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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.

This part of the report, covering the first six months of the 2002-2003 biennium, has been reorganized in order to give a clearer account of the progress made towards achieving the “expected results” shown in document 31 C/5 Approved, including under the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes “eradication of poverty” and “the contribution of ICTs to building knowledge societies”.

INTRODUCTION

1. As announced by the Director-General at the 164th session of the Executive Board, the format of the first part of the Report on the execution of the programme approved by the General Conference, covering the first six months of the 2002-2003 biennium, has been reorganized in order to give a clearer account of the progress made towards achieving the “expected results” shown in document 31 C/5 Approved, including under the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes “eradication of poverty” and “the contribution of ICTs to building knowledge societies”.

2. In this new format, the Report presents, for each major programme, a brief assessment by the Assistant Director-General concerned of the major trends and developments in the execution of the programme, paying particular attention to the results achieved in relation to the strategic objectives of document 31 C/4 and the principal priority in document 31 C/5 Approved, intersectoral activities and accomplishments, the follow-up to major conferences and forums, partnerships, as well as the contribution to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially that of halving extreme poverty by 2015. These analyses are followed by a succinct presentation, by main line of action, of the main results achieved during the period under consideration. A specific section is devoted to cross-cutting projects, reporting on their launching phase, including the participation of the various partners, and measures taken to secure extrabudgetary funding. On an experimental basis, an analytical report is presented on salient developments in one cluster office. Such an assessment, which constitutes an innovation in the overall reporting system, will be progressively extended to other offices in future reports.

3. It is expected that this new approach, which seeks to focus more systematically on “major achievements” and how the “activities” carried out actually contribute to the achievement of expected results, will constitute a further step in the implementation of the results-based programming, budgeting and monitoring system (RBM). As also announced, at the last session of the Executive Board, more detailed information on planned actions and activities in the framework of document 31 C/5 entered into the SISTER system (System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results) is henceforth accessible to all Member States, to the level of main lines of action, for online consultation. This access is provided in a spirit of transparency and openness to enable Member States to better follow the implementation of the programme. By circular letter DG/13/02/35 of 23 August 2002, interested Permanent Delegations, National Commissions and Observers to UNESCO were invited to request the necessary access code from the Bureau of Strategic Planning.

4. It is also envisaged that this new reporting approach, which was designed to contribute to the preparation of the “Report on the activities of the Organization” (C/3), will facilitate the elaboration and submission of a more timely and meaningful C/3 document to the governing bodies.

5. During the period under consideration, the Secretariat was actively engaged in the consultation process for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (32 C/5). Programme sectors, field offices, and the central services concerned participated in the regional consultation meetings of National Commissions, held in June and July 2002, to debate on the preparation of document 32 C/5 and regional strategies formulated in the context of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007. The reports of the meetings of National Commissions on document 32 C/5, together with a synthesis of the written replies to the consultation received from Member States and Associate Members as well as from IGOs and NGOs are contained in document 165 EX/5 Part I. The five Regional Strategies will be brought separately to the attention of the Executive Board.

6. Concerning programme execution, it should be underlined that for a considerable part of the period under review the Organization had to adjust and adapt to the new finance and budgeting system (FABS). The problems associated with the introduction of FABS, in many instances, caused some delays and bottlenecks in programme implementation. In general, during the first half of the year, much planning and groundwork were done for an intensified implementation, during the second half of 2002 and beyond.

MAJOR PROGRAMME I – EDUCATION

Overall assessment

7. During the first quarter of the 2002-2003 biennium, in order to respond more effectively to the priorities set out in document 31 C/5 and to the strategic goals set out in document 31 C/4, the Education Programme has benefited from a growing integration of its activities involving staff in headquarters, in the field and in UNESCO's six specialized education institutes. Increased cooperation and consultations are helping to foster greater programmatic focus and synergies and to devise innovative modalities of joint action in support of the programme's priorities. Collaboration across other UNESCO programme sectors and with various international agencies has also significantly increased in that regard and has helped in the pursuit of the goals of Education for All (EFA), whose pursuit remains, more than ever, the programme's overarching priority.

8. The activities carried out during this period have contributed to the realization of the three strategic objectives of the Education Programme: to promote education as a fundamental right; to improve the quality of education; to promote innovation, best practice and policy dialogue. UNESCO is implementing this agenda through its five main functions, namely as a laboratory of ideas, a standard-setter, a clearing house, a capacity-builder in Member States and a catalyst for international cooperation.

9. UNESCO is promoting education as a fundamental right through the Dakar Framework for Action for Education for All (EFA) defined at the World Education Forum in Dakar in 2000. Its role is twofold. First, it contributes directly to the attainment of each of the six EFA goals. Second, it is charged with coordinating the activities of the international EFA partners.

10. Concerning the six EFA goals, recent activity has included the following:

- (i) In early childhood care and education, UNESCO is developing a body of policy and is using regional networks to promote its implementation.
- (ii) It is supporting primary education by helping countries to arrange for the production and distribution of books, and by developing a flagship programme to support inclusive education.
- (iii) The learning needs of young people and adults include more emphasis on science and technology, and better technical and vocational education and training. UNESCO's Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001) is extending good practice. A new website has facilitated discussions on the wider reorientation of secondary education.
- (iv) Preparing a plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade has been a major focus of work on literacy while the UNESCO Institute for Education has provided support to adult education in various countries.

- (v) The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative is providing the framework for the joint efforts of UNESCO and UNICEF on gender equality. These included a session at the United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on Children in May 2002.
- (vi) In order to enhance its contribution to the improvement of the quality of education, UNESCO is evaluating a decade of work on monitoring learning achievement in order to guide future efforts. A strong team is now in place to produce the annual monitoring reports on EFA, which will be the key input for the annual meetings of the High-Level Group convened by the Director-General.

11. The second task of UNESCO in EFA is to coordinate the work of the international partners and maintain their collective momentum. Activity under this heading in the first half of 2002 has been both intense and productive. At the Monterrey Summit in March 2002 donor countries pledged increased support to international development. This encouraged the World Bank to propose a Fast-Track Funding Initiative for EFA. UNESCO has been closely associated with the development of this scheme, particularly through the work of the G8 Task Force on Education whose report was endorsed by the G8 Summit in Canada in June. The Fast-Track Initiative is evidence that the international community intends to fulfil the promise made in Dakar that no countries seriously committed to education for all would be thwarted by a lack of resources. UNESCO is helping many countries to complete their national EFA plans by the end of 2002 and welcomes this assurance.

12. UNESCO's second strategic objective in education is to improve the quality of education through the diversification of contents and methods and the promotion of universally shared values. This complements the focus on measurable learning outcomes in the sixth EFA goal noted above. Many elements of quality come together under the theme of education for sustainable development. Preparing for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) has therefore provided an opportunity to integrate these elements into plans for future work in this area. This work has already had an impact on the agenda for WSSD, which may propose a United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

13. Another key vehicle for achieving the strategic objective of quality improvement is the mainstreaming of education for human rights, peace and democracy within education systems. While Africa is the major focus of this work, training activities and materials production are also being carried out in Latin America and south-east Europe. A position paper on education in multilingual environments and an intersectoral project on textbook review and revision will provide the bases for guidelines and support to Member States in these sensitive areas of policy.

14. UNESCO also helps to diversify contents and promote universally shared values in a practical way through its three worldwide education networks. The first, the Associated Schools Project network (ASPnet), which is being refined following an external evaluation, will hold an international congress to mark its fiftieth anniversary in 2003. The second, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, has also been strengthened following evaluation and will hold a forum for all UNESCO Chair-holders in November 2002. The third, the UNEVOC network, celebrated the formal opening of the UNEVOC Centre in Bonn in May 2002.

15. The third strategic objective of the education programme is to promote innovation, and the diffusion and sharing of information and best practices as well as policy dialogue in education. UNESCO is doing this for all levels and modes of education. Preparations for meetings of education ministers such as that for Latin America and the Caribbean, scheduled for Havana, Cuba, in November 2002, and MINEDAF VIII in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, in December 2002, are important opportunities for confronting policies and realities. The development of a

programme of assistance to Afghanistan has been prominent among the many activities conducted at country level.

16. The reality of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is having a devastating effect on education systems in many countries. Under the leadership of the International Institute for Educational Planning, UNESCO is helping Member States to address this scourge through EFA planning. The reality of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) is more positive but also calls for a policy response. The Education and Communication and Information Sectors are working jointly to advise Member States on how to harness ICTs and distance education to meet the huge challenge of teacher training that they will face over the next decade.

17. Member States are particularly keen to see reform and innovation in higher education, which have been given new urgency by the phenomena of globalization and commercialization that are combined in the growing practice of transborder education. UNESCO's Global Forum on International Quality Assurance, Accreditation and the Recognition of Qualifications is now providing a much needed opportunity for a wide range of players to discuss these issues.

Programme I.1:

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

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme I.1.1	9,614,535	815,812	8
Subprogramme I.1.2	10,407,824	1,020,377	10
Programme I.1	20,022,359	1,836,189	9

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

01111 Main line of action 1:

Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All

18. The **EFA Observatory** at the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) expanded its activities considerably. A preliminary contact with all EFA coordinators in January was followed in April by a consultation on the development of new indicators on early childhood, life skills, quality and literacy. This consultation was developed through regional workshops and led to the establishment of agreed principles and proposals for new indicators, which the Observatory will develop in 2002 to 2003. The workshops also involved capacity-building, working with the statisticians and EFA coordinators to ensure a common understanding of the place of indicators in national EFA plans. The Observatory also collected data for the 2002 global EFA Monitoring Report through the UIS annual survey, and through contributions from a wide range of partners including NGOs, and other international agencies (e.g. UNICEF).

19. UNESCO continued to act for **networking and information sharing on countries in post-conflict situations**. A UNESCO/International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) consultation was held on 19 March 2002 as a first stage in preparing research and training strategies for guidance to educational planners and ministries of education in emergency, crisis and reconstruction situations. The meeting focused on identifying needs and priorities in research and training in this emerging field of educational planning and policy. UNESCO also assisted in hosting two expert meetings of the Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies (INEE): the first one on the development of standards for education in emergencies (20-22 March) and the second one on

design of peace education materials and methodologies for use in refugee camps (25-26 March). The IBE also prepared a reference framework for a module on curriculum development in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. In the context of the United Nations humanitarian and reconstruction programme in Afghanistan, a multidisciplinary team undertook a mission in order to assess recent developments, to participate in project identification and to prepare proposals for donors.

