were inscribed on the Harmony

List; (v) \$80,000 received from the Cree School Board (Canada), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Norway), Wageningen University (Netherlands) and UNEP/GEF.

02514 The UNISOL – TAPE alliance against poverty

274. The project has two pillars: the technology component of TAPE and the health component of UNISOL (Universities in Solidarity with the Disadvantaged). The following results were obtained: (i) creation of a list serve (prior to web portal) to promote networking and the sharing of information relating to engineering and technology for poverty eradication; (ii) planning for the creation and support of a “network of excellence” of universities and related institutions in engineering and technology; (iii) publication as a VideoCD of “Small is Working: Technology for Poverty Reduction”; (iv) the use of social research data in medical training and public health administration strengthened; (v) 40 international participants representing 15 UNISOL institutions of 11 African countries trained; (vi) rights-based approach within HIV/AIDS combat strengthened; “Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA) Regional Centre for Eastern and Central Africa” launched; (vii) data-based tool for analysis of social-health components launched and agreement with district hospitals in Kenya with a view to the use of the tool.

02515 Small-scale mining and sustainable development in Latin America

275. The aim of the project is to have a better knowledge of small-scale mining situation and poverty of workers and their families in representative zones of the region. The following results were obtained: (i) characterization studies of the subsector, identified as a priority by multiple stakeholders as an input to develop national and regional agendas, have been conducted in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Papers selected for future publication; (ii) main results and lessons learned are being analysed and will be widely disseminated among stakeholders in the region. An effective contribution to poverty alleviation through pilot projects in selected Andean countries and Brazil addressing environmental, technological, economic and social challenges of sustainable local development based on artisan and small-scale mining is also under implementation.

03511 Poverty eradication – building national capacities for research and policy analysis, developing country strategies and action plans and monitoring their implementation

276. The objective of this project is to promote poverty eradication at the country level by building national capacities for policy analysis. The following results were obtained: (i) series of seminars and other events entitled “Poverty, Next Frontier in the Human Rights Struggle” supported in the framework of UNESCO action marking the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (Paris, October 2004); (ii) establishment of an International Advisory Committee comprising of distinguished scholars and policy-makers to advise on the Small Grants endeavour and in its work on poverty and human rights in general. Establishment and convening of Regional Selection Committees comprising of leading scholars and policy-makers to assist in the pre-selection process of proposals; (iii) recommendations to UNESCO by the International Advisory Committee to support some 42 proposals. The award winners are distributed as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 17; South Asia, 10; Latin America and the Caribbean, 12; CROP (Comparative Research Programme on Poverty) (University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway) for regional state-of-the-art reviews of research on poverty and human rights, 3; (iv) public debate held on the theme “Is poverty a human rights issue?” (held in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 2005) and attended by close to 300 representatives of NGOs and other civil society organizations involved in the struggle against poverty.

03512 Ethical and human rights dimensions of poverty: towards a new paradigm in the fight against poverty

277. The project aims to elucidate, through a human rights perspective, the conceptual issues concerning poverty. The following results were obtained: (i) creation of a network of scholars around the world working on the issue of poverty and human rights. In 2004, a compilation of philosophy papers on the philosophical approach to poverty and human rights was produced and will be co-published with UNESCO and Oxford University Press; (ii) publications and recommendations for policy formulation, which would contribute to the shift in the approach to poverty eradication. The editorial work of five other conceptual papers on the topic is also being finalized.

03513 Urban poverty alleviation among young and female migrants in China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and Mongolia

278. The objective is the integration of young and female migrants in the urban social and economic fabric. The project is currently being implemented in eight pilot sites located throughout China and in one pilot site in Mongolia. Thanks to this UNESCO project, the issue of internal migration in China has been for the first time introduced into the UNDAF and CCA by the UNCT. The results achieved among 80,000 beneficiaries are: (i) training on life and basic skills, health awareness (HIV/AIDS), legal and social rights protection including vocational training; (ii) training of local officials and local partners to promote the participation of local agencies, establish networks within or between the project sites, as well as a better understanding of rural-urban migration issue and our project; (iii) awareness raised among decision-makers at local, provincial and national level and the general public about the rights of migrants; (iv) involvement of media in the issue of internal migration; (v) production of seven research/policy impact papers.

03514 Combating exploitative migration of women and children in Africa

279. The project seeks to analyse the factors favouring trafficking of women and children in Africa and to provide recommendations and tools for better policy-making in this field. The following results were obtained: (i) an inter-agency network on trafficking research was created in June 2004 and an inter-agency website on child trafficking was launched in September 2004; (ii) the following studies and publications improved the knowledge on the link between poverty and human trafficking and proposed best practices and concrete policy recommendations in fighting trafficking in Africa. The elaboration and dissemination of those studies and publications significantly intensified policy dialogue and sharing of knowledge among United Nations agencies, regional organizations and NGOs:

- A paper on “Searching for Best Practices to Counter Human Trafficking in Africa”;
- Two regional reports on Trafficking, Especially of Women and Children in Africa covering Benin, Nigeria, Togo for Western Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa for Southern Africa;
- A case study on “Human trafficking from Nigeria to Italy as Contemporary Slavery”.

03515 Contributing to the eradication of poverty by strengthening human security in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Benin

280. The following results were obtained: (i) increased participation of the most disadvantaged sections of society in management and decision-making through the promotion of human rights; (ii) initial evaluation of field projects; the establishment of a connection between the “field” approach and the

conceptual approach on the occasion of the first meeting of the follow-up and reflection committees on poverty as a human rights issue, Senegal (March/April 2004), all these committees being attached to a ministry; (iii) evaluation and amendment of the action plans of the follow-up and reflection committees during their second meeting in July 2005, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; (iv) establishment of a follow-up committee in Burkina Faso following public discussions, national consultations, and dialogues with civil society held in July 2005; (v) studies produced for a fresh appraisal of the PRSPs in the light of human rights; (vi) formalities advanced for setting up a committee in Benin.

04511 Handicraft as a socio-economic and cultural development factor

281. The aims of the project are to foster the establishment of craft micro-enterprises for employment and income generation and to provide decision-makers with a strategy on the role of crafts in poverty eradication. Main partners are governmental agencies and NGOs. Project documents have been prepared in Central America to mobilize potential donors especially after the end of UNESCO's funding in 2005. The following results were obtained: (i) skills training in craft trades and basic business techniques provided to women and out-of-school youth in the poorest areas of Mozambique, Senegal, Zimbabwe; Cambodia and Viet Nam; Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Haiti; (ii) strategic linkages established between literacy classes and the provision of working tools to empower poor craftspeople in the management of their small enterprises.

04512 Cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia

282. This project promotes sustainable community-based cultural and ecotourism with a focus on poverty alleviation, reduction of rural-urban migration and the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage. Extrabudgetary funding was obtained from the Government of Norway, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (\$745,800) and the Government of the Principality of Andorra (€30,000). The following results were obtained: (i) concrete and substantial effects on rural poverty reduction: annual income from community-based ecotourism activities implemented by the project in Ladakh, India, rose by 50% in 2004, and in Tajikistan, income for poor local communities from the project's activities quadrupled in the same period; (ii) new project sites established in India in Himachal Pradesh and in Sikkim in 2004, in addition to the eight project sites set up in 2002-2003; (iii) series of study tours carried out; (iv) high quality websites created for all country projects and links to the project website at www.unesco.org/culture/ecotourism; (v) a film entitled "Between Sky and Mountains" featuring project activities has been completed and will be shown on BBC World.

04513 Forging innovative and interdisciplinary approaches to the Aral Sea Basin

283. The following results were obtained: (i) poverty alleviation policies integrated into regional development strategies and projects: The "Golden Ring of Khorezm" itinerary was launched during the first Khorezm Tourism and Culture Festival in June 2005; (ii) strong support and financial participation from local authorities for creation of information and training centres linked to project; stakeholders actively involved in pilot income-generating projects; (iii) expanded network of adult education and skills training programmes in the Aral Sea Basin: eight training modules and training workshops successfully completed; (iv) existing training centre for carpet weaving and natural dyeing in Khiva expanded its activities to form a new school for embroidery training and employing 30 local young women; new training centre established in Moynak; "School for Farmers" established at Urgench University and training course in place; (v) at least 30 tourism professionals re-trained in each of the two training centres in Urgench and Nukus. Training modules in local languages are being used in other cities; (vi) one or more properties included on the World Heritage List or the UNESCO Register of Intangible Heritage; at least 30 conservation professionals trained

to conserve cultural heritage sites; (vii) “Golden Ring of Khorezm” itinerary expanded across the boundary with Turkmenistan and if possible Kazakhstan; (viii) promotional campaign in place including video, brochure, map being printed, and film to be shown on national TV and international flights to Tashkent. “Golden Ring of Khorezm” has been adopted as a trademark for the tourism itinerary by local authorities, tour operators and other donors, and logo has been adopted by local NGOs.

04514 Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism in the Caribbean (YouthPATH)

284. The purpose of this project is to enable young people in eight countries in the Caribbean to utilize innovative skills for sustainable employment in the area of heritage tourism and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage sites. The following results were obtained: (i) a cadre of 160 young people from poor rural communities has been established with specialized training in heritage tourism, entrepreneurship and life skills; (ii) YouthPATH has been praised as a best practice of community participation in heritage preservation and sustainable development through tourism, in various local and regional forums, e.g. CTO Conference on Sustainable Tourism Development (April 2005); (iii) key partnerships have been established with various local, regional and international organizations. The MoU signed with GEF SGP/UNDP and ILO within the framework of YouthPATH is an example of the emerging partnerships between United Nations agencies as we attempt to address the MDGs, particularly, the eradication of poverty, environmental sustainability and the establishment of a global partnership for development.

04515 Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

285. Project activities focused on the priorities of promoting a poverty reduction strategy in the Sahara through integrated development based on enhancement of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The project received \$504,171 from UNDP in Algeria. The following results were obtained: (i) effective participation of disadvantaged sections of society in preparing and launching field activities; setting up of the pilot project “The Ksour Route” in Algeria; feasibility study on the Ksour Route in Morocco (June 2005); finalization of the feasibility study for a multipurpose cultural centre in Agadez (Niger); renovation of a traditional house in Timbuktu as a cultural and training centre for traditional building skills; (ii) strengthening of the organizational capacities of target groups in the cultural and tourism sectors: training of 45 cultural and tourism actors in Mauritania, 30 in Niger, and others in Algeria and Morocco; establishment and commercialization of a cultural tourism itinerary of solidarity established in the north of Niger and the creation of jobs for young people living in poverty, tuition for 70 girls on the imzad in Niger and in Algeria; (iii) promotion of the programme and diffusion of “good practices”: the “Saharan Meetings” held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (May 2005) enabled more than 1,000 visitors to attend a symposium, lectures, documentary film showings and an exhibition, which is now a travelling exhibition.

(ii) The contribution of ICTs to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society

	Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2005 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2005 %
Total, Information and Communication Technologies	5,314,930	3,398,612	63.9

01521 New opportunities for children and young people with disabilities

286. Thirty educational software programmes from six different providers have been identified. Translators and educationalists are currently working on the translation and the cultural adaptation of the programmes. Plans have been made to: (i) test the programmes in two of the project countries to see what modifications have to be done before the final versions are produced; (ii) complete the production of the CD-ROM, launch it at the World Summit on the Information Society in November 2005 and distribute copies.

01523 Higher education, open and distance learning knowledge base

287. Regional information resources are being developed in Africa, Asia and the Pacific as well as the Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic countries. Identification of interregional inputs to the main theme of the project has been launched on the main project site (www.unesco.org/odl). The decision support tool, which has been developed to link the regional information resources, is now available on CD-ROM and is being adapted for integration online through the main project website. The tool incorporates the inputs developed through an interregional virtual consultation. Further links with the Commonwealth of Learning have been established.

01524 The application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa

288. The results achieved are: (i) university curricula for postgraduate diploma in remote sensing and Geographic Information System developed; (ii) maps concerning areas of fragile ecosystems including tropical forests, water resources and mountain aquifer management produced; (iii) national and regional networks in remote sensing reinforced; (iv) UNESCO Chairs and specialized centres reinforced; (v) national websites developed to disseminate the project results and foster outreach; and (vi) United Nations inter-agency, North-South and South-South cooperation significantly improved.

01525 ICTs for the promotion of literacy, especially in E-9 countries

289. The following results were obtained: (i) studies on good practices in ICT-assisted literacy completed in seven E-9 countries; (ii) ICT-based literacy materials developed in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, focusing on literacy for socio-economic empowerment of the illiterate; (iii) stakeholders and partners sensitized on the importance of literacy for socio-economic development; (iv) capacity of literacy managers, trainers and field practitioners reinforced; and (v) cooperation among E-9 countries improved, particularly in South Asia.

02521 Information and communication technology in science and engineering education in Africa

290. The following results were obtained: (i) a training curriculum and an implementation strategy were developed and piloted with 13 members of staff from eight universities in six African countries; (ii) a self-learning CD on how to develop e-content was produced and distributed to about 100 staff in 15 countries; (iii) several e-contents in various science and engineering courses have been developed; and (iv) two useful software tools: the quiz maker and the webscripser to help reduce complexity through automation of some of the steps in the process have been developed. The Dutch Government through the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) provided \$30,000 for training workshops and the e-learning content development.

02522 Small Islands' Voice (SIV)

291. Taking “Communities in Action” as a central theme, the **Small Islands Voice** project is supporting 13 small islands in a variety of sustainable development activities ranging from preserving culture to implementing eco-friendly practices, and from strengthening community-based planning to assisting youth-led initiatives. Expanding the impact of these local initiatives is achieved through the media (radio, television and print); while regional and interregional outreach is achieved through Internet forums for the general public (www.sivglobal.org) and for youth (www.sivyouth.org), **island-to-island cooperation**, conferences (e.g. **Islands of the World VIII**), and international meetings (e.g. **SIDS meeting in Mauritius**, January 2005), a regularly updated website (www.smallislandsvoice.org), and several **publications** (reports, electronic newsletters, booklets and a DVD). Extrabudgetary funding (€50,000) was obtained from Lighthouse Foundation for the **island youth** activities.

02523 UNESCO/IOC regional ocean subportals as part of the UNESCO knowledge portal

292. The results achieved are: (i) web-based learning module and test course developed for Harmful Algal Bloom identification and mitigation; (ii) a newsletter was produced containing information provided by subportal editors and the NEPAD secretariat as part of the agreement to pool resources with NEPAD with the aim of improving access to marine-related information throughout Africa; and (iii) the number of editors in Latin America and the Caribbean has increased to 290 registered volunteers in 36 countries following national promotion/training workshop in Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago to increase participation and awareness of the subportal in the region.

03521 ICTs as a tool to improve local governance in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean

293. The following results were obtained: (i) a distance learning masters' course on local e-governance for civil servants, students of public administration and city professionals has been developed and implemented in Latin America in cooperation with the Open University of Catalonia, the International Institute of Governance and the Union of Ibero-American Municipal Professionals; (ii) over 80 representatives participated in the first four-month training course in Latin America; (iii) a second course has been developed for Africa and the Caribbean in close cooperation with regional training institutions such as the Fort Hare Institute of Governance at the Fort Hare University in South Africa and the University of the West Indies Distance Education Centre; (iv) state-of-the art reports and needs assessment reports on the use of ICTs to improve citizen participation, transparency and government services have been prepared in Africa and Latin America; and (v) an Observatory on Government, Society and ICTs has been established in cooperation with the Universidad Externado de Colombia to collect, evaluate and disseminate best practices and training manuals on e-governance. A proposal for extrabudgetary support has been approved by the Spanish Government to support training activities in e-governance within the framework of the project.

03522 Electronic network of UNESCO Chairs in Africa and African Virtual UNITWIN Research and Training Network

294. The following results were obtained: (i) regional electronic network created among UNESCO Chairs and associated institutions working on human rights, equality of women, democracy and a culture of peace in sub-Saharan Africa through an interactive website including an electronic library, publication of articles and research results and a collaborative work platform; (ii) Chair members trained on use of software for web page publishing; and (iii) training needs identified to enable

Chairs to prepare interactive training modules on selected themes and to mobilize additional funding.

03523 Social inclusion for isolated communities in the Caribbean

295. The results achieved are: (i) 35 indigenous peoples, including eight indigenous community leaders and representatives of NGOs and community/indigenous organizations, have been trained in the application of ICTs in developing their communities; (ii) indigenous groups have started to digitally package music, stories and broadcasting in their own language; (iii) intercultural dialogue among six indigenous cultures facilitated; (iv) electronic network of indigenous communities established through twinning with network of community multimedia centres in the Caribbean; and (v) five baseline studies on indigenous communities in Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname have been completed.

04521 ICTs for World Heritage preservation and promotion

296. The results achieved are: (i) Plan of Action and Educational Framework 2004-2005 elaborated; (ii) new educational material elaborated: a booklet on Selected World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve Sites as well as a Map of the Project (involving countries located in the area of the Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas) and setting up of the website at <http://gvrr.unesco.ru/>; (iii) partnership arrangements made to twin 78 schools; and (iv) youth forum for teachers and students from ASPnet schools on Sustainable Development and World Heritage: Cultural Implications organized in Helsinki, Finland (June 2005).

04522 DIGI-ARTS subportal/UNESCO knowledge portal

297. The following results were achieved: (i) 1,500 students participated in three seminars on theory/practice of media arts (in English and Spanish); (ii) 44 online courses and tutorials on creative digital tools held in French, Spanish and Chinese; (iii) two sessions (in 2004 and 2005) of the Young Digital Creators (YDC) Programmes on water, HIV/AIDS and urbanization organized with the participation of over 100 schools (ASPnet), clubs from different regions; (iv) fourth YDC programme, “Digital Storytelling: The History and Culture of Peace in Africa” created; (v) culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS web programme for Caribbean youth developed; (vi) extension of a content-specific African network of actors engaged in ICT-based arts and creative industries; and (vii) online courses, “Master classes on Arts, Design and Technology in the Arab States”, elaborated, targeting 65 post-graduate students with the support of an interregional networking panel of academic institutions.

05521 ICTs helping to fight HIV/AIDS: changing young people’s behaviour through preventive education schemes

298. The following results were obtained: (i) youth leaders were trained in ICT skills and youth information centres and networks were developed in Burkina Faso, Congo, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Peru, Nicaragua and Bulgaria; (ii) websites on HIV/AIDS prevention were launched in Bulgaria, Burkina Faso and United Republic of Tanzania and were designed and started in French-speaking countries (<http://www.sida-jeunes.org/>); (iii) the first virtual library for texts on HIV/AIDS in Latin America was produced online (<http://www.iniciativalatinoamericana.org/bv/>); (iv) different info-materials (CD-ROM, books, leaflets, radio and TV programmes) were developed in the project countries; and (v) about 27,000 young people were sensitized about the risks of HIV/AIDS and its prevention. Extrabudgetary funding was received from UNAIDS and a partnership was successfully developed with the World Bank to assess and strengthen the capacities of youth NGOs in Latin America to participate effectively in HIV/AIDS preventive activities.

05522 Harnessing ICTs for the audiovisual industry and public service broadcasting in developing countries

299. The following results were achieved: (i) five comprehensive studies on current international broadcasting and audiovisual (AV) services and flows completed, revised and edited for publication; and (ii) 200 audiovisual production proposals dealing with issues of human rights, peace, tolerance, MDGs, freedom of expression and intercultural communication studied and seven scripts representing all regions and genres selected to develop a set of AV best practices in PSB programming.

05523 ICTs for intercultural dialogue and diversity: developing communication capacities of indigenous peoples

300. The results achieved are: (i) 10 young Quechuas trained in audiovisual production; seven documentaries finalized by the trainees and already broadcast and showcased locally; (ii) 15 Lecos, Tsimanes, Esse Ejjas, Mosevenes, Tacanas, Baures and Aymaras of Bolivia trained; one fiction and four documentaries produced by the trainees showcased locally and internationally; (iii) six Pygmies of Gabon trained and several pilot documentaries and video clips produced; (iv) feasibility study on setting up of an ICT centre carried out and local Himba leaders trained to run the centre; (v) San community members trained in cultural management and photo sessions organized on “immersive photography” techniques; San audiovisual archives integrated into an interactive, “living archive” DVD.

05525 Preserving our digital heritage

301. About 500 experts in developing countries have been trained in long-term preservation of, and access to, digital heritage through: (a) a regional workshop on the Preservation of Electronic Materials in Asia and the Pacific, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (December 2004) in cooperation with the National Library of Malaysia; (b) a workshop on Preservation of and Open Access to Digital Scientific Data, held in Beijing, China (June 2004) in cooperation with CODATA and the Chinese Academy of Science; and (c) an international seminar on Electronic Records: From Current Use to Digital Memory held in Tunis (May 2005) in cooperation with the National Archives of Tunisia.

05526 ICT-supported distance education for secondary schools in Asia and Africa

302. Educational decision-makers, practitioners, researchers and IT professionals in Ecuador, Kazakhstan and Namibia as well as experts from South Africa and Germany are constructing the ICT-based education delivery system which is accessible, appropriate and affordable for students in rural areas, school dropouts and unemployed adults without secondary school qualifications. Nationwide needs surveys were followed by capacity-building efforts which include: awareness-raising among educational decision-makers and training of trainers, tutors, content developers, area coordinators and learners in the pilot centres in each country. Project materials are being disseminated in local languages through the LINUX-based Open Educational Resource database of instructional materials, e-learning courses and CD-ROMs.

05529 Free open source software for information processing and education

303. The following results were achieved: (i) the UNESCO Free Software Portal has been improved and extended, thus increasing its popularity; (ii) awareness about Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and visibility of UNESCO increased through the organization of two international workshops on (a) “Economic Evaluation of Free and Open Source Software Solutions for African

Education”, and (b) “Free and Open Source Software for Information Processing and Education in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP): Experiences, Opportunities and Strategies”; (iii) mechanisms for the FOSS development of UNESCO software projects established by launching the initiation phase of the OpenIDAMS; the development of CDS/ISIS Open Source applications for Internet ISIS database handling and library management respectively; and a partnership between the National Informatics Centre in New Delhi, UNESCO and OneWorld Knowledge Network to develop a new software tool – to be called Open eNRICH – for the creation and exchange of locally relevant knowledge within and among communities; and (iv) a Maya Language Writer for OpenOffice developed in Spanish and the library automation software GNU Teca finalized in Spanish.

05530 UNESCO knowledge portal

304. As foreseen, the main activities undertaken during this biennium are about capacity-building and development of professionalism in order to improve impact, coherence and quality of the UNESCO portal content. A common culture of the UNESCO web portal is currently created through skills shared between all web workers (content providers and web editors at Headquarters and field offices). Four training modules have been developed with the help of an external company: *UNESCO and its web presence; Writing for the Web; Managing Web Content and Using the Content Management System*. Trained staff members deliver these four modules at Headquarters and in the field. Week-long workshops gathering web-responsible persons from all field offices and institutes will be organized in all regions between July and December 2005.

Coordination of action to benefit Africa

305. Within the framework of the Regional Strategy for Africa (2002-2007) and the Millennium Development Goals, the activities in the past 18 months have been marked by a substantial strengthening of the regional and subregional approach intended to contribute to the implementation of NEPAD and bolster the process of African integration. To that end, the Organization drew support from a reinforced and broad-based partnership embracing its traditional institutional partners, subregional organizations and civil society. Within UNESCO, efforts have been marked by a revitalization of the intersectoral approach, to which the field offices have greatly contributed.

Relations with African Member States developed, particularly through their Permanent Delegates and established groups at Headquarters

306. The following results were obtained: (i) strengthening of relations with the Member States on the occasion of the official visits made by the Director-General to some 20 countries; signing of aides-mémoires and operation plans for the implementation of priority projects; (ii) ongoing consultation and coordination with National Commissions, Permanent Delegations and established groups at Headquarters; (iii) greater support for countries suffering from extreme poverty, conflict or post-conflict situations or affected by the consequences of subregional conflicts such as Comoros, Uganda, Chad, Niger, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and setting up, in that connection, of appropriate cooperation mechanisms; (iv) mobilization and raising the awareness of partners and the public concerning the issues and challenges facing the continent through the celebration of Africa Day in 2004 and 2005.

Coordination of activities to benefit countries in conflict and post-conflict situations

307. The following results were obtained: (i) adoption and implementation of a strategy for post-conflict situations in Africa comprising the setting-up of a “post-conflict” unit within the Department; establishment of an intersectoral committee for coordinating “post-conflict” activities

in Africa, under the responsibility of ADG/AFR; production of studies and reports on that subject; and introduction of new structural and budgetary mechanisms concerning PEER; (ii) implementation, in accordance with 32 C/Resolutions 50, 51 and 52, of the action plans for Côte d'Ivoire (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Education Systems – PARREN-CI), Angola (\$1,678,000 has already been raised) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (a broad partnership was mobilized in 2004 for reconstruction in all of UNESCO's fields of competence. In that respect, a pledge of a financial contribution of more than \$50 million was made solely for the safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage); (iii) support for the project to rewrite the history of Burundi (with an allocation of \$50,000 from the Priority Africa Special Account); several meetings were held for that purpose, the last of which took place on 23 and 24 June 2005, at UNESCO Headquarters.

African policy-makers alerted to the issues at stake and to the Organization's contributions to the implementation of NEPAD/Liaison and cooperation between the Secretariat and the NEPAD steering and implementation committees

308. The following results were obtained: (i) strengthening of relations with the officials at the highest level of the African Union which resulted in visits to Headquarters by H.E. Mr Joaquim Chissano, then President of Mozambique, and of H.E. Mr Olusegun Obasanjo, the President of Nigeria and current Chairperson of the African Union (AU), who participated with H.E. Mr Alpha Omar Konaré, Chairperson of the Commission of the AU, in the celebration of Africa Day (25 May); (ii) participation of the Director-General in the 3rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union, the Summit of the Heads of State and Government and the NEPAD Implementation Committee; (iii) signing of a new cooperation agreement with the African Union, replacing the agreement between the Organization and the former OAU; (iv) contribution of UNESCO to the preparations for the African Union Summit (January 2006) which will grant priority attention to education and culture through an exhibition on the theme "memory, liberation struggles and capacity-building" and also the production of working documents on the "roles of education and culture in Africa's development efforts" and the updating of the Cultural Charter for Africa.

African policy-makers alerted to the issues at stake and to the Organization's contributions to the implementation of NEPAD/Promotion of local, national, subregional and regional partnerships in the implementation of the programme

309. The following results were obtained: (i) holding of two sessions of the UNESCO Committee for NEPAD: in Paris (April 2004), the recommendations of which were implemented by the Secretariat to the satisfaction of the Committee, and in Tripoli (May 2005), during which an aide-mémoire was signed for the mobilization of funds to finance projects in Africa's priority domains; (ii) establishment of the Forum of the Regional and Subregional African Organizations in support of cooperation between UNESCO and NEPAD (FOSRASUN) and holding of its first session at which new opportunities for cooperation between the African subregional economic communities (RECs) and UNESCO's field offices in the region were identified; (iii) broadening of cooperation with RECs: a draft cooperation agreement between the Organization and COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) is being submitted to the Executive Board at its 172nd session; (iv) strengthening of inter-agency cooperation for NEPAD in connection with the activities of the "education subcluster" and of a "science and technology cluster" for which the Organization is the lead agency; (v) contribution of the Organization, in the fields of its competence, to the British Commission for Africa report.

UNESCO's programme in Africa and for Africa formulated and implemented on a coherent, intersectoral and harmonized basis

310. The following results were obtained: (i) analysis of priority programmes for Africa (HIV/AIDS, EFA, LIFE, centres of excellence, UNESCO Chairs, promotion of a culture of peace, etc.) and formulation of recommendations designed to strengthen the impact of the activities in those domains; (ii) mobilization of partnerships to support intersectoral activities relating, *inter alia*, to the promotion of renewable energy, the integrated management of cities, and science education; (iii) establishment of a database on the activities carried out in Africa, intended to facilitate coordination; (iv) increased visibility of the Organization and its programmes for Africa through the publication of the newsletter *Listening to Africa*.

Extrabudgetary resources marshalled and made available to programme sectors for the funding of priority projects in Africa

311. The following results were obtained: (i) partnership agreement concluded with la Redoute/France for the launching of a fund-raising campaign. In a “ride-along” operation, one million appeal-for-funds bulletins were placed in “la Redoute” dispatches. The donations collected will be allocated to activities for the education of young girls in Africa; (ii) partnership agreement concluded with the tour operator “CROISI-EUROPE-France” for a fund-raising campaign directed at its clients to benefit projects enhancing the value of the African cultural heritage.

Public information

The UNESCO website established as an authoritative reference point on issues pertaining to education, culture, communication, natural and social sciences as a result of improved navigability and an increase in the amount of material available in different languages

312. The following results were obtained: (i) the number and, above all, the quality of the web pages on the UNESCO website have increased; (ii) the different sections of the site have gradually adopted a common approach to structuring the information presented and are using similar visual elements; (iii) the number of visitors to the site has constantly increased. There has been an increase of approximately 150% since the end of 2003. The UNESCO site is among the five premier sites of the entire United Nations system, at a level comparable to that of the World Bank, WHO and FAO; (iv) a Spanish version of the site is now online and the Arabic, Russian and Chinese versions are being prepared.