20. With regard to the **dissemination of applied research and information**, the capacity for evidence-based decision-making in Member States was supported through the dissemination of 150,000 documents, including over 3,000 copies of three multimedia CD-ROMs (“Teaching and learning for a sustainable future”, “Stop au dopage” and “World Conference on Higher Education in the Twenty first Century: Vision and Action”). The dissemination of information on the Education website considerably increased (329,566 page views in June 2002, as compared to 280,890 in December 2001). IIEP issued some 15 publications and two newsletters, and three new depository libraries were created. IIEP’s study and research activities also contributed to upgrading the knowledge base in educational planning and administration. It launched new research projects on education in emergency, crisis and reconstruction situations, education in the context of HIV/AIDS (creation of a “HIV/AIDS Impact on Education” clearing house), and ethics and corruption in education (preparation of a publication).

21. Work on the **collection and analysis of national data on educational policies** was actively pursued by the International Bureau of Education (IBE), through the systematization, analysis and diffusion of updated data and information concerning national education systems and reforms, including the 99 national reports provided by Member States during the 46th session of the ICE. The analysis of national reports benefited from a working meeting of international experts in curriculum development, organized in Geneva, from 22 to 24 May 2002, with specific reference to the Dakar objectives.

01112 Main line of action 2: National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans

22. UNESCO continued to provide support to Member States in the **preparation of National EFA Plans**. Technical and methodological assistance was provided for the preparation of EFA plans in 25 countries, with special attention to LDCs, countries in transition and E-9 countries. Sustainability and coherence in national educational development and in the achievement of EFA goals were promoted, in particular through advocacy and assistance in the preparation and strengthening of education sector development plans incorporating EFA goals. Twenty-two countries in Latin America and the Caribbean attended a workshop in Trinidad and Tobago and committed themselves to meeting the Dakar 2000 deadline for developing or strengthening national plans of action. Forty-one countries replied to a survey in June 2002 concerning the status of EFA plan preparation. Preliminary results indicate that there is still a long way to go before the finalization of EFA plans by all countries is achieved and technical and financial support from the international community will be needed this year and probably through 2003. UNESCO has published methodological guidelines for costing and budgeting in education. Increased extrabudgetary resources, including those from Norway, Italy and Japan were mobilized in order to address the huge needs for technical support at the country level. An EFA-focused extrabudgetary policy and programme for “Technical Services to Countries Implementing the Dakar Framework for Action” was developed and submitted to a number of donor countries and agencies.

23. IIEP contributed to **reinforcing capacities for the management and administration of education systems** in Member States through its training programmes and study and research activities. Some 38 full-time participants from 31 different countries completed the 2001-2002

Advanced Training Programme in May. Seven intensive training courses were organized during the period January-June, attended by some 200 participants. Two policy forums and seven research seminars were attended by over 200 specialists, including 30 high-level decision-makers, ministry of education officials and journalists specialized in educational issues. In addition, the strengthening of national capacities in educational planning and administration was sustained through operational activities involving the following countries or territories: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kosovo, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Niger, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. The International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) is promoting capacity-building for educational leadership through the development of a curriculum for educational planners on economics and for economists on human resource development, utilizing a combination of distance education and short face-to-face courses.

01113 Main line of action 3: EFA activities in the E-9 countries

24. In an effort to increase awareness for the need to share knowledge and experience, nine national studies are being undertaken to inform the working paper of the Fifth Ministerial Review Meeting of the Nine High-population Countries on Education for All (Cairo, Spring 2003), with a focus on early childhood care and education. Capacity-building training workshops have been undertaken in Bangladesh, in partnership with IIEP, in the planning and management of basic education and in India for the preparation of a training manual for untrained non-formal education instructors. Preparation for the evaluation of UNESCO support of the E-9 initiative in education has been initiated. IBE provided technical assistance to the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT, India) for the development of training material on the management of curricular changes.

01114 Main line of action 4: Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative

25. UNESCO set up a task force to develop the **international strategy** to put the Dakar Framework for Action on EFA into operation, with representatives of all partners. The strategy was released on the second Anniversary of the World Education Forum (26 April 2002). The third meeting of the **Working Group on EFA** (Paris, 22-23 July) developed a deeper mutual understanding of the progress and challenges of implementing EFA with regard to planning, financing, advocacy and monitoring. The meeting strengthened partnerships for EFA among representatives from developing countries, donors, agencies and civil society organizations.

26. The **Monitoring Report Team** set up within the Education Sector with initial funding from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development is fully engaged in preparation of the 2002 Monitoring Report on EFA in cooperation with UIS and other agencies. The Editorial Board for the Report met (Paris, 23-24 July) and discussed a draft outline of the 2002 Report which will be presented at the second High-Level Group Meeting on EFA (Abuja, Nigeria, 19-20 November). In addition, UNESCO was closely associated with the work of the **G8 Task Force on Education** that submitted its report to the G8 leaders at the Summit in Kananaskis, Canada, on 26 and 27 June and is collaborating with the World Bank in the preparation and implementation of its **Fast Track Initiative**.

27. The Inter-Agency Strategic Group Meeting on **Lifelong Learning**, organized by UIE on 25 and 26 April, formulated an inter-agency cooperation plan on lifelong learning (LLL) for all, with particular emphasis on policy measures and strategies to achieve the goals of the Dakar Framework for Action and those of CONFINTEA V. The "Hyderabad Statement on Adult and

Lifelong Learning” adopted by participants at the UIE/UNESCO New Delhi/National Literacy Mission, India Policy Dialogue on Adult and Lifelong Learning in the Asian Region (Hyderabad, India, 7-10 April), increased awareness among educational planners of the relevance of lifelong learning with regard to action undertaken with reference to both the Dakar Framework for Action and the Hamburg Declaration on Adult Learning.

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

01121 Main line of action 1: Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches

28. UNESCO reinforced its activities to promote **early childhood and parent education**, disseminating information and data on early childhood education, expanding partnerships and extrabudgetary support, and consolidating inter-agency cooperation. As part of the process leading to an Early Childhood Macro Policy Development, UNESCO launched a series of Policy Briefs on Early Childhood, a monthly flash note on early childhood and family policy issues, and a series of studies on Early Childhood and Family Policy (beginning with case studies on early childhood policy reform in New Zealand, Senegal and Sweden). The “Draw me Peace” international drawing and painting contest for young children aged 4 to 7 years and a workshop on Protecting the Rights of Young Children Affected and Infected by HIV-AIDS in Africa (13-17 May, UNESCO, Paris) in cooperation with the Early Childhood Development Network for Africa both served to strengthen the Early Childhood Management and Information Network activity. A subregional Consultation (24-26 June, Harare, Zimbabwe) on Family Support Policies resulted in a network among the participating countries for continuous policy dialogue and subregional cooperation in order to improve policies and programmes in the field of early childhood education.

29. UNESCO’s action in the field of **primary education** focused on capacity-building for trainers and decision-makers, institutionalization of programmes and information-sharing. To support book development and promote reading for all, financial and technical contributions were given to Mozambique, Guinea, Malawi, Uganda and Mongolia. The areas covered included completion of national book policies and a national textbook assessment guide. A handbook for book sector coordination was prepared jointly by UNESCO/DANIDA and ADEA. In cooperation with the International Reading Association (IRA), additional teacher trainers have been trained in critical thinking in teaching reading in the United Republic of Tanzania. An inter-agency Meeting on Sustainable Book Development (May 2002) provided a framework for follow-up activities to strengthen the book sector, as a joint project of ADEA for support to institutional arrangements, UNESCO, for support to human resource development and the World Bank, for financing. IICBA’s support to capacity-building for EFA included textbooks for Grades 1 and 2 published in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. IBE pursued a project of the city of Campana (Argentina) for networking schools, in cooperation with IIEP/Buenos Aires.

30. A meeting (April) with representatives from different stakeholders advanced preparations for a flagship programme on **inclusive education** within the framework of the follow-up to EFA. National capacity regarding inclusive education was built up through support to the development of materials to guide in the preparation of appropriate policy, the training of personnel, and technical assistance and advisory services (through missions to Egypt and Estonia). To assist in developing effective teaching in this field, the UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education has begun preparing a tool kit that will cover various aspects of teaching and learning at classroom level, approaches for community liaison, teacher-based counselling and learning disabilities.

31. UNESCO collaborated with UNICEF to implement activities within the context of the **United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI)** including hosting a technical meeting aimed at

building partnerships to intensify progress towards gender equality in education in January, and contributing to the subregional seminar “Towards Gender Equality in Basic Education” (February, Accra, Ghana) which led to the establishment of a subregional network to assist countries in preparing gender-responsive National EFA Plans. In close cooperation with UNICEF, UNESCO organized on the occasion of the United Nations Special Session on Children a side session on “Education for All: Achieving Gender Parity” (8 May). UNESCO also produced “Guidelines for Preparing Gender Responsive EFA Plans”. To strengthen the programme for improving the situation and benefits of girls in education, UNESCO, jointly with DANIDA and Italy, continues to support the programme for **Guidance, Counselling and Youth development in Africa**. Thirty-eight trainers of trainers from 18 African countries graduated from the regional training programme in July 2002 and modules on HIV/AIDS counselling, Enterprise Education and Adolescent Reproductive Health are now being utilized in the regional training programme. A feasibility study is being undertaken, looking into the use of multiple delivery systems that will enhance the programme’s outreach to teacher trainers, non-formal education instructors and social workers in rural areas.

01122 Main line of action 2:
Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems

32. A draft Plan of Action for the **United Nations Literacy Decade** was developed through broad-based consultations. The Plan, which sets out relevant strategies in areas such as capacity-building, resource mobilization or monitoring and evaluation, will be discussed by the United Nations General Assembly at its 57th session. UIE contributed extensively to the development of the global strategy for the Decade. Work is progressing on the development of a methodology for monitoring and evaluating non-formal education through pilot projects in Cambodia and the United Republic of Tanzania, and a handbook for setting-up a monitoring system at district level. In June the International Award for Literacy Research (UIE) was given to Judith Kalman (Mexico) for her ethnographic study on access of a group of women to written culture; the implications of literacy as a tool for promoting solidarity and social change. UIE also provided support to “Windows on Life – Literacy for Girls and Women in Kosovo” programme through technical advice, training and capacity-building. Most of the 2,250 participants in the training have completed the basic course.

33. The second meeting of the Editorial Board for a textbook series on African perspectives on **adult learning**, chaired by UIE, was held in Gaborone, Botswana and a subregional meeting on “Post-Literacy: Meeting the Challenges of the 21st Century” (Gaborone) developed a practical working definition and effective strategies for post-literacy activities in Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and with other relevant stakeholders. UIE contributed to the development of the **African Academy of Languages** and participated in the governmental expert meeting at the African Union Headquarters that examined the draft statutes of the Academy. The joint IICBA/IIEP/UNICEF study of **nomadic education** in six East African countries (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda), funded by the African Development Bank, has been completed.