Increased networking and exchange of information among web-based communities concerned with different thematic issues relevant to UNESCO's fields of competence and activities as a result of a more user-friendly portal

313. The following results were obtained: (i) since February 2005, a daily electronic bulletin (UNESCOMMUNICATION) has improved internal communication, reinforced the sense of belonging of all the members of the Secretariat and created a liaison tool for the Permanent Delegations; (ii) the Organization's web presence has been strengthened and the Secretariat has been actively transforming the website into a genuine portal, in cooperation with the sectors, field office and institutes. Common guidelines and several training modules for the development of the web culture and in-house skills have been prepared.

In keeping with the communication and public information strategy, the Press Relations Section focuses on providing substantive information to the media on UNESCO's activities, with the aim of establishing UNESCO as an essential point of reference in public debates on areas under its mandate

314. Over the biennium a number of successful media operations based on this approach, have been organized, among them: (i) the launch of the *2005 EFA Global Monitoring Report* (coverage in some 60 countries, an increase of 28 over the 2004 report); (ii) the establishment and implementation of the tsunami warning system in the Indian Ocean (covered by more than 289 newspapers, news agencies and broadcasters in 36 countries); (iii) the inscription of new World Heritage sites; (iv) the preparation of the convention on the protection of cultural contents and artistic expressions; (v) the UNESCO-European Space Agency project BeGO in the Congo; (vi) the Guillermo Cano Press Freedom Prize; and (vii) the partnership agreement with Microsoft.
315. From January 2004 to mid-June 2005, the Press Relations Section prepared and distributed 199 press releases and 131 media advisories. Those that had the most impact were clearly related to current events, such as the tsunami warning system, or were a strong news story in their own right, such as the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* and the preparation of the convention on the protection of cultural contents and artistic expressions.
316. To extend media outreach in a more coherent and comprehensive manner, a concerted effort has been made to reinforce links with the communications focal points in the sectors, and to strengthen ties with the public information officers in the regional bureaux. This is done notably through a media action plan, which guides the section's day-to-day work and which is developed and updated in cooperation with the programme sectors and other partners.

Enhanced audiovisual presence of UNESCO in the media through more efficient distribution of TV programmes/photographs illustrating UNESCO's programmes worldwide

317. BPI/AUD has established or reinforced several partnerships in the course of the last 18 months: (i) Associated Press TV, Reuters TV, European Broadcasting Union and Asiavision regularly distribute images produced by BPI/AUD enabling journalists to report on UNESCO's activities; (ii) CNN diffuses weekly features produced entirely by UNESCO; (iii) partnerships have been established with distribution and production companies: NHK, EVERGREEN, ARTE, BBC, ZDF, AITV/RFO, La Cinquième (France 5), the NRJ Group, RTVE.
318. One of the objectives set forth in document 32 C/5 was to optimize the distribution of photographs illustrating UNESCO's activities. That goal has been met. The collection of photographs has been renewed and computerized. The photography service deals with an average of 40 requests for photographs from publishers per week.

Restructuring UNESCO publishing activities to improve UNESCO's image via publications.

319. The following results were achieved: (i) setting-up an editorial policy based on manuscript evaluation, quality control, competitive production prices and modern publishing methods and supports; (ii) outsourcing all order fulfilment services as of 1 January 2005 to a company in Belgium; (iii) updating and upgrading production and marketing tools; (iv) training the Section's personnel in electronic, language, editorial and marketing skills; (v) setting up an online publishing service aimed at librarians and the academic world; (vi) diversifying printing services and supports (PDF, short print runs and print-on-demand); (vii) enhancing direct promotion, developing book reviews and improving the network of UNESCO sales agents; (viii) outsourcing the UNESCO bookshop at Headquarters as of 1 January 2006.

Increasing UNESCO's visibility by organizing cultural events.

320. From January 2004 to June 2005, the Public Relations and Cultural Events Section (BPI/PCE) managed 154 events (exhibitions, conferences, concerts, ...). To ensure that those events actually provided the visibility counted on by the programme sectors and Permanent Delegations, BPI brought in high-profile personalities and decision-makers from the private and public sector. To promote cultural diversity, the Section relied on international networks like the China Folklore Photographic Association, founder of the Humanity Photo Awards, in relation to which an exhibition was held at the United Nations pavilion in Aichi, Japan. Lastly, creative and practical partnerships with the private sector, the media and representatives of civil society gave increased visibility to the Organization's priorities such as education for all, education in the fight against HIV/AIDS, the dialogue among civilizations and the world heritage.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

14001 Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (Draft 33 C/5) prepared

321. *The following results were obtained:*

Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) prepared, in close consultation with all sectors, central services and units in the Secretariat. Special efforts were made to proceed with further concentration and prioritization, broadening the application of the results-based management approach and adjusting the format of the document. The Executive Board, at its 171st session, reviewed document 33 C/5 and adopted 171 EX/Decision 20 with recommendations concerning the budget ceiling, amendments to document 32 C/5 and adjustments with regard to the baseline and a supplementary proposal for the strengthened delivery of principal priorities. Subsequently, BSP coordinated preparation of a revision of 33 C/5 which will be before the Executive Board at its 172nd session.

Implementation and results of document 32 C/5 regularly monitored, including assessment of work plans

322. *The following results were obtained:*

Ad hoc monitoring reports, on status and trends for all elements of the regular programme at Headquarters and in the field, including the projects related to the cross-cutting themes and the implementation of mainstreaming areas (i.e. Africa, least developed countries, women and youth), produced for consideration by the Director-General, College of ADGs and the Directorate, as well as various Task Forces and CBF.

Backstopping provided to projects under the cross-cutting themes; and response to sustainable development and MDGs coordinated both at Headquarters and in the field

323. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Selection process of cross-cutting theme projects (CCTs) for inclusion in document 33 C/5 coordinated (28 projects with an overall budget of \$5,400,000 selected out of 38 submissions);
- (ii) UNESCO's contribution to various United Nations system policy documents for the high-level plenary meeting of the 60th session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration prepared.

Results-based programme planning, monitoring and evaluation approaches refined and applied in programme and budget documents, reports on the implementation/Training in RBM developed and offered at Headquarters and in field offices/Assistance provided to field offices in results-based management (RBM) and work plan management

324. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) RBM skills, in particular results formulation, broadened throughout the Organization through training and coaching programmes offered to about 200 staff members in field offices and Headquarters since January 2004. A set of reference and training materials was developed. Feedback indicates a positive impact of the workshops on staff capacities, as is also reflected in improved quality and breadth of results formulation in document 33 C/5;
- (ii) Expected results and performance indicators of 32 C/5 work plans continuously improved;
- (iii) World Heritage Centre staff trained on mainstreaming RBM, especially for extrabudgetary activities (United Nations Foundation);
- (iv) Extrabudgetary support secured for training programmes (Canada).

**SISTER system, its infrastructure and its coverage further improved and consolidated/
Programme monitoring capabilities of SISTER upgraded**

325. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Functional and technical recast project of SISTER launched, together with ADM/DIT. All relevant processes reviewed and technical aspects addressed, such as the links to relevant applications (ERC databases, HRM, new LDS system of ADM/DIT), access security, management of FABS/SISTER discrepancies and access to the new application by all users, including field offices. The recast version of SISTER is planned to be operational at the beginning of the 33 C/5 period;
- (ii) Difficulties encountered on the FABS/SISTER interfaces, particularly those used for the extrabudgetary projects integration, have been analysed and are being resolved.

Training in the use of SISTER expanded at Headquarters and in the field

326. *The following result was obtained:*

SISTER training for field offices, liaison offices and institutes has been expanded and a focal points network has been established in collaboration with HRM, BFC and the FABS team. Forty trainers (two per office) have received training, covering 21 field offices. Furthermore, more than 1,000 assistance or training requests have been dealt with.

Knowledge management and networking approaches, practices and tools promoted at Headquarters and in the field

327. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Training was provided to some 50 Professional staff, including 30 field offices, to build capacities for integrating UNESCO priorities into United Nations common country programming processes (PRSs, MDGs, CCA/UNDAFs and UNCTs) and MDG-based national development plans;
- (ii) An e-learning tool (Know How) has been selected and put online for all users;
- (iii) New e-learning tools analysed for future introduction.

Scope of dialogue among civilizations broadened and intensified, and made more relevant to current challenges and regional specificities

328. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Involvement of youth and schools and scientists and universities in dialogue activities expanded through completion of first round of the Mondialogo School Contest in September 2004 in Barcelona, Spain (participation from 126 countries), and the Mondialogo Engineering Award in Berlin, Germany, in May 2005 (young scientists from 25 different countries);
- (ii) Dialogue activities promoted at regional level with specific thematic orientations and involvement of a broad range of stakeholders (“The Development of Inter-religious and Inter-ethnic Dialogue – an Important Factor for Stability and Progress of South East Europe”, Tirana, Albania, 9-10 December 2004; Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on “Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations for Peace and Sustainable Development”, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 20-22 December 2004; international conference “New Ignorances, New Literacies – Learning to Live Together in a Globalizing World” organized as part of the “Universal Forum of Cultures – Barcelona 2004”);
- (iii) Thematic debate by the Executive Board on dialogue among civilizations at its 170th and 171st sessions of October 2004 and April 2005 supported through preparation of background documents as well as the Conference held in April 2005 at Headquarters with H.E. Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria, aimed at taking stock of the activities undertaken in the area of dialogue among civilizations since 1998;
- (iv) Concrete and practical action through concrete work plan dialogue-oriented activities in education, culture and communication and information in “The Rabat Commitment”, resulting from a conference in Rabat, Morocco (June 2005) organized jointly with ALECSO, ISESCO, OIC, the Danish Centre for Culture and Development, and the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures.

The Organization’s activities pertaining to women coordinated and their mainstreaming into all UNESCO programmes improved

329. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Increased understanding of the degree of adherence to UNESCO’s Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework 2002-2007 and identification of strengths, gaps and challenges through: desk analysis of 32 C/5 work plans regarding the integration of a gender equality perspective, and input draft 33 C/5 for the integration of a gender equality perspective;
- (ii) Increased inter-agency collaboration in the area of gender equality through the Inter-Agency Network on Gender Equality (IANWGE) and the Commission on the Status of Women marking the Beijing+10 Review, the UNDG Task Force on Gender Equality, an online forum on “Education and Training of Women and the Girl Child”, co-sponsored by UNESCO and UNICEF; intensified collaboration with INSTRAW; and inter-agency cooperation through IANWGE Task Force on Gender and Water;
- (iii) Increased awareness of the gender equality dimensions of UNESCO’s response to HIV/AIDS, including the development of an advocacy kit on gender and HIV/AIDS;
- (iv) Improved knowledge and understanding of the gender mainstreaming concept among staff and representatives of Member States through the organization of information sessions and the network of gender focal points in field offices and National Commissions for UNESCO;
- (v) Several national, regional and international networks created in the field of science and technology, i.e. the international network of leading women in water national associations and the Arab Network of Women in Science and Technology (ANWES) and the Water network;

three UNESCO Chairs in Africa and Latin America on women and science and women and environment established;

- (vi) Intensified cooperation with national and international NGOs and new partnerships for joint capacity-building initiated with the private sector to promote the cultural and artistic accomplishments of women.

Training modules on gender developed and offered to all regions

330. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) capabilities of gender focal points to act as “change agents” within the Organization strengthened through a capacity-building workshop together with the production of a CD-ROM;
- (ii) preparation of capacity-building and training workshops on gender mainstreaming for all staff of the Education Sector based in Headquarters and in Africa;
- (iii) website updated to serve as an online gender mainstreaming resource centre (<http://www.unesco.org/women/>);
- (iv) roles, responsibilities and capabilities of the Gender Focal Points in National Commissions reinforced through the new *Handbook for Gender Focal Points in National Commissions*.

The Organization’s activities pertaining to youth coordinated and their mainstreaming into all UNESCO Programmes improved/Tools for capacity-building in working with youth developed and offered to all regions

331. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Sectors, field offices and National Commissions supported in their activities related to youth policy and youth-programme development, e.g. through assistance to the “Youth Visioning for Island Living” Youth Forum and its follow-up, the development of youth-specific publications (“All different, all unique. Young people and UNESCO’s Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity”, “World Heritage, today and tomorrow, with young people”, “UNESCO’s commitment to youth: the Youth Forum”), the facilitation of youth participation in international events (fourth session of the COMEST, 1st WAYS General Conference) and initiation of a joint pilot project between JCI (Junior Chamber International) and National Commissions on “youth empowerment and entrepreneurship”;
- (ii) New tools for working with youth developed and innovative practice disseminated, in particular through the organization of the Youth Forum “Language as violence, violence as language” as part of the 3rd World Youth Festival (Barcelona 2004); liaison with youth NGOs and networks enhanced through relaunch of website and communication tools;
- (iii) Preparations of the Youth Forum of the 33rd session of the General Conference of UNESCO consolidated through consultation process with National Commissions and youth NGOs on themes/format and participation in regional preparatory meetings;
- (iv) Development of national youth policies in several regions fostered through publication of youth-policy guidelines (“Empowering youth through national policies: UNESCO’s contribution”), assistance to the development of a youth strategy for the Caribbean supported by CARICOM, partnership with the World Bank on the assessment of youth organisations in Latin America, and technical support to policy development initiatives;
- (v) Collaboration with youth programmes of United Nations agencies and programmes intensified, participation in several inter-agency meetings on youth and the consultative process on the “World Programme on Action for Youth to the year 2000 and beyond” +10 review by the United Nations General Assembly.

Activities promoting a culture of peace and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World sustained and coordinated within the Organization, the United Nations system and globally, including preparation of mid-term report to the United Nations General Assembly (2005)

332. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) United Nations-wide coordination function fulfilled through: preparation of the mid-term report of the Decade gathering contributions from 26 National Commissions for UNESCO, five United Nations agencies and institutions and 79 NGOs involved in the culture of peace network and from UNESCO sectors and field offices to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its 60th session; preparation of the report on Decade-related activities between June 2003 and June 2004 for the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly with contributions from UNESCO's Sectors, UNIFEM, the United Nations University, the University for Peace and the International Labour Organization;
- (ii) Liaison with a variety of non-governmental actors maintained and reinforced, with emphasis on activities by civil society action: UNESCO's Culture of Peace website updated as a key communication tool; containing examples of best practice; new e-newsletter disseminated to over 2,000 culture of peace actors; representation at the First International Exhibition of Peace Organizations (June 2004);
- (iii) On the occasion of the International Day of Peace 2004 (21 September 2004) a film screening on youth violence, discrimination and poverty was organized for 270 adolescents from the Parisian suburb of Creteil, in cooperation with the Cinémas du Palais Armand Badéyan.

External relations and cooperation

Cooperation with Member States strengthened

333. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Relations with Member States strengthened, in particular on the occasion of official visits by the Director-General in Europe (Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), in the Arab States (Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia), in the Asia and the Pacific region (Afghanistan, China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Thailand, Tonga) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay);
- (ii) Visits to the Organization's Headquarters by Heads of State or Government (in chronological order): the Presidents of Georgia and Latvia; the Prime Minister of Quebec, Canada; HRH Prince Philippe of Belgium; the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan; the Prime Minister of Bulgaria; the Presidents of Albania, Serbia and Montenegro, Nicaragua, Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mauritania; HRH Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia; the Presidents of Lithuania and El Salvador.

More efficient meeting cycle established to strengthen contribution to the preparation of the C/5 document

334. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) "Bottom-up" approach strengthened for the C/5 preparation process through the newly established cluster consultations involving National Commissions and the UNESCO Office Directors prior to the regional consultations;

- (ii) 188 out of 192 National Commissions attended regional consultations that were held in all regions on the preparation of draft document 33 C/5, and the outcome of these consultations was reported to the Executive Board at its 171st session;
- (iii) Quadrennial and statutory conferences convened in Latin America, the Caribbean (13th), Asia and the Pacific (13th) and Europe (14th).

Capacities of National Commissions to contribute to the design, implementation and evaluation of UNESCO's programme improved

335. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Thematic debates held on the struggle against slavery and its abolition; pluralism, intercultural dialogue and indigenous people; renewable energies; NEPAD; HIV/AIDS; education for sustainable development; the information society; the role of National Commissions and their partners in promoting sustainable development; Euro-Arab strategy and dialogue among civilizations;
- (ii) Overall some 120 National Commissions benefited from the following training activities: 11 interregional, regional or cluster training workshops organized in all regions for new officials; training/exchange programme for staff members from other National Commissions carried out and/or hosted by the National Commissions of France, New Zealand, Dominica and Slovenia;
- (iii) Procedures were further defined to ensure the accountability of National Commissions and all other contractors with regard to the execution of projects under the regular programme (Administrative Circular 221 and revised Activities Financing contract).

Operational capacities of National Commissions strengthened

336. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Practical Guide for National Commissions for UNESCO and Guidelines for Interface and Cooperation between UNESCO's Field Offices and National Commissions for UNESCO prepared and circulated to all National Commissions and field offices for broader consultation before publication;
- (ii) *Compendium of Good Practices of National Commissions for UNESCO, Best Practices in National Commission Action, Learning from One Another: Four Pilot Projects* published in English and French, *The Architecture of National Commissions for UNESCO* now available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish; and *Directory of National Commissions* updated;
- (iii) Database on 192 National Commissions improved and accessible to all users via the Intranet with the possibility for the National Commissions to enter their information and data themselves;
- (iv) UNESCO's subportal on National Commissions and their partners updated to include all ongoing and forthcoming activities carried out by, or with, National Commissions; communication capacities of National Commissions at country level enhanced: 70 out of 192 currently maintain a website.

Network of UNESCO Clubs and Centres revitalized and made operational/Visibility of UNESCO enhanced through interaction between the UNESCO Clubs movement and other partners

337. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) International and regional activities of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations supported through events such as: in Europe, two meetings on "cultural diversity" (Malta) and on "teaching democracy" (France) and the International University of UNESCO Clubs (Belarus); the 15th session of the Executive Board of the Asia-Pacific Federation of UNESCO Clubs and

Associations, the “Université d’été des Clubs UNESCO arabes” (Tunisia) and the UNESCO Clubs of Africa collective consultation on participation in the EFA process.

- (ii) Arab Federation of UNESCO Clubs founded at the Alexandria Conference in May 2005.

Management capacities and resource base of WFUCA improved.

338. *Progress achieved:*

Draft Constitution and the revised Rules and Regulations of WFUCA adopted in the framework of the support provided to the Ad hoc Committee for the Renewal of WFUCA.

Effective information sharing, advocacy and cooperation accomplished in line with IPU/UNESCO partnerships/Systematic approaches developed to promote new partnerships in cooperation with National Commissions

339. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Proceedings of the joint UNESCO/IPU meeting distributed at the 110th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Mexico City); new appeal made to IPU member parliaments to appoint UNESCO focal points; Spanish version of the *Guide to parliamentary practice for UNESCO* published;
- (ii) Participated in the IPU seminar (Geneva) on “Liberté d’expression, le parlement et la promotion de la tolérance”, for the chairpersons and members of parliamentary human rights bodies
- (iii) Proceedings of the joint UNESCO/IPU meeting sent to all the National Commissions to facilitate the development of institutional relations between parliaments and National Commissions.

Expected result: Awareness heightened among parliamentarians about UNESCO’s programmes and priorities

340. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Draft cooperation agreement between UNESCO and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie adopted at the thirtieth session of the APF, as was a resolution on the drawing up of a convention on the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions by UNESCO;
- (ii) UNESCO standard-setting action strengthened by participating in the fiftieth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Toronto), in two conferences of the Union of African Parliaments (UAP) and at the First Inter-Parliamentary Cultural Conference in Latin America (São Paulo) where a declaration was adopted on culture for development and integration in Latin America;
- (iii) Support provided for an information workshop on the promotion of education for all policies, and parliamentarians from Mali, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Niger, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau attended as part of the Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education (FAPED);
- (iv) Tripartite cooperation between UNESCO, the Parliament of Georgia and the French Senate for the protection and development of cultural heritage in the Caucasus region initiated;
- (v) Organization, in cooperation with the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference of Arab States on “Parliamentarians, UNESCO Partners” (Beirut) to study the possibilities for cooperation in the fields of education, culture and the social and human sciences;
- (vi) Support for the creation of a library at the Institute for training and legislative studies of the Algerian National People’s Assembly in May 2005;
- (vii) Resolutions adopted by the European Parliament (February 2004 and April 2005) on the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity and on the drawing up of a convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions.

Political commitment for UNESCO's priorities and initiatives strengthened at country, municipal and local community levels

341. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Participated in the World Urban Forum II organized by UN-HABITAT (Barcelona), the third Conference of Mayors of the World (Moscow), and the congress establishing the new world organization "United Cities and Local Governments" (UCLG), formed by the merger of the three major existing organizations: the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the World Federation of United Cities (FMCU-UTO) and Metropolis;
- (ii) Preparation and adoption by the respective bodies of UNESCO and UCLG of a cooperation agreement between the two organizations, and cooperation on flagship activities, such as the European Coalition of Cities against Racism (SHS) and the World Book Capital (CLT).

Impact of UNESCO's policies and strategies strengthened in United Nations forums and at the inter-agency level and better integrated in United Nations activities/UNESCO visibility increased within the multilateral framework

342. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Participated in all CEB meetings, the ECOSOC sessions for 2004 and 2005, the fifty-ninth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly; the general meetings between the League of Arab States and the United Nations system, and between the representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations system;
- (ii) Participated in meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, the coordination meeting of specialized agencies organized by the World Tourism Organization to set up an inter-agency coordination mechanism in the field of tourism;
- (iii) Meetings held at top executive level to further cooperation with UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, ITO and UNAIDS;
- (iv) Contributed to the Secretary-General reports to the fifty-ninth and sixtieth session of the General Assembly, as well as to reports for the 2004 and 2005 ECOSOC substantive sessions, including United Nations reports such as the 2003 and 2004 editions of the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, and coordination of preparations for the meeting of the panel of the United Nations External Auditors and Board of Auditors (Paris);
- (v) UNESCO admitted as a member of the United Nations Framework Team Coordination on Early Warning and Preventive Action;
- (vi) Participated and contributed to meetings held in Geneva with a view to strengthening cooperation with the organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and ensuring effective UNESCO participation in United Nations system-wide efforts, which includes the 60th and the 61st sessions of Commission on Human Rights and human rights treaty bodies.

Cooperation with IGOs strengthened/participation in sessions of IGOs governing bodies and conferences ensured

343. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Participated in the following IGO meetings: 31st session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; Symposium on access to international funds by the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF); fourth session of the Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers; second South Summit of the G-77;
- (ii) Cooperation between UNESCO and ISESCO strengthened with the signature of a new Programme of Cooperation for 2004-2005;
- (iii) Cooperation with the following intergovernmental organizations increased through meetings with their secretaries-general: the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Commonwealth

Secretariat, on cooperation on issues such as education, information technology, digital divide, tsunami early warning systems, culture of peace and indigenous people; the International Exhibitions Bureau (BIE), on the subject of the regulation of the frequency of international and universal non-commercial exhibitions;

- (iv) Better implication of the Group of 77 and of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie in UNESCO activities through the successful organization of the Day of Francophonie and the fortieth anniversary of the G-77;
- (v) Strengthened cooperation with the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), a subsidiary body of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, through the finalization of a new Memorandum of Understanding.

Modalities of cooperation with NGOs, foundations and similar institutions improved

344. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Modalities of cooperation with NGOs have been improved, owing in particular to the designation of focal points in the programme sectors, the reinforcement of the capacities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and the development of regular cooperation between national NGOs and the National Commissions;
- (ii) Renewal by the Executive Board of statutory relations with 10 foundations and 24 NGOs; reclassification of one NGO to formal consultative relations and admission of five others to operational relations;
- (iii) Greater involvement of NGOs in meetings organized by UNESCO (cultural diversity, bioethics, etc.).

Capacities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee reinforced

345. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Supported the NGOs' International Day on the themes "Culture of Peace" and "HIV/AIDS: Stop Exclusion!";
- (ii) Participation in quarterly meetings of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, and in the programme meetings organized by the Committee; conclusion of an activity financing contract for the period 2004-2005;
- (iii) Organization of several working meetings for the Chairperson and other members of the Committee with the NGO focal points in the programme sectors and other services concerned;
- (iv) Various meetings concerned with the preparations for the 33rd session of the General Conference and the International Conference of NGOs (14-16 December 2005).

Continued increase of extrabudgetary contributions made available to UNESCO/Funding sources further diversified/Programme funded through extrabudgetary resources in consonance with documents 31 C/4 and 32 C/5

346. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Regular consultations held with funding sources to identify areas of mutual interest;
- (ii) Strong bilateral government support in favour of education and Africa, as well as the establishment of an early warning system in the Indian Ocean in the framework of UNESCO's response to the tsunami which affected the countries bordering the Indian Ocean;
- (iii) Improved collaboration with funding sources in the private sector, notably with the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development in favour of the development of higher education in Iraq;
- (iv) Enhanced collaboration with the European Commission, mainly aimed at education activities, particularly at countries in post-conflict situations;

- (v) Increased participation in the coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system at the policy and operational level, notably the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) or in country-level planning and coordination activities.

Capacity increased among UNESCO staff and interested National Commissions in project preparation and management as well as resource mobilization through training and harmonized guidelines

347. *Progress achieved:*

- (i) Training activities reviewed to ensure consistency with a number of recent developments, notably the outcomes of the Task Force on Decentralization, the update of the internal table of delegation of authority, the recast of SISTER and the implementation of the external auditor's recommendations afore-mentioned;
- (ii) Comprehensive *Guide to UNESCO's Extrabudgetary Activities* prepared and widely distributed.

[97 EX/Decision 7.2 and 167 EX/Decision 8.1] – UNESCO's contribution to the operational policies and activities for development cooperation within the United Nations system

I. Background

348. The triennial comprehensive policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations system (TCPR) undertaken during 2004 concluded in the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolution 59/250. This resolution provides an overall framework with guiding principles to orient the country-level functioning of the United Nations system and its development cooperation activities, and to enhance the effectiveness of the support that the system extends to developing countries in their development efforts. Special emphasis is laid on the need for United Nations agencies to increase the coherence and effectiveness of their actions at the country level which are under the beneficiary country's full "ownership"; on the consequent need for the strengthening of the United Nations Resident Coordinator system; and on the need to ensure increased, and more stable and predictable, funding for the operational activities of the United Nations system. In paragraph 100, the resolution invites the governing bodies of the institutions of the United Nations system to take appropriate action for the implementation of the resolution.
349. Regular monitoring of the implementation of resolution 59/250 is undertaken by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), which carries out regular consultations with the institutions of the United Nations in order to prepare its reports to the General Assembly.

II. ECOSOC's discussions of operational activities

350. The operational segment of ECOSOC took place from 8 to 12 July 2005 in New York. The segment was divided into four main components, focusing respectively on reform of the "architecture" of the country-level presence of the United Nations agencies; on innovative funding modalities for the operational activities of the United Nations system; on the traditional dialogue between the Member States and the executive heads of the four main funds and programme of the United Nations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Food Programme); and finally on monitoring of the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution 59/250 on the TCPR. The Council had before it two major reports by the Secretary-General on the management process for the implementation of the TCPR resolution, and on funding modalities for the United Nations system; UNESCO has provided contributions to both. The main observations and conclusions from the discussions at the operational segment of ECOSOC may be summarized as follows:

- There was a general agreement that 2005 would focus on the review of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), scheduled for the United Nations Summit meeting in mid-September 2005;
- While most speakers confirmed that the strength of the United Nations system is its comprehensive convening power of all development stakeholders, it was also recognized that competition was growing, with the bilateral government development agencies, the multilateral development banks, and the NGOs;
- In the above context, it was noted that the development cooperation institutions of the United Nations system would have to increase their efforts substantially to enhance country-level coherence and effectiveness;
- In terms of funding, it was noted that the operational activities of the United Nations system continued to receive a relatively small share of overall flows of official development assistance (ODA), and that the major part of the increase in ODA expected mainly from the members of the European Union, and the G-8 countries, was likely to remain in bilateral cooperation programmes, or be channelled to the multilateral development banks. The United Nations system was therefore facing a growing challenge to maintain, let alone increase, its share of ODA resources, and would need to focus more on measures to enhance its competitiveness, and on the pursuit of innovative funding modalities. ECOSOC's 2006 session will devote special attention to the funding of the operational activities of the United Nations system;
- Beyond the traditional emphasis on the need for improved joint country-level programming – through such instruments as Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), and closer alignment with the mainly Bretton Woods institutions-led Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) – and in particular for enhanced ownership by the respective beneficiary countries, the debates in ECOSOC underlined the major benefits that could be drawn from increased South-South cooperation. Several references were made to the very comprehensive declaration adopted by the G-77 Summit in Doha in June 2005, and calls were made for more consistent use of human and technical resources from developing countries in international development cooperation, and for increased funding for such “triangular” cooperation.

351. The resolution to be adopted by ECOSOC on the operational segment was still under discussion at the time of this document's finalization, but is likely to reflect most of the above-mentioned issues. It should also be noted that ECOSOC, as part of its high-level segment, on 29 June 2005 conducted a series of round table discussions, including one – led by UNESCO – on education and literacy.

III. UNESCO's overall contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system

352. UNESCO has pursued its cooperation in the framework of the **United Nations Development Group (UNDG)** with active participation in the three principal working groups on programme, management and support, respectively. Special emphasis has been given to the continued discussions on the strengthening of the **Resident Coordinator system**, which is at the core of the system's presence at the country level. While UNESCO recognizes that greater coherence and effectiveness must be pursued in this respect for the United Nations system to retain its role as a principal actor at the country level, it is also important to preserve the mandates and specificity of the specialized agencies. UNESCO has therefore taken the initiative to hold regular consultations

among the executive heads of the five major specialized agencies – FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO and WHO – throughout the year, and prior to the principals' meetings in CEB.

353. UNESCO also participated actively, as part of the UNDG delegation, in the Paris high-level meeting in February 2005 on **simplification and harmonization of aid procedures**, and in follow-up action within the United Nations system to the declaration adopted by the meeting.
354. In the overall programming of its regular programme resources, and in the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, UNESCO pays increasing attention to joint country-level programming. Due to resources constraints, UNESCO has so far participated in a limited number of **CCA/UNDAF exercises**; the Organization is examining ways and means for ensuring more systematic contribution by field offices to such system-wide instruments. Furthermore, UNESCO has introduced a training programme for programme officers, especially in the field, that would allow a more active and decisive participation in these exercises. The first training course took place in May 2005 at Headquarters and will be followed up by similar events at the regional and cluster level (see also para. 327 under the Bureau of Strategic Planning).
355. As reported earlier, UNESCO has taken the leadership in the continued inter-agency consultations on the United Nations system's policies and procedures for the levying of programme support costs on extrabudgetary activities. More detailed information is provided in paragraph 374 under the Bureau of the Budget.

IV. UNESCO's bilateral cooperation with the development institutions of the United Nations system

356. UNESCO pursues its normal bilateral relations with other United Nations agencies active in development cooperation. In particular, UNESCO continues to cooperate actively with the **Iraq Trust Fund established by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)**. To date, UNESCO has secured funding for eight projects in the fields of education, water management and cultural heritage for a total amount of \$16 million. Cooperation with the **United Nations Foundation (UNF)** and the **United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)** also has continued to make significant progress during the period under review. Cooperation between UNESCO and UNF/UNFIP, with a distinct biodiversity orientation, has grown in volume and intensity in the past five years to reach around \$30 million for currently active projects.
357. Cooperation with the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** has also increased in volume and intensity in the past year with the signature of a major programme on capacity-building for management of biosphere reserves in West Africa (\$6,584,000). In addition to this large programme, UNESCO and UNEP are closely collaborating on a post-tsunami event. In this context, it should also be noted that cooperation with **UN-OCHA and UN-ISDR in the wake of the tsunami disaster** has become very significant. An agreement was signed with UN-ISDR, leading to the disbursement of \$1 million for the implementation of a tsunami early warning system. UNESCO also continues to enjoy excellent working relations with the Japanese-funded **United Nations Fund for Human Security (UNFHS)** under the overall coordination by OCHA.
358. As co-leaders and partners of the **Programme Development Group for environment and biodiversity programmes** funded by UNF/UNFIP, UNESCO and UNEP have actively collaborated in the past five years on both the formulation and the implementation of such programmes. In particular, the two agencies are jointly executing the Linking Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism at World Heritage Sites project. A new Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNESCO and UN-HABITAT on 18 March 2005, which is likely to further enhance the cooperation of the two agencies in the field of human development.

UNESCO and UN-HABITAT committed to cooperating closer in fields such as education/training and capacity-building; natural, social and cultural environment; research and policy on urbanization and cities; and urban culture and World Heritage cities. The existing Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNESCO and UNIDO in 1994 is currently being reviewed by the two organizations to better redefine the priority areas for cooperation.

359. To address the challenge of HIV/AIDS preventive education with renewed commitment, UNESCO has, with the other co-sponsoring organizations of UNAIDS, spearheaded the launch of “EDUCAIDS – The Global Initiative on Education and HIV/AIDS” by expanding of prevention education. The ten UNAIDS partners are united in their commitment to implement a jointly developed prevention education framework. In January 2005, UNESCO hosted the Co-sponsor Consultation on EDUCAIDS in Paris that gathered representatives from all UNAIDS co-sponsor agencies. It was recognized that one of the key challenges, in addition to global awareness-raising, is to make sure that this initiative serves as a platform for a targeted and concentrated intervention that is implemented successfully at the country level. UNESCO reflected its commitment by flagging the Global Initiative as one of its principal priorities to receive an increase in resources in the draft document 33 C/5 revised.
360. The main funds and programmes of the United Nations system – UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and the World Food Programme – have in recent years diminished as funding sources for UNESCO. The Organization, however, maintains excellent working relations at the advocacy and programme level with these organizations.

Fellowships Programme

National capacities enhanced in areas of UNESCO programme priorities/Fellowship beneficiaries empowered through the sharing of knowledge and upgrading of skills

361. *Progress achieved:*
- (i) During the period under review, a total of 305 fellowships (Africa: 94, Arab States: 53, Asia and the Pacific: 61, Europe: 45, and Latin America and the Caribbean: 52) were awarded to beneficiaries, endorsed by their respective National Commissions, in priority areas of UNESCO programmes. The gender distribution of the fellowships awarded was 59% to women and 41% to men. The total value of the 305 fellowships under both the regular programme and extrabudgetary projects (including contributions in-kind under the Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme) is estimated at \$4,081,219 (\$1,060,940 regular programme funds, \$982,779 funds-in-trust and \$2,073,500 contributions in-kind);
 - (ii) 49% of the awards were in support of capacity-building in the field of the natural sciences (especially biological sciences and biotechnologies, technologies related to sustainable development, management of the environment, with special attention to water resources and their ecosystems). The UNESCO/L’OREAL Co-Sponsored Fellowships for Young Women in Life Sciences, the UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme funded by Japan, the UNESCO/Israel-MASHAV Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme, and the UNESCO/Czech Republic Co-Sponsored Programme contributed to strengthen the capacities in these areas;
 - (iii) The remaining 51% of awards were in support of the following major programmes: 17% for Social and human sciences (ethics of science and technology), 14% for Culture (protecting cultural diversity), 12% for Education (education policy, planning and management) and 8% for Communication and information (training of specialists to make use of ICTs and contribute to information for all);

- (iv) Updated a new UNESCO Fellowships Programme where all relevant information concerning fellowships updates and opportunities can be obtained, available at <http://www.unesco.org/fellowships>;
- (v) Directory of UNESCO Fellows awarded during the 2002-2003 biennium disseminated to all National Commissions and Permanent Delegations.

Fellowship opportunities expanded through new partnerships with Member States, civil society and NGOs

362. *Progress achieved:* Three new projects, which are administered under the regular programme and the Japan funds-in-trust in support to the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme, have been designed, negotiated and finalized. They include:
- (i) UNESCO/Italy Co-Sponsored Fellowships, awarding 14 fellowships to Iraqi women, starting in 2004, to study in Italy and get university diplomas;
 - (ii) UNESCO/Suzanne Mubarak/Japan-Egypt Friendship Research Fellowships for the Empowerment of Women in Peace and Gender Studies, funded by Japan, which grants 10 fellowships per year to women from developing countries;
 - (iii) UNESCO/Cuba Co-Sponsored Fellowships awarded 16 fellowships for graduate studies in Cuba to African Member States.

Participation Programme

363. A separate report on the status of implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance may be found in document 172 EX/39.

Human Resources Management

364. During the first six months of 2005, the Bureau for Human Resources Management (HRM) has pursued and completed the implementation of the policy framework. A medium- and long-term staffing strategy has been developed and approved by the Executive Board at its 171st session. The major objectives of the staffing strategy are to ensure that UNESCO:
- (i) Can respond to current and future needs of Member States in the framework of implementing the C/4 and C/5 documents and that it is grounded in the Organization's decentralization strategy;
 - (ii) Focuses its human resources on the principal priority-related programmes;
 - (iii) Has the right staff with the right competencies in the right place at the right time.

New human resources policy framework completed and implemented

365. *The following results were achieved:*
- (i) Ten new policies have been implemented, including the performance appraisal and the anti-harassment policy;
 - (ii) Ten Young Professionals have been appointed in 2005 (among which nine are women). Six of these young professionals are nationals from under-represented Member States and four from non-represented Member States;
 - (iii) Proactive measures to improve the geographical distribution (170 EX/23) have been pursued over the same period: two recruitment missions took place and one regional workshop on geographical distribution has been organized with some three under-represented Member States from the Asia/Pacific region. Extensive consultations with Permanent Delegations and National Commissions of under- and non-represented countries have been carried out;
 - (iv) Revision of the Staff Rules and Staff Regulations completed to reflect the amendments incurred since 2000 following the implementation of the new Human Resource Policy.

Comprehensive cross-sector review undertaken of responsibilities and workflow of human resources processes prior to development and implementation of new human resources systems

366. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) All major administrative processes were reviewed and new applications developed, such as Personnel Action Forms and online recruitment with the objective to prepare the introduction of a new human resources management system for the Organization subject to the availability of further funds. The preparations comprise three phases:
 - Phase I: Feasibility study and selection of the IT system (completed in 2005);
 - Phase II: Development and implementation of the IT system (2006-2007);
 - Phase III: Training programmes for future users of the system (2007);
- (ii) HRM, in cooperation with DIT, has undertaken a feasibility study which includes a review of workflow of HR processes and responsibilities. All internal HR processes and requirements have been analysed and desired improvements documented, particularly in the areas of recruitment, classification and payroll; the processes were validated at the end of May 2005, by a Validation Committee composed of representatives of the services concerned;
- (iii) A tender has been organized to assess which software platform best suits the needs of UNESCO, including a phased implementation scenario, i.e. module-by-module implementation starting with payroll. It is expected that this study will be completed by September 2005.

Appropriate mechanisms established in the context of delegation of authority and accountability

367. *The following results were achieved:*

An updated delegation chart of authority and accountability for the Headquarters and the field offices has been developed and will be issued shortly.

Learning and development programme refined and implemented in 2004-2005

In 2004-2005, the Learning and Development Framework concentrated on three main objectives:

- Enhancement of knowledge and skills.
- Enhancement of the Management and Accountability Culture.
- Enhancement of the Administrative Effectiveness.

368. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) “Enhancement of knowledge and skills”: more than 50 staff members followed an internally designed training on CCA/UNDAF; more than 80 staff members followed an internally designed training on mainstreaming human rights-based approach;
- (ii) Six hundred staff members participated in language courses organized by UNESCO in all the six official languages with an increasing participation for French language training. In addition, 22 newly recruited senior managers followed French language courses. In order to respond to the increasing field staff requests in this area, HRM also sent 775 linguistic CD-ROMs to field offices;
- (iii) Six hundred staff members followed the informatics training courses organized by UNESCO and around 300 staff members followed training in websites management and design. SISTER training has been added to FABS training for field offices, organized by DIT/MIS;

- (iv) To support its training programmes, especially the linguistic and IT courses, and further promote staff self-learning, HRM launched a new multimedia Learning Centre in February 2005;
- (v) “Enhancement of the Management and Accountability Culture”: HRM organized the first Global Senior Managers Meeting in March 2004 for some 130 Directors from Headquarters, field and institutes. The purpose of this Global Meeting was to reach a common understanding on the future profile of UNESCO and on the reform process;
- (vi) Fifty senior managers (P-5 and above) attended the Leadership and Change Management Programme (LCMP). More than 200 managers have followed this programme which aims at developing key managerial competencies;
- (vii) In June, 164 staff members participated to the Results-Based Management Training and more than 60 staff followed the internal designed evaluation courses;
- (viii) In close cooperation with BFC, HRM has organized team-building workshops in six field offices; a Field Office Development Programme has been internally designed and tested in two cluster offices;
- (ix) “Enhancement of the Administrative Effectiveness”: priority has been given to the reinforcement of the financial and administrative capacity in field offices;
- (x) To improve the efficiency of the training, the AO programme has been redesigned, in collaboration with the Central Services and BFC, and two working sessions for more than 50 AOs from the field offices were organized in June/July 2005. A pilot mentoring scheme as well as coaching missions have been developed for AOs in the field offices;
- (xi) More than 40 staff members followed the new induction programmes. A CD-ROM “Welcome to UNESCO” has been developed by HRM and is provided to every newly-appointed staff member at Headquarters and in the field. HRM also organized briefings for 61 newly recruited staff in the field;
- (xii) The Learning and Development Commission, established in 2004, has met three times in 2005 and has been monitoring the effective implementation of planned training activities;
- (xiii) The appointment of the Organization’s learning focal points has been completed. These focal points play a key role in ensuring that learning and development measures respond to the concrete needs and are implemented efficiently.

Management and long-term financial viability of MBF reviewed and secured

369. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) Extensive studies have been conducted in 2004, including in particular, an operational and financial audit carried out by the External Auditor and the Director-General’s report on that subject. Both documents were submitted to the Executive Board at its 171st session. A number of recommendations and proposals were made and are currently reviewed by the MBF Board of Management;
- (ii) In the light of the results obtained at the end of the five months pilot-project concerning the subcontracting of the processing of the claim reimbursement of associate participants decision was made: (a) to extend the pilot-project until the 31 December 2005; and (b) to retain the subcontracting approach as a long-term solution for the processing of the MBF claim reimbursement to be applied to all participants;
- (iii) The relevant units of the Secretariat have been instructed to launch an international call for bids, in full compliance with the rules and procedures in force in the Organization. The external contractor who would have submitted the best proposal will be selected to be operational as at 1 January 2006.

Budget preparation and monitoring

Biennial Programme and Budget (32 C/5) implemented

370. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) In conjunction with BSP, BB has analysed Programme Sectors' work plans, which form the basis for budget allocations and subsequent monitoring of expenditures;
- (ii) Six-monthly reports prepared and presented to the Executive Board for review. Most recent and detailed information on budgetary matters including a Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 are provided in document 172 EX/4 Part II;
- (iii) Regular monitoring and reporting provided to the senior-level Committee on Budget and Finance, chaired by the Deputy Director-General;
- (iv) participation ensured in all internal task forces and meetings that have budgetary implications.

Biennial Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (Draft 33 C/5) prepared

371. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) BB has worked extensively on the preparation of the new Programme and Budget for the period 2006-2007, beginning with initial proposals made by the Director-General at the 170th session of the Executive Board and resulting in the publication of draft document 33 C/5, followed by draft document 33 C/5 which was examined during the 171st session of the Executive Board;
- (ii) Based on the discussions held at the 171st session of the Executive Board, BB, BSP and Programme sectors have prepared a revised budget proposal, Draft 33 C/5 Rev. for consideration at the 172nd session of the Board.

Administration and management of the budget improved, in particular through the use of new information systems

372. *The following results were achieved:*

Through its participation in senior-level internal management groups and Task Forces (e.g. on decentralization, SISTER review, HR data system review) BB has provided input into various aspects of the ongoing reform process, with particular emphasis on those issues involving financial management.

Holistic management of programmes developed through the integration of all regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

373. *The following results were achieved:*

The Bureau continued its work on the integrated presentation of regular programme and extrabudgetary resources (e.g. the semi-annual Management Chart), including the activities of the category I institutes. As from 2005, BB is providing programme sectors, and will soon be providing field offices with regular summaries of budgetary allocations and expenditures to better enable programme managers to monitor the financial aspects of their activities.

Studies on support costs incurred by extrabudgetary projects

374. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) Under the auspices of the Finance and Budget Network of the HLCEM/CEB, UNESCO's Bureau of the Budget has led the Working Group on Support Cost Recovery for Extrabudgetary Activities in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection

Unit in 2002. Extensive discussions have taken place during three meetings in December 2003, March 2004, and July 2005;

- (ii) While the inherent differences among the various United Nations organizations are likely to make it difficult to reach a fully unified system, the discussions have allowed agreement on a number of principles and definitions, leading to a more harmonized support costs system. Among other principles, it was agreed that the cost recovery policies should embrace both programme support costs and direct costs, and that a comparison between organizations could only be made on the basis of this full picture. It was stressed that both these costs should be recovered in one way or another, as a percentage rate or as a cost component of the project direct costs;
- (iii) UNESCO's internal objective consists in presenting practical recommendations on programme support costs recovery and direct charges by the end of 2005. Based on the results of the cost measurement study that has been undertaken, and in accordance with the principles agreed upon by the FB Network Working Group, recommendations will be made on the support cost recovery policies in autumn 2005.

Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises

Organization's administrative policies and procedures implemented and updated, compliance with established administrative rules and regulations ensured

375. *The following result was achieved:*

- (i) Comprehensive review and update process of the administrative processes of the organization targeted at:
- (ii) Reflecting the alignment of the contents of the Administrative Manual with respective decisions of the governing bodies and with the actual practice (As-Is); and
- (iii) Updating policies, procedures and processes with a view to streamlining administrative operations and aligning existing processes with best agency practices.

Integrated financial management and reporting systems in place, allowing all programmes to have timely access to the financial information required/Financial reporting carried out in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules enabling analysis and evaluation of expected results for all sources of funds/Financial resources of the Organization effectively managed

376. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) Enhanced financial reporting implemented with quarterly sets of accounts, 2004 interim accounts closed within statutory deadlines; quarterly reporting on investment risk and performance, quarterly monitoring of travel budget with exceptions report;
- (ii) Increased security and efficiency of financial management through 100% electronic payments achieved at Headquarters, and new tool for managing bank accounts;
- (iii) Enhanced internal control achieved with 0.1% of error rate on completeness and accuracy of data in financial records at Headquarters and review of processes in field offices;
- (iv) Up-to-date financial records with 98% of field offices, 66% of institutes and 85% of projects entering their funds reservation directly in FABS.

Implementation of FABS in the field offices and institutes completed/Continuous functioning of both the old and the new computer systems ensured until the finalization of the implementation of the Human Resources and Payroll Systems/Communications facilities and systems improved/Capacity of computer network systems and services enhanced/Technical support for the best use of information technology systems ensured/Indexing and digitizing of all UNESCO main documents and publications since 1946 completed/Electronics records management system implemented

377. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) The rollout of FABS to the field offices and institutes is progressing according to plan. Funds Management (FM) module, used for funds reservation, has been deployed to some 50 decentralized units (over 100 users trained), and Finance (FI) module for registering expenditures in real time to 21 field offices (50 users trained). Another 13 field offices are expected to receive the FI module by mid-September 2005, which will allow over 90% of the field offices expenditure to be captured in real time. Twenty-one field offices have access to the FI module of FABS. The other field offices but four (including Brasilia for which an interface with FABS is being set up) used an alternative tool for imprest processing (FOX). All the imprests of May 2005 (except Brasilia) were entered in the financial records before the end of June 2005;
- (ii) Continuous operations of the mainframe-based (payroll, MBF, etc.) and new (FABS) systems ensured, providing smooth functioning of the core administrative functions;
- (iii) Retroactive digitizing, indexing and cataloguing of the main UNESCO documents (1946-1971) and publications from 1946-1971 completed and put into the online catalogue UNESDOC/UNESBIB;
- (iv) New collaborative and Active Directory servers installed, consolidation of file servers infrastructure completed, Internet access upgraded from 8 to 36 Mbs;
- (v) Electronic records management system implemented with special emphasis on email, electronic documents, portal archives and FABS documents archiving.

Online commodity ordering system introduced/Supply of commodities streamlined and better controlled/Better prices obtained through improved forecasting of requirements/ Capacity of field units to manage procurement strengthened/Linkage of support systems for project development and procurement system developed

378. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) Enhanced procurement capacity of field office staff through targeted training programmes;
- (ii) Internal procurement processing streamlined through the conclusion of long-term agreements with selected suppliers;
- (iii) Enhanced inventory control over the non-expendable property of the Organization through computer-assisted asset management tools.

Greater recourse made to outside translation, composition and printing through the establishment of adequate organizational and procedural measures/Greater cost efficiency in printing achieved through increased use of electronic document transmission and the introduction of digital techniques/Computerized system for improved document planning and monitoring developed and computer assisted translation tools reinforced

379. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) Enhanced quality of outsourced translation through adequate control systems;
- (ii) Translation and terminology workflows streamlined to maximize benefits from use of computer-assisted tools;
- (iii) Greater use of digital technologies for pre-press and printing, including print-on-demand;

- (iv) Best agency practice in document management identified for testing and pilot implementation.

Operation of the technical facilities and installations at Headquarters maintained at an acceptable level/Conferences and cultural events facilities for Member States and UNESCO partners maintained/Safety and security arrangements reviewed and adapted to availability of resources

380. A detailed report on managing the UNESCO complex (maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations at Headquarters) is presented in document 172 EX/38.

Hundred and seventy-second session

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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART I

ADDENDUM

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference.

The Addendum presents salient developments in cluster subregions and overall aspects and trends of programme implementation.

Salient developments in cluster subregions and overall aspects and trends of programme implementation

Nairobi Cluster Office

1. The Nairobi Office covers Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda and Eritrea. The following is a description of the collaboration between UNESCO and other United Nations members in joint programming, as well as highlights of some recent socio-economic developments in the subregion.
2. Two members of the Cluster (Rwanda and Eritrea) have just embarked on the CCA/UNDAF process. Eritrea has developed an outline of the CCA, and a timetable for the various activities leading to the preparation of the UNDAF has been released. The UNESCO Nairobi Office is a “virtual” participant in the process and is kept regularly updated at every stage. Its comments, especially as regards education, are eagerly sought. The CCA/UNDAF process in Rwanda is at a similar stage and in May 2005 an introductory Workshop on the CCA was held in Kigali. The UNESCO Nairobi Office was invited to the meeting and is a virtual participant in Rwanda’s CCA/UNDAF process. The UNESCO Nairobi Office will continue to actively participate in the CCA/UNDAF process in these two countries in the coming months.
3. In Kenya, UNESCO is a member of several United Nations Theme Groups and is the Chair of the newly established Education Theme Group. Kenya, with the involvement of UNESCO, recently carried out an appraisal of the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP) to enable the country to secure donor resources to meet the financing gap for achieving Universal Primary Education (UPE). Endorsement of the Primary Education Component of KESSP, in which UNESCO participated, took place in July 2005. The Free Primary Education programme was successfully launched and funding to cover the substantial funding gap is being sought under the EFA Fast Track Initiative (FTI).
4. On the social and economic front, the recent peace accord and election in Burundi is likely to bring stability in the region and could facilitate UNESCO’s plan to close the National Office in Bujumbura and bring the country under direct control of the Nairobi Cluster Office. The closure foreseen for the end of this year would be difficult if peace does not prevail. Peace in Burundi will also offer an opportunity for UNESCO to participate in the development of the education sector which has been adversely affected from several years of war.
5. Although Sudan belongs to the Cairo Cluster Office, events in the south of the country can influence parts of Kenya and Uganda. For example, the Southern Sudan peace accord could lead to the return of refugees based in Kenya and Uganda, and cause the need for the development of new educational institutions in Southern Sudan. Since Nairobi is closer than Cairo to Southern Sudan, the Nairobi Office may be called upon to participate in Sudanese education programmes. It should also be added that there are plans for a railway line to run from Southern Sudan to the Port of Mombasa, bringing the region even closer to Kenya.
6. Recently, one of the two airlines that offered direct flights between Asmara (Eritrea) and Nairobi collapsed, which has made it difficult for the Nairobi Cluster to send missions to and from Eritrea. Participants from Eritrea at a recent Cluster Consultation meeting on HIV/AIDS Education in Kigali were flown back to Asmara via Europe after spending three (3) days in Nairobi.
7. Though the nation of Somalia is not a member of the Nairobi Cluster, recent developments in the country are likely to affect the operation of the Nairobi Cluster Office. A peace accord in Somalia has been signed and a government for Somalia has been formed and is based in Nairobi, Kenya. It is expected that the government will start operating from Somalia as soon as disarmament

is complete in the capital. This is expected to happen before the year's end. If this happens, then the PEER Office which conducts all of its activities in Somalia, but is currently hosted by UNESCO Nairobi, may be expected to relocate to Mogadishu.

Yaoundé Cluster Office

8. UNESCO's cooperation with the three countries of the cluster has overall witnessed sustained activity, which was boosted by the official visits that the Director-General made to Cameroon (15-17 January 2004) and to Chad (21-23 November 2004). Yet the context has not always been conducive to the full development of our activities, particularly in the Central African Republic (CAF), a country in a post-conflict situation where all energies were mobilized in the first half of 2005 by the organization of elections. In spite of these difficulties there has definitely been an upsurge in the Organization's activities in the wake of the missions carried out by the Director-General and programme specialists to the three countries.

9. The development of partnerships found expression in projects concluded with the Canadian Cooperation Support Unit, the AfDB and the private sector; other avenues were explored, in particular with the World Bank. The actions undertaken included the following, listed by country:

Central African Republic

- (i) project to rehabilitate schools in areas affected by conflict;
- (ii) validation of the EFA National Plan;
- (iii) preliminary study on the establishment of a new teacher-training school;
- (iv) support for the development of the education strategy for the prevention of HIV/AIDS;
- (v) training seminar for journalists in the run-up to pluralist elections;
- (vi) extension of national radio coverage and strengthening of broadcasting facilities;
- (vii) mapping of pygmies in CAF;
- (viii) development of a support project for Central African youth; cultural infrastructure and multimedia.

Cameroon

- (i) training of teachers in scientific disciplines;
- (ii) culture of peace with and by young people;
- (iii) impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system;
- (iv) teacher training in HIV/AIDS;
- (v) process of preparation of an education SWAP;
- (vi) development of the plan for the management of the Dja biosphere reserve;
- (vii) periodic review of biosphere reserves;
- (viii) the flagship Slave Route project led to the organization of the exhibition "Chemins de mémoire" and the holding of an international colloquium on "Haiti, The First Black Republic: A View from Contemporary Africa";
- (ix) in partnership with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and the Canadian Cooperation Support Unit, activities were carried out on the theme "Culture of Peace with and by Young People";
- (x) candidature file of Cameroon for the third "Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity";
- (xi) support for the promotion of microbusiness in the traditional crafts production sector;
- (xii) creation of the UNESCO Chair in copyright at the University of Yaoundé II;
- (xiii) during the period under review, 10 new community radio stations were established in Cameroon bringing to 16 the total number in operation;

- (xiv) creation of two community multimedia centres (CMCs).

Chad

- (i) training of teachers in scientific disciplines;
- (ii) training of teachers from teacher-training schools in HIV/AIDS;
- (iii) support for the Ministry of Education of Chad for the preparation of its sectoral action plan for combating AIDS;
- (iv) second phase of reforestation of the arid zones in Chad by NGOs with the support of UNESCO;
- (v) in collaboration with the Government of Chad, the Office organized a seminar on the UNESCO World Heritage Convention;
- (vi) technical capacity-building of the Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP).

10. The difference in the intensity of the Organization's activities in the three countries concerned will be noted, with a net advantage for Cameroon. This may be explained by the differences in their situation in terms of political stability and of their resources.

11. It cannot be overemphasized that the absence of a UNESCO representative in Chad and in the Central African Republic (CAF) does not make for a sustained effort, particularly as the funding sources tend to work with agencies that have some capacity on the ground. The poor air links between Yaoundé and the capitals of Chad and CAF add to the difficulties.

UNESCO Beirut Office

12. The Beirut Office, due to special circumstances such as security constraints after 14 February, had to reduce a number of planned activities. Furthermore, all Programme Officers were asked to carry out additional duties (given the vacancies), which made it difficult to implement additional activities.

13. Various activities were implemented to promote Education for All during the last 18 months. They focused on:

- (i) elaborating a joint Arab vision regarding the future steps needed to achieve the EFA goals at both national and regional levels, and identifying milestones for the achievement of EFA goals with defined objectives and programmes of action;
- (ii) use of media in literacy;
- (iii) narrowing the gap between governments and NGOs and establishing the need for increased coordination;
- (iv) conducting research on ways of ensuring that all children have the right to education and producing a Regional Inventory of the Constitutional Legislative and Policy Frameworks in the Arab States;
- (v) addressing issues of gender equality in education in Arab countries, and reducing sociocultural barriers, economic obstacles, and geographical disparities related to girls' education.

14. Despite efforts undertaken to reach the EFA goals (Dakar framework), there is a need for more government commitment before the goals can be effectively achieved. More regional cooperation is also needed in order to design and take joint action to address illiteracy.

15. Activities (especially training workshops) related to basic education focused on:
 - (i) improving policies and practices in ECCE;
 - (ii) inclusion of blind and autistic children;
 - (iii) increasing the awareness and knowledge of policy options and the diverse application of ECCE and inclusion;
 - (iv) learning difficulties;
 - (v) educating street children;
 - (vi) educational testing and evaluation;
 - (vii) conducting qualitative research;
 - (viii) developing training manuals and materials to help conduct training workshops.

16. Results achieved include training 200 people in new education methods, disseminating training materials, setting up 40 learning centres, producing and disseminating training manuals on managing MCLC and life skills education, and training 400 people on social and life skills.

17. The implementation of UNESCO-ILO Joint Recommendations on TVET for the Twenty-First Century (2001) were the focus of discussions between policy-makers, experts and professionals in 13 Arab States (Sana'a, Yemen, 9-12 May 2004). The exchange of experiences on TVET development in the region covered: policy, planning and management of TVET Systems; access to TVET; relevance and quality; and monitoring progress of TVET. The regional results will be linked to global preparations for the International Expert Meeting on Learning for Work, Citizenship and Sustainability (Bonn, October 2004), in order to enhance the role of TVET in Sustainable Development (MDG).

18. Two hundred and fifty officials and experts from 21 Arab countries responsible for secondary education reviewed and adopted a set of approaches on national and regional efforts to link the development of secondary education programmes to the EFA Framework for Action and socio-economic development in the region. These approaches include capacity-building and administration; professional development of teachers; and the renovation of curricula and study plans (Regional Seminar on Reform of Secondary Education, Muscat, 24-26 April 2005).