34. Outreach for **children in difficult circumstances** continued through support to Burkina Faso in the preparation of a national action plan, and the organization of a subregional workshop for Southern Africa in April to discuss strategies for prevention of HIV/AIDS among street and working children. The workshop targeted local practitioners as well as street children themselves. UNESCO also supported the education of street girls in Guatemala and of Afghan refugee children in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Efforts to integrate education and micro-finance for sustainable livelihoods to enhance the social, economic and welfare living conditions of the poorest populations were conducted, including a project for adolescent girls in Bangladesh combined basic education,

healthcare and skills training with a micro-credit savings scheme. In Africa, UNESCO is supporting the development of a monitoring mechanism for assistance to children in extreme poverty in order to encourage transparency in aid intended for children.

**Programme I.2:
Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme I.2.1	3,893,443	533,713	14
Subprogramme I.2.2	3,405,542	374,329	11
Programme I.2	7,298,985	908,042	12

I.2.1: Towards a new approach to quality education

**01211 Main line of action 1:
Education for a culture of peace and human rights**

35. Support for the mainstreaming of **education for human rights, peace and democracy** within education systems has been sustained, with operational projects conducted worldwide. These are mainly in Africa, but a sizable effort is being made in Latin America and south-east Europe as well. Approaches include the training of trainers, educators and administrative personnel, and the production of educational materials and guidelines. Training workshops have contributed to the integration of human rights education into EFA plans. A draft position paper on education in multilingual environments, is serving as the frame for a consultation of experts, which will lead to the development of guidelines for Member States and other partners. A series of networks have been supported and materials were produced on education and cultural and linguistic diversity, also in the context of WSSD.

36. In response to the call for a revamped **Associated Schools Project (ASP)**, an evaluation has been undertaken by a team of external evaluators based in the United Kingdom and partners in selected countries. The availability of some carryover funds has enabled UNESCO to enhance this evaluation by giving an additional special focus to teacher training institutions. In addition, plans are well in hand for the International Congress in 2003, which will mark the 50th anniversary of the programme. An intersectoral effort is under way to determine how to provide the most practical and useful support to Member States and other partners with regard to textbook review and revision. Facilitated by carry-over funds, this process will include a meeting of technical experts that is expected to assist UNESCO in further defining its work programme in this important and sensitive area.

**01212 Main line of action 2:
Education for a sustainable future**

37. Considerable effort was devoted to preparations for the education input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 26 August-4 September). **Education for sustainable development** is a key part of the Johannesburg Draft Plan, EFA is specifically mentioned as a condition for sustainable development, and UNESCO is well placed to be identified for a leadership role in the envisaged Decade on **Education for Sustainable Development**. An additional contribution to WSSD is a set of guidelines on Sustainable Active Living, a joint initiative with UNEP. The Encyclopaedia for World Sport and Traditional Games, which links **education, sports,**

and culture, has also been completed. As regards the development of quality indicators and monitoring learning achievement, some 45 Member States participated in further developing the new **Monitoring Learning Achievement Project (MLA II)** focusing on the assessment of mathematics and science with life skills at Grade 8 level. Life skills questionnaires and a framework for assessing vocational and technical education are under development for MLA II. A series of regional workshops was undertaken to develop and critically review instruments, and to analyse data.

**01213 Main line of action 3:
Promoting science and technology education**

38. UNESCO's action has focused on assisting Member States to reinforce their STE programmes and on the popularization and public understanding of science and technology. The International Network of Government Officers in Science and Technology Education (INGOSTE) was reinforced and the capacities of its members enhanced through UNESCO resource materials. Public awareness as regards science education was increased through the publication of eight thematic educational posters on integrated STE; the organization of a national competition in Turkey on the theme of the South Eastern Mediterranean Environmental Project (SEMPEP), involving 64 Turkish schools; and the publication and dissemination of *Connect*. Promotion of SEMPEP also took place through the organization of a SEMPEP teaching/learning workshop for Bulgarian and Romanian schoolchildren and teachers in Tulcea, Romania, and the translation and publication of teaching/learning modules in Arabic. The YouthXchange Training Kit on Responsible Consumption has been published in collaboration with UNEP and Consumers International and a teaching/learning module on genetically modified organisms (GMOs) prepared in collaboration with specialized institutions. As regards the launching of the project on scientific, technological and vocational education for girls in Asia (Nepal, Cambodia and Indonesia) the needs assessment has been undertaken, partners have been contracted and training programmes have been developed.

**01214 Main line of action 4:
Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic**

39. Under the coordination of IIEP, action in the field of HIV/AIDS has led to improved in-house capacity- and team-building; implementation of UNESCO's organizational strategy at country and regional level; comprehensive monitoring and reporting of outcomes and expenditures; full partnership in statutory bodies and United Nations system reflection and response; coordinated presence at a number of major conferences (notably the XIVth International AIDS Conference in Barcelona, Spain, July 2002); and convening role in the Inter-Agency Task Force Team on Education with specific inter-agency outputs achieved (a strategy for education adopted) or launched.

40. UNESCO continued its action in favour of comprehensive school health programming in the framework of the EFA Flagship programme Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH), in partnership with UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and Education International, with specific emphasis on HIV/AIDS. A training document entitled "FRESH: A Comprehensive School Health Approach to Prevent HIV/AIDS and Improve Learning Outcomes" was developed. Activities concentrated on assisting training for education policy- and decision-makers in developing **school-based health and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes** as part of national EFA action plans. Workshops have already been held in the Pacific region (Tonga), with 15 cluster countries participating and in Africa (Namibia and Swaziland). A presentation entitled "HIV/AIDS and FRESH in EFA" at a subregional workshop in June for National EFA Coordinators from Côte

d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal and Sierra Leone is being followed up with national consultations under the direction of UNESCO's coordinator for African National EFA Action Plans and the Dakar Office. The Nairobi Office is similarly providing network assistance in Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda, in cooperation with district-level EFA coordinators.

41. UNESCO stepped up efforts to increase **advocacy and public awareness** about preventive education against HIV/AIDS during this period. A skills-building workshop organized by all FRESH partners on "HIV/AIDS Education in Schools: A Health Sector Response" was organized during the Barcelona Conference focusing on HIV/AIDS preventive education in schools and education's role in reducing AIDS-related discrimination. Public awareness was also increased through the publication of the third edition of the PEDDRO newsletter, *Drug Abuse and AIDS: Stemming the Epidemic* with some 7,500 copies distributed worldwide. IICBA is now using an HIV/AIDS electronic library and continuing its work on values education as related to HIV/AIDS. A teachers' manual on how to teach on HIV/AIDS was prepared and published in Amharic for Ethiopia.

42. IBE's **clearing house on curricula and the prevention of HIV/AIDS** is getting progressively organized and has included extensive data collection, the establishment of a global network of information exchange, and the creation of a dedicated web-based database (Global Content Bank on Education for HIV/AIDS Prevention; see www.ibe.unesco.org). In addition, IBE issued and disseminated several HIV/AIDS-related publications, including a special issue of *Prospects* on Education for HIV/AIDS prevention and, in cooperation with UNAIDS and the Geneva University, the April 2002 issue of *Innovation* ("A new challenge: scaling up the educational response to HIV/AIDS"). It also cooperated with Brazil in the production of video materials concerning innovative approaches to preventive education to HIV/AIDS in secondary schools.

01215 Main line of action 5: Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education

43. To examine **the role of ICTs in providing wider access to higher education**, UNESCO has initiated a research project on how the new, borderless providers of higher education, such as open and distance universities and e-learning, promote access and meet the global demand for higher education. The study, to be available at the end of 2003, will be based on research findings from five regions: Central and Eastern European countries in transition, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Caribbean. This activity will be implemented in partnership with the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) and the Observatory of Borderless Education. UNESCO regional/field offices are active partners in the project.

44. UNESCO Beirut organized training workshops for librarians on the use of the Internet for academic research. UIE developed an international training programme for literacy planners and practitioners using e-learning in coordination with the University of Pittsburgh. The UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) contributed to improving exchange of information by disseminating research results, in particular in the statistical report "Basic ICT Usage Indicators in Secondary Education in the Baltic and CIS States" and adding a website section for CIS countries and the Russian-speaking audience to its portal. It continued its activities for the training of educational personnel, for example through the organization of a multimedia and Internet seminar on "The Use of Information Technology Across the Curriculum" in Nicosia. Training materials were also prepared and disseminated for the implementation of pilot projects (e.g. in Armenia and Kazakhstan). IICBA began work on interactive software for lower secondary school science and held workshops on how to make CD-ROMs and websites in Jinja, Uganda;

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Bamako, Mali. IESALC provided higher education key actors easy access to the store of higher education information and data in the public domain through the Digital Observatory in Higher Education, which contains information on the key areas of higher education in the Latin America region.

I.2.2: Renewal of education systems

01221 Main line of action 1: Reorienting general secondary education

45. Secondary education reform was supported through the third session of the **Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Affairs**, led by UNESCO (26-28 March). Twenty-three participants from different agencies and international and regional organizations participated as well as several of UNESCO's institutes. Their discussion focused on secondary education renewal and expansion in the light of the Dakar Framework for Action. To facilitate the exchange of information a UNESCO website on secondary education was set up. A workshop on the theme "Use of ICTs by Secondary Education Teachers" was held jointly with IITE in Cyprus in January.

01222 Main line of action 2: Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work

46. Following the publication of the **Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001)**, policy advice based on the articles of the normative instrument has been provided to Bahrain, Jordan, Pakistan and Yemen to help these countries revitalize their national TVET systems, in order to meet the labour market demands of the next decade. Subregional seminars for policy-makers in Asia and the Pacific and Central and Eastern Europe are being prepared with a view to promoting the implementation of the Revised Recommendation in national TVET systems. Enhancing access to and quality of TVET, especially for girls, is one of the key issues advocated in the normative instrument.

47. The inauguration of the **UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (Bonn)** has constituted a landmark for UNESCO's education programme. It resulted in a substantial increase in the exchange of technical information through the UNEVOC Network, its newsletter, website and e-forum. Inter-agency **cooperation between UNESCO and ILO** in the area of TVET has continued with the joint publication of a booklet ("Technical and Vocational Education and Training for the Twenty-First Century: UNESCO and ILO Recommendations") containing the policy statements of both Organizations concerning the internationally acknowledged sound standards in technical and vocational education and training respectively, and their articulation with the world of work. Meanwhile, the teaching of cross-cutting skills such as learning about small business and entrepreneurship has been launched in non-formal settings in the Pacific countries. The emphasis here is on preparing semi-literate young people and adults to engage in productive and satisfying livelihoods.

01223 Main line of action 3: Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education

48. Activities under this main line of action are organized within the framework of the Follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education and the Dakar World Education Forum. Much of UNESCO's work focused on three important upcoming events: the Global Forum on International Quality Assurance (October); the World Forum of UNESCO Chairs (November); and the Meeting of Higher Education Partners (2003).