19. Priority within the Higher Education Programme, was given to:
 - (i) developing a new approach for quality education that stresses education for critical thinking, for active citizenship and democracy; and education for human rights, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue through the development of curricula and teacher training;
 - (ii) lifelong learning through literacy and non-formal education in Yemen, Sudan, Morocco, Lebanon and Mauritania;
 - (iii) increasing national capacities in teacher-training colleges and universities in the seven Arab States of North Africa;
 - (iv) upgrading ICT capacities (90 teachers);
 - (v) implementing extrabudgetary projects related to the assessment of the Lebanese University, training of university faculty members and the assessment of students' skills in computer science and business in 19 universities in the Arab States, training workshops for Iraqi faculty members, developing six project documents concerning the revitalization of higher education in Iraq, and reforming teacher education in Lebanon to ensure quality teaching and learning.

20. The advantage of working with higher education institutions is that such entities are, in general, more receptive and show less reluctance towards reform and change.

21. Support was provided to research institutions investigating water-related issues, workshops were held that focused on water issues, and a specialized centre of excellence was created to conduct research and capacity-building for all water-related issues.
22. A contract was concluded for the execution of the first phase of the project on the Role of the State in Social Development and Social Transformation.
23. Five literature reviews were conducted in Phase I of the project. Three literature reviews, two case studies and an overview regional paper that assesses the coverage of the topics and the emergence of regional socio-economic research trends among the eight countries surveyed will be carried out in Phase II of the project.
24. Since the post of SHS specialist is vacant, the quality and sustainability of different related activities has been adversely affected.
25. The focus was largely on dialogue between people with cultural differences. A manual on Christian and Muslim cultural dimensions was prepared, the adoption and implementation of the Declaration on cultural diversity (tolerance and dialogue among civilizations) was promoted, and selected individuals were trained on the “Management of Heritage Sites”.
26. There is a lack of long-term, solid and sustainable involvement of local and government authorities in the dialogue among people.
27. Communication and information activities included the following:
 - (i) enhancement of communication with the concerned parties/bodies at the national and cluster levels;
 - (ii) planning of the execution and implementation of activities;
 - (iii) training youth in IT to better serve their communities;
 - (iv) working on the implementation of cross-cutting CI-Culture DigiArts;
 - (v) celebrating World Press Freedom Day; and
 - (vi) expansion of IT community centres to prisoners.
28. More than 50 people were trained in areas related to ethics, cultural values, freedom of expression, peaceful conflict resolution, conflict and power, and negotiating techniques. Approximately 200 people were trained in library software, WIN/ISIS, International Computer Driving Licence (ICDL) modules, project management with a stress on tourism, the use of PCs in education, and dealing with critical situations and safety in conflict areas. More than 650 PCs were refurbished and distributed to public schools in various Lebanese rural areas; however, rural areas in all cluster countries are in need of hardware, software and digital technology skills.
29. Support was given to the establishment of a regional network of Arab artists and educators in the field of media arts.
30. The goal of the regional project is to improve the socio-economic skills of marginalized youth and to facilitate their access to employment opportunities. The following results were achieved:
 - (i) trained 200 trainers from local NGOs and governmental institutions that are working in poor and marginalized areas;
 - (ii) supported the direct training of 1,000 extremely poor youth in villages and slums;
 - (iii) set up 40 Multi-Purpose Community Learning Centres in poor areas in four countries;
 - (iv) provided the support for poor youth to participate in short vocational courses;
 - (v) helped to reduce poverty by holding two regional policy advocacy seminars.

31. The project got support from regional partners, such as ISESCO and UNICEF. In addition, the project is linked to other ongoing UNESCO Initiatives: LIFE, EFA, and ESD.

Doha Cluster Office

32. As a direct result of the instability and insecurity in the region, particularly in Doha, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman, some of the planned activities had to be shifted to other Member States in the Gulf.

33. There is pressure on all governments in the region to make educational, human rights, child rights and gender equality reforms. Countries undertaking reforms give UNESCO visibility but ask for technical and financial resources that strap the limited resources of the Doha Office.

34. Most of the six Doha Cluster countries are witnessing immense social and economic development. Qatar is taking the lead with the implementation of a major development plan which is giving Doha worldwide visibility. International conferences, seminars, workshops and meetings are continuously taking place in this small State. The Group of 77 and the Second South summit were held in Doha. Consequently, the social life and the cost of living have increased dramatically; rental costs of houses and flats are tripling and hotels are very expensive.

35. The current DSA for Doha and the Sultanate of Oman are low, which makes it difficult to carry out activities in these countries (hotel costs in most cases exceed available funds based on the DSA rate). Due to the rapid development in Qatar, the United Nations has now conducted a new survey on the cost of living.

UNESCO Bangkok Office

Cambodia

36. United Nations agencies in Cambodia are operating together under the common framework of UNDAF 2001-2005, which focuses on four priority areas: governance, peace and justice (including culture of peace), poverty reduction, human development (including education and cultural development) and sustainable management of natural resources. The new UNDAF (2006-2010) was developed in 2004 under four priority areas: good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights, agriculture and poverty, capacity-building and human resources development for the social sectors, and development of the National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010. Joint strategies and programmes between UNESCO and other United Nations agencies have already been identified.

37. In the area of education, UNESCO Phnom Penh is cooperating with UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP. This is reflected in the UNDAF 2006-2010 in areas such as equitable access and quality education, health education, and prevention of violence, including human trafficking. In addition, the EFA National Plan 2003-2015 is co-sponsored by UNESCO and UNICEF.

38. UNESCO also chairs the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), which is the main mechanism of coordination between donors (including United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and development banks) and NGOs. The ESWG benefits from a Donor Coordination Advisor (DCA) who is funded by SIDA, and who is physically based at UNICEF but works very closely with the UNESCO Representative and with the ESWG Secretariat (based at UNESCO). An overall government/donors mechanism of coordination is the Joint Technical Working Group on Education (JTWG-ED), which is chaired by the Ministry of Education and co-chaired by the UNESCO Representative.

39. In addition to the specific UNESCO programme on HIV/AIDS, UNESCO Phnom Penh and UNICEF are working on a joint programme on HIV/AIDS preventive education. Cambodia is also one of the four countries selected for the implementation of country-level activities under the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education, which was launched in 2004 by the 10 co-sponsoring organizations of UNAIDS and of which UNESCO (IIEP) is the lead agency. In this framework, UNESCO Phnom Penh, in collaboration with the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and with support from DFID, will assist the Ministry of Education in developing and implementing its strategic plan on HIV/AIDS preventive education.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

40. Although UNESCO has no country office in Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Bangkok Office made sure that UNESCO actively supported the UNCT in the CCA/UNDAF (2002-2006) for that country. We were instrumental in having issues related to culture and mother tongue education included. UNESCO Bangkok participated in several UNCT meetings, donor meetings, the mid-term review, the UNDAF prioritization retreat in June 2004, and the UNDAF prioritization retreat in June 2005. UNESCO Bangkok also appointed representatives to the four theme groups (education, HIV/AIDS, statistical indicators and human trafficking) that have begun work on the CCA/UNDAF process for 2007-2011.

Myanmar

41. The lack of information coming out of that country and from the United Nations focal point made it impossible for UNESCO to provide contributions to the preparation of the United Nations' strategic framework for Myanmar. However, we have again expressed our interest in assisting the UNCT and have appointed staff who can advise and provide technical assistance in education, human trafficking, communication and information, and HIV/AIDS in Myanmar.

Thailand

42. UNESCO Bangkok is actively involved in the (2007-2011) CCA/UNDAF process for Thailand which began work in December 2004. The CCA/UNDAF focuses on six priority areas (theme groups): decentralization and local governance; poverty reduction and social protection; mobile populations/migration; HIV/AIDS; education; and environmental protection and natural resource conservation. UNESCO's active participation in this exercise is ensured due to the presence of programme specialists in all of the six theme groups. In particular the presence of senior UNESCO experts in the education and environmental protection groups will guarantee that our concerns in those areas will be raised and addressed, and that they will be taken into account in Thailand's CCA/UNDAF process.

43. While UNESCO has been actively working since 1998 with other partners (notably Chulalongkorn University) on project activities related to issues concerning the place of indigenous people within Thailand's Andaman Sea marine protected areas, UNESCO increased its participation and collaboration with other United Nations agency partners following the tsunami disaster.

44. With financial support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the United States of America, the recent phase of the project (October 2003-March 2005) which conducts socio-economic monitoring with indigenous people living in the Surin Islands, Surin Islands Marine National Park and Adang-Lipe Islands and the Tarutao Marine National Park has been launched. This project aims to explore sustainable development options with the Moken and Urak Lawoi communities to conserve their unique ecological milieu and to ensure that they can

continue to have access to, and the right to use, their traditional homelands and waters based on traditional practice and values.

45. During 2004, the project team conducted socio-economic surveys among key stakeholders, tourists and those concerned with the use of the natural resources of the Surin Islands Marine National Park and Tarutao Marine National Park. The survey will provide information on economic conditions, and local indigenous knowledge and livelihoods. The information will be used to help establish indicators to foster future community-based management initiatives involving both the Park Authorities and the local indigenous inhabitants.

Viet Nam

46. Viet Nam is in the final stages of negotiations to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). New policies and legislation are being put in place to meet the conditions for WTO membership, especially in relation to banking, trade, investment, public administration, etc. The fourth draft of an anti-corruption law will soon be discussed and considered by the National Assembly. At the recent Mid-Term Consultative Group meeting between the international partners and the Government of Viet Nam, United Nations agencies together with certain INGOs specially requested the government not to neglect the social and cultural impact of WTO integration, by carefully assessing the implications as well as putting in place appropriate preventive and remedial measures to minimize the negative impact of WTO accession on the general population. UNESCO can play an active role in contributing to these issues through assistance in social science research under MOST, promotion of cultural identity and diversity, education, communication and information.

47. Both the government and the international partners are concerned about the widening urban-rural and income gaps within Vietnamese society, especially among ethnic minority population groups. Considerable donor support goes to poverty reduction and assistance to ethnic minorities. A key factor in poverty reduction is to equip disadvantaged people with relevant knowledge and skills to enable them to improve their own lives. UNESCO's contribution in this could focus on supporting the latest government decision to build a learning society through the spread of Community Learning Centres (CLCs) to more than 10,000 communes. In cooperation with the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan (NFUAJ), UNESCO has completed two CLC projects in the poor northern mountainous and the central highland provinces of Viet Nam, and has started a third CLC project in the Mekong Delta region. These projects help to establish model quality CLCs in each province, and in building the capacity of CLC personnel in management, and local learning resource development and facilitating adult learning in literacy, post-literacy, life skills and income-generation skills.

48. The issue of quality of education remains on the agenda of the government and continues to be debated in public media. UNESCO can effectively bring the latest quality concepts and good practices from other countries to benefit the ongoing education system reform in Viet Nam.

49. Rapid economic growth and expansion of human activities are presently exerting tremendous pressure on the environment in Viet Nam. The government has recently adopted and presented to the international partners the country's Agenda 21 strategy, which provides an excellent policy framework for UNESCO support under the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD). A high-level National DESD Committee is being formed, to be chaired by the Prime Minister. It is expected that UNESCO will provide high-quality assistance in DESD policy-making, planning, mobilization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as sharing Viet Nam's experiences with other countries of the world.

50. As for the environment, the Government and general public in Viet Nam devote great attention to the conservation and restoration of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including the Memory of the World programme. They highly value UNESCO's role and contributions. These expectations will need to be matched by commensurate technical support to help strengthen national and local capacities, building on existing institutions and expert networks which are well structured in Viet Nam. Besides assistance to the implementation of Viet Nam's cultural policies and strategies, new emerging areas needing support include promotion of cultural industries and sustainable tourism.

51. Serious drought in recent years has heightened the Government of Viet Nam's and public concern about proper and coordinated water-resource management. Combined with ongoing UNESCO support to CLC development in the country, priority is being given to compiling easy-to-understand learning materials for local community people on water resources in relation to environmental protection and quality of life.

52. As Viet Nam's economic structure transits from agriculture to industries to services, support is being organized by UNESCO to help the government and business sector to develop high-tech policies.

Jakarta Cluster Office

53. The aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 has been the biggest and most significant event in the Asia-Pacific region and in Indonesia, in particular during the past six months. The tsunami was released by the fourth largest earthquake in the last 100 years, with its epicentre between the Indonesian island of Simeulue and the west coast of northern Sumatra.

54. According to the latest figures we have, 126,602 people have died in Aceh and been buried and another 93,638 remain missing, with another 154 killed or missing south of Aceh in Northern Sumatra – up to 80% of the 273,000 people thought to have lost their lives across the whole Indian Ocean region. Another 514,150 people have been displaced with 151,600 of their homes damaged and 127,300 destroyed.

55. Perhaps most disturbing is the impact on children: 38,683 school children were killed, or 11% of *all* the children in Aceh province, and 35,000 were orphaned or separated from their families. Along with this, 2,245 of their teachers were killed or are missing and another 3,000 displaced – thus rendering them unable to teach. 1,582 schools were damaged or destroyed – 25% of all the schools across Aceh province. The impact in the most affected areas is of course overwhelming: in the ocean-front village of Ulee Lheue in Banda Aceh only 2% of the children survived. Meanwhile, environmental damage along the coastline of Aceh, in particular caused by salination of arable land and destruction of marine habitat, has been considerable, with an estimated economic loss of \$675 million.

56. Furthermore, a cascading series of earthquakes has been generated down the fault line that produced the 26 December 2004 event, causing even further suffering in Indonesia. A further very large earthquake of 8.7 magnitude earthquake struck Nias and Simeulue Islands on 28 March 2005. On Nias, 850 people were confirmed dead and 19,903 displaced. Further major earthquakes hit the island to the south, Siberut – where UNESCO has a long-term project working with the indigenous Mentawai people in Biosphere Reserve; and, it is expected that the devastation could continue, with a very high risk of a very large earthquake causing a tsunami west of the Sumatran town of Padang, putting nearly three quarters of a million people at risk.

57. The UNESCO Jakarta Office has responded rapidly to these events. While access to funding has been difficult except through internally generated UNESCO sources, the Office moved quickly in the first few weeks and supported scientific assessments on building a future warning and preparedness system, trained Acehnese journalists to enhance their reporting in an emergency context, and supported a series of education, culture, communications/media and coastal zone assessments and project designs. As at mid-June 2005, after considerable effort, there is now extrabudgetary funding available.

58. At the end of the current reporting period, the immediate humanitarian relief phase of operations is substantially completed, although some humanitarian relief activities are likely to continue for another six to 12 months. Rebuilding of the physical infrastructure of houses, schools, hospitals, public buildings and transportation is moving forward, although not as rapidly as desired. Serious attention must be paid to rebuilding the human infrastructure of the Acehnese people by providing them with the support and skills to manage recovery for themselves.

59. The UNESCO Jakarta Office has already begun implementing a series of projects designed to rebuild this human infrastructure, even with limited initial funding. Attention has been paid principally to education and skills development for the children who remain out of school, e.g. in IDP camps; to psychosocial healing programmes for children that rely on cultural expression and performance in a society which places a very strong emphasis on cultural integrity and community; to rebuilding radio stations destroyed and additionally supporting the whole media network and environment of Aceh; and to providing support for the coordination of technical inputs and pilot work basic to Indonesia's Tsunami Early Warning System and Preparedness – including both seismological, oceanographic and information technology elements on the one hand and the interfacing community preparedness and responsiveness on the other. Particular emphasis is placed across all programmes on cultural and community empowerment, basic dimensions of recovery for the Acehnese context. Additional projects have also been developed with extrabudgetary funding, conducting coastal environmental assessments (both on land and underwater) and supporting conservation of affected forests, rebuilding traditional houses in Nias, and rebuilding the resources of the regional library in Banda Aceh. What has become very clear is that UNESCO, as all other United Nations agencies, is measured in this situation by its field presence and contribution to the overall United Nations coordinated effort.

60. Brunei decided to become a full Member State of UNESCO, finalizing formalities through signature of the UNESCO Constitution on 19 March 2005. The UNESCO Jakarta Office has embarked on an aggressive programme to develop substantive relations with Brunei, already having fielded missions and a consultancy to assist Brunei develop its national science and technology policy (on invitation from Brunei), and assessment missions on environment and World Heritage support. A rolling series of UNESCO assessment and cooperation missions has been approved by the Brunei Ministry of Foreign Affairs to develop a cooperation strategy in areas of education, culture, coastal zone management and hydrology. Brunei's National Committee for UNESCO has since been established.

61. Singapore has now also decided to participate as Full Observer in UNESCO for a period of two years prior to making a final decision to join UNESCO. The reason for this two-year preparatory period is that while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided on the desirability of membership, some key line ministries have yet to be convinced. The most significant is the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts.

62. On 20 May 2005, the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISSET) came to an end, and a new United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) was established with a one-year mandate to support critical State institutions – particularly police,

military and human rights – through provision of advisers. UNESCO's presence in Timor Leste continues without change, with particular attention to education (EFA and science education), tangible and intangible cultural heritage and environment and ecotourism development. UNESCO is currently seeking through extrabudgetary funding to strengthen its presence in the country, in particular in support of education development, and is playing a coordinating role in the development of the next UNDAF in an attempt to maintain influence within the changing environment.

Beijing Cluster Report

63. The Beijing Office covers five countries of East Asia: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, People's Republic of China and Republic of Korea. With the arrival of a CI Programme Specialist in September 2004, the Beijing Office became a comprehensive cluster office covering all UNESCO Programmes.

64. 2004 was a memorable year for Beijing Cluster countries: The Korean National Commission for UNESCO celebrated its 50th anniversary and the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO celebrated its 25th anniversary. Two UNESCO category II institutes in China: the International Research and Training Centre for Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES) and the International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED), marked their 20th and 10th anniversaries respectively. The UNESCO Beijing Office celebrated its 20th anniversary.

65. The UNESCO Children's Performing Arts Festival in East Asia (CPAF) was held in Beijing in 2001 and the second was held in Fukuoka in 2002. The 2004 UNESCO CPAF successfully took place from 29 to 31 July 2004 in Suwon, Republic of Korea, organized by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the City of Suwon. More than 300 children including 100 children from abroad participated in the festival. The 2005 UNESCO CPAF will be held in Macao from 28 to 30 July 2005.

66. The Secretaries-General of the National Commissions for UNESCO in five Beijing Cluster countries and the Representative of the UNESCO Centre of Macao meet once a year to exchange information and ideas on further cooperation. Held initially in Beijing in 1998, Ulan Bator in 1999, Macao SAR in 2000, Jakarta in 2002 and most recently in Seoul in July 2004, the meetings are becoming an important institution to provide a platform for joint actions in the field of common interests in the subregion. The Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU) as well as the National Federation of UNESCO Associations of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea participate as observers. The Seoul gathering considered reforming the Subregional Meeting of the Secretaries-General into "Cluster Consultation Meetings" in the future, as per the new programming cycle of the Organization. Other discussions concerned the venue of the CPAF in 2005, capacity-building of the officials of the National Commissions and development of the website of the Cluster countries' activities.

67. The Government of China launched the National EFA Forum in December 2003. This forum has been merged with the United Nations Theme Group on Basic Education, ensuring greater synergy in national and international efforts towards EFA in China. The first version of the Mongolian National Action Plan completed in 2002 is in process of revision for 2004-2005. Mongolia is the main author of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) and places great emphasis on literacy in their plan. Mongolia took part in the International EFA Week in April 2004. UNESCO supported the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's effort to complete its National Action Plan, which was finalized and officially adopted in 2004 through a high-level meeting and study tours.

68. The Government of China has given priority to rural education. At the 10th anniversary of INRULED, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, INRULED, UNESCO and FAO organized the International Conference, “Transforming Digital Divide into Digital Opportunities for Rural Population – Role and Innovation of Rural Education and Partnership Building”.

69. The Government of China announced the 2004 statistics in HIV/AIDS (840,000 living with HIV/AIDS and 80,000 AIDS patients). The Office has significantly strengthened its response to HIV/AIDS in China, by assisting the Government to mainstream HIV/AIDS in all aspects of educational policy. Key initiatives developed and implemented include: advocacy toolkits for education officials and youth organizations, teachers’ manuals on sex education and HIV/AIDS prevention, a training programme for medical universities, and pilot studies on cultural approaches to HIV/AIDS in ethnic minority communities. UNESCO is an active member of the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in China.

70. The East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN) is one of the most active and successful subregional networks.

71. In 2004 Mongolia joined the Science and Technology Policy Asian Network (STEPAN), established in 1988 as a regional network of ministries and institutions from 18 Member States in Asia and the Pacific region. Based on UNESCO inputs, the Ministry for Education, Culture and Science has developed a draft master plan for science and technology for the next ten years. The broad thrust of the master plan, was endorsed at a national seminar in Ulan Bator in May 2004.

72. The movement of rural workers to cities is a prominent phenomenon in China, and migrants often face discrimination from urban dwellers, rights abuse and exploitation at work. The Office started the project “Together with Migrants”, in partnership with the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This research-action project aims at promoting integration of migrants, especially young and female, into the urban fabric in eight pilot sites.

73. Fifty-one World Heritage sites are found in this subregion. China features 23 cultural heritage sites, four natural heritage sites, and three mixed heritage sites – and ranks third in the world. Japan has 12 sites in total, with 10 cultural sites and two natural sites. The Republic of Korea has seven heritage sites, all of which are cultural heritage. Mongolia has two heritage sites – a natural site, namely theUvs Nuur Basin, and a cultural one, namely the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has one cultural heritage site, namely the Koguryo Tomb Complex.

74. Japan, China, the Republic of Korea and Mongolia have ratified the “International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage”.

75. In total, under the Beijing Cluster Office 24 UNESCO Chairs were established, of which 16 in China, four in the Republic of Korea, three in Japan and one in Mongolia. China is one of the most active countries for the establishment of UNESCO Chairs, in particular in Science, Technology and Environment. The Chairs are sponsored by various industries from developed nations within the framework of the UNESCO University-Industry-Science Partnership (UNISPAR) Programme.

76. The preparation of the CCA/UNDAF for China (for the period 2006-2010) started in December 2004. The preparation of CCA/UNDAF for Mongolia (for 2007-2011) started in February 2005.

Almaty Cluster Office

77. Although the Almaty Office covers a natural region, the character of each country is marked by diversity.

78. While autocracy has been the order of the day, the Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan last March saw the toppling of President Akaev, who had held power since independence. The political upheaval in Kyrgyzstan impacted programme delivery as it is still not clear who is in charge. Incumbents in key positions are being shuffled around with astonishing speed. An election is scheduled in July, after which a more stable situation may emerge.

79. The entire region has achieved successful results in relation to education. Kazakhstan has already achieved the MDGs related to education. UNESCO Almaty maps the evolution of MDGs in the countries, analysing the achievements and progress of individual countries, educational policies and strategies. While both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have developed their National Plans of Action and have started their implementation, Tajikistan has yet to complete and approve its National Plan of Action. The National Action Plan process in all the countries is adversely affected by budgetary constraints, shortcomings in the areas of legislation, infrastructure, equipment and supplies, qualified staff and training. UNESCO provided assistance for the development of methodologies for surveys, indicators for monitoring and evaluation of responsive EFA plans, and has helped to link local and global priorities through the regional EFA forum, subregional conferences and workshops. Broadening cooperation with National Commissions for UNESCO, NGOs, communities and government structures helped to build support for the implementation of EFA plans and influence educational policy and legislation, and utilize the expertise of informed stakeholders and professionals.

80. Culture is perceived as an identifying force in the region, and tangible heritage is one of the most potent ways of establishing it. The oral heritage is of great interest, particularly for Kyrgyzstan whose Manas storytellers have been placed on the list of intangible masterpieces. UNESCO's work in cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue has created a niche of cooperation between governments and NGOs. UNESCO's work in the communication sector is highly valued because of the capacity-building opportunities it provides.

The following results were achieved in communication and the sciences:

- (i) developed a media policy and set up a media centre in Kyrgyzstan;
- (ii) trained journalists in the cluster;
- (iii) promoted public service broadcasting through cooperation with professional media organizations and developed projects to support distance education in rural schools;
- (iv) responded to issues affecting the region like water, the environment and disaster preparedness by working with the National Academies of Science to promote and train young scientists.

UNESCO Moscow Office

81. The Office covers six countries: Russian Federation, where the office is located, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova.

82. In Russia, Vladimir Putin's second term in office has been marked by a number of far-reaching political reforms. The slow progress of government reform caused an initial delay in programme implementation, especially the UNESCO-Russia joint project on restoration of the education system in Chechnya, but since the signing of the Protocol in January 2005, the

programme has been back on track. In regard to Chechnya and North Caucasus, the Russian Government prefers international assistance for economic development projects rather than humanitarian aid. The UNAIDS CCO meeting in Moscow resulted in increased political commitment for an immediate broad-based response to the HIV/AIDS crisis.

83. As at 5 June 2005, most of the ministries in Georgia have not been fully reorganized and staffed and a new Secretary-General for the National Commission for UNESCO has not yet been appointed.

84. After the parliamentary elections, Moldova reaffirmed its commitment to democratic reform, and the reorganization of the government is under way. The visit of the Director-General of UNESCO to Moldova helped to support Moldova's democratic reform. As a result of UNESCO and other United Nations agencies efforts on EFA, Moldova was selected to receive FTI funding support.

85. Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova joined the Bologna Declaration in May 2005 in Bergen, Norway.

86. The main priorities of the Moscow Office are supporting and facilitating the implementation of the Dakar Framework for EFA, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. CIS Education Ministers attended the International Forum "Education for Sustainable Development: Building Bridges to the Knowledge Society" (April 2005, Minsk, Belarus).

87. Within the framework of the joint United Nations project, "Coordination in Action: Applying the 'Three Ones' principles in the Russian Federation", the UNESCO Moscow office is supporting the Ministry of Education and Science in the development, review, approval and dissemination of a national strategy on HIV/AIDS preventive education, which was approved by the Coordination Council on HIV/AIDS under the Ministry of Health and Social Development in May 2005.

88. Progress was achieved in implementing the UNESCO/Russia project on the restoration of the education system in the Chechen Republic. With the support of the Japanese and Norwegian Governments, several training sessions were organized for the Chechen Education Minister's staff, school principals, regional educational administrators and teachers, and professors of the Chechen Institute of Teacher Retraining. Primary textbooks and other educational materials were elaborated. With the support of the "Children in need" foundation, two children's camps for Chechen and Beslan children were organized.

89. In the Republic of Moldova, a new extrabudgetary project was developed to improve the access and quality of basic services for early childhood care and development in rural areas, with a special focus on vulnerable groups in the post-Soviet country. Within this project ECCD Community Centres were established and provided with technical equipment, and coordinators of these Centres were trained in life-skills-based education during several training seminars.

90. The Moscow Office achieved the following results in education:

- (i) published a "Youth in Russia" analytical report, devoted to the education and health of youth, and a youth development index, in cooperation with GTZ;
- (ii) completed the first phase of the UNESCO interdisciplinary initiative on the Volga/Caspian Sea basin and started the second phase;
- (iii) implemented water education and training to enhance awareness on wetlands, their conservation and sustainable use.

91. The Moscow Office achieved the following results in the natural sciences:
- (i) established Biosphere Reserves in the Southern Caucasus countries with the National MAB Committees of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia;
 - (ii) promoted the efforts of academic institutes, educational institutions, state structures, non-governmental and international organizations for the economic development of dryland regions;
 - (iii) promoted basic and engineering sciences through the organization of a conference on ecological chemistry in Moldova.
92. The Moscow Office achieved the following results in social and human sciences:
- (i) popularized bioethical issues through a Russian brochure, “Bioethics: Questions and Answers”;
 - (ii) provided recommendations on networking mechanisms for ethics committees in CIS States;
 - (iii) issued a report on “Gender equality and extension of women’s rights in Russia in the context of the MDGs” in cooperation with United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM;
 - (iv) raised awareness of HIV-positive women in Russia on their reproductive rights, through the “Reproductive rights of women living with HIV/AIDS” project;
 - (v) promoted the networking capacities of regional NGOs, strengthening the role of women in multi-ethnic and multicultural societies, and contributing to peace-building in the Caucasus;
 - (vi) brought together human rights experts to discuss the role of national human rights institutions in promoting and protecting human rights and tolerance, and countering discrimination and xenophobia in the fight against terrorism at an international conference in Yerevan, organized with the Office of the Human Rights Defender of Armenia.
93. The Moscow Office achieved the following results in culture:
- (i) promoted the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity by organizing a series of events dedicated to the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development and translating into Russian the “All Different, All Unique” publication;
 - (ii) created a database of specialists and organizations working in the field of culture (scholars, artists, creators, writers, translators, media specialists, associations, cultural institutions);
 - (iii) supported the creation of the Georgian UNESCO Chair on Intercultural Dialogue;
 - (v) created a cultural corridor Asia-Caucasus-Europe;
 - (vi) set up a policy to restore monuments in an intercultural perspective, favouring exchanges in restoration techniques and policies, as well as community heritage consciousness-raising;
 - (vii) contributed to commemorating the struggle against slavery and its abolition by organizing a seminar, producing radio broadcasts and publishing the bilingual (English-Russian) brochure on serfdom and its abolition;
 - (viii) promoted cultural tourism for sustainable development by organizing a series of capacity-building workshops;
 - (ix) held the international scientific-practical Conference on “The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slavic Peoples: problems of collecting, preservation, prospect of complex studying”;

- (x) promoted copyright protection by establishing a UNESCO Chair on Copyright at Moldova State University.

94. The Moscow Office achieved the following results in communication and information:

- (i) contributed to the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, particularly holding a major conference on “UNESCO’s Information for All Programme: Universal Access to Information” (Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, June 2004);
- (ii) published and distributed basic materials on all aspects of the information society;
- (iii) established information access centres in rural Armenia;
- (iv) preserved information and audiovisual archives through the flagship project “Remember the Future”;
- (v) increased awareness of press freedom, through an international contest of students’ essays, the production and dissemination of a TV clip promoting Press Freedom Day shown on numerous Russian regional TV channels, produced a set of radio programmes devoted to the issues of press freedom (see www.unesco.ru/pressfreedom/.)

UNESCO Santiago Office

95. In fulfilment of its mandate, OREALC/UNESCO-Santiago has oriented its strategy towards the follow-up of the Dakar goals and the Regional Education Project, PRELAC, approved in November 2002 in Havana, Cuba, by the Ministers of Education in order to support EFA. In this respect, alliances with governments and international and national organisms are fundamental. The regional networks support regional activities, and promote cooperation and synergy among different actors and institutions both within and between countries. These networks work with schools, teachers, researchers, professionals from ministries of education, and with other institutions and actors in the region. Work carried out by the networks includes the assessment of quality education, for which LLECE (the Latin American Laboratory for the Assessment of Quality in Education) is responsible. The LLECE is currently working on the *Second Comparative and Explanatory Regional Study on School Achievement in Mathematics and Language*.

96. EFA Flagship Programmes involve joint work among various United Nations agencies. Among them, Education for Rural Population (ERP) is most remarkable. After its regional launch by FAO and UNESCO in November 2002, ERP was published in seven countries and a regional seminar was held where the proposal of a regional framework of action was presented. IICA and the Italian Agency for International Cooperation also joined the initiative. In addition, the Italian Government is financing a two-year project in Nicaragua, Paraguay and Ecuador.

97. The actions of OREALC refer to the five strategy focuses of PRELAC.

98. *Focus on education contents and practices to construct meanings in regard to ourselves, to others, and to the world in which we live.* OREALC organized a seminar of Latin American and European intellectuals to reflect on the meaning of education and culture (March, 2005). The conclusions will set the basis for a regional meeting.

99. *Focus on teachers and strengthening their participation in education change so they may better satisfy student learning needs.* The Teacher Training Network, KIPUS, created in 2004, is a network of institutions and individuals involved in teacher education. It promotes the exchange of experiences and information through periodic meetings through its website. In addition, diverse studies are being carried out in this area; these studies refer to reducing conflict in the education

sector, HIV/AIDS prevention, training in ICTs, and assessment of teachers' performance and career, and teachers' health and working conditions.

100. *Focus on the culture of schools to convert them into participatory learning communities.* This focus is supported by networks such as ASP, school leadership, educational innovation (INNOVEMOS), the Regional Forum of Secondary Education, and the Science Education Network. Programmes include inclusive education, education for sustainable development, and a recently finished study on cultural diversity in five Latin American countries.

101. *Focus on management of education systems in order to make them more flexible and to offer effective lifelong learning opportunities.* OREALC and ECLAC organized a high-level seminar of Ministers of Education and Finance on "Financing and Management of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean" (June, 2004). The countries expressed their commitment to obtain financial support and to better manage resources. A follow-up strategy has been defined. Working within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade, the programmes of Youth and Adult Education and Literacy constitute another branch of OREALC's work.

102. *Focus on social responsibility for education in order to generate commitment to its development and results.* A wide mobilization of partners and stakeholders has been promoted to respond to this focus, such as the Regional Network of Parliamentarians, whose website will shortly be online. OREALC is also encouraging the Chilean Quality EFA Forum to encourage social participation in EFA.

UNESCO Havana Office (including Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean for Culture)

103. The Havana Office is working with local, national and regional governments in Latin America to ratify the main UNESCO standard-setting instruments related to cultural protection. Many ratifications of the various instruments could be secured.

104. Studies have been conducted in Latin America to define the economic dimension of culture, by measuring its impact for the GDP of these countries and for employment. The results demonstrate that cultural services account for between 1% and 6.7% of GDP.

105. Many cultural policies emphasize the need to recognize the essential contribution of indigenous communities and that of Afro-descendants to the Latin American culture. The National Commissions discussed the contributions of indigenous people and African descendants to culture during the thirteenth Quadrennial and Statutory Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO of Latin America and the Caribbean (Oranjestad, Aruba, 3-7 May 2004).

106. Many Latin American and Caribbean countries created public institutions to develop cultural policies and institutions, such as the National Council for Culture and Arts in Chile, and the Ministry of State for Culture in Venezuela.

107. Collaboration with the Forum of Ministers of Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean has been strengthened, and issues concerning cultural integration and the consolidation of national systems of culture in the region were addressed. The Forum has received support from the Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, hosting the Technical Secretariat of the Forum and managing the "Portal of Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean".

108. The "Regional Network of Research Institutions on Afro-American Religions" was recently established to analyse what the nature and role of Afro-American culture is in Latin America and

the Caribbean and how it is reflected in development plans. The Network also promotes international solidarity among participants.

109. The Network of Latin American Professionals noted that many programmes for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS have failed because they do not take into account the cultural background of the beneficiary population. This was particularly evident in HIV/AIDS prevention programmes aimed at indigenous populations.

110. UNESCO strengthened its cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Meeting of Culture, PARLATINO, which recently adopted a Plan of Action for Mexico that includes specific collaboration with UNESCO in the area of culture. It also called for promoting the ratification of conventions to protect cultural heritage, specifically the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage.

111. Activities to promote cultural diversity in Cuba included the New Latin American Cinema Festival, the Caribbean Festival, the International Book Fair, the International Fair and Show of Crafts, the Festival of Poor Cinema (Low Budget), the World Festival of Amateur Theatre for Children, and the creation of a new educational TV channel.

112. New sites in Cuba have been nominated to be included in UNESCO's World Heritage List and the National Commission for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was created in December 2004 to promote cultural policies to protect intangible cultural heritage.

113. In the Dominican Republic, innovative cultural policies were formulated to strengthen policies for the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, to promote the active participation of all citizens for cultural heritage, values, collective memory and cultural identity and to strengthen cultural industries with the creation of the National Film Institute and the National Direction for Development of Cultural Industries. Support was also given to develop handicrafts, the book industry for literary creation and to the Children's and Youth Symphonic Orchestra.

114. In Haiti, the preparation of the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF), which aims at ensuring the achievement of economic recovery and prosperity in Haiti, was completed.

115. Haitians seem to increasingly lose their identity, and their physical and spiritual heritage is progressively deteriorating. The country's cultural institutions do not have the ability to stop this general decay. Culture industries in Haiti have received only minimal support from government and private sources.

116. The transition strategy defined by the ICF for Haiti and agreed upon by national authorities focuses on reinforcing the capacities of cultural institutions and the role of culture in the promotion of a pluralistic society; safeguarding, protecting and managing both tangible and intangible cultural heritage; and protecting and promoting Haitian culture by strengthening national arts and crafts, and cultural productions. The strategy also emphasizes the need to reinforce the role of culture in popular education and economic activities in support of sustainable development in Haiti.

117. Aruba, a separate autonomous member of the Netherlands since 1986, is strengthening its cultural institutions and policies. According to the Aruba National Commission for UNESCO, approximately 40% of its population is composed of foreigners, half of them illegal immigrants. Since 2003, efforts have been made to introduce Papiamentu as the official language in the education system, along with Dutch and English. In order to improve the use of Papiamentu, a dictionary of this language is being prepared by experts. Research on the Aruba indigenous population is also promoted.

UNESCO Quito Office

118. The Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) has faced unrest, marked by highly significant political and social events in the following areas: governance, security, human rights, democracy, and economic and social stability.

119. All countries have adopted the eight MDGs in their national policies as the framework for priority programmes. In this context, Education for All, the Literacy Decade 2003-2013, and the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014 are reflected in government policies.

120. Governments are supporting the reform of the United Nations. It is noted that there is more consistency and stringency in national policies for international cooperation. International finance organizations are emphasizing “economic stability” and they consider it a major contribution to social policies for poverty abatement, social equity and social cohesiveness.

121. In December 2004, in Cuzco, Peru, the Heads of State of the South American Nations established the new Community of South American Nations, which seeks to increase cooperation between these countries in the next four years.

122. The subregion’s huge biodiversity, with the Amazon region accounting for 40% of the world’s biodiversity and a similar percentage of the world’s freshwater resources, has drawn the international community’s attention to this subregion. Likewise, the subregion’s World Heritage sites are heightening international interest in the region.

Kingston Cluster Office

123. The Kingston Cluster Office covers 20 English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries, 15 belonging to CARICOM. Although this region is politically stable and has enjoyed historically strong democratic institutions, the economic situation is uneven, with some countries enjoying strong economic growth while others have seen their economies declining. The negative impact following the fall of commodity prices (sugar and banana) and the loss of preferential treatment for ACP countries, threatens the economic stability of several countries in the region.

124. The environmental vulnerability of many Caribbean countries, especially evident during the 2004 hurricane season, highlights the need for more disaster preparedness and mitigation support, an area where United Nations partners and other donors are increasing their cooperative efforts. The economic dependence of most countries on tourism and the impact that natural disasters have on their fragile economies need to be addressed by all development partners.

125. The recent UNESCO/UNEP-supported conference in Mexico City on the Tsunami and Coastal Hazards Warning System recognized UNESCO’s role through the IOC/IOCARIBE in assisting Member States in the Caribbean Sea region in developing a regional early warning capacity. Our work with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) in media training for disaster preparedness has been shared with United Nations agencies and donors involved in disaster management, with a view to expanding public information programmes. Our recent work in supporting Member States in the designation of biosphere reserves, as well as our support to environmental tourism through the cross-cutting project YouthPATH (Youth Poverty Alleviation through Heritage Tourism) has opened up new avenues of cooperation with United Nations agencies, namely UNEP and UNDP.

126. The socio-economic development of the CARICOM region is also threatened by increasing rates of crime and violence. The dramatic upsurge of crime in many countries, coupled with the

illegal trafficking of drugs, is having a significant negative impact on the development of several countries. As a consequence, skilled personnel are migrating outside of the region, which is particularly affecting the education and health sectors. UNESCO has embarked upon new partnerships with United Nations agencies in addressing the issue of violence in schools and its impact on the quality of education generally.

127. Our recent role in Jamaica in assisting the Government in a dialogue towards a sector-wide approach to the education reform is an important first step in addressing this crucial problem. The entire United Nations Country Team is participating in this task.

128. The alarming rate of HIV/AIDS infection in the region is adversely affecting the socio-economic situation of some countries. UNESCO is playing a role in the United Nations-wide response by providing capacity-building, primarily to the education sector. UNICEF, UNAIDS and ILO are effectively collaborating with UNESCO in this field. The World Bank and other donors, including United Nations agencies at country level, have been encouraged to cooperate with us in changing the focus from a primarily health approach to an education-based response. More emphasis needs to be placed on the crucial culture and communications programmes needed to curtail the pandemic.

129. Poverty alleviation and achieving the MDGs remain a priority for the United Nations system in the CARICOM region. Ongoing social economic analyses for CCA/UNDAF exercises are helping United Nations Country Teams in identifying new avenues for joint programming and strengthened cooperation. One recent successful example for UNESCO is the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP Small Grants programme in the Eastern Caribbean and the ILO Caribbean Regional Office, and the increased funding to YouthPATH, which is now implemented in eight CARICOM countries. The World Tourism Organization is also likely to join this UNESCO-led poverty-reduction initiative targeting youth. UNESCO's work in helping to develop cultural industries, including heritage tourism, is noteworthy, but more needs to be done in partnership with governments and donors.

130. In November 2005, the Caribbean Common Market and Single Economy (CSME) is scheduled to come into force, which will facilitate the free movement of labour and make the Development Fund operational for disadvantaged countries, regions and sectors. This integration process will also facilitate the work of our cluster office in supporting regional programmes.

131. Another challenge for UNESCO in the Caribbean is its role in the ongoing CCA/UNDAF process. Such exercises are ongoing in Jamaica, Barbados and the OECS countries, Guyana and Suriname. Our recent designation as CCA lead agency for the Education Theme Group in Jamaica will provide an opportunity to further strengthen ties for cooperation with United Nations Partners at the country level.

San José Cluster Office

132. The governments in Central America and Panama have made remarkable efforts in strengthening their human development indicators, especially through the design and implementation of poverty reduction strategies. Presidents and Heads of Governments of the CentroAmerica System met to improve cooperation across the region and addressed areas such as the eradication of violence and the prevention of HIV/AIDS on 30 June in the Declaration of Tegucigalpa, which also acknowledged UNESCO's offer to help address the "Maras" violence problem.

133. The Cluster Office has significantly strengthened its relations with national governments, local and regional institutions and organizations during the last 18 months and responded to numerous requests made from the region. Under the Cluster Strategic Plan for Central America, activities were undertaken to promote the EFA goals, cultural diversity, and the freedom of expression and media pluralism as an essential condition for democratic development.

134. Inter-agency cooperation was promoted through the Latin American and Caribbean Meeting for the Reduction of Risks and Disasters (El Salvador, September 2004), the Regional Technical Meeting “Communication and Public Information Strategy for Risk and Disaster Reduction” (Guatemala, August 2005), and the International “Conference on Raising Awareness on Slavery, and its Impact on Current Society” (Panama, 2004).

UNESCO Montevideo Office

Argentina

135. Real GDP grew by 9% in 2004 and the forecasts for growth is 6.5% in 2005. Further reforms will be needed to lay the groundwork for sustainable long-term growth. These include strengthening the banking sector and improving fiscal relations between the federal and provincial governments.

136. An appeals court in New York ruled that the country could proceed with a record debt swap involving more than \$100 billion in defaulted bonds and interest arrears. The deal is an important step in Argentina’s effort to normalize its relations with foreign creditors. But the government will face continuing pressure from the IMF to reach an agreement with those creditors not included in the deal, who together hold \$19.5 billion in defaulted bonds. While the Fund has allowed the country to delay payment on \$2.5 billion in loans, a comprehensive agreement on loan repayments has not yet been reached. An accord could be reached by August, but is more likely to be postponed until after legislative elections are held in October.

Paraguay

137. Paraguay has one of South America’s most racially homogeneous populations and is one of the continent’s least densely populated countries. Up to 95% of Paraguayans are mestizos – people of mixed Spanish and Native American descent – although many of them speak only the language of the indigenous Guarani people. The remainder are either bilingual or speak only Spanish. There is a 200,000-strong Japanese community, the result of post-World War II migration.

138. Lacking significant mineral resources, Paraguay’s economy is largely agricultural. The 1990s saw slow but steady growth, but by 2002 the economy was in serious trouble, partly because of the financial crisis in neighbouring Argentina. Emergency loans – conditional on economic reforms being made – were negotiated with the IMF. Paraguay has become a regional centre for smuggling, money-laundering and organized crime. The commercialization of agriculture, high population growth and forest clearance has led to a dramatic increase in the number of landless families. This has boosted migration into urban areas, causing rapid growth in shantytowns. Poverty affects some 60% of the population.

Uruguay

139. Uruguay has traditionally been better off than many other countries in South America, and is known for its progress in education, its advanced welfare system and its liberal laws governing social issues such as divorce. The country was among the first in Latin America to establish a welfare state system, maintained through relatively high taxes on industry. It became a model for

the care of the aged, who form a comparatively high percentage of the population. There is an increasingly important tourist industry, and its economy has also benefited from substantial earnings from offshore banking. However, Uruguay's dependence on livestock and related exports has left it vulnerable to fluctuations in international commodity prices. Recessions in Brazil and Argentina – its main export markets and sources of tourists – propelled Uruguay into economic crisis in 2002. Disbursements from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and a restructuring of foreign debt have helped to foster a fragile recovery. However, the recession left many Uruguayans living in poverty.

140. Mr Tabaré Vázquez was sworn in as Uruguay's Head of State in March 2005. On taking office he announced a \$100 million emergency plan to help the poor, and promised an investigation into the disappearances of opponents of the military dictatorship in the 1970s and 1980s.

Hundred and seventy-second session

172 EX/4
Part II
PARIS, 19 August 2005
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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION OF THE
PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART II

Budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005

and

**Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 (32 C/5 Approved)
Status as at 30 June 2005 (non-audited)**

No. 36

SUMMARY

Part II of document 172 EX/4 contains:

- A. Report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005. In accordance with the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005 (32 C/Resolution 85, paras. A(b) and (e)), the Director-General presents to the Board:
- (i) a report on the adjustments to the approved appropriation for 2004-2005 arising from donations and special contributions received since the last session of the Executive Board; and
 - (ii) proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in staff costs due to statutory and other factors.

Decision proposed: paragraph 11.

- B. Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 (32 C/5 Approved) as at 30 June 2005.

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A. REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS AUTHORIZED WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 2004-2005

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- A.II Proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in staff costs and in goods and services due to statutory and other factors

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ANNEX Detailed status report on the regular budget by main line of action

INTRODUCTION

1. For the 170th session of the Executive Board the information previously presented in separate documents, i.e. “**Report on budget adjustments authorized within the appropriation resolution**” and “**Management Chart**” were incorporated into one document with a view to facilitating a consolidated and efficient examination of the global budgetary situation. The present document follows this format and consists of two sections as follows:

Part A Report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the appropriation resolution for 2004-2005;

Part B “Management Chart for programme execution” as at 30 June 2005.

2. As in the document presented to the previous session of the Executive Board, the Management Chart intends to show a holistic status of both regular and extrabudgetary funds, mainly represented under Tables 1, 2 and 3. The expenditures for extrabudgetary resources, which usually finance multi-year projects, are presented on an annual basis in order to reflect the actual management cycle of extrabudgetary resources. The figures appearing throughout the Management Chart are provisional at the end of June 2005.

3. Also in line with the previous Management Chart, the analysis by item of expenditure focuses on three major items that Member States have wished to examine in particular, i.e. Temporary Assistance, Mission Travel and Contractual services (ref.: 166 EX/Decision 3.1.1). The report is set out in Table 4.

4. With regard to six charts included in the 170 EX/Part II which relate to the static picture of the 32 C/5 Approved budget, four of these charts remain the same throughout the biennium, therefore these will be presented only in the first management chart of each biennium. However, two charts related to the evolving extrabudgetary funds are shown, and will be presented to each session of the Executive Board.

5. As usual, the regular budget activities in the Annex to Part B for which expenditure rates are more than 90% or less than 60% are provided with explanations in conformity with 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1, which invited the Director-General “to identify and explain, in a separate section of future reports on the execution of the Programme and Budget, those activities that vary from expected expenditures by a rate of more than 15%”.

PART A

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS
AUTHORIZED WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 2004-2005**

I

**Adjustments to the Appropriation approved for 2004-2005 arising from donations
and special contributions received since the last session of the Executive Board**

6. In accordance with paragraph A(b) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005, the Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the Appropriation approved for 2004-2005 voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the running costs of established field units. The Director-General is pleased to provide below information on donations and special contributions received since the finalization of document 171 EX/4 Part II:

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
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Major Programme I – Education

(paragraphs 01001-01606 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

• Embassy of France, Kabul	Rehabilitation of laboratories of Herat Education Institute	14,863
• German National Commission	Contribution for the reproduction of 1300 copies of the second edition of the World Heritage Education Kit	13,445
• Government of Chile	Contribution towards the Website of the Chilean NATCOM	8,595
• Government of Chile	Contribution towards the Annual Seminar of the ASP Network in Chile	12,284
• Principality of Monaco	Contribution to the project “Strengthening women’s capacities to promote children’s education in rural areas in Burkina Faso”	35,000

B. Other contributions

• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Beirut	Contribution to the Regional Experts Meeting on Developing Learning Measurements and Testing	10,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat	Contribution to the “HIV/AIDS training seminar for the benefit of street children”, Niamey, 30 May-3 June	2,475
• Canadian Cooperation Support Unit	Contribution to activities under the Culture of Peace project in Yaoundé.	1,624
• CONCERN, Nairobi	Contribution to PEER project in 2003	9,276
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Kingston	Contribution to regional project on HIV/AIDS	4,000

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Beirut	Contribution towards “Planning for the implementation of EFA”	2,500
• Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Abuja	Contribution to national workshop on the importance of information sharing on HIV/AIDS activities in Nigeria	23,997
• The Horizontal Technical Cooperation Group	Contribution towards organization of HIV/AIDS Forum	20,430
• Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Contribution to Jonathan Mann Award	1,000
• Swiss Agency for Development, Maputo	Contribution to Directorate of Development	1,250
• World Bank, Dakar	Contribution to the Regional Education for All Forum	144,500
• World Bank	Contribution to the “Follow-up on the World Conference on Higher Education/Higher Education Partner Meeting”, Paris 23-25 June 2003	20,000
• World Bank	Contribution towards INEE Secretariat Coordination Support	95,000
• UNICEF, Islamabad	Contribution to activities: Mobilizing community support for the implementation of EFA in Pakistan	14,970
• UNICEF, Beirut	Contribution to support Youth Policy	10,996
• SIDA	Contribution to support the implementation of the High Level Group Meeting on EFA	52,060
• United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)	Contribution to Technical Background Paper on Education for the Regional MDG Report II	20,000
• Japanese Committee to Help Children in Bam	Contribution towards establishment of Bam model school complex	37,500
• Education International	Contribution to the Division of Higher Education	5,188
• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Contribution in support of the Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger workshop held in Santiago, Chile 26-27 February 2004	10,000
• United Nations Information Centre	Contribution to ASPNet and evaluation	1,175
• United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Rabat	Contribution towards the reactivation of Youth Centres in rural areas	36,574
• United Nations University (UNU)	Contribution to support the development of resource materials/case studies towards strengthening of regional cooperation and sharing of innovations on ESD programmes, policies and practices	6,500
• Instituto Sangari de Ensino, Brazil	Contribution towards Education Publishing Cooperation, Sangari Institute	5,858

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Dakar	Adjustment of bank charges with regard to contribution towards the activity on poverty reduction	77
• World Bank, Dakar	Adjustment of bank charges with regard to the contribution for the open- and distance-learning (ODL) workshop for French-speaking countries	(78)
Total, MP I		621,059

Major Programme II – Natural sciences

(paragraphs 02001-02607 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

• Delegation of Cuba	Contribution for UNESCO's international Prizes in Science – Carlos J. Finlay Prize for microbiology	5,000
• UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Contribution towards UNESCO/UK joint programmes and activities: "Strengthening International Partnership in Natural Science"	48,000

B. Other contributions

• Caja de Ahorros del Mediterraneo, Spain	Contribution towards World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) activity on Water Governance	822
• Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), Japan	Contribution in support of the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM)	264,150
• Compagnie Générale des Eaux	Contribution to publications raising awareness on water interactions	4,642
• World Bank	Contribution in support of UNESCO International Agricultural Assessment for Science and Technology Development (IAASTD) activities	60,000
• United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	Contribution towards UNEP/UNESCO joint activities, "International Agricultural Assessment for Science and Technology Development activities" (IAASTD)	110,000
• United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	Contribution (2nd and final) in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding UNESCO/UNEP, as to Apell programme and its extension in the area of natural disasters	6,250
• Lighthouse Foundation, Germany	Contribution (2nd) for Youth Visioning for Island Living Project	12,970
• The US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Contribution (4th and final) for CSI Andaman Project, "A Place for Indigenous People Living in Thailand's Andaman Sea Marine Protected Areas"	5,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution towards the Development of a mini-library (five booklets) in the context of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development	9,975

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to the publication of a reference book on science and technology policy	19,975
• International Society for Optical Engineering (SPIE)	Contribution to support the activities under the UNESCO project “Active Learning in Optics”	5,000
• Dubai Aluminium	Contribution towards the promotion of capacity-building and waste management technology education	29,916
• Kalinga Foundation Trust	Contribution to the Kalinga Prize for the popularization of science	7,095
• Indicolite Foundation, Zurich	Contribution in support of the celebration of the World Science Day for Peace and Development (WSDPD)	25,000
Total, MP II		613,795

Major Programme III – Social and human sciences

(paragraphs 03001-03606 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------|
| • Islamic Republic of Iran | Contribution in support of the “Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science” activity | 30,000 |
|----------------------------|--|--------|

B. Other contributions

- | | | |
|--|---|-------|
| • OSKLEN | Contribution in support of culture of peace, youth and citizenship partnerships, Brasilia | 1,131 |
| • LaFarge, Beijing | Contribution towards the activity, “Beijing Beijing” | 5,420 |
| • Electricité de France (EDF), Beijing | Contribution towards the activity, “Social sustainability of historical cities of Asia” | 4,092 |

Total, MP III	40,643
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Major Programme IV – Culture

(paragraphs 04001-04607 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| • Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Basic Education; Ministry of Secondary Education; and Ministry of Tourism, Cameroon | Contribution to preparations for the symposium on the bicentenary of the independence of Haiti (the first black republic), Yaoundé, 19-22 April 2005 | 69,205 |
| • Korean National Commission for UNESCO | Contribution towards the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property | 1,146 |
| • Government of the Principality of Andorra | Contribution towards the Development of Cultural Ecotourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central and South Asia | 19,084 |

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
B. Other contributions		
• Swiss Development Corporation, Nepal	Contribution of intercultural dialogue and pluralism to respect for cultural diversity	4,250
• ICCROM, Yaoundé, Cameroon	Contribution to a workshop to promote world heritage	13,269
• Qatar Tourism Authority	Contribution for expert consultants to conduct an information survey in order to inscribe the Khor Al-Odaid in the World Heritage List	29,916
• INRAP	Contribution to cultural diversity, Greater Maghreb	6,106
• Permanent Executive Secretariat of the “Andrés Bello” Convention	Contribution to the publication of the work on World Heritage in the Andean Region	6,333
• FONSAL	Contribution to the publication of the work on World Heritage in the Andean Region	12,966
• The Japan Foundation Ark Mori	Contribution towards Saving Cultural Heritage through Development of Potteries and Ceramics Craftsmanship in Afghanistan	16,472
• World Bank	Contribution for the International Workshop on the Post-Seismic Conservation of Earthen Architecture Heritage, Bam, 17-20 April 2004	20,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to the project on the establishment of “Living Human Treasures” systems	15,225
• Union Bank for Savings and Investment	Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman)	494
• Mr Mohyi Eldeen Izat Quandour	Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman)	282
• International Pyramids	Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman)	499
• Fund-raising activities (Amman)	Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman)	1961
Total, MP IV		217,208

Major Programme V – Communication and information
(paragraphs 05001-05606 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

- | | | |
|--|--|--------|
| • National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India | Contribution to support follow-up activities of the regional flagship programme on “ICTs for Reaching the Unreached” in Asia Pacific | 10,009 |
|--|--|--------|

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
B. Other contributions		
• Instituto Internacional para la Comunicación y El Desarrollo (IICD)	Contribution to the “Information Society for Development Network in Ecuador - Infodesarrollo.ec”	36,506
• United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Contribution to carry out the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Technical Preparatory Meeting for the World Summit on the Information Society and the tenth Biennial Advising Meeting for the INFOLAC Programme	18,000
• Coca-Cola Foundation	Contribution to HIV/AIDS activities in Cameroon	27,929
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat	Contribution to preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (Tunis, 2005)	3,975
• Accounts Payable Intel Corporation (INTEL)	Contribution to the conference “ICT for Capacity-Building: Critical Success Factors”	20,000
• National AIDS Control Committee of Cameroon (NACC)	Contribution to the project on partnership for communication on HIV/AIDS and health promotion in Cameroon	61,221
• Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Contribution to the World Press Freedom Day Conference in Dakar, Senegal, 1-3 May 2005	14,988
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bujumbura	Contribution to the consultation mission to the Ministry of Communication of Burundi with a view to proposing a national communication and information policy for good governance and development	10,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat	Contribution to the construction of an INFOYOUTH portal	8,975
Total, MP V		211,603

Part II.C – Programme Related Services

Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)

A. Governments

- | | | |
|--|--|--------|
| • Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran | Contribution to President Khatami’s visit to Headquarters (5 April 2005) | 21,401 |
| • Delegation of Greece | Contribution to the preparation of several tangible pilot projects in the field on “gender and HIV/AIDS” in collaboration with the Global Business Coalition in 2006 | 7,782 |

B. Other contributions

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------|
| • European Commission | Contribution (2nd instalment) towards the Euro-Mediterranean Forum, 17-19 January 2004 | 78,597 |
|-----------------------|--|--------|

Source	Purpose	Amount \$
• The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	Contribution in support of the activity: “Encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations through practical and lasting actions”, Rabat, 14-16 June 2005	49,980
• Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)	Contribution in support of the activity: “Encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations through practical and lasting actions”, Rabat, 14-16 June 2005	19,980
• Danish Centre for Culture and Development (DCCD)	Contribution in support of the activity: “Encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations through practical and lasting actions”, Rabat, 14-16 June 2005	29,149
• Peugeot Sodexa	Contribution towards the setting up and preparation of the international exhibition ART-ROBE on “women in fashion and art” at UNESCO Headquarters, 7-25 March 2005 within the framework of the celebrations of 8 March 2005	6,485
• Association of Intercultural and Interreligious Dialogue, Paris	Donation in the context of the “Women and Religion” symposium of 8 March 2005 – International Women’s Day	284
Total, BSP		213,658

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Indirect Costs for the field offices under field management and coordination (BFC)

The following contributions were received from Governments towards the running costs of established field offices:

• Kenya	Nairobi Office	13,440
• Nepal	Kathmandu Office	15,570
• Pakistan	Islamabad Office	19,771
• Samoa	Apia Office	20,402
• Bangladesh	Dhaka Office	4,972
• Indonesia	Jakarta Office	72,000
• China	Beijing Office	33,873
• Costa Rica	San José Office	23,230
• Cuba	Havana Office	20,500
• Chile	Santiago Office	10,000
• Romania	Bucharest Office	30,073
Total, Indirect Costs		263,831

Grand Total, Donations and Special Contributions

2,181,797

II

PROPOSED TRANSFERS FROM PART IV OF THE BUDGET TO COVER INCREASES IN STAFF COSTS DUE TO STATUTORY AND OTHER FACTORS

7. Paragraph A(d) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005 stipulates that “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”. Further, by 32 C/Resolution 70, the General Conference authorizes the Director-General to apply to UNESCO staff measures affecting salaries, allowances and benefits of United Nations common system staff adopted by the United Nations General Assembly or the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The Director-General accordingly submits his proposal for the transfer of funds from Part IV to other parts of the budget to cover the following cost increases arising from statutory and other factors.