49. **National capacities for higher education policy-making** were reinforced as a result of the Meeting of the African Regional Committee for the Follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education and the African Network for Innovation in Higher Education (June, Abuja, Nigeria). The Intersectoral Committee on Higher Education met in April. The preliminary phase for the carry-over funded project on **Reinforcement of Centres of Excellence in Africa is under way**. The UNESCO Forum on Higher Education Research and Knowledge was set up for a new phase in cooperation with the Swedish Agency for International Cooperation, and the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme was strengthened through several evaluation meetings of UNESCO Chairs in collaboration with National Commissions of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and France. IESALC contributed to the transformation process of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean by ensuring the follow-up to the recommendations of the World Conference of Higher Education (WCHE), in close cooperation with governmental and non-governmental higher education organisms and specialized UNESCO Chairs and Networks.

50. As regards **access, mobility and quality assurance**, the application of the International Convention on the Recognition of Studies and Degrees in Arab and European Countries bordering the Mediterranean was enhanced throughout the regions concerned following the meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for the Application of the Convention (January). A web-page on Higher Education and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) was launched. Considerable progress was made towards revising the Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education in order to extend its application in the African States at the meeting on the revision of the Regional Convention in Cape Town. Two meetings of the Task Force for the Global Forum on International Quality Assurance, Accreditation and the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education (Lisbon and Paris) advanced work regarding quality assurance and accreditation. UNESCO/Beirut, Bangkok and Dakar, and the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) cooperated in organizing the Lisbon meeting. IESALC is coordinating a regional study on new higher education providers, the commercialization of the educational services in the framework of the WTO, and their implications for the region, as an input to the Global Forum.

51. **Publications** in this area included: *Women and Management in Higher Education; The Role of Student Affairs and Services in Higher Education; A Practical Manual for Developing, Implementing and Assessing Student affairs, Programmes and Services; Handbook on Career and Counselling*, and *Technologies de l'information dans les universités francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest*. Development of the *Studying Abroad* website continued through consultations with field offices including a section on "Highlights from the Regions".

52. Following regional meetings organized by IESALC in Guatemala and Caracas, two regional cooperation networks were created, one in the field of higher education for indigenous peoples and the second involving macro-universities. In the context of IESALC's Higher Education Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean, a Latin American Regional Meeting held in Cartagena, Colombia, examined the status of the national case studies on higher education in progress and addressed the issue of statistical information to help ensure comparability of the existing data sources for the compilation of a regional comparative study.

01224 Main line of action 4: Improving teacher education and the status of teachers

53. Activities were designed in order to improve the quality of teaching and increase the number of qualified teachers in order to achieve the EFA goals. Advice was provided in the use of ICTs and distance education. A major activity financed by regular programme carry-over funds was launched

in July 2002 to improve the **quality of teacher training institutions** in all 46 sub-Saharan African countries. The first result, a global picture of the condition of those institutions, is expected to be ready in time for presentation to MINEDAF VIII.

54. In order to ensure that issues of **teachers' working conditions** are incorporated directly into national implementation of EFA action plans, the first activities of an ILO/UNESCO/Education International flagship cooperation were piloted in the United Republic of Tanzania. In the same period, UNESCO and ILO jointly published *A Statistical Profile of the Teaching Profession* (English and French, 73 pp.). Workshops on teaching/learning in higher education in Africa took place in Brazzaville and Kinshasa. UNESCO Beirut carried out an assessment of in-service teacher training in Lebanon and, based on its results, made proposals for improvement.

55. A **Global Forum on the impact of open courseware for higher education in developing countries** (in cooperation with the CI Sector) was organized. Relevant publications produced during this period include: *Teacher Education Guidelines: Using Open and Distance Learning*; *Open and Distance Learning: Trends, Strategy and Policy Considerations*; and *ICT in Teacher Education: A Planning Guide*. The Indira Gandhi National Open University Diploma and Masters Degree Programme organized by IICBA continued in Ethiopia with a further 40 students enrolled. Those enrolled in the programme in Liberia and Madagascar are continuing the course.

01225 Main line of action 5:

Development of new norms and standards

56. In close cooperation with activities of the Global Forum on International Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, a policy framework is being developed to address new needs arising from the impact of globalization on higher education, fuelled by new information technologies, the Internet and different forms of commercialization of higher education, including the liberalization of trade in education services. As part of this process, a set of **Codes of Ethical Practice or Guiding Principles related to borderless education, including distance education and e-learning**, are being proposed. The first meeting of the Global Forum (Paris, 17-18 October) will provide further input to this activity. The Codes/Principles will be based on results provided by regional case studies on the impact of new providers on higher education developments currently being prepared by UNESCO/Bangkok, UNESCO/Beirut and IESALC (Caracas).

57. Collaboration increased between the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and UNESCO as a result of a Day of Discussion on Follow-up to the Committee's Day of General Discussion on the Right to Education and Follow-up to the World Education Forum in May, in Geneva, during the 28th session of CESCR. The Discussion brought into prominence shared concerns and common objectives, and underlined the importance of exploring further avenues to work together more closely in the field of the right to education.

58. As regards the realization of the **right to education for all** and promoting normative action, UNESCO is collecting material on national legislation and constitutional provisions of this right with a view to strengthening its legal bases. In this context, UNESCO provided technical assistance for the elaboration of the new Draft Law on Education, at the request of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania. In order to promote the right to education, the manual "The Right to Education – Analysis of UNESCO's Standard-setting Instruments" is being widely disseminated. UNESCO participated in an Expert Consultation on the draft of the Manual on Human Rights Education and Minorities, organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) in Lund (Sweden), in April. The Manual is being prepared with special reference to the implementation of the Convention against Discrimination in Education

(1960). In addition, UNESCO's collaboration with the European Association for Education Law and Policy (ELA) has provided a forum for addressing key issues such as ensuring equality of opportunity in education and universalizing access to education.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II – NATURAL SCIENCES

Overall assessment of the Natural Sciences Programme

59. In the year 2002, follow-up to the World Conference on Science entered a new six-year phase that will be a major phase embracing three successive biennial periods of fully fledged partnerships in the implementation of the recommendations of the WCS. During the period under review, the Organization focused its effort on the execution of follow-up activities across its programme in science and allied areas, and on fulfilling the clearing house functions that the WCS entrusted to UNESCO in order to coordinate the action of partner organizations involved in the follow up.

60. A second Framework Agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICSU for cooperation in the execution of Major Programme II "Natural Sciences" and Major Programme III "Social and Human Sciences". The Agreement will cover the period of its Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and will put emphasis on three areas, namely: (1) Innovation in science education; (2) Increasing national capacities in science through the sharing of knowledge and information; and (3) Sustainable development through international partnerships. The Organization is moreover forging partnerships with other development agencies to conduct joint operations for strengthening national capacities to formulate S&T policies, such as the Agreement that has been reached for the co-organization with IDRC, OECD, World Bank, etc., of an international meeting next spring to examine the standardization of methodologies for conducting the evaluation of national science and technology systems.

61. Activities related to capacity-building in science and technology have been geared to encourage networking among research and academic institutions both on a regional and international level, and to support education and training in basic and engineering sciences as well as in technological applications. These activities have helped reinforce capacities in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biological sciences and biotechnologies, engineering and technology. Such capacities included teaching skills, development and upgrading of curricula, enhanced basic science knowledge and improved research skills, provision of scientific materials and equipment. Based on the approval by the Executive Board at its 164th session of the creation of an International Centre for Synchrotron Light for Experimental Sciences and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) under the auspices of UNESCO, the Secretariat has carried out a number of inception activities for the setting up of the Centre.

62. In pursuance to decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 162nd session, a feasibility study was carried out on a possible launching of a new International Programme on Basic Sciences (IPBS). The study (see document 165 EX/9, item 3.3.1 of the provisional agenda) provides an overview of the basic issues that have a bearing on the feasibility of an IPBS. It seeks to appraise the expediency of an IPBS, its possible status and interface with existing programmes in both exact and natural sciences, conceptual options, the regional and international impact it may have, and the budgetary viability of the proposed undertaking. It also reflects the views stemming from an initial informal consultation held with principal partners in the basic sciences, including distinguished scientists from the South and North involved in UNESCO's activities and in the promotion of international cooperation. Decisions that will be taken by the Executive Board on the outcome of this feasibility study will determine the course of action for its follow-up.

63. As the principal priority of the Natural Sciences Sector, “Water resources and ecosystems”, major activities of the Sixth Phase of the IHP were launched in early January, in close cooperation with partners inside UNESCO (particularly MAB) and outside UNESCO (particularly the UNESCO led United Nations-wide World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)), with the main emphasis of minimizing threats to sustainability and security of the vulnerable freshwater resources in many parts of the world, particularly developing countries. Major progress was made in the preparation of the World Water Development Report to be launched in the Third World Water Forum in March 2003. Similar successful initiatives have been launched to improve the understanding of the physical and geo-biological processes that affect water resource systems and to enhance the understanding of vulnerability and causes of water conflicts and their resolutions. These have been achieved through various projects of the Sixth Phase of the IHP including regional and global networks such as HELP, FRIEND, ISARM, Wadi Hydrology network, regional centres, etc. The overall policy and direction for implementation of this principal priority has been reviewed and endorsed by two statutory meetings of the IHP Bureau in March 2002 and the IHP Intergovernmental Council meeting in June 2002. Furthermore, significant contributions were made in this period towards UNESCO’s preparatory process for WSSD.

64. The MAB Programme is more and more frequently requested by Member States to provide scale-relevant answers to implement sustainable development practice. Biosphere reserves provide, in particular, solutions to sustainable development in practice, and also contribute to overall poverty reduction. For Millennium Development Goal 7, ensuring environmental stability, it is worth mentioning that 16 new biosphere reserves, covering some 54,000,000 hectares, in the following categories: forest (including coniferous, deciduous, savannah and tropical humid), freshwater systems, montane wetlands and mangrove/marine, designated by the Bureau, were agreed at the ICC meeting in March.

65. The Division of Earth Sciences refocused its activities within the principal priority for the Natural Sciences Programme (“Water and Ecosystems”) with greater attention given to hydrogeology and karst-ecosystems, highlighting medical geology and human risks related to natural disasters and combating extreme poverty. Based on the partnership with Geological Surveys and Space agencies, the utilization of geological data and maps has proved to be a powerful tool for research and training and is indispensable for the socio-economic regional development as well as for the mitigation of the negative affects of natural disasters.

66. On the Coastal Regions and Small Islands platform, the drive to maximize intersectorality, i.e. complementary action among societal and UNESCO sectors, continued. This particularly focused on the marginalized and poverty-stricken part of the populations in Haiti, India, Indonesia, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand (www.unesco.org/csi/activiti.htm). The Millennium Development Goal that targets the special needs of Small Island Developing States (No. 8) is given particular attention through the cross-cutting Small Islands’ Voice initiative and the island dimension of the Local and Indigenous Knowledge (LINKS) cross-cutting project.

Overall assessment of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

67. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, which held the 35th session of its Executive Council in June 2002, has experienced several key developments with regard to the programme approved by the General Conference:

- (i) the follow-up to the African Process for the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment in sub-Saharan Africa has been intensified and has been

incorporated as the Coastal Management sub-theme of NEPAD's Environment Initiative;

- (ii) the implementing of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and its related pilot projects and regional components has advanced as planned;
- (iii) as planned, the activities promoting the Oceans and Coasts agenda in the process leading to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) has been accomplished;

68. The African Process for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in sub-Saharan Africa has been successful in developing a technical process which has delivered a set of action-oriented projects to address the major degradation affecting the coastal and marine environment of sub-Saharan African countries, and which also enjoys the support of important political fora such as the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), among others. Eleven participating countries have contributed to this process. It has also been implemented largely through the funding of a GEF Medium-Sized Project (the "African Process MSP"), and has now produced an integrated Programme of Interventions and a Portfolio of Project Proposals that are to be submitted for approval by a Partnership Conference during the upcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development.

69. Due to (i) the high level of political support garnered by the African Process so far, (ii) the high technical quality of its outputs, and (iii) the visible synergies that exist between the African Process and the Environment Action Plan of NEPAD, the Ministerial Segment of the NEPAD MSP Steering Group meeting held in Dakar in June, 2002, decided to incorporate the African Process as the Coastal Management sub-theme of NEPAD's Environment Initiative. The Partnership Conference of the African Process held at the level of Heads of State during the WSSD (September 2002) was intended to bring together African States and the donor community with a view to seek and increase support for the development of project proposals for sub-Saharan Africa. The African Process is a model of the dynamic Type II Partnerships that WSSD is seeking to promote and encourage, and has been recognized as such. Moreover, the African Process has been included into Chapter VIII on "Sustainable Development for Africa" of the Draft Plan of Implementation for the WSSD.

70. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Council for Science (ICSU), are planning, implementing and coordinating an operational Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). The implementation of GOOS takes place at several levels. One of them is through regional programmes where neighbouring nations with common interests in particular seas have decided to combine their marine observation activities into regional GOOS bodies. The regional programmes have accomplished some significant steps in the first semester of 2002: the Strategic Plan for IOCARIBE-GOOS was approved by the 7th session of the IOC regional Sub-commission for the Wider Caribbean (IOCARIBE); the first meeting by MedGOOS for its European Commission-funded project on "Mediterranean Network to Access and Upgrade the Monitoring and Forecasting Activity in the Region (MAMA)" was held at UNESCO Headquarters and led to finalization of the work plans for the nine work teams involved; a new Regional IOC Programme Office for GOOS, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is now supporting planning for GOOS developments in the South Atlantic and Equatorial Atlantic, with the assistance of the Brazilian Navy's Department of Hydrography and Navigation; the Proceedings of the 2nd EuroGOOS Conference on Operational Oceanography were published in June 2002 and plans were

finalized for the 3rd EuroGOOS Conference on Operational Oceanography, to be held in Athens in the first week of December 2002.

71. IOC has been fully engaged in promoting the Oceans and Coasts agenda in the process leading to Johannesburg, joining in this effort a wide coalition of IGOs, NGOs and other partners. IOC must play an equally important role coming out of Johannesburg. The declaration of IOC, adopted at an extraordinary session of its Executive Council in December 2001, was transmitted to the Secretariat of the Summit as one of the official contributions of the United Nations Specialized Agencies to the process, with the purpose of informing the discussions leading up to Johannesburg. In subscribing to the Declaration to the WSSD, the IOC Member States have agreed to a series of strategic, long-term commitments that Member States would strive to achieve during the next ten years, namely: act as a focal point to encourage interactions in marine science and observations across relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other organizations; further develop partnerships in capacity-building in marine science and services at regional and national levels, particularly with developing countries and taking also into account the African Process; develop GOOS as an operational system; promote the development and implementation of programmes on Integrated Coastal Area Management; participate fully in the necessary assessment of the global ocean environment, and periodic reporting on the state of the oceans; promote the use of scientific knowledge for management decisions and policy-making and facilitate access to this knowledge; work to increase public awareness of the importance of the oceans and coasts for sustainable development and the future of humanity.

Programme II.1:

Science and technology: capacity-building and management

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme II.1.1	1,901,150	119,857	6
Subprogramme II.1.2	4,432,038	257,632	6
Programme II.1	6,333,188	377,489	6

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

02110 72. The main activities carried out within the follow-up to the World Conference on Science encompassed promoting national science and technology policy formulation in a number of countries, development of S&T indicators in science, technology and innovation, empowerment of women in science, launching of activities in science legislations. Within the action “women in science” a regional UNESCO Chair on the subject was established in Argentina (FLACSO, Buenos Aires). UNESCO supported the organization of L’Oréal-UNESCO Prize for Women in Science. A regional network on science education for women and girls was created in South-East Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan). At the national level, advisory services and funding have been provided for the reinforcement of the institutional capacity for science policy in Senegal and for S&T policy formulation in Bahrain. Cooperation is ongoing with the Innovation Research Center in Budapest for the preparation of a training seminar to be held in November 2002.

73. As part of the process of promoting cooperation/interaction between the scientific community and parliamentarians, activities have been initiated for the holding of on **International Round Table on Science, Technology and Innovation, the Parliamentary Perspective**, to be held in Helsinki on 13-14 January 2003. The round table, organized in cooperation with the Commission

for the Future of the Finnish Parliament, will be attended by national parliamentarians, representatives of international parliamentary unions, scientific community and the media.

74. Pursuant to 31 C/Resolution 20 of the General Conference declaring 10 November as **World Science Day for Peace and Development**, activities have been launched for the mobilization of different partners, such as UNESCO National Commissions, ministries of science and technology, scientific institutions, science centres, museums and media. Preparatory action is ongoing for the celebration of the day in Maputo, Mozambique, through the organization of a technical/ministerial meeting focusing on the development of a programme of action within the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

75. To promote the effective participation of young scientists in development, support has been provided for the establishment of the Secretariat of the International Forum of Young Scientists and for the participation of youth in debates on science education such as the 3rd World Congress of the Postgraduates' International Network held in Budapest in March 2002 and the NATO-UNESCO Advanced Research Workshop on Science Education: Talent Recruitment and Public Understanding held in April 2002.

II.1.2: Science and technology capacity-building

02121 Main line of action 1: Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry

76. In order to strengthen interdisciplinarity in the **teaching of basic science disciplines**, the Chairpersons of the Educational Committees of IUPAC, IUPAP, IUPAB, IUBMB and IMU met at IUPAC Headquarters in the United States in February 2002 under UNESCO initiative. The results of this meeting will help to develop new projects and common approaches among these specific scientific unions in the educational process. The outcomes of such inter-union cooperation will be brought to the International Conference on Chemical Education in Beijing, China (August 2002).

77. To reinforce cooperation between different scientific academies, and also between these academies and policy-makers, two meetings were organized: a subregional meeting on the basic sciences organized by the Latvian Academy of Science, in March 2002, in Riga, and, the international workshop "Basic Sciences: Disciplines or Interdisciplinarity" held in January 2002, in Saint Petersburg, Russia, in cooperation with the Russian State Duma. In furthering UNESCO's contribution to the rehabilitation of educational and scientific capacities in Afghanistan, preparations of teaching and learning materials in Pashtu and Dari have started; arrangements were made with the private sector with a view to providing scientific equipment to Afghanistan. About 80,000 scientific books and journals were donated to Senegal, Liberia, Guyana and Jamaica through the UNESCO/American partnership to reinforce university libraries in these countries.

78. The worldwide UNESCO/IUPAC project has continued to be developed in Eritrea, Latvia, Liberia, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uzbekistan. All new participating countries were encouraged to introduce the new methodology for practical laboratory work in basic sciences into the pilot schools. Two new UNESCO/IUPAC publications "Advanced Teaching and Learning Packages: Microscience Experiments" and "Advanced Teaching and Learning Packages: Microelectricity Experiments" were produced in English, French and Portuguese; the content of these publications make them very easy to be adopted by any science curriculum. The Trace Elements project being one of the priorities for the subregional African level, the first subregional conference on this subject was organized in March 2002 in Kenya.

79. Advanced training activities have proceeded in Physics at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, and in Mathematics by the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM). Following the Meeting of Coordinators of the Project of the Regional Laboratory “MICROTRON MT-25” held in Havana in August 2001, and the subsequent reformulation of the project document, activities implemented in the first semester of 2002 included an updating of the scientific and human resources training programmes and the identification of possible sources of financing.

80. Following 164 EX/Decision 3.3.3 concerning the establishment of an **International Centre for Synchrotron Light for Experimental Sciences and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME)** under the auspices of UNESCO, two ad hoc meetings were organized with Permanent Delegations to UNESCO of countries that are Members of the International Interim Council (IC) of SESAME. The purpose of these meetings was to bring Permanent Delegations of States and Territorial Authority members of IC up to date with developments in the project, to reply to questions on the feasibility study prepared by UNESCO, and to examine appropriate financial contributions by Members of the IC. During the period under consideration, UNESCO also organized the shipment to Jordan of the component parts of the BESSY I machine that the German Government generously donated to the project. It provided support for the “Second SESAME Machine Workshop” in Grenoble (France, 2-6 April 2002). The meeting was convened by the Technical Committee of SESAME to draw up specifications and costs of all the main elements for upgrading the BESSY I machine. It provided fellowships to allow accelerator specialists from the Middle East to pursue their training in synchrotron radiation laboratories in Europe. These specialists will form the core of the operating crew at the SESAME Centre. Funds for all these activities originated from contributions received from Members of the International Interim Council of SESAME and the United States Department of Energy.

**02122 Main line of action 2:
Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies**

81. In order to improve capacity-building in cell and molecular biology, a letter of understanding has been signed between UNESCO and the International Union for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology on common actions to be taken, with emphasis on creation of fellowship funds for students from developing countries and countries in transition to take part in conferences, workshops and courses organized by IUBMB in various regions. Similar agreement has been reached with the Federation of European Biochemical Societies (FEBS) and with the European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO). The latter is planning to start, with UNESCO as a collaborating agency its “international programme”, aimed at involving students and researchers from the Third World countries in EMBO activities. Global Molecular and Cell Biology Network (MCBN), a former UNESCO programme recently re-structured into an independent NGO (under the same name), has also signed a letter of understanding with the Organization to secure continuation and further development of mutual actions. In particular, MCBN was involved in the process of planning and creation of the new International Centre for Molecular Biology in Tripoli (Libya), which will start operation in 2003. This extrabudgetary project, already run by the Science Sector during the previous biennium, will now be advised and co-supervised by MCBN, in collaboration with UNESCO.