8. **Salary and allowance adjustment for staff in the General Service category at Headquarters, effective 1 October 2004:** In accordance with the recommendations made by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) at its 60th session in February and March 2005 in Bangkok, in relation to the results of the Paris survey which was carried out in October 2004, the Director-General proposes an increase on the following items:

- (i) **Salary scale for the General Service category at Headquarters:** an increase of 1.19% over the previous salary scale effective 1 January 2004;
- (ii) **Spouse allowance:** an increase from €2,146 to €2,305 per year (staff who joined before 2000 will continue to receive €2,715);
- (iii) **Child allowance:** an increase from €1,724 to €1,876 per year (the allowance for the first dependent child of staff without a spouse will increase to €3,701 per year); and
- (iv) **Language allowance:** an increase from €1,164 to €1,605 per year for the first language and from €582 to €803 per year for the second language.

The additional requirement for the present biennium arising from application of the increases mentioned above is estimated at \$1,020,000. This will entail the utilization of the total balance remaining under Part IV:

\$937,300

Total estimated requirements proposed for transfer from Part IV

\$937,300

Financing the increases

9. On the basis of the authorization given by the General Conference (ref.: para. 7 above), the Director-General proposes for the approval of the Executive Board that the amount of \$937,300 be withdrawn from Part IV and apportioned to the various appropriation lines as indicated in the draft decision in paragraph 11.

10. If the present transfer is approved by the Executive Board, the situation of Part IV would be as follows:

	\$
• Amount approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session	13,757,300
• Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 169th session (169 EX/Decision 6.2)	(2,340,000)
• Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 170th session for strengthening of the security of UNESCO premises worldwide (170 EX/Decision 7.8.6)	(3,000,000)
• Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 171st session (171 EX/Decision 3.6)	(7,480,000)
• Less withdrawal proposed in the present document	(937,300)
Balance under Part IV	0

III

Proposed draft decision

11. Should the Executive Board endorse the proposals made by the Director-General in this report, it may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's report on donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium and appropriated to the regular budget, as well as the between-appropriation-line transfers proposed within the budget appropriation, in accordance with the terms of the Appropriation Resolution approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session (32 C/Resolution 85, para. A(b) and (e)), document 172 EX/4 Part II.A and the recommendations of the Finance and Administrative Commission thereon (172 EX/...),

I

2. Takes note that the Director-General has, as a consequence of these donations and special contributions, increased the appropriations to the regular budget by a total amount of **\$2,181,797** as follows:

	\$
Part II.A – Major Programme I	621,059
Part II.A – Major Programme II	613,795
Part II.A – Major Programme III	40,643
Part II.A – Major Programme IV	217,208
Part II.A – Major Programme V	211,603
Part II.C – Programme Related Services	213,658
Part III – Support for Programme Execution (indirect costs for field offices)	263,831
Total	2,181,797

3. Expresses its appreciation to the donors listed in paragraph 6 of document 172 EX/4 Part II.A;

II

4. Recalling the provision of the Appropriation Resolution by virtue of which transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the prior approval of the Executive Board,
5. Approves the transfer of \$937,300 from Part IV to Parts I-III of the budget to cover increases in staff costs due to statutory and other factors;
6. Takes note of the revised Appropriation Table attached in the Annex to the present decision.

Annex (Part A)
Revised Appropriation Table for 2004-2005

Appropriation line	32 C/5 Approved	32 C/5 Approved as Adjusted (169 EX/Dec.6.2) (170 EX/Dec.7.8.6) (171 EX/Dec.3.6)	Proposed Appropriation and Transfers		32 C/5 Approved as adjusted
			(i)	(ii)	
			Donations received	Transfer from Part IV Staff costs	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION					
A. Governing Bodies					
1. General Conference	6,135,300	6,418,600			6,418,600
2. Executive Board	7,958,700	7,720,600		8,000	7,728,600
Total Part I.A	14,094,000	14,139,200	0	8,000	14,147,200
B. Direction <i>(Including: Directorate; Office of the Director-General; Internal Oversight; International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i>	18,378,700	18,580,800		35,100	18,615,900
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	3,579,500	7,355,863			7,355,863
TOTAL, PART I	36,052,200	40,075,863	0	43,100	40,118,963
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES					
A. Programmes					
Major Programme I - Education					
I. Personnel	48,215,600	49,213,400		89,400	49,302,800
II. Activities					
I.1 Basic education for all					
I.1.1 Basic education for all: targeting key goals	21,692,200	22,401,598	165,738		22,567,336
I.1.2 Supporting EFA strategies	14,133,100	14,340,977	376,375		14,717,352
I.2 Building learning societies					
I.2.1 Beyond universal primary education	4,826,200	5,005,928	20,000		5,025,928
I.2.2 Education and globalization	2,150,900	2,265,953	47,950		2,313,903
UNESCO education institutes					
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4,591,000	4,591,000			4,591,000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5,100,000	5,100,000			5,100,000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1,900,000	1,900,000			1,900,000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (ITE)	1,100,000	1,100,000			1,100,000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,200,000	2,200,000			2,200,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,960,000	1,965,120	10,996		1,976,116
Total, Major Programme I	109,869,000	112,083,976	621,059	89,400	112,794,435
Major Programme II - Natural Sciences					
I. Personnel	30,594,300	31,307,700		69,300	31,377,000
II. Activities					
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development					
II.1.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8,992,500	9,559,982	269,614		9,829,596
II.1.2 Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature	3,013,200	3,143,353	170,000		3,313,353
II.1.3 Earth sciences: improving the understanding of the solid Earth and enhancing disaster prevention	1,374,300	1,478,878	6,250		1,485,128
II.1.4 Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions	811,100	875,292	17,970		893,262
II.1.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	4,795,800	4,795,800			4,795,800
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for development					
II.2.1 Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences	5,835,100	7,054,276	44,891		7,099,167
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development	1,105,400	1,105,400	105,070		1,210,470
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,710,000	1,774,700			1,774,700
Total, Major Programme II	58,231,700	61,095,381	613,795	69,300	61,778,476
Major Programme III - Social and Human Sciences					
I. Personnel	18,343,200	18,773,500		34,500	18,808,000
II. Activities					
III.1 Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics	3,250,800	3,250,800	30,000		3,280,800
III.2 Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination	2,184,600	2,184,600	1,131		2,185,731
III.3 Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security	3,869,700	3,947,823			3,947,823
III.4 Management of social transformations: MOST - Phase II	3,088,600	3,095,733	9,512		3,105,245
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	2,600,000	2,612,400			2,612,400
Total, Major Programme III	33,336,900	33,864,856	40,643	34,500	33,939,999

Appropriation line	32 C/5 Approved	32 C/5 Approved as Adjusted (169 EX/Dec.6.2) (170 EX/Dec.7.8.6) (171 EX/Dec.3.6)	Proposed Appropriation and Transfers		32 C/5 Approved as adjusted
			(i)	(ii)	
			Donations received	Transfer from Part IV Staff costs	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Major Programme IV - Culture					
I. Personnel	33,967,400	34,769,600		73,200	34,842,800
II. Activities					
IV.1 Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels					
IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan	3,841,800	4,436,458	76,691		4,513,149
IV.1.2 Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies	1,367,500	1,372,560			1,372,560
IV.2 UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation					
IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	2,141,300	2,141,300	43,185		2,184,485
IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action	7,362,900	7,712,530	78,248		7,790,778
IV.3 Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development					
IV.3.1 Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development	1,501,900	1,556,870			1,556,870
IV.3.2 Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development	1,497,400	1,497,400			1,497,400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,700,000	1,725,000	19,084		1,744,084
Total, Major Programme IV	53,380,200	55,211,718	217,208	73,200	55,502,126
Major Programme V - Communication and Information					
I. Personnel	18,454,000	18,886,600		38,200	18,924,800
II. Activities					
V.1 Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development, especially in the public domain					
V.1.1 Fostering actions to reduce digital divide and promote social inclusion	4,240,900	4,345,894	78,481		4,424,375
V.1.2 Harnessing ICTs for education	2,236,500	2,291,644	10,009		2,301,653
V.1.3 Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information	3,641,200	3,703,756	89,150		3,792,906
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and communication development					
V.2.1 Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media	2,724,700	2,744,200	14,988		2,759,188
V.2.2 Supporting development of communication media	1,814,100	1,819,088	18,975		1,838,063
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	2,430,000	2,439,900			2,439,900
Total, Major Programme V	35,541,400	36,231,082	211,603	38,200	36,480,885
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020,000	9,020,000			9,020,000
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	32,215,900	31,532,300			31,532,300
Total, Part IIA	331,595,100	339,039,313	1,704,308	304,600	341,048,221
B. Participation Programme	23,000,000	23,000,000			23,000,000
C. Programme Related Services					
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	3,164,000	3,259,900		4,900	3,264,800
2. Fellowships Programme	2,522,600	2,552,000		7,100	2,559,100
3. Public information	14,516,100	15,362,300		35,600	15,397,900
4. Strategic planning and programming monitoring	7,068,400	7,432,008	213,658	9,400	7,655,066
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4,154,200	4,257,400		7,900	4,265,300
Total, Part IIC	31,425,300	32,863,608	213,658	64,900	33,142,166
TOTAL PART II	386,020,400	394,902,921	1,917,966	369,500	397,190,387
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION					
A. Field management and coordination	18,511,000	20,476,799	263,831	8,400	20,749,030
B. External relations and cooperation	23,194,000	23,708,800		50,000	23,758,800
C. Human resources management	30,800,300	32,107,000		79,900	32,186,900
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	100,164,800	104,637,663		386,400	105,024,063
TOTAL, PART III	172,670,100	180,930,262	263,831	524,700	181,718,793
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	594,742,700	615,909,046	2,181,797	937,300	619,028,143
Reserve for reclassifications	1,500,000	0			
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13,757,300	937,300		(937,300)	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION APPROVED AS ADJUSTED	610,000,000	616,846,346	2,181,797	0	619,028,143

* 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.

PART B

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
(Management Chart)**

Programme execution as at 30 June 2005

TABLE 1

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

**(Expenditures including staff costs and Participation Programme
as at 30 June 2005)**

Table 1 presents a holistic status of execution for regular and extrabudgetary resources, showing the overall implementation by principal appropriation line both for regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, including staff costs and Participation Programme, therefore covering all funds related to each appropriation line.

With regard to the regular budget, the table includes, as usual, Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 169th, 170th and 171st sessions, as well as the additional appropriations of donations approved so far by the Executive Board and presented in Part II.A of this document.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

The overall expenditure rate of regular budget as at 30 June 2005 is 74.3% as compared to the theoretical rate of 75%. Expenditure rates of extrabudgetary resources should be measured on an annual basis, thus against a theoretical rate of 50%. The actual expenditure rate for extrabudgetary resources stands at 52.1%, which is slightly higher than the theoretical rate of 50%.

TABLE 1

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
(Regular Budget and Extrabudgetary Funds including staff costs and Participation Programme)
1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005*
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Regular Budget				Extrabudgetary Resources		
	32 C/5 Approved	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION							
A. Governing Bodies							
1. General Conference	6,135	6,419	2,091	32.6	-	-	-
2. Executive Board	7,959	7,721	5,966	77.3	-	-	-
Total Part IA	14,094	14,139	8,057	57.0	-	-	-
B. Direction							
3. Directorate	2,428	2,460	2,121	86.2	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	7,116	7,253	4,827	66.5	2,420	1,998	82.6
5. Internal Oversight	5,504	5,575	2,857	51.3	565	354	62.7
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	3,331	3,294	2,188	66.4	-	-	-
Total Part IB	18,379	18,581	11,993	64.5	2,985	2,352	78.8
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	3,580	7,356	6,780	92.2	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	36,052	40,076	26,830	66.9	2,985	2,352	78.8
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES							
A. Programmes							
I Education	109,869	112,705	83,130	73.8	132,748	77,070	58.1
II Natural sciences	58,232	61,709	44,199	71.6	53,518	26,906	50.3
III Social and human sciences	33,337	33,905	23,719	70.0	37,960	18,218	48.0
IV Culture	53,380	55,429	39,402	71.1	50,265	22,899	45.6
V Communication and information	35,541	36,443	25,931	71.2	20,496	8,160	39.8
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	9,020	100.0	198	146	73.7
Field Management of decentralized programmes	32,216	31,532	28,635	90.8	-	-	-
Total, Part IIA	331,595	340,744	254,037	74.6	295,185	153,399	52.0
B. Participation Programme	23,000	23,000	16,706	72.6	-	-	-
C. Programme Related Services							
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	3,164	3,260	2,358	72.3	277	195	70.4
2. Fellowships Programme	2,523	2,552	1,803	70.7	-	-	-
3. Public Information	14,516	15,362	10,839	70.6	14	13	92.9
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	7,068	7,646	5,681	74.3	762	362	47.5
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4,154	4,257	3,290	77.3	80	47	58.8
Total, Part IIC	31,425	33,077	23,971	72.5	1,133	617	54.5
TOTAL, PART II	386,020	396,821	294,713	74.3	296,318	154,016	52.0
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION							
A. Field management and coordination	18,511	20,741	18,646	89.9	206	132	64.1
B. External relations and cooperation	23,194	23,709	15,707	66.2	3,678	1,572	42.7
C. Human resources management	30,800	32,107	25,806	80.4	110	65	59.1
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	100,165	104,638	78,313	74.8	285	63	22.1
TOTAL, PART III	172,670	181,194	138,471	76.4	4,279	1,832	42.8
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	594,743	618,091	460,015	74.4	303,582	158,200	52.1
Reserve for reclassifications	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13,757	937	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	610,000	619,028	460,015	74.3	303,582	158,200	52.1

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005

TABLE 2(A)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING**

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

(Expenditures excluding staff costs as at 30 June 2005)

Table 2(A) presents a holistic status of execution of **programme activities** for regular and extrabudgetary resources, by principal appropriation line and by principal source of funding (regular budget excludes staff costs).

The table as usual includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other Parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 169th, 170th and 171st sessions, as well as the additional appropriations of donations approved so far by the Executive Board and presented in Part II.A of this document.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

The overall implementation of the regular budget activities (Parts I-III) as at 30 June 2005 stands at 75.8%, compared with the theoretical time-elapsed target of 75%. Explanations are provided below for expenditure rates which are higher than 90% or less than 60%.

The expenditure rate of 28.8% under the **General Conference** is naturally low, as it will be held in September-October 2005.

Under **Directorate**, higher expenses were incurred than originally estimated during the first year of the biennium, as the costs of the tasks under this line, which are usually unavoidable and incompressible, have been increasing. This resulted in the high expenditure rate of 98.1%.

The low rate of expenditures of 26.9% under **International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA)** results from the fact that less temporary assistance has been required so far, but all funds will be expended by the end of the biennium after holding a colloquium on the 60th anniversary of UNESCO normative action.

The 100% rate of expenditure under the **UNESCO Institute of Statistics** is due to the fact that this allocation is recorded fully as expenditure at the beginning of each year through the mechanism of special account.

TABLE 2(A)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING
Regular Budget (excluding Staff Costs) and Extrabudgetary Funds
1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005*
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Regular Budget				Extrabudgetary Resources					
	32 C/5 Approved	Work plan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	UN Sources			Other Sources		
					Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION										
A. Governing Bodies										
1. General Conference	5,491	5,755	1,659	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Executive Board	6,532	6,267	4,803	76.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Part I.A	12,023	12,022	6,462	53.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Direction										
3. Directorate	459	459	450	98.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	446	446	394	88.3	-	-	-	2,420	1,998	83
5. Internal Oversight	1,312	1,312	831	63.4	-	-	-	565	354	63
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	386	255	68	26.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Part I.B	2,602	2,471	1,743	70.6	-	-	-	2,985	2,352	78.8
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	3,580	7,356	6,780	92.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	18,204	21,849	14,985	68.6	-	-	-	2,985	2,352	78.8
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES										
A. Programmes										
I Education	61,653	63,492	47,523	74.8	16,627	10,199	61.3	116,121	66,871	57.6
II Natural sciences	27,637	30,401	21,999	72.4	5,251	3,401	64.8	48,267	23,505	48.7
III Social and human sciences	14,994	15,132	11,294	74.6	220	81	36.8	37,740	18,137	48.1
IV Culture	19,413	20,659	15,400	74.5	8,721	5,328	61.1	41,544	17,571	42.3
V Communication and information	17,087	17,556	11,728	66.8	2,441	1,427	58.5	18,055	6,733	37.3
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	9,020	100.0	-	-	-	198	146	73.7
Total, Part II.A	149,805	156,260	116,963	74.9	33,260	20,436	61.4	261,925	132,963	50.8
B. Participation Programme	23,000	23,000	16,706	72.6						
C. Programme Related Services										
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	582	582	492	84.5	-	-	-	277	195	70.4
2. Fellowships Programme	1,519	1,519	1,117	73.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Public Information	4,130	4,259	2,831	66.5	-	-	-	14	13	92.9
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,784	2,219	1,968	88.7	-	-	-	762	362	47.5
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	206	179	87.0	-	-	-	80	47	58.8
Total, Part II.C	8,221	8,783	6,587	75.0	-	-	-	1,133	617	54.5
TOTAL, PART II	181,025	188,044	140,256	74.6	33,260	20,436	61.4	263,058	133,580	50.8
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION										
A. Field management and coordination	14,639	16,761	14,787	88.2	-	-	-	206	132	64.1
B. External relations and cooperation	4,350	4,372	3,173	72.6	-	-	-	3,678	1,572	42.7
C. Human resources management	15,302	16,030	13,202	82.4	-	-	-	110	65	59.1
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	33,876	36,531	28,552	78.2	-	-	-	285	63	22.1
TOTAL, PART III	68,167	73,694	59,714	81.0	-	-	-	4,279	1,832	42.8
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	267,396	283,587	214,956	75.8	33,260	20,436	61.4	270,322	137,764	51.0
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES										
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	273,966	283,587	214,956	75.8	33,260	20,436	61.4	270,322	137,764	51.0

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005

TABLE 2(B)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
ON THE 2002-2003 CARRYOVER FUNDS (REGULAR BUDGET)**

(Expenditures as at 30 June 2005)

At its 169th session, the Executive Board approved carryover of the unspent balance of \$2,109,926 from the 2002-2003 biennium in order to:

- regularize the liabilities arising from the cancellation of unliquidated obligations in the 2002-2003 biennium (\$1,175,200);
- finance a portion of the costs required for reinforcing security measures (\$934,000).

Table 2(B) represents the programme implementation of these 2002-2003 carryover funds.

Comments:

Explanations are provided below for expenditure rates less than 100%.

Education (78.3%)

Due to the pressing requirement to make urgent payments for a meeting in BREDA in early 2004, some alternative funding was made available from other sources. The sector plans to regularize the above payments correctly via transfer of expenses, by which the expenditure rate should become 100%.

Natural sciences (65.6%)

Though the funds have been practically utilized, in some field offices difficulties were experienced in charging expenditures related to the carry-forward budgets; therefore, some of these items remain to be charged correctly to the carryover funds. This being noted, the corrections entries are being carried out, and the situation will be rectified shortly, which will bring up the expenditure rate.

Social and human sciences (68.8%)

The changes within the African Union at the presidency level caused a substantial delay and made it impossible to organize the International Conference on Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Peace in Africa in 2004. Further to a meeting with the Director-General in May 2004, H.E. Mr Alpha Oumar Konaré, President of the Commission of the African Union, while confirming his interest in the event, informed that he will re-examine the issue during the remaining period of 2005.

The Sector expects to achieve a 100% expenditure rate before the end of the biennium.

Culture (89.2%)

Although the tasks foreseen under the carryover funds have been executed, the real expenditure was less than originally estimated; therefore, the balance that remains will no longer be necessary.

Administration (12.3%)

The disbursement of \$467,000 reserved for the new Bonvin security arrangements was delayed pending the indispensable construction authorization from the French authorities, which has now been obtained. Calls for bids will be coupled (for economy reasons) with those for the maintenance and renovation work in Miollis/Bonvin and launched in September 2005. The work will be executed and funds disbursed during 2005.

TABLE 2(C)**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE ON THE
2002-2003 ASSESSED CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA****(Expenditures as at 30 June 2005)**

At its 32nd session, the General Conference welcomed the return of the United States of America with effect from 1 October 2003 and took note of the amount of \$15,093,141 as its assessed contribution from 1 October to 31 December 2003. Further, it invited the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on the implementation of the plan of action to be funded from this contribution. Accordingly Table 2(c) presents the status of implementation of these funds. It should be noted that this contribution is utilized through a special account mechanism, and therefore operates on a multi-year basis.

Comments:

Explanations are provided below for expenditure rates, which are higher than 90% or less than 60%.

Education (29.7%)

The low expenditure rate of 29.7% is accounted for by the fact that implementation began in July 2004 and approximately \$2,000,000 were allocated at the beginning of 2005.

Furthermore, projects relating to Afghanistan (with an allocation of \$3,500,000) have moved slowly because the national authorities review and modify work plans depending on the local political climate. UNESCO and the Afghan Government have now signed a Memorandum of Understanding committing to start implementation of the revised project proposals by September 2005.

Culture (18.8%)

The late start in execution of the projects was due to the fact that activities under this contribution are related to the launching of a new initiative targeting the protection and conservation of cultural property (artefacts) in developing countries. To this end, project proposals from the field offices had to be elaborated and refined. This task also included the identification of partners and experts before the allotments were released. A detailed review and approval by an outside expert, who advises on the quality of the documents and the feasibility of their execution in collaboration with ICOM, was also required.

TABLE 2 (B)			
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE			
ON THE 2002-2003 CARRYOVER FUNDS			
Regular Budget			
1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005			
(in thousands of US dollars)			
Appropriation Line	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION			
A. Governing Bodies			
1. General Conference	264	264	100.0
2. Executive Board	35	35	99.5
Total Part I.A	299	299	99.9
B. Direction			
3. Directorate	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	-	-	-
5. Internal oversight	-	-	-
6. International standards and legal affairs	-	-	-
Total Part I.B	-	-	-
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	467	449	96.1
TOTAL, PART I	767	748	97.6
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES			
A. Programmes			
I Education	375	293	78.3
II Natural sciences	174	114	65.6
III Social and human sciences	82	57	68.8
IV Culture	71	63	89.2
V Communication and information	56	56	100.0
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	759	584	77.0
C. Programme Related Services			
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	-	-	-
2. Fellowships Programme	-	-	-
3. Public Information	-	-	-
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	17	17	100
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	-	-	-
Total, Part II.C	17	17	99.8
TOTAL, PART II	776	601	77.5
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION			
A. Field management and coordination	12	12	99.7
B. External relations and cooperation	22	22	99.8
C. Human resources management	-	-	-
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	533	66	12.3
TOTAL, PART III	567	100	17.6
TOTAL, PART I-III	2,110	1,449	68.7

TABLE 2 (C)			
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE			
ON THE 2002-2003 CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
Regular Budget			
1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005			
(in thousands of US dollars)			
Appropriation Line	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES			
A. Programmes			
I Education	8,401	2,497	29.7
II Natural sciences	-	-	-
III Social and human sciences	-	-	-
IV Culture	3,316	624	18.8
World Heritage Centre	1,000	942	94.2
V Communication and information	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	12,717	4,063	31.9
Non-allocated Balance	2,376	-	-
TOTAL	15,093	4,063	26.9

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

**(Programme activity expenditures in the field, excluding staff costs,
as at 30 June 2005)**

Table 3 shows the implementation of decentralized funds as at 30 June 2005, **broken down by region**, for Part II (Programme and Programme Related Services) and Part III (Support for Programme Execution and Administration). With a view to presenting an integrated status of execution for **regular and extrabudgetary resources**, this table shows both sources of funding.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

Decentralized funds represent 40.4% of the total regular budget for activities and show an expenditure rate of 75.3% as at 30 June 2005. This rate of 75.3% implies an active implementation of decentralized programmes, while staying globally in line with the time-elapsed target of 75%.

For the Education Sector, the decentralized funds exclude the financial allocations for the IIEP, IBE, IITE and UIE Institutes, as the mechanism transferring their financial allocations to special accounts does not provide programme distribution by region. For the same reason, the financial allocation for ICTP is excluded from the decentralized funds under Natural Sciences. This approach also shows a more correct expenditure situation for the Sectors, as it excludes the expenditure rates for the Institutes which are already 100%. On the other hand, financial allocations for IICBA and IESALC are included in the Africa and Latin America regions respectively, as programmes of these Institutes are fully implemented in these regions.

Under Programmes and Programme Related Services (Part II), 52% of the total regular budget allocation for activities is decentralized to field units where the expenditure rate stands at 73.2%.

Explanations are provided below for expenditure rates which are higher than 90% or less than 60%.

Social and human sciences

Africa (52.3%)

The low expenditure rate of 52.3% in Africa is due to the fact that about 60% of the funds allocated to the region for the implementation of UNESCO Small Grant Projects, facilitation of civil society engagement with the regional integration in Africa and for women in the Great Lakes are foreseen for implementation in 2005. Based on the revised work plan of the Sector, most of these funds should be committed by the end of July 2005.

Arab States (44.4%)

The low expenditure rate of 44.4% is due to the absence of SHS Programme Specialists in UNESCO Beirut and UNESCO Rabat Offices for a considerable time during the biennium. The Sector has recently appointed the programme staff and plans to spend all funds decentralized to the region by the end of the biennium, particularly because of the progress made in the implementation phase of the Palestinian Women Resource Centre.

Europe (97.2%)

The high expenditure rate of 97.2% in Europe is explained by the fact that most activities decentralized to the UNESCO Moscow Office (Europe) were foreseen for implementation by the end of June 2005.

Public information

Asia and Pacific (39.5%)

Part of these funds have been used to cover a range of media relations activities related to education for sustainable development, the literacy decade and media training. The remainder funds will be spent by the end of the biennium.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

Africa (93.1%) and Latin America (100%)

The high rate of expenditure is due to the fact that most of the activities were planned for 2004 and have been completed.

Field management and coordination

Latin America (90.9%) and Africa (92.8%)

The high rates for these two regions is due the fact that a number of commitments are made in anticipation of various expense items such as temporary assistance, and fixed charges such as rent for the remaining period.

External relations and cooperation

Latin America (100%) and Africa (94.8%)

All funds that were decentralized to Latin America and Africa were expended in accordance with ERC/PTS work plans.

Arab States (42.9%)

Due to the unstable political situation in Lebanon, the decentralized funds have been implemented very slowly. The Sector proposes to recentralize the remaining funds to Headquarters.

Human resources management

Africa (57.2%), Asia Pacific (46.9%) and Latin America (47.7%)

Although implementation has been slow until present, the Bureau of Human Resources and the Commission of Learning and Development have requested all services concerned at Headquarters and field offices to plan the training programmes (relating to the new system of performance evaluation) before the General Conference begins. Therefore, these low rates of expenditures are expected to rise in the next few months.

Arab States (100%)

For the Arab States region, the training programmes related to the new system of performance evaluation have been fully implemented.