82. International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), realizing its mandate and in traditional cooperation with UNESCO, organized training courses on: mass spectrometry and proteomics (Havana, Cuba); principles and protocols on molecular biology (Abuja, Nigeria); new concepts of reproduction (Woods Hole, United States); molecular breeding of cereals (Martonvasar, Hungary);

molecular motors and cytoskeleton (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and, on virus elimination and detection (Pretoria, South Africa).

83. With a view to improving and better focusing **training and research activities in the biotechnologies**, a Directors Council Meeting of the UNESCO-Microbial Resources Centres (MIRCENs) was organized, in Washington, United States. The purpose of the meeting was to report on ongoing and future scientific work of this UNESCO network, conduct scientific symposia on topical issues of interest in microbiology and its applications, discuss technical and scientific advances globally, and make recommendations for future focus of the Network's activities in training and interregional exchange. This saw the participation of at least 21 MIRCEN Directors representing 19 countries from all regions and was organized in collaboration with the International Committee of the American Society for Microbiology (ASM).

84. The objectives of **strengthening national scientific capacity and infrastructure**, in keeping with one of UNESCO's priorities for Africa, were addressed through the provision of chemicals, reagents and small scale equipment to at least eight biochemistry laboratories in six African countries. Further in keeping with the objectives to build up capacities and strengthen intra-regional exchange in the Arab region, support was provided to the organization of "5th Ecole Doctorale de Biochimie et de Biologie Moléculaire" in Tunisia (March 2002). Cooperative activities were explored between the UNESCO Havana Office and the Cuban Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB). Particular attention was devoted to developing mechanisms for triangular cooperation taking into consideration the excellence of CIGB in this field. The UNESCO Beijing Office has arranged for a visit by a senior scientist from Wuhan Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Sciences to several scientific research institutions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the purpose of providing expert advice in the field of biocontrol and developing potential cooperation.

02123 Main line of action 3:

Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues

85. UNESCO continued to encourage building human resources in engineering, technology and their applications by supporting networks and the sharing of available training resources. The contribution of the Organization to the promotion and use of renewable energies has been pursued in the framework of the **World Solar Programme 1996-2005**. A thorough preparation has been made for a joint Exhibition between UNESCO and the World Solar Commission on "Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development" during the WSSD. The exhibition, including the presentation of the new conceptual equipment and educational tools developed by UNESCO within the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training (GREET) Programme.

**Programme II.2:
Sciences, environment and sustainable development**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002
	\$	\$	%
Subprogramme II.2.1	4,141,400	893,149	22
Subprogramme II.2.2	2,559,079	525,722	21
Subprogramme II.2.3	1,156,067	287,863	25
Subprogramme II.2.4	950,400	143,197	15
Subprogramme II.2.5	2,861,100	729,195	25
Programme II.2	11,668,046	2,579,126	22

02201 86. UNESCO participated in the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 26 August-4 September 2002). Four preparatory meetings were held between April 2001 and June 2002; the final Preparatory Committee (PrepCom4) was held at Ministerial level in Bali, Indonesia from 27 May to 7 June 2002. UNESCO held numerous side events during these preparatory meetings in order to draw attention to the issues of particular concern to the Organization. A position paper was prepared on “Enhancing global sustainability”. The Director-General created a special Task Force on Sustainable Development for the preparation of the Summit. Three special briefing sessions were held for Permanent Delegations.

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

**02211 Main line of action 1:
Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales**

87. Through the activities of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) and the projects of the sixth phase of IHP, significant progress was made towards the improvement of the integrated management and the assessment of freshwater resources. This included progress in the preparation of the **World Water Development Report (WWDR)** and a digital map on the African Water Resources. Various regional centres and projects have been launched in Asia (Iran), Arab States and Africa (Egypt), and Latin America (Chile) to improve the management of urban areas, rivers and aquifers. To enhance equitable and harmonious sharing of groundwater resources, a regional seminar to study and assess the African Shared Aquifer Systems has been organized under the ISARM Programme by UNESCO in cooperation with the Libyan General Water Authority, 2-4 June 2002 in Tripoli.

88. To improve dissemination of knowledge on isotope techniques to assess and manage groundwater resources a collaborative agreement between UNESCO’s IHP and IAEA was signed during the 15th session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council in the presence of the delegates to formalize the establishment of the Joint International Isotopes in Hydrology Programme (JIIHP). The first JIIHP Steering Committee Meeting was organized from 19 to 21 June 2002 at UNESCO, and a plan of action was prepared. A database and a digital World Groundwater Resources Map has been prepared which will strengthen groundwater resources assessment and management capacity of developing countries. An experts meeting held in Romania programmed the preparation of a set of Thematic Hydrological Maps. This is in line with the Digital Water Resources Map in Africa developed jointly with WWAP.

**02212 Main line of action 2:
Water interactions and security**

89. Preparatory activities of the planned multi-volume book series “History of Water and Civilization” (HWC) included: an expert meeting held in May with the International Water History Association (IWHA); draft outlines for three volumes were presented and discussed, and the structure of the upcoming IWHA Conference “History of Water and Civilization” (Cairo, December 2003) was finalized. Preparations are under way for a 3rd World Water Forum (WWF) session entitled “Water and Cultural Diversity”. In the field of Water Education and Training (W-E-T), the first meeting of the water-related UNESCO Chair was held. The legal formalities of the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water will soon be finalized. UNESCO launched a Flemish Trust Fund-supported human capacity-building networking project in South Africa. These activities contributed to improved dissemination of knowledge in water resources management.

Joint IHP/MAB

**02213 Main line of action 3:
Land water interactions: towards sustainable management**

90. The meeting on rehabilitation of degraded drylands held in Aleppo, Syria, in cooperation with ICARDA and UNU made practical suggestions for dryland rehabilitation, especially using biosphere reserves. An implementation plan will be developed, contributing to enhancing research and management capacity for degraded terrestrial ecosystems.

91. The first meeting of the Ecohydrology Scientific Advisory Committee, held from 31 May to 1 June 2002 at the UNESCO Office in Venice, was devoted to the development of the ecohydrological approach as a component of sustainable water resources management. Activities were proposed for research in demonstration sites and pilot projects. Training activities were discussed as well as a new joint UNESCO-UNEP project on ecohydrology and phytotechnologies. The initial phase of the preparation of an urban groundwater management model through a collaborative arrangement with the University of Aberdeen has started. The agreement between UNESCO and the Islamic Republic of Iran for the establishment of the Regional Urban Water Management Centre in Tehran was signed in February 2002 and the first Governing Board Meeting held in May.

92. UNESCO’s interdisciplinary initiative for sustainable development of the Volga-Caspian Basin was launched at the 4th Great Rivers Forum in May 2002. The first phase of this initiative (2002-2003) will focus on the Volga Basin, including the delta and the immediate coastal zone of the Caspian Sea. The human-centred, science-based vision will develop as an interactive, participatory and interdisciplinary process. The first meeting on development of collaborative studies on ecosystems posing special water use problems and/or requiring special attention for restoration was organized in Belem, Brazil. This meeting on “The case of the Amazon” established mechanisms to develop guidelines for innovative institutional arrangements for managing hydrological and related systems, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach in selected river basins.

II.2.2: Ecological sciences

02221 Main line of action 1: **Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action**

93. The **MAB Intergovernmental Council** met in March. Many of their deliberations are under implementation, contributing especially to increasing awareness of biosphere reserves during the International Year of Mountains. In terms of implementing new transborder biosphere reserves, assistance was provided to Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger to create the “W” Biosphere Reserve, which will play a key role in conservation and sustainable development of an important area of Africa where both people and wildlife have migratory transnational patterns of movement.

94. With regard to the Polesie region, a workshop between Poland and Ukraine, was held and led to the establishment of two **biosphere reserves** as a stage in the trilateral proposal, which will include Belarus. A record of over 30 new nominations from biosphere reserves was received, including from two countries not yet members of the world network. Eighteen periodic reviews were also received. Assessment on these nominations will take place in the next six-month period.

95. The Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve in Cambodia is one of the most important freshwater lakes in Asia, both by its size and its richness in biodiversity. The lake is also the primary source of protein for the population and UNESCO-MAB has been instrumental in efforts for its sustainable management. It represents one of the major sites where the joint MLA water and ecosystems is being applied. At the request of the Asian Development Bank, two project documents were developed on the Tonle Sap, approved by ADB for an amount of \$940,000. These projects, to be implemented by the PNP Office, contribute to using biosphere reserves to implement the Ecosystem Approach.

96. MAB was represented at the Ecotourism Summit in Quebec, Canada. A brochure on the role of biosphere reserves was prepared and widely disseminated, and a book on biodiversity and ecotourism published, as a joint MAB ICSU-SCOPE effort. Preparations for the World Parks Congress have started, through a Stream leaders meeting organized by IUCN in March, and prospective partnership discussions with the Wildlife Conservation Society and the World Bank. During this period some progress was made on the BRIM initiative, including developing indicators for socio-economic activity, and finalizing work with the United States-funded exercise of the University of California (Davis) on MAB Flora and Fauna, now available on the Web. Efforts to develop new approaches to ICT use, have been pursued through a joint programme with Columbia University in New York (CUBES) and the MAB website, which continues to win wide praise for its facility and information possibilities.

97. To improve understanding of the importance of biodiversity including economic, cultural and social values of ecosystem goods and services, the first meeting of the new MAB Task Force on the Development of Quality Economies in Biosphere Reserves was held in March. The meeting highlighted the need for an internationally recognized biosphere reserve label that could be given to quality goods and services from biosphere reserves, and will work on this issue. A good example that governments are increasingly seeing biosphere reserves as engines for regional growth and prosperity is the Entlebuch Biosphere Reserve in Switzerland. Recently inaugurated by the President of Switzerland, this reserve promotes quality production of rural products and services by the local population.

**02222 Main line of action 2:
Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management**

98. The Conference of Parties to the CBD, which examined issues related to communication, education and public awareness, invited UNESCO jointly with the secretariat of the CBD, to develop innovative programmes in this field. The Organization was also invited by the Convention on Climate Change Secretariat and the Ramsar Secretariat to assist in developing their biodiversity relevant modules for their own CEPA efforts. The preparatory work undertaken contributed to improving capacity in biodiversity education.

99. The first graduation from the ERAIFT in the DRC occurred, and substantial new funding from the EU and Belgium was secured to enable the school to take in a third group of students. Besides contributing to forest management in Africa (MDG 7) the results will translate into better knowledge for on-ground management, and ultimately into poverty alleviation (MDG 1). During the period covered, applications for MAB Young Scientists were received, totalling over 70 nominations. Selection will occur in November, when the ICC Bureau meets. The first-ever meeting of the UNESCO-Cousteau Chairs in Ecotechnie held in March was a concrete step in promoting regional centres of excellence in ecosystem studies. It led to agreed programmes of joint action including operating as a global network for training, with specific regional nodes.

100. Continued support was given to the development of the **Millennium Ecosystem Assessment**, including through activities on the Board, and the hosting of a technical working group on the conceptual framework. In that context, at the same time, a small workshop was held jointly with UNU on Assessment of Urban Ecosystems, contributing to improving understanding of the role of urban ecology in sustainable development. Other activities in the field of urban ecology include activity by the European Science Foundation (ESF) which is working with MAB to prepare a forward-looking activity in urban sciences. Additionally, the MAB Urban Group has been selected as lead organization to develop a programme on conservation and promotion of wild urban flora in the framework of the European Plant Conservation Strategy.

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

**02231 Main line of action 1:
International cooperation in earth sciences**

101. The **International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)** aimed at the enhancement of international cooperation among geoscientists on understanding the processes of the earth's crust and its history for a sustainable management of natural resources, held its 30th Scientific Board Meeting in February 2002. Thirty-five ongoing projects and 10 new proposals were assessed. One important decision was adopted by the Board to launch a new "Young Scientist Project" to promote international cooperation between prospective young scientists from developing and developed countries early in their careers. It is expected that they will recruit and train young scientists to establish future international cooperative projects within and even beyond the framework of IGCP. During the first six months of 2002, the IGCP activities were enhanced by five new projects (in such fields as understanding climatic change in oceans, study and correlation of rock units) in line with current demands of the scientific international community.

102. Also during the first six months of the biennium, the programme steering committee meetings of the **Geological Applications of Remote Sensing (GARS) Programme**, the **Pan-African Network of Geological Information Systems (PANGIS)**, the Southeast Asian Network for a Geological Information Systems (SANGIS) and the Deposit Modelling Programme (DMP) were held to define the activities in remote sensing, data handling and mineral deposit modelling for the

current biennium. In the framework of IGOS a specialized workshop on the development of a new IGOS theme was held in cooperation with the European Space Agency in March 2002 in the ESA facilities in Frascati, Italy. UNESCO as Chair of G3OS and as co-chair of the **Integrated Global Observing Strategy** (IGOS), organized this year's Global Observing Systems (G3OS) and sponsored IGOS partners meetings in May 2002. Representatives from international scientific programmes on the environment, United Nations specialized agencies and the main space agencies discussed the use of global observation for sustainable development. The IGOS partnership was accepted as a type II outcome of the WSSD.

103. Four Roving Courses on “Geological Parameters for Environmental Protection” contributed successfully to the upgrading and updating of some 180 geoscientists from Africa, Asia and the Arab region. The “Subregional Course on Geological Parameters for Environmental Protection” for francophone countries of Africa, held in Bamako, Mali, from 18 to 27 March 2002, a course on the “Use of geochemical indicators of anthropogenic activities” at El Jadida, Morocco, from 23 to 25 March 2002 as part of the 19th Congress on African Geology and two short courses on “Geological Parameters for Environmental Protection”, held in Mumbai, India, from 25 February to 2 March 2002 and Muscat, Oman, from 25 to 28 March 2002, provided a new platform for **capacity-building** in developing countries. In addition two short training courses were held on Geothermal Energy, from 18 to 22 February 2002, one in San José, Costa Rica, and the other in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

02232 Main line of action 2: Natural disaster preparedness and prevention

104. Enhancement of national and regional capacity in **Natural Disaster Reduction** was done through the cooperative United States Geological Survey, European Union and UNESCO programme on Reduction of Earthquake Losses in the Expanded Mediterranean Region (RELEMR) and the Programme for Assessment and Mitigation of Earthquake Risk in the Arab Region (PAMERAR). The latter had projects in Algeria, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia that consisted in the training of scientists and technical personnel in the broader field of seismic risk assessment and seismology in general. Two workshops were also held, namely one on Interpretation of Seismological Data from a preset joint observation period (Larnaca, Cyprus) and the other on Planning and Coordination for Seismic Risk Assessment (Paris, France). The Asian Programme was further enhanced through a workshop on Seismic Risk Analysis (Kunming, China). In addition the Libyan project for a national seismic network progressed in particular in capacity-building. In Central America, the project on capacity-building for disaster reduction identified pilot projects in five countries. The pilot projects will be implemented in the second half of 2002. Preparations have also started for a survey on measures and institutions in place at the national level for the assessment and mitigation of vulnerabilities to natural and technological hazards in urban areas.

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

02241 Main line of action 1: Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation

105. Equitable and sustainable management of coastal and small-island resources was advanced through furthering the development of wise practice agreements for managing conflict over coastal resources and values, as well as the external assessment of the intersectoral field projects in Indonesia (Jakarta megacity impact on the Bay), Nigeria (Lagos flooding) and Russia (White Sea coastal resource-use conflicts). Wise practices, guidelines and principles were furthered through 21 new postings to the trilingual, Internet-based “Wise Coastal Practices for Sustainable Human

Development” Forum (www.csiwisepractices.org). These included two syntheses on topics that generated most reactions, namely traditional fishers’ knowledge and soft engineering measures for coastal erosion control. Information and knowledge sharing were enhanced through the above-mentioned Forum, which now connects 12,000 people with a wide variety of expertise and affiliations in over 90 countries. Moreover, 35 texts on field project and university chair activities and assessments, as well as publications were added to the CSI website, which is receiving an average of 60,000 hits per month. Both the forum and the website are becoming dynamic parts of the coastal and small-island knowledge society.

02242 Main line of action 2:
Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans

106. The sustainable development capacity of small islands was strengthened through the intersectoral field project activities in a dozen eastern Caribbean islands, as well as in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea and Samoa. Knowledge and information sharing was improved through the preparation and global distribution of 3,000 hard copies of the workshop results on “Wise practices for the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Small Islands”, (www.unesco.org/csi/pub/papers2/dmr.htm), the creation of a small-islands weblines (www.unesco.org/csi/smis/smallislands.htm), the initiation of Small Islands’ Voice, and the publication and distribution of the first (for the island of Anguilla) in a series of nine booklets on “Wise practices for coping with beach erosion” in the eastern Caribbean islands (www.unesco.org/csi/act/cosalc/brochang.htm).

II.2.5: UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

02251 Main line of action 1:
Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems

107. A pilot project collaboration was launched with the IGBP-IHDP-WCRP Global Carbon Project to develop a central web-based system of information about ocean carbon activities, and to jointly develop and implement international workshops to gather information about ongoing and planned ocean carbon research and observation activities, to produce syntheses of gaps and duplications in ocean carbon activities and areas requiring increased integration with appropriate atmospheric and/or terrestrial carbon activities, and to produce recommendations to optimize international ocean carbon research and observations to meet scientific and observational objectives based on these syntheses.

108. The Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) of the IOC-SCOR international science programme on the Global Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms, GEOHAB, met in Helsinki, Finland, under the sponsorship of the Finnish Academy of Science to develop the Implementation Plan (IP) for GEOHAB. The first national and regional GEOHAB initiatives have been endorsed by the SSC. The IP will be submitted to IOC and SCOR in early 2003. The annual report of the ICES-IOC Working Group on the Dynamics of Harmful Algal Blooms has been released. It addresses key issues of relevance to GEOHAB. The ICES-IOC-SCOR Study Group on GEOHAB Implementation in the Baltic met and further developed its implementation plan for a regional collaborative research programme.

109. In the framework of the IOC/IHP/SCOR Project on Submarine Groundwater Discharges (SGD) in the Coastal Zone, the second field experiment of this five-year project took place in Shelter Island, New York, United States, from 17 to 24 May. This experimentation which is aimed

at better evaluating the SGD process on the coasts and in particular in defining the implications for coastal managers, was attended by a team of 15 international scientists. A report has been produced and will be shortly published together with the results of the 1st experiment. A brochure targeted at coastal managers and decision-makers is also being prepared in cooperation with IHP.

110. IOC and the Government of Canada convened a Workshop on the Role of Indicators in Integrated Coastal Area Management in order to initiate the development of a protocol for the use of indicators in ICAM, (Department of Fisheries and Ocean) from 29 April to 1 May in Ottawa. This meeting is a direct result of a proposal from the Government of Canada to the IOC in the framework of the “Oceans 21” partnership between IOC and the International Geographical Union (IGU). The primary purpose of this event is to foster scientific discussion on the development and application of indicators for sustainable coastal and ocean development. As a result an international working group will be set up with the task to develop specific guidelines on the use of indicators (environmental, socio-economic and governance) in coastal management.

111. Global Patterns of Human Activities on Land and Nutrient Enrichment of Coastal Marine Ecosystems. In 2001 IOC and UNEP-GPA formed a Working Group that brought together experts in a number of fields to develop the next generation of spatially explicit, global nutrient models. The initiative is timely because of the current known and potential future impact of increased nutrient mobilization on human and ecosystem health and environmental quality. This warrants further development of spatially explicit global models to forecast the export of N, P and Si to coastal ecosystems as a function of land-use and human activities in watersheds. The model(s) developed will be made available to UNESCO/IOC member countries through web-based access to inform them of the current conditions and potential consequences of various development/global change scenarios.

02252 Main line of action 2:

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

112. The first international conference on GODAE “En Route to GODAE” was held in Biarritz, 13-15 June 2002. It brought together some 300 researchers to report on progress and agree on future priorities. The initial draft of the GODAE Development and Implementation Plan was published on 30 May 2002. On 10 July the initial milestone of 500 Argo Profiling floats was reached. This is an important step in the implementation of the global network of 3,000 floats required by 2005. The third session of the Coastal Ocean Observations Panel (COOP) in Hanoi (15-18 January 2002) led to finalization of the Integrated Coastal GOOS Design Plan, which has now been sent out for review by experts prior to publication. The 4th COOP meeting in Cape Town (24-27 September 2002) will begin developing the Implementation Plan for Coastal GOOS.

113. Following a GOOS-AFRICA workshop in Nairobi (November 2001) African countries worked with the IOC Secretariat to prepare a comprehensive proposal including training in remote-sensing for African scientists, for presentation as part of the African Process. The proposal awaits consideration at the African Process meeting to take place in the margins of the WSSD. Several GODAE models ready to assimilate Argo data between 2003-2005 are now being tested. Results are available on the French server for the MERCATOR project, and on the United States server at Fleet Numerical in Monterey California.

114. The first JCOMM Management Committee meeting was held in Geneva from 6 to 9 February. Several JCOMM working groups were established and met during the six-month period to deal with ships of opportunity, drifting buoys, capacity-building and other elements of JCOMM.

The 35th IOC Executive Council in June 2002 approved the recommendations made at JCOMM-1 in Iceland in June 2001. The JCOMM operations centre in Toulouse continued to provide an effective service.

115. The Strategic Plan for IOCARIBE-GOOS was approved by the seventh session of the IOC regional Sub-commission for the Wider Caribbean (IOCARIBE), and a Steering Group was formed to develop an Implementation Plan. The first meeting by MedGOOS for its European Commission-funded project on “Mediterranean Network to Access and Upgrade the Monitoring and Forecasting Activity in the Region (MAMA)” was held at UNESCO Headquarters from 11 to 13 March, and led to finalization of the work plans for the nine work teams involved. Work continued for the holding of the first Indian Ocean GOOS Conference, in Mauritius in November 2002. Planning for GOOS developments in the Pacific and Indian Ocean is being ably supported by the regional IOC Programme Office, for GOOS, in Perth, Western Australia, a review of which noted performance above expectation. The IO-GOOS organization for the development of GOOS in the Indian Ocean was created in New Delhi in November 2001, and provided with a Secretariat in Hyderabad by the Indian Government.

116. A new Regional IOC Programme Office for GOOS, in Rio de Janeiro, is supporting planning for GOOS developments in the South Atlantic and Equatorial Atlantic, with the assistance of the Brazilian Navy’s Department of Hydrography and Navigation. The Proceedings of the 2nd EuroGOOS Conference on Operational Oceanography were published in June 2002. Plans were finalized for the 3rd EuroGOOS Conference on Operational oceanography, to be held in Athens in the first week of December 2002. Planning began for the First Regional GOOS Forum, which will be held in association with the EuroGOOS Conference in Athens in December 2002.

02253 Main line of action 3:

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

117. IOC, together with nine European partners, successfully applied for funding from the European Commission for the project entitled “MarineXML: a pre-standardization development for marine data interoperability using XML”. This project will be implemented over a period of two years starting late 2002, early 2003. IOC co-organized with ICES the first session of the “IOC Study Group on the Development of Marine Data Exchange Systems using XML (SGXML)”, held in Helsinki, Finland, 15-16 April 2002. Participants at the meeting discussed developments in XML in their respective countries and formulated an action plan for the intersessional period, including: defining a parameter dictionary, investigating and testing the use of XML to tag oceanographic point data, and constructing a general metadata model and mapping between existing metadata directories (including the IOC MEDI system). The Group agreed to establish a Marine XML community portal website to be hosted by IOC. Work continued on the MEDI software that will be distributed to ocean research institutions around the world for the description of ocean data sets. The software to be released by the end of 2002 will also be installed on the IOC server for submission of records and online creation of metadata.

118. The implementation of the Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (ODINAFRICA) continued with the organization of the second Ocean data management training course and the second ocean information management training course (Tunis, Tunisia, 29 April-10 May 2002). Thirty-six participants attended the two events, 20 from African countries as well as seven lecturers. The courses were fully hands-on and were the second in a series of three 10-day training courses that provides starting ocean data and information managers of the 20 ODINAFRICA participating countries with a basic training that will enable them to establish and maintain oceanographic data

and information centres, share resources in Africa and develop ocean data products and services for a variety of users.

119. The development of the Ocean Data and Information Network for the Caribbean and South America regions (ODINCARSA) started this year with the first ODINCARSA ocean data management training course (Guayaquil, Ecuador, 20-31 May 2002). Eleven participants from nine countries and two lecturers attended the event. With support from the Government of Flanders within the framework of the ODINAFRICA project, a CD-ROM was prepared by the Ocean Climate Laboratory of the National Oceanographic Data Center of the United States (US-NODC) holding thousands of data sets collected around Africa and previously unavailable. These data sets were digitized from various sources, quality controlled and now made available to ODINAFRICA Member States.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III – SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Overall assessment

120. The first six months of this biennium have been a period of change and consolidation in the implementation of the Programme of the Sector of Social and Human Sciences. The restructuring of the Sector initiated in the last half of the past biennium continued onto the new biennium, formalizing both the Sector's Programme Divisions and their constituent Sections. The Sector will be in transition for the remainder of the biennium as the new structure takes root and the impact of the reforms is reflected in Programme delivery. The changes in SHS are part of the wider reform process initiated by the Director-General.

121. There are a number of important aspects that serve as markers in the implementation of the SHS Programme during the period under review. The first consideration has been the need to streamline and refocus the Sector's activities along fewer, clearly identified priorities. Related to this has been a realization that the Sector needs to change its ways of work in order to increase synergy and dynamism between its activities and those of the other programme sectors, and between its Programmes and those of a broad range of partners.

122. This modality of work is demonstrated in this Report by the action of the Sector in the priority areas related to UNESCO's ethical and standard-setting missions (viz. activities under the MLA on "Ethics of science and technology and bio-ethics" – and the MLAs on the "Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination"). It is also observable in the other two priority areas of the Sector, that is, in action pertaining to the Organization's work on social transformations, research and policy-making and in future-oriented studies.

123. Pertinent sections of the Report underscore efforts made during the period in review to forge greater collaboration with Member States, intergovernmental bodies, including other United Nations agencies, specialized scientific bodies and networks, and civil society. The importance of intersectorality is also underlined in the Report in actions pertaining to the various MLAs.

124. The implementation of projects under the cross-cutting themes on poverty reduction (for which SHS has been designated as lead sector) and on information and communication technologies (for which CI has been designated as lead sector) is an illustration of the value-added by intersectoral projects. However, the tentative conclusion of SHS based on its assessment of the poverty projects during the first six months of this biennium is that any future activities in this domain will need to be more rigorously defined from both a conceptual and analytical point of view and from the perspective of expected results. This is important in order to specify more clearly what

comparative advantage UNESCO can bring to a field that is already congested with actors who have far greater resources and leverage.

125. A clearer delineation of the role to be played by UNESCO in poverty reduction will determine the quality and impact of its partnerships, as well as the real contribution it can make to the Millennium Development Goals, especially in terms of making a credible contribution towards halving poverty by 2015. In that regard, the Report makes some recommendations for consideration by the governing bodies, including that the guiding principle of the UNESCO strategy should be to consider poverty as a violation of human rights. SHS, through its consultants, has made arrangements to assist project team leaders to re-shape their projects in view of integrating in particular the human rights approach.

126. Finally, a major ingredient in the process of renewal within the Sector has been an effort to engender a spirit of consultation both within the Secretariat and with the Organization's partners. As in the rest of the Organization, we see consultation as a management style that is an essential element for assuring the delivery of intended results. In SHS, this process has produced during the first six months of this biennium rigorous assessments of the Sector's action in all domains. This has led to efforts to develop clearer strategies for more effective programme delivery.

127. Accordingly, work is at an advanced stage to develop strategies in a number of domains that are central to the Sector's mandate or essential for its ability to deliver results, e.g., on poverty and human rights; on women and gender; on dissemination of results; and on extrabudgetary funding. There is also progress in developing a regional strategy for each of the regions of the world where the Sector operates (Africa, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean). The underlying assumption behind the formulation of regional strategies is that a clearer articulation of the challenges and priorities in each region can enable the Sector to better specify the useful role it can play, especially in the context of its small staff and limited budget.

**Programme III.1:
Ethics of science and technology**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Programme III.1	2,158,500	262,345	12

**03101 Main line of action 1:
Ethics of science and technology and bioethics**

128. In furtherance of the **expected result of enhancing “ethical reflection on scientific knowledge”**, the UNESCO International Bioethics Committee (IBC), half of its membership having been newly appointed, published its reports entitled: *Ethics, intellectual property and genomics* and *Human genetic data: preliminary study by the IBC on the collection, treatment, storage and use*. It has started to reflect on the issues of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis and germ-line interventions.

129. The elaboration of an international instrument on genetic data, a result expected for the end of the biennium, has been entrusted to IBC. A drafting group met three times in Paris during the first half of the year (see the report of the Director-General to the 165th session of the Executive Board – document 165 EX/11), and another working group met in April 2002 to consider the possibility of drawing up a universal instrument on bioethics and undertaking the preliminary technical and legal

studies required for that purpose. A preliminary draft report will be submitted to IBC at its ninth session in November 2002.

130. In implementing Article 11 of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and human rights, UNESCO has cooperated with the United Nations in the preparatory work and was represented at the first session of the ad hoc Committee established by the United Nations to consider the elaboration of an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings (New York, 25 February-1 March 2002), in accordance with resolution A/56/599 of the United Nations General Assembly. On this occasion, in view of its competence and expertise in the field, UNESCO reiterated its readiness to carry out, through IBC and IGBC, the scientific and technical studies related to the elaboration of such a convention.

131. With the other expected results in view, various activities have been undertaken: apart from the updating of the database on existing bioethics committees and institutions, the publication of works on bioethics (in particular, *Women's Rights and Bioethics* in the UNESCO Publications *Ethics* series and the updating of the Internet site, they comprise:

- The launching of a study on machinery for the promotion and strengthening of solidarity and international cooperation in bioethics;
- Participation in the Group of Experts on Human Rights and Biotechnology convened by the High Commissioner for Human Rights (January 2002);
- A regional bioethics seminar, held in Mexico City by UNESCO in cooperation with the Department of Philosophy of the National University of Mexico, which has resulted in the creation of a Latin American bioethics network.

132. On the basis of its previous work pertaining to energy and freshwater resources, the **World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST)**, is now focusing on the Ethics of the Environment. A Working Group involving COMEST members held a preparatory meeting at ICSU Headquarters on 24 and 25 June. A COMEST/ICSU cooperation was proposed in the field of the ethics of sustainability with a special focus on ethics of the environment. Main international partners, as the IGBP are to be associated with this initiative, as well as the civil society. The main challenge is to act as catalyst, set the conditions for a structured dialogue on ethical values and create the elements for a new commitment for the scientific community. COMEST has been actively involved in the preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, August-September 2002) through participation in March 2002 in the Third Preparatory Committee for the Summit (PrepCom III). On this occasion, a Forum on the Ethics of Science and Technology was organized at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. COMEST was represented by its Chairperson, Professor Jens E. Fenstad (Norway), Lord Selborne (United Kingdom), Chairperson of the COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Fresh Water, and Professor James P. Kimmins (Canada), Chairperson of the COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Energy. COMEST contributed to the preparation of a substantive part of the UNESCO Position Paper for the Johannesburg Summit. The RENEW project (Research and Ethical Network Embracing Water) was established in close cooperation between COMEST and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), in the framework of the activities of the COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Fresh Water. RENEW is an activity of capacity-building aimed at identifying and endorsing examples of best ethical practices in all aspects of freshwater use and management. The Australian National University (ANU) established the first RENEW Centre in 2000, representing the South-East Asia-Pacific region. A second RENEW Centre for the Baltic and Nordic countries was established in 2001 in Bergen (Norway). These networks are in the process of being strengthened. Following a request of the Egyptian Government to establish a regional

RENEW centre in Egypt, which was approved by COMEST at its Second Session, held in Berlin in December 2001, a new RENEW Regional Centre for the Arab States is to be established during the current biennium