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION (excluding Staff Costs)

1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005*
(in thousands of US dollars)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular Budget						Extrabudgetary Resources					
	Total Programme Allocation (HQ and Field) (Work plans)	Allocation for all field units (Workplans)	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Total programme resources (HQ and Field)	Allocation for all field units	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	21,849						2,985					
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES												
A. Programmes												
I Education	63,492	33,535	52.8		23,478	70.0	132,748	98,080	73.9		59,345	60.5
- Africa		12,433		37.1	8,251	66.4		12,497		12.7	6,920	55.4
- Arab States		5,051		15.1	3,072	60.8		9,457		9.6	5,734	60.6
- Asia and the Pacific		8,768		26.1	6,392	72.9		8,671		8.8	4,338	50.0
- Europe and North America		3,223		9.6	2,836	88.0		4,012		4.1	2,482	61.9
- Latin America and the Caribbean		4,060		12.1	2,927	72.1		63,443		64.7	39,871	62.8
II Natural sciences	30,401	9,375	30.8		6,375	68.0	53,518	35,730	66.8		16,966	47.5
- Africa		2,743		29.3	2,065	75.3		277		0.8	167	60.3
- Arab States		1,531		16.3	924	60.4		9,638		27.0	4,020	41.7
- Asia and the Pacific		2,543		27.1	1,796	70.6		1,187		3.3	513	43.2
- Europe and North America		605		6.4	383	63.3		10,936		30.6	6,591	60.3
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,952		20.8	1,207	61.8		13,692		38.3	5,675	41.4
III Social and human sciences	15,132	5,182	34.2		3,254	62.8	37,960	36,615	96.5		17,345	47.4
- Africa		1,650		31.8	863	52.3		714		2.0	260	36.4
- Arab States		700		13.5	311	44.4		321		0.9	88	27.4
- Asia and the Pacific		1,120		21.6	681	60.9		563		1.5	316	56.1
- Europe and North America		410		7.9	398	97.2		75		0.2	21	28.0
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,302		25.1	1,000	76.8		34,942		95.4	16,660	47.7
IV Culture	20,659	8,800	42.6		6,413	72.9	50,265	15,767	31.4		6,606	41.9
- Africa		2,521		28.6	1,752	69.5		1,422		9.0	313	22.0
- Arab States		1,212		13.8	840	69.3		2,340		14.8	1,867	79.8
- Asia and the Pacific		2,599		29.5	2,071	79.7		5,249		33.3	2,711	51.6
- Europe and North America		710		8.1	538	75.7		2,208		14.0	138	6.3
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,758		20.0	1,213	69.0		4,548		28.8	1,577	34.7
V Communication and information	17,556	8,754	49.9		6,230	71.2	20,496	15,915	77.6		5,411	34.0
- Africa		2,719		31.1	1,992	73.3		1,737		10.9	1,138	65.5
- Arab States		1,017		11.6	639	62.9		1,874		11.8	549	29.3
- Asia and the Pacific		2,293		26.2	1,589	69.3		4,082		25.6	1,107	27.1
- Europe and North America		468		5.3	353	75.4		-		-	-	-
- Latin America and the Caribbean		2,257		25.8	1,656	73.4		8,222		51.7	2,617	31.8
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	100.0		9,020	100.0	198	198	100.0		146	73.7
- Europe and North America		9,020		100.0	9,020	100.0		198		100.0	146	
Total, Part II.A	156,260	74,665	47.8		54,770	73.4	295,185	202,305	68.5		105,819	52.3
B. Participation Programme	23,000	23,000	100.0		16,706	72.6	-	-	-		-	-

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION (excluding Staff Costs)

1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005*
(in thousands of US dollars)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular Budget						Extrabudgetary Resources					
	Total Programme Allocation (HQ and Field) (Work plans)	Allocation for all field units (Workplans)	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Total programme resources (HQ and Field)	Allocation for all field units	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%
C. Programme Related Services												
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	582						277					
2. Fellowships Programme	1,519						-					
3. Public Information	4,259	20	0.5		8	39.5	14					
- Africa		-			-		-					
- Asia and the Pacific		20		100.0	8	39.5	-					
- Europe and North America		-			-		-					
- Latin America and the Caribbean		-			-		-					
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	2,219	10	0.5		10	98.0	762					
- Africa		3		29.6	3	93.1	-					
- Asia and the Pacific		-			-		-					
- Europe and North America		-			-		-					
- Latin America and the Caribbean		7		70.4	7	100.0	-					
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	-					80					
Total, Part I.I.C	8,783	30	0.3		18		1,133					
TOTAL, PART II	188,044	97,696	52.0		71,493	73.2	296,318	202,305	68.3		105,819	52.3
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION												
A. Field management and coordination	16,761	15,917	95.0		14,146	88.9	206	47	22.8		37	78.7
- Africa		4,958		31.1	4,601	92.8						
- Arab States		2,171		13.6	1,789	82.4						
- Asia and the Pacific		4,680		29.4	4,047	86.5	47		0.3	37	78.7	
- Europe and North America		601		3.8	519	86.3						
- Latin America and the Caribbean		3,508		22.0	3,190	90.9						
B. External relations and cooperation	4,372	111	2.5		80	72.1	3,678	248	6.7		182	73.4
- Africa		46		41.4	44	94.8						
- Arab States		50		45.0	21	42.9						
- Asia and the Pacific		-			-							
- Europe and North America		-			-							
- Latin America and the Caribbean		15		13.5	15	100.0	248		1.6	182	73.4	
C. Human resources management	16,030	814	5.1		494	60.7	110					
- Africa		163		20.1	94	57.2						
- Arab States		79		9.7	79	100.0						
- Asia and the Pacific		245		30.1	115	46.9						
- Europe and North America		177		21.7	135	76.2						
- Latin America and the Caribbean		150		18.4	72	47.7						
D. Administration	36,531						285					
TOTAL, PART III	73,694	16,842	22.9		14,719	87.4	4,279	295	6.9		219	74.2
TOTAL	283,587	114,537	40.4		86,212	75.3	303,582	202,600	66.7		106,038	52.3

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURES UNDER TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE, MISSION TRAVEL AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

(Regular budget as at 30 June 2005)

Given the increased emphasis on results-based programming and management, the Secretariat is reviewing alternative reporting tools that might replace the traditional monitoring by object of expenditure. Nevertheless, taking into account comments previously made by Member States on monitoring of certain items of expenditure (see 166 EX/Decision), **Table 4** provides details on three items: **Temporary Assistance, Mission Travel** and **Contractual Services**.

The table shows the 32 C/5 budget allocations (indicative budget) under regular budget for these items by principal appropriation line. It is to be noted that:

- Temporary assistance is broken down into two categories of contracts: “temporary assistance and supernumeraries” and “consultants” financed by activity costs;
- Mission travel is also broken down into two categories: Delegates’ travel (participants’ travel and travel of the Executive Board Members under the line Governing bodies) and Staff mission travel. For each of these categories, indicative budget and expenditures are shown for comparison;
- Contractual services include research and author’s contracts, external translation, printing and publication, contracts for organization of meetings or training seminars, evaluation studies and auditor fees.

Comments:

Globally speaking, the expenditure rates are: 42% for temporary assistance, 100.5% for travel, and 59.3% for contractual services, which reveal certain deviations from the theoretical rate of 75% when measured against the initial level of appropriations proposed in document 32 C/5. In order to manage and control **travel** budgets, the Secretariat has recently initiated mechanisms to monitor approved travel plans and control related expenditures. Sectors and bureaux are required to undertake the most economical route when travelling, after ensuring that no alternative feasible means of communication such as teleconferencing are possible.

It is nevertheless normal to make changes in line items of expenditure to take account of changing situations in programme implementation, and greater emphasis should be placed on performance and benchmark indicators rather than specific items of expenditure (cf. Part I of this document).

Explanations wherever possible are provided below with regard to expenditure rates which are higher than 90% or less than 60%:

General Conference

Delegates’ travel

No funds were budgeted in the initial indicative budget under the category of delegates’ travel, as budget provisions were made under general operating expenses. However expenditure under delegates’ travel arose from the official travel of the President of the General Conference and was registered under delegates’ travel. Further, these expenditures also relate to the travel expenses and

subsistence allowance of participants in the ad hoc working group on the relations between the three organs of UNESCO (two meetings in 2004 and one meeting in 2005).

Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System

Temporary assistance, staff travel and contractual services

Some of the expenditure under this item relates to office guards, residential security measures, security equipment as well as locally shared security costs among all United Nations agencies in individual duty stations. The related modalities of expenditure include temporary assistance, contractual services, acquisition of equipment, general operating expenses as well as staff travel to United Nations security coordination meetings that were not provided for at the time of the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Directorate

Staff travel (97.2%)

The high percentage of 97.2% under staff travel comes from the fact that it was very difficult to make an accurate forecast of expenditures in 2003. On the other hand, expenses under temporary assistance and contractual services have been controlled to stay within the overall budget envelope.

International standards and legal affairs

Temporary assistance (2.9%)

The low expenditure rate results from the fact that less temporary assistance has been required so far but all funds will be expended by the end of the biennium when Legal Affairs will hold a colloquium on the 60th anniversary of UNESCO normative action.

Office of the Director General, Internal Oversight, Coordination of action to benefit Africa, Budget preparation and monitoring, Public information

Travel and contractual services

These bureaux show certain expenditures under **travel and contractual services**, for which provisions were not made during the preparation of document 32 C/5 under these categories but under other categories such as general operating expenses.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

Delegates' travel

In carrying out the new programme management cycle, regional and other consultations for the preparation of document 33 C/5 required the participation of a number of delegates/participants, hence the related expenditure under **delegates travel**.

Education

Temporary assistance (100.3%)

As at 30 June 2005, more funds were spent on temporary assistance compared to the planned budget due to ad hoc work that programme specialists were asked to carry out and which was not originally foreseen in the beginning of the year, e.g. reports and other information that had to be

prepared for various meetings, etc. The extra time that had to be spent on these issues had to be offset by hiring temporary assistance. The preparation of the C/5 document also required some extra time.

Natural sciences

Temporary assistance (41.1%)

The Sector overestimated the budget under this category of expenditure during the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Delegates' travel (100.9%)

The budget for this category of expenditure turned out to be underestimated because of high inflation, namely increased ticket prices applied by air companies. On the other hand, several major unplanned meetings were organized to respond to the December 2004 tsunami consequences.

Staff travel (96.5%)

This budget also appears underestimated because of increased ticket prices.

Social and human sciences

Temporary assistance (29.3%)

The Sector overestimated the budget under this category of expenditure during the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Delegates' travel (450.6%)

The Sector recognizes the unfortunate underestimation of the budget during the preparation of document 32 C/5. This is particularly true when taking account of the numerous statutory meetings under the Principal Priority, Ethics of Science and Technology with emphasis on Bioethics, including COMEST, IBC, Interagency Committee on Bioethics, IGBC, MOST IGC and Bureau Meetings, Consultations on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics, Consultations on the Code of Conduct for Scientists and for the Report on Environmental Ethics.

Staff travel (118.2%)

The approved budget was underestimated under this category of expenditure. The absence of SHS Programme Specialists in the different regions during the first part of the biennium led to an increase in the frequency of travel from colleagues at Headquarters to the field to assist with the execution of decentralized programme activities.

Culture

Staff travel (112.5%)

Six intergovernmental meetings (category II) were organized in a period of 15 months due to statutory commitments (Executive Board decisions and General Conference resolutions) giving the Director-General of UNESCO the mandate for the preparation of a new draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions to be submitted to the 33rd

session of the General Conference in October 2005. As a result, additional staff travel became necessary.

The Sector is currently reviewing its work plans to reduce the number of missions in order to cut down on travel expenses.

Communication and Information Sector

Delegates and staff travel (93.9% and 144.1%)

The budget for travel (delegates and staff) was underestimated during the preparation of document 32 C/5. As part of UNESCO's preparation for the WSIS Phase II in Tunis (November 2005), four thematic conferences have been organized involving travel by delegates and staff. UNESCO's representatives have participated in several other related meetings, thus increasing expenditure on this budget.

Contractual services (52.9%)

The low implementation of **contractual services** is due to delays in identifying and approving relevant consultants and partners for certain activities.

Field management and coordination

Temporary assistance (147.7%)

This is due to charges relating to fee contracts for the post-conflict unit, as well as backstopping to field offices (i.e. Brazzaville and Abuja), which were initially budgeted under contractual services and ended up being charged to temporary assistance. Consequently, this explains the low expenditure rate in contractual services of only 9.4%.

Delegates' (96.3%) and staff travel (272.4%)

The total expenditure rate for participants' travel is 96%; however, no additional expenses are expected to be incurred in this category.

The high expenditure rate for staff travel is due to increased travel arising from reinforcement of the field network that included the participation of Field Heads in the annual meeting of the Decentralization Review Task Force and in cluster meetings. Although this expenditure was not foreseen in document 32 C/5, the required funds are financed through an authorized transfer of \$300,000 to Field Management and Coordination from the Executive Board (ref.: EX/Decision 3.5(iv)).

Further, a higher number of missions than foreseen were needed in order to provide backstopping to several offices, particularly Abuja, New York and Maputo.

External relations and cooperation

Delegates' and staff travel (203% and 99%) and contractual services (44.1%)

A high amount of delegates' travel was required to allow participants to take part in seminars and workshops organized by ERC Sections. These seminars were originally planned to be covered under Activity-Financing Contracts (contractual services). The two variances are therefore linked and mutually set off.

Human resources management

Staff travel (444.3%)

The high rate of expenditure under Travel is due to the fact that the provisions in the approved document 32 C/5 under delegates and staff travel did not include the travel required for implementing the corporate training programme. Travel costs for the corporate training programme were set under contractual services in document 32 C/5, but their expenditures have appeared under the Travel category.

Administration

Delegates' travel

The expenditure related to delegates' travel is due to the mission of the Secretary of the Appeals Board (SAB), who is a non-staff member. The budget under this item was not foreseen at the time of the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Staff travel (184.3%)

Additional staff travel was required, in particular for the Remote Sensing activities which were not foreseen at the time of preparation of document 32 C/5 Approved.

TABLE 4
Expenditures under Temporary Assistance, Travel, and Contractual Services (Regular Budget)
1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular Budget													
	Temporary assistance					Travel						Contractual services		
	Indicative Budget 32 C/5	Expenditures				Delegates' travel			Staff travel			Indicative budget 32 C/5	Expenditures	Rate of expenditure
		Temporary Supernumeraries	Consultants	Total expenditure	Rate of expenditure	Indicative budget (32 C/5)	Expenditures	Rate of expenditure	Indicative budget (32 C/5)	Expenditures	Rate of expenditure			
\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION														
A. Governing Bodies														
1. General Conference	4,842	362	1	364	7.5	-	94	-	-	-	-	550	338	61.4
2. Executive Board	3,690	2,201	2	2,202	59.7	2,142	1,278	59.7	-	-	-	-	48	-
Total Part I.A	8,532	2,563	3	2,566	30.1	2,142	1,372	64.0	-	-	-	550	386	70.1
B. Direction														
3. Directorate	45	2	1	3	6.8	-	1	-	280	272	97.2	15	1	8.5
4. Office of the Director-General	85	20	12	32	37.9	-	16	-	220	103	46.9	50	29	58.3
5. Internal Oversight	530	17	76	93	17.5	-	14	-	270	258	95.6	443	329	74.4
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	89	3	-	3	2.9	-	-	-	25	7	27.0	91	6	6.4
Total Part I.B	749	41	89	130	17.4	-	30	-	795	640	80.5	598	366	61.1
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System														
	-	203	0	203	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	42	-
TOTAL, PART I	9,281	2,808	92	2,900	31.2	2,142	1,402	65.5	795	645	81.2	1,148	793	69.0
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES														
A. Programmes														
I Education	3,819	1,667	2,164	3,831	100.3	4,178	3,107	74.4	3,868	3,123	80.7	19,946	12,396	62.1
II Natural sciences	4,583	605	1,277	1,883	41.1	2,241	2,261	100.9	1,838	1,774	96.5	10,148	8,872	87.4
III Social and human sciences	2,517	473	265	738	29.3	425	1,917	450.6	900	1,064	118.2	8,200	4,087	49.8
IV Culture	2,686	799	558	1,357	50.5	1,819	1,102	60.6	1,111	1,250	112.5	9,587	6,758	70.5
V Communication and information	850	509	185	694	81.6	950	892	93.9	850	1,225	144.1	11,743	6,213	52.9
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Management of decentralized programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	14,454	4,053	4,450	8,502	58.8	9,613	9,279	96.5	8,568	8,437	98.5	59,623	38,325	64.3
B. Participation Programme														
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Programme Related Services														
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	174	59	0	59	33.8	-	42	-	139	139	100.0	181	51	28.3
2. Fellowships Programme	4	1	-	1	25.7	-	-	-	3	1	43.0	5	-	-
3. Public Information	879	118	5	123	14.0	-	1	-	289	128	44.3	1,808	1,189	65.8
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	345	76	8	83	24.2	-	149	-	360	282	78.3	825	417	50.6
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	109	0	-	0	0.1	-	-	-	20	20	100.5	-	56	-
Total, Part II.C	1,512	254	13	266	17.6	-	193	-	810	570	70.3	2,819	1,713	60.8
TOTAL, PART II	15,966	4,306	4,462	8,769	54.9	9,613	9,472	98.5	9,378	9,006	96.0	62,443	40,038	64.1
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION														
A. Field management and coordination														
	60	34	54	89	147.7	35	34	96.3	130	354	272.4	180	17	9.4
B. External relations and cooperation														
	435	203	107	309	71.0	197	400	203.0	514	509	99.0	2,236	986	44.1
C. Human resources management														
	3,448	222	22	245	7.1	-	285	-	184	816	444.3	5,874	2,427	41.3
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises														
	3,567	1,271	168	1,439	40.3	-	103	-	79	145	184.3	3,912	681	17.4
TOTAL, PART III	7,510	1,730	351	2,081	27.7	232	822	354.4	907	1,825	201.2	12,202	4,111	33.7
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	32,757	8,844	4,906	13,750	42.0	11,987	11,696	97.6	11,080	11,477	103.6	75,793	44,942	59.3
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES														
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	32,757	8,844	4,906	13,750	42.0	11,987	11,696	97.6	11,080	11,477	103.6	75,793	44,942	59.3

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY REGION
as at 30 June 2005

Table 5 shows the implementation of the Participation Programme by region as at 30 June 2005, as well as for international NGOs and under emergency assistance.

Comments:

The overall expenditure rate is **72.6%**. The low rate of expenditure in certain regions like Africa, Asia and Europe 1 (Western Europe, United States and Canada) is due to the fact that the financial and evaluation reports on the prior year's activities, which Member States are required to submit before the current biennium activity can begin, was not received.

As of June 2005, under the Participation Programme, 1,785 requests representing a total amount of \$42,727,324 have been received for the present biennium, of which 1,255 requests worth \$21,570,042 (excluding emergency assistance) have been approved by the Director-General. Forty-five requests for emergency assistance amounting to \$1,085,000 were approved by the Director-General between January 2004 and June 2005.

A detailed report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance is presented in document 172 EX/39.

TABLE 5

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

EXECUTION BY REGION

1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

Region	Allotments issued	Expenditure	Rate of Expenditure
	\$	\$	%
AFRICA	5,918	4,054	68.5
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	4,532	2,933	64.7
ARAB STATES	2,378	1,673	70.4
EUROPE 1 (Western Europe, USA, Canada)	932	621	66.6
EUROPE 2 (Eastern and Central Europe)	2,616	2,454	93.8
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	4,180	3,104	74.3
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	1,015	831	81.9
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	1,085	1,035	95.4
Subtotal	22,656	16,706	73.7
UNALLOTTED BALANCE	344	-	-
TOTAL	23,000	16,706	72.6

TABLE 6
POST SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS EXPENDITURE
(Regular budget as at 30 June 2005)

Table 6 shows the monthly evolution of occupied and vacant posts from January 2004 to June 2005. The posts shown in this table correspond to those that are **budgetarily vacant**: i.e. vacant posts that are generating real savings, after deduction of those that are financing temporary assistance. The information is therefore not directly comparable with data that may be published by HRM, which relate to vacant posts open to recruitment, thus which are generally more in number than the budgetarily vacant posts presented in this table.

A summary is also presented on the overall staff cost expenditures as at 30 June 2005, broken down by Headquarters and field offices.

Comments:

From 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005 the average number of posts budgetarily vacant was 23. The evolution during the first 18 months of the biennium is characterized by a decrease in the number of vacant posts. This owes to acceleration of recruitment and to engagement of temporary assistance financed by funds of vacant posts. Furthermore, there are a number of complex factors that may affect the staff costs expenditures, such as inevitable discrepancies between the standard costs and the actual expenditures. The Bureau of the Budget is conducting rigorous monitoring in order to ensure that the staff costs remain within authorized appropriation levels.

The actual staff costs expenditure as at 30 June 2005 amounts to \$245.1 million, i.e. 73.3% of the total staff costs allocation of \$334.5 million (Parts I-III plus the reserve for reclassifications). This expenditure rate of 73.3% stands well within the time-elapsed target of 75%.

TABLE 6

POST SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 2004 to June 2005

YEAR/ MONTH	32 C/S Approved Total number of posts	Filled posts			Vacant posts					Variation vis-à-vis the vacancy requirement of the Lapse Factor (3% = 58 posts)
		HQS	Field	TOTAL	HQS		Field		TOTAL	
					P	GS	P	L		
2004										
January	1,946	1,293	521	1,814	27	45	46	14	132	74
February	1,946	1,315	522	1,837	18	32	45	14	109	51
March	1,946	1,319	538	1,857	16	30	32	11	89	31
April	1,946	1,302	532	1,834	23	40	38	11	112	54
May	1,946	1,318	546	1,864	9	38	24	11	82	24
June	1,946	1,316	551	1,867	16	33	19	11	79	21
July	1,946	1,342	547	1,889	11	12	28	6	57	-1
August	1,946	1,325	544	1,869	18	22	31	6	77	19
September	1,946	1,320	531	1,851	25	20	39	11	95	37
October	1,946	1,323	552	1,875	20	22	23	6	71	13
November	1,946	1,323	557	1,880	22	20	16	8	66	8
December	1,946	1,320	555	1,875	22	23	18	8	71	13
2005										
January	1,946	1,323	534	1,857	23	19	28	19	89	31
February	1,946	1,332	547	1,879	19	14	17	17	67	9
March	1,946	1,328	545	1,873	19	18	19	17	73	15
April	1,946	1,344	546	1,890	18	3	19	16	56	-2
May	1,946	1,339	542	1,881	19	7	23	16	65	7
June	1,946	1,339	543	1,882	17	9	22	16	64	6
Average	1,946	1,323	542	1,865	19	23	27	12	81	23

B. Cumulative situation of staff costs from 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005 (in thousands of US Dollars)

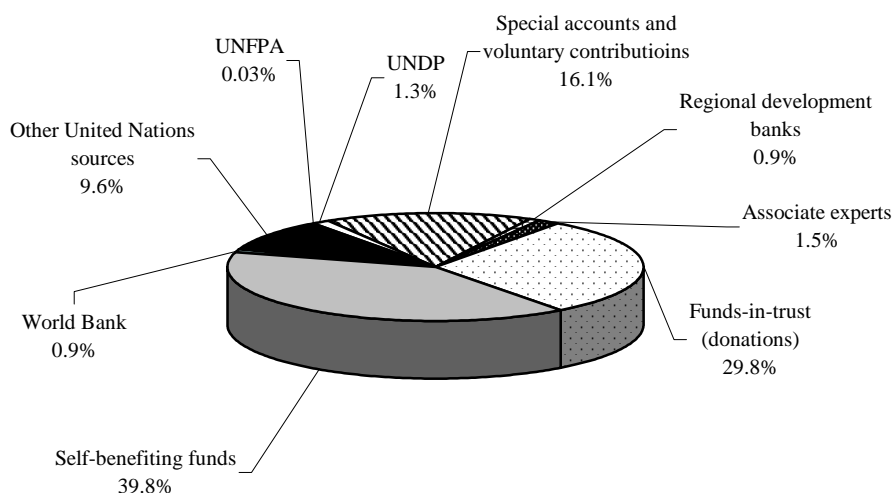
	Allocation \$	Expenditure \$	%
HEADQUARTERS	254,006	182,617	71.9
FIELD	80,497	62,442	77.6
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-
TOTAL	334,503	245,059	73.3

CHART 1

**EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES
BY FUNDING SOURCE AND BY MAJOR PROGRAMME**

ALLOCATIONS AS AT 30 JUN 2005

TOTAL: \$303.6 MILLION



Amounts in millions of US dollars

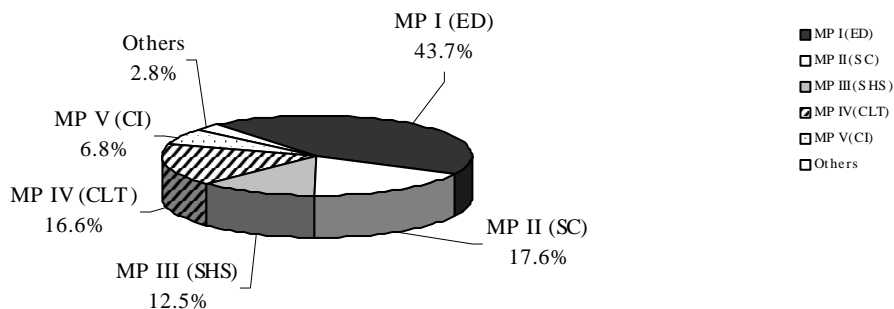


Chart 1 shows allocations as at 30 June 2005 by funding source and by Major Programme.

- The self-benefiting funds-in-trust continue to account for the lion's share of resources, with 39.8% of total allocations. This is due mainly to the very substantial cooperation with Brazil.
- The Education Sector, which accounts for 43.7% of funds, mirroring regular programme priorities, is the sector to which most extrabudgetary resources are allocated.

CHART 2
EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES
ALLOCATIONS vs EXPENDITURE
as at 30 June 2005

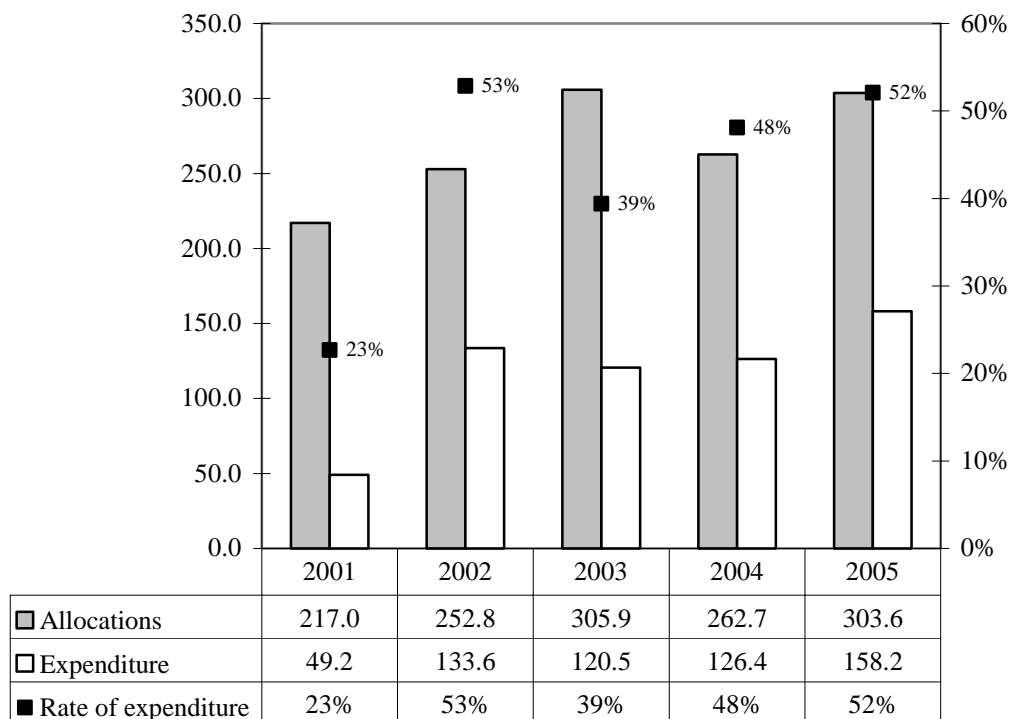


Chart 2 shows how allocations and expenditure have evolved as at 30 June over the last five years. In comparison with the same period in 2004, allocations have risen by 15%.

Table 7 gives a detailed breakdown of allocations and expenditure by donor. The overall volume was \$303.6 million as at 30 June 2005. Several factors account for this rise in relation to 2004:

- the substantial increase in United Nations funds from \$23.2 million as at 30 June 2004 to \$33.3 million as at 30 June 2005, owing largely to funds allocated under funds-in-trust managed by UNDG. The volume of funds provided by UNFIP and WHO has also risen sharply;
- substantial growth in the extent of cooperation with the Qatar Foundation for Iraq, allocations having increased more than tenfold from \$0.5 million to \$7.3 million in the period under review;
- Italy, the European Commission and private donors continue to increase their funding for extrabudgetary projects. It is to be noted that there was a sharp increase in voluntary contributions from Switzerland and Spain between 2004 and 2005. Self-benefiting funds-in-trust continue to rise. This growth may yet again be ascribed to Brazil, which accounts for 36.4% of allocations of total extrabudgetary funds.

The rate of expenditure has also risen (48% for the first half of 2004 compared with 52% for the first half of 2005).

Table 8 gives details of project execution by beneficiary region. The Latin America and Caribbean region, owing to the volume of projects executed in Brazil, is still the main beneficiary of extrabudgetary resources. The partial takeover by UNDG in Iraq, following the termination of the Oil-for-Food Programme, puts the Arab States region in second place. It is to be noted that, leaving aside the wide-ranging programme executed in Brazil and the activities carried out in Iraq in the post-conflict situation, it is Africa that receives the largest share of resources. This confirms the fact that Africa remains a priority region for UNESCO in carrying out its mandate.

Table 9 gives the breakdown of funds by programme sector. The Education Sector is again in the lead, owing partly to UNDG-funded activities carried out in Iraq. The other sectors, with the exception of the Communication and Information Sector, have also recorded an increase in extrabudgetary resources.

Table 10 sets out all extrabudgetary resources by donor, including both contributions received by the institutes and the breakdown of funding for Associate Experts. It must be stressed that Italy and Japan, with \$46.4 million and \$25.5 million respectively, account for 21.5% of the Organization's total extrabudgetary resources.

Table 11 shows the breakdown of funds managed by the Institutes as follows:

- the financial allocation under the regular programme;
- decentralized activities under the regular programme;
- extrabudgetary decentralized projects;
- contributions received, by donor.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) received the lion's share of resources with \$28.8 million, that is 40.4% of all resources, owing to large contributions from Italy and from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). UIS and IIEP, with \$11.5 million, that is 16.1%, and \$8.5 million, that is 11.9%, respectively, come after ICTP in the breakdown of resources.

TABLE 7

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY FUNDING SOURCE

1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	2005			2004		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
TRAC	3,985	1,470	36.9	5,085	2,527	50
SPPD	-	-	-	346	338	98
STS	-	-	-	15	15	100
Total UNDP	3,985	1,470	37	5,446	2,880	53
UNFPA	76	76	100	598	139	23
TSS	-	-	-	373	40	11
Total UNFPA	76	76	100	971	179	18
Other UN Sources						
UNDG	14,118	9,317	66	-	-	-
UNFIP	6,565	3,795	58	5,022	2,340	47
WHO/UNAIDS	5,727	3,924	69	5,593	2,648	47
UNEP	1,329	857	64	1,993	1,256	63
UN-ISDR	485	376	78	-	-	-
UNHCR	168	105	63	388	279	72
UNICEF	89	15	17	299	238	80
Others	718	501	70	3,516	2,359	67
Total Other UN Sources	29,199	18,890	65	16,811	9,120	54
Total United Nations Sources	33,260	20,436	61	23,228	12,179	52
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
World Bank	2,687	1,172	44	1,884	773	41
Regional Development Banks	2,851	1,262	44	6,717	2,510	37
Donated Funds-in-Trust						
Japan	24,234	10,994	45	30,161	14,347	48
Italy	21,455	7,758	36	18,315	5,877	32
Flanders	2,800	1,902	68	2,292	1,277	56
Norway	4,601	2,101	46	4,421	2,109	48
Switzerland	1,951	1,015	52	961	358	37
Germany	1,896	707	37	2,010	766	38
Belgium	1,777	827	47	1,700	1,191	70
Spain	1,553	620	40	673	346	51
European Commission	6,027	4,607	76	2,881	2,167	75
Qatar Foundation	7,251	3,706	51	474	79	17
Private Funding Sources	5,939	3,416	58	4,377	1,944	44
Others	10,955	5,730	52	12,308	7,343	60
Self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust						
Brazil	110,433	60,500	55	93,912	46,097	49
Others	10,265	3,020	29	11,070	4,089	37
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	53,647	28,427	53	45,298	22,964	51
Total Other Programmes	270,322	137,764	51	239,454	114,237	48
Total	303,582	158,200	52	262,682	126,416	48

TABLE 8
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION
1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Interregional and Global
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES							
UNDP	1,470	1,292	165	-	13	-	-
UNFPA	76	8	-	68	-	-	-
Other UN Sources	-						
UNDG	9,317	-	9,317	-	-	-	-
UNFIP	3,795	1,213	-	700	-	1,224	658
WHO/UNAIDS	3,924	702	76	350	-	389	2,407
UNEP	857	674	-	-	-	-	183
UN-ISDR	376	-	-	-	-	-	376
UNHCR	105	105	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
OTHERS	501	33	13	404	-	-	51
Sub-total United Nations Sources	20,436	4,027	9,571	1,537	13	1,613	3,675
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
World Bank	1,172	(11)	90	90	-	983	20
Regional Development Banks	1,262	895	21	129	-	217	-
Donated Funds-in-Trust							
Japan	10,994	2,418	670	5,242	350	560	1,754
Italy	7,758	1,729	544	1,505	2,508	388	1,084
Flanders	1,902	637	449	115	65	91	545
Norway	2,101	161	64	981	96	-	799
Switzerland	1,015	553	103	51	-	-	308
Germany	707	21	11	174	4	4	493
Belgium	827	531	-	174	-	55	67
Spain	620	166	-	-	-	95	359
European Commission	4,607	1,822	138	-	104	424	2,119
Qatar Foundation	3,706	-	3,706	-	-	-	-
Private Funding Sources	3,416	151	20	428	254	340	2,223
Others	5,730	1,183	1,244	821	-	328	2,154
Self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust							
Brazil	60,500	-	-	-	-	60,500	-
Others	3,020	101	1,952	-	-	888	79
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	28,427	857	1,681	1,764	1,111	2,302	20,712
Sub-total other programmes	137,764	11,214	10,693	11,474	4,492	67,175	32,716
Total	158,200	15,241	20,264	13,011	4,505	68,788	36,391

TABLE 9
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY SECTOR

1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

Sector	2005			2004		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
ED	132,748	77,070	58	104,070	54,639	53
SC	53,518	26,906	50	39,556	20,902	53
SHS	37,960	18,218	48	36,842	19,449	53
CLT	50,265	22,899	46	43,943	21,174	48
CI	20,496	8,160	40	29,749	7,534	25
Others	8,595	4,947	58	8,522	2,718	32
TOTAL	303,582	158,200	52	262,682	126,416	48

TABLE 10
EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES BROKEN DOWN BY DONOR*
1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	UNESCO funds excluding Associate Experts	Associate Experts	Contributions received by Institutes
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES				
UNDP	3,985	3,985	-	-
UNFPA	76	76	-	-
Other UN Sources				
UNDG	14,118	14,118	-	-
UNFIP	6,565	6,565	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	5,727	5,727	-	-
IAEA	1,179	-	-	1,179
UNEP	1,329	1,329	-	-
UN-ISDR	485	485	-	-
UNHCR	168	168	-	-
UNICEF	89	89	-	-
Others	718	718	-	-
Total Other UN Sources	30,378	29,199	-	1,179
Total United Nations Sources	34,439	33,260	-	1,179
OTHER PROGRAMMES				
World Bank	2,758	2,687	-	71
Regional Development Banks	2,851	2,851	-	-
Donated Funds-in-Trust				
Italy	46,403	21,455	690	24,258
Japan	25,529	24,234	1,295	-
Qatar Foundation	7,251	7,251	-	-
European Commission	6,118	6,027	-	91
Private Funding Sources	5,939	5,939	-	-
Norway	4,873	4,601	272	-
Sweden	2,978	1,201	294	1,483
Flanders	2,800	2,800	-	-
United Kingdom	2,435	1,258	105	1,072
Germany	2,334	1,896	438	-
Switzerland	2,279	1,951	-	328
Belgium	1,882	1,777	105	-
Spain	1,553	1,553	-	-
France	1,460	1,229	231	-
Netherlands	1,289	1,068	221	-
Korea	981	600	381	-
Finland	597	221	376	-
Canada	532	85	-	447
Denmark	368	201	167	-
Portugal	257	196	61	-
Australia	72	25	47	-
USA	41	23	-	18
Israel	20	-	-	20
Iran	15	-	-	15
India	10	-	-	10
Iceland	4	-	-	4
Uganda	1	-	-	1
Others	6,337	4,848	-	1,489
Self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust				
Brazil	110,433	110,433	-	-
Others	10,265	10,265	-	-
Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	48,964	48,964	-	-
Total Other Programmes	299,629	265,639	4,683	29,307
Total	334,068	298,899	4,683	30,486

*Contributions to Special Accounts (multi-donor projects) are not broken down by donor

TABLE 11
BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS MANAGED BY UNESCO INSTITUTES
1 January 2005 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of Funds	Total	IBE	IESALC	IICBA	IITE	ICTP	IIEP	UIS	UIE	UNEVOC	TWAS
Funds received from UNESCO											
Regular Programme - Financial Allocation	26,926	4,591	2,200	2,000	1,100	1,015	5,100	9,020	1,900	-	-
Regular Programme - Decentralized Activities	927	57	6	6	298	-	196	62	10	290	-
Extrabudgetary Decentralized Projects	13,081	521	-	384	68	-	2,032	1,011	831	1,328	6,906
Subtotal	40,934	5,169	2,206	2,390	1,466	1,015	7,328	10,093	2,741	1,618	6,906
Other Sources of funding											
UN Agencies											
IAEA	1,179	-	-	-	-	1,179	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank											
World Bank	71	21	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Governments											
Italy	24,258	-	-	-	-	24,258	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1,483	-	-	-	-	981	502	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	50	1,022	-	-	-
Canada	447	-	-	-	-	-	61	386	-	-	-
Switzerland	328	9	-	-	-	-	319	-	-	-	-
European Commission	91	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Iran	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
India	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Iceland	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Others donors	1,489	2	13	-	-	1,306	168	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	30,486	52	13	-	-	27,830	1,165	1,426	-	-	-
Total	71,420	5,221	2,219	2,390	1,466	28,845	8,493	11,519	2,741	1,618	6,906

ANNEX (PART B)
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET
BY MAIN LINE OF ACTION

(as at 30 June 2005)

This **Annex** shows the implementation by main line of action of the regular programme as indicated in the Annex of document 32 C/5 Approved.

As in the previous management charts, the allocations and expenditures of staff costs are shown at the level of the principal appropriation line, while those for activity costs are shown at the level of the main line of action.

The table includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases), and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 169th, 170th and 171st sessions as well as the budgetary transfers concerning donations presented in Part II.A of this document.

In conformity with 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1, which invited the Director-General “to identify and explain, in a separate section of future reports on the execution of the Programme and Budget, those activities that vary from expected expenditures by a rate of more than 15%”, explanations are provided for activities financed from regular budget for which expenditure rates indicated in Annex I are more than 90% or less than 60%.

Comments:

The global expenditure rate as at 30 June 2005, including Part IV, is 75.8% for activity costs and 73.1% for staff costs, resulting in an overall rate of 74.3% (ref.: Table 1), standing more or less in line with the time-elapsed target of 75%. If Part IV is excluded, the expenditure rate is 75.8% for activity and 73.3% for staff costs.

Explanations for expenditure rates for **activities**, which are more than 90% or less than 60% as at 30 June 2005, are given below:

Part I – General Policy and Direction

1. **General Conference (28.8%):** The expenditure rate under the **General Conference** is naturally low, as it will be held in September-October 2005.
3. **Directorate (98.1%):** Expenditure in the first year of the biennium turned out to be higher than originally estimated, as the costs of the tasks under this line, which are usually unavoidable and incompressible, have been increasing.
6. **International Standards and Legal Affairs (26.9%):** The low rate of expenditure results from the fact that less temporary assistance has been required so far, but all funds will be expended by the end of the biennium after the holding of a colloquium on the 60th anniversary of UNESCO normative action.

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

Education

- **I.1.2 MLA 3 Monitoring progress and evaluating EFA strategies (29.8%):** The low expenditure rate is due to the fact that a major capacity-building workshop, involving training of education staff from all field offices and Headquarters for improved monitoring and evaluation of EFA, will be organized in November, and therefore these funds will only be used in the last quarter of the biennium. In addition, the EFA Reports (regional and national) will be published in the last quarter of the biennium and, consequently, most of the expenditures will be incurred then.
- **I.2.1 MLA 5 Supporting teachers and educational personnel (58.2%):** Some important activities such as the “High level work session for the teacher training initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa” which includes several workshops, mapping missions, and the attendance of participants from Ministries and teacher training institutes from 17 countries, have been planned at the same time as the 172nd session of the Executive Board and 33rd session of the General Conference. Most of the expenditures are therefore expected to take place in the last quarter of the biennium.
- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes – The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society (58.4%):** The low expenditure rate is accounted for by the fact that a large number of activities are foreseen for implementation between July and December 2005.

Natural sciences

- **II.1.5 MLA 3 Developing and strengthening a global mechanism to ensure full and open access to ocean data and information for all (95.8%):** The funds were urgently disbursed as a response to the December 2004 tsunami consequences, which explains the high rate of implementation.
- **II.2.1. MLA 3 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technology (48.8 %):** The expenditure rate is expected to improve as two major events are scheduled to take place, one being the experts’ meeting on preparation of the conference, “International Forum on Science and Technology Futures: Science Fiction and Foresight, Policy and Planning” in August 2005, and the other the Ministerial Round Table on Basic Science scheduled in October 2005.
- **II.2.2 MLA 1 Capacity-building and management of science, technology and innovation policies (59%):** World Science will take place in November 2005 in Budapest; UNESCO Science Prizes Ceremony will also be organized in November; International symposium and workshop on Science, Technology and Innovation indicators, jointly organized by UNESCO and ISESCO, will be held in Indonesia in September 2005. All planned funds are committed and will be implemented before the end of November 2005.

Social and human sciences

- **III.2 MLA 2 Gender, equality and development (57.1%):** About 49% of the total allocation under this MLA was decentralized in favour of women and children living in conflict zones, notably in Africa and Palestine. The overall low expenditure rate of 57.1 %

is explained by the absence of SHS Programme Specialists in UNESCO Beirut, Rabat and Harare during 2004. The Sector has now appointed staff in UNESCO Rabat, and is completing the recruitment for UNESCO Beirut and UNESCO Harare.

Further action has been taken to ensure that the totality of funds decentralized is spent by the end of the 2004-2005 biennium, mainly with the identification of a place to house the Palestinian Women Resource Centre, purchase of equipment and commissioning of research papers and the implementation of recommendations from the recently concluded Gender Consultation that included needs assessment and feasibility studies for the establishment of a research and documentation centre in Kinshasa and women's studies programme in the Great Lakes region in Africa.

- **III.2 MLA 3 Fight against racism and discrimination (92.7%):** The high expenditure rate under this MLA is due to the fact that most activities are foreseen for implementation by end June 2005.
- **III.3 MLA 1 Anticipation and foresight (47.2%):** The low expenditure rate is explained by the fact that the UNESCO World Report on “Building knowledge societies” will be published during the second half of 2005.
- **III.3 MLA 2 Philosophical reflection and human sciences (95.1%):** The high expenditure rate under this MLA is due to the fact that most activities are foreseen for implementation by end June 2005.
- **III.4 MLA 3 Urban development (91.2%):** The high expenditure rate under this MLA is due to the fact that most activities are foreseen for implementation by end June 2005.
- **HQ-Indirect Programme cost (99.5%):** This is in accordance with the revised work plans which foresee full execution by end June 2005.

Culture

- **IV.2.1 MLA 1 Support to the World Heritage governing bodies (90.9%):** The high expenditure rate is due to the fact that three World Heritage Committee meetings are being held this biennium instead of two annual planned meetings. Anticipating a shortfall to cover the additional expenses, certain amounts of funds are being recentralized from field offices.

Communication and information

- **V.1.2 MLA 3 Empowering people through information, media and IT literacy (52.5%):** This variance is due to a delay in negotiations and agreement with IFAP concerning the implementation and identification of a number of projects relating to information literacy which are co-funded and implemented jointly under this MLA. Also, a low expenditure rate of activities decentralized to some of the field offices has been noted. The situation is now being reviewed in consultation with field offices in order to accelerate the execution of these activities.
- **V.1.3 MLA 2 Preserving information and audiovisual heritage (53%):** The slow implementation is due to difficulties in identifying partners for implementation and recent additional appropriations received towards the end of the period, which have not yet been executed.

- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society) (56.4%):** The overall low expenditure rate of the CCT projects results from difficulties in implementing activities such as the establishment and negotiation of contracts, especially concerning the project “Preserving our Digital Heritage”.

Furthermore, funds have not been spent for the project “ICTs as Tools for Governance and Democratic Participation”, since this project is closely linked with the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society which will be held in Tunis (16-18 November 2005). The funds are then earmarked to allow increased participation of civil society representatives in the policy dialogue in Tunis.

The remaining low implementation can be accounted for by difficulties and slow negotiation with partners, particularly with respect to the project “UNESCO Knowledge Portal”, for which a delay occurred in defining the terms of reference and technical specifications of the functional and technical architecture of the portal, which have now been settled including the selection of providers. Arrangements have also been completed for workshops to train responsible individuals for portals at Headquarters, field offices and the Institutes between July and December 2005. These will help to ensure full implementation by the end of the year.

Part III D. Administration

- **Maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises (57.0%):** As previously reported to the Executive Board, funds for a complete renovation of the Miollis/Bonvin site (the second Belmont Plan) are insufficient. This imposes establishing an order of priorities for the most urgent works on that site, within the limits of available resources. The delay was caused by the necessary controls and coordination with respective French agencies, as well as technical studies. By now, the preparatory phase has been completed and the respective programme established (mainly fire safety and repair of deficient equipment). The calls for bids coupled with the Bonvin security work (for economy reasons) will be launched in September 2005, and all funds will be obligated during 2005. Work started in 2005 and will be completed during 2006.

**ANNEX
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET**

**1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)**

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs			Staff Costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION						
A. Governing Bodies						
1. General Conference	5,755	1,659	28.8	663	432	65.2
2. Executive Board	6,267	4,803	76.6	1,454	1,163	80.0
Total, I.A	12,022	6,462	53.7	2,117	1,595	75.4
B. Direction						
3. Directorate	459	450	98.1	2,001	1,671	83.5
4. Office of the Director-General	446	394	88.3	6,807	4,433	65.1
5. Internal Oversight	1,312	831	63.4	4,263	2,026	47.5
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	255	68	26.9	3,039	2,120	69.8
Total, I.B	2,471	1,743	70.6	16,110	10,250	63.6
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System						
	7,356	6,780	92.2			
TOTAL, PART I	21,849	14,985	68.6	18,227	11,845	65.0
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES						
A. Programmes						
I EDUCATION						
I.1 Basic education for all						
I.1.1 Basic education for all: targeting key goals						
1 Making the right to education a reality for all children	5,591	3,661	65.5			
2 Ensuring gender equality in EFA	3,218	1,939	60.3			
3 Promoting lifelong learning through literacy and non-formal education	6,354	4,168	65.6			
4 Improving the quality of education	5,699	3,655	64.1			
5 Focusing on education and HIV/AIDS	1,177	817	69.4			
Total, I.1.1	22,038	14,240	64.6			
I.1.2 Supporting EFA strategies						
1 Planning for the implementation of EFA	10,201	7,156	70.2			
2 Sustaining political and financial commitment	3,463	2,179	62.9			
3 Monitoring progress and evaluating EFA strategies	712	212	29.8			
Total, I.1.2	14,376	9,547	66.4			
Total, I.1	36,414	23,787	65.3			
I.2 Building learning societies						
I.2.1 Beyond universal primary education						
1 Renewing secondary education	606	397	65.6			
2 Promoting education and capacity-building in science and technology	526	331	62.9			
3 Reforming technical and vocational education and training	925	637	68.9			
4 Promoting diversity and cooperation in higher education	1,161	749	64.5			
5 Supporting teachers and educational personnel	1,600	931	58.2			
Total, I.2.1	4,819	3,046	63.2			
I.2.2 Education and globalization						
1 Responding to opportunities and challenges	566	400	70.7			
2 Using global networks in support of EFA	1,701	1,283	75.4			
Total, I.2.2	2,267	1,683	74.2			
Total, I.2	7,085	4,729	66.7			
UNESCO education institutes						
<i>(Regular budget financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)</i>						
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4,591	4,591	100.0			
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5,100	5,100	100.0			
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1,900	1,900	100.0			
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1,100	1,100	100.0			
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,200	2,200	100.0			
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,000	2,000	100.0			
Total, UNESCO education institutes	16,891	16,891	100.0			
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	836	503	60.1			
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	1,140	665	58.4			
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,976	1,168	59.1			
HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges)	1,125	948	84.2			
Staff costs				49,213	35,608	72.4
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	63,492	47,523	74.8	49,213	35,608	72.4
II NATURAL SCIENCES						
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development						
II.1.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges						
1 Global change and water: advancing hydrological sciences for improved assessment	2,736	2,202	80.5			
2 Water for human needs	2,539	1,632	64.3			
3 Water education and capacity-building for sustainable development and security	2,521	1,752	69.5			
4 Land-water interactions: towards sustainable development	1,785	1,265	70.8			
Total, II.1.1	9,581	6,850	71.5			
II.1.2 Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature						
1 Biosphere reserves: approaches to sustainable development	1,341	957	71.4			
2 Helping to reduce biodiversity loss: science and capacity-building in the service of ecological sustainability	1,648	1,146	69.6			
3 Enhancing the linkages between biological and cultural diversity as a key basis for sustainable development	240	153	63.7			
Total, II.1.2	3,229	2,256	69.9			
II.1.3 Earth sciences - improving the understanding of the solid Earth and enhancing disaster prevention						
1 Geology in the service of society: rock-water-life interactions	666	588	88.3			
2 Global Partnership in Earth Observation from space for sustainable development	419	275	65.7			
3 Enhancing disaster preparedness and prevention	357	267	75.0			
Total, II.1.3	1,442	1,131	78.4			
II.1.4 Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions						
1 Advancing an intersectoral and interregional programme of action in Small Island Developing States	470	408	87.0			
2 Developing wise practices: building capacities for managing conflicts over coastal resources in small islands and continental regions	398	298	74.8			
Total, II.1.4	868	706	81.4			

ANNEX
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs			Staff Costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
II.1.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission						
1 Addressing scientific uncertainties for the management of marine environment and climate change	822	611	74.4			
2 Developing monitoring and forecasting capabilities for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	1,164	1,022	87.8			
3 Developing and strengthening a global mechanism to ensure full and open access to ocean data and information for all	589	564	95.8			
4 Developing ocean governance issues and increasing the effectiveness of the IOC Governing Bodies	803	690	85.9			
5 Developing the capacity and effectiveness of Member States in Marine Scientific Research, and in the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	958	740	77.2			
Total, II.1.5	4,336	3,627	83.6			
Total, II.1	19,455	14,569	74.9			
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for development						
II.2.1 Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences						
1 Cross-disciplinary partnerships in promoting basic research and the use of scientific knowledge	2,460	1,795	73.0			
2 Capacity-building in the basic sciences	3,065	1,921	62.7			
3 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technology	1,095	535	48.8			
4 Promoting education and capacity-building in science and technology	358	237	66.3			
Total, II.2.1	6,979	4,489	64.3			
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development						
1 Capacity-building and management of science, technology and innovation policies	1,175	693	59.0			
Total, II.2.2	1,175	693	59.0			
Total, II.2	8,153	5,181	63.5			
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1,115	847	76.0			
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	660	513	77.7			
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,775	1,360	76.6			
HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges)	1,019	889	87.2			
Staff Costs				31,308	22,201	70.9
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	30,401	21,999	72.4	31,308	22,201	70.9
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES						
III.1 Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics						
1 Bioethics	2,177	1,806	82.9			
2 Ethics of science and technology	950	733	77.2			
Total III.1	3,127	2,539	81.2			
III.2 Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination						
1 Human rights development	841	693	82.4			
2 Gender equality and development	919	524	57.1			
3 Fight against racism and discrimination	367	340	92.7			
Total III.2	2,126	1,557	73.2			
III.3 Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security						
1 Anticipation and foresight	1,439	680	47.2			
2 Philosophical reflection and the human sciences	1,014	964	95.1			
3 Promotion of human security and peace	1,421	938	66.0			
Total III.3	3,874	2,581	66.6			
III.4 Management of social transformations: MOST - Phase II						
1 Policy, international cooperation and knowledge sharing in the social sciences	2,160	1,778	82.3			
2 International migration and multicultural policies	448	383	85.5			
3 Urban development	388	354	91.2			
Total III.4	2,996	2,515	83.9			
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	2,062	1,298	62.9			
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	550	409	74.3			
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	2,612	1,706	65.3			
HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges)	397	395	99.5			
Staff Costs				18,774	12,425	66.2
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	15,132	11,294	74.6	18,774	12,425	66.2
IV CULTURE						
IV.1 Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels						
IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan						
1 Anchoring the principles of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity at national and international levels	1,383	1,124	81.3			
2 The contribution of intercultural dialogue and pluralism to respect for cultural diversity	3,059	2,114	69.1			
Total, IV.1.1	4,442	3,238	72.9			
IV.1.2 Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies						
1 Assistance to Member States in preparing and applying innovative cultural policies	1,116	750	67.1			
2 Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development	206	137	66.6			
Total, IV.1.2	1,322	887	67.1			
Total, IV.1	5,764	4,125	71.6			
IV.2 UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation						
IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)						
1 Support to the World Heritage governing bodies	1,034	940	90.9			
2 Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention	1,100	850	77.3			
Total, IV.2.1	2,134	1,790	83.9			
IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action						
1 Preserving cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the physical cultural heritage	4,039	2,893	71.6			
2 Safeguarding and promoting intangible cultural heritage	2,107	1,691	80.2			
3 Protecting cultural diversity through normative action	1,412	1,009	71.5			
Total, IV.2.2	7,557	5,593	74.0			
Total, IV.2	9,691	7,383	76.2			

**ANNEX
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET**

**1 January 2004 to 30 June 2005
(in thousands of US dollars)**

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs			Staff Costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
IV.3 Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development						
IV.3.1 Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development						
1 The living arts and their contribution to human development and social cohesion	753	525	69.8			
2 Combining economic growth and poverty reduction through crafts and design	761	618	81.2			
Total, IV.3.1	1,514	1,143	75.5			
IV.3.2 Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development						
1 Cultural industries and copyright: policies and partnerships	1,463	886	60.5			
Total, IV.3.2	1,463	886	60.5			
Total, IV.3	2,977	2,029	68.2			
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1,219	1,004	82.4			
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	525	435	82.9			
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,744	1,439	82.5			
HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges)	483	424	87.8			
Staff Costs				34,770	24,003	69.0
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	20,659	15,400	74.5	34,770	24,003	69.0
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION						
V.1 Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development especially in the public domain						
V.1.1 Fostering actions to reduce digital divide and promote social inclusion						
1 Promoting research, principles and policies for knowledge societies	1,030	740	71.8			
2 Strengthening capacities of communication and information professionals and institutions	851	576	67.7			
3 Increasing community access through multimedia/telecentres, libraries, archives and other information service providers	1,298	886	68.2			
4 Enhancing public service broadcasting	1,079	703	65.1			
Total, V.1.1	4,259	2,905	68.2			
V.1.2 Harnessing ICTs for education						
1 Promoting Education for All through media and information channels	494	373	75.5			
2 Promoting ICT-enhanced learning	977	654	66.9			
3 Empowering people through information, media and ICT literacy	744	390	52.5			
Total, V.1.2	2,215	1,417	64.0			
V.1.3 Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information						
1 Supporting culturally diverse and multilingual contents	2,913	2,130	73.1			
2 Preserving information and audiovisual heritage	812	431	53.0			
Total, V.1.3	3,726	2,561	68.7			
Total, V.1	10,199	6,883	67.5			
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and communication development						
V.2.1 Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media						
1 Promoting press freedom, freedom of expression and democracy	1,843	1,286	69.8			
2 Promoting independent media in conflict situations	848	574	67.7			
Total, V.2.1	2,691	1,860	69.1			
V.2.2 Supporting development of communication media						
1 Fostering media development	928	663	71.5			
2 Enhancing the impact of communication and information for sustainable development	846	582	68.8			
Total, V.2.2	1,774	1,245	70.2			
Total, V.2	4,465	3,105	69.5			
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	-	-	-			
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	2,440	1,376	56.4			
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	2,440	1,376	56.4			
HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges)	452	364	80.5			
Staff Costs				18,887	14,203	75.2
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME V	17,556	11,728	66.8	18,887	14,203	75.2
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (financial allocation - includes personnel and activities)	9,020	9,020	100.0			
Field - Management of decentralized programmes				31,532	28,635	90.8
Total, II.A	156,260	116,963	74.9	184,483	137,073	74.3
B. Participation Programme	23,000	16,706	72.6			
C. Programme Related Services						
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	582	492	84.5	2,678	1,866	69.7
2. Fellowships Programme	1,519	1,117	73.6	1,033	686	66.4
3. Public Information	4,259	2,831	66.5	11,104	8,008	72.1
4. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring	2,219	1,968	88.7	5,427	3,713	68.4
5. Budget Preparation and Monitoring	206	179	87.0	4,051	3,111	76.8
Total, II.C	8,783	6,587	75.0	24,294	17,384	71.6
TOTAL, PART II	188,044	140,256	74.6	208,777	154,457	74.0

ANNEX
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Appropriation Line	Activity Costs			Staff Costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
PART III						
SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION						
A. Field management and coordination (HQ activities and Field Offices' operating costs)	16,761	14,787	88.2	3,980	3,859	97.0
B. External relations and cooperation	4,372	3,173	72.6	19,336	12,534	64.8
C. Human resources management	16,030	13,202	82.4	16,077	12,604	78.4
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises						
1. Administrative coordination and support	305	189	62.0	3,669	2,167	59.0
2. Accounting and financial control	1,788	1,437	80.4	7,753	6,168	79.5
3. Information systems and telecommunications	12,394	9,813	79.2	13,499	9,046	67.0
4. Procurement	269	239	88.9	2,475	1,988	80.3
5. Conferences, languages and documents	4,594	3,905	85.0	24,208	18,132	74.9
6. Common services, security, utilities and management of premises and equipment	12,094	10,071	83.3	16,502	12,260	74.3
7. Maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	5,089	2,899	57.0			
Total, III.D	36,531	28,552	78.2	68,107	49,760	73.1
TOTAL, PART III	73,694	59,714	81.0	107,500	78,757	73.3
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	283,587	214,956	75.8	334,503	245,059	73.3
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART IV						
ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	-	-	-	937	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	283,587	214,956	75.8	335,441	245,059	73.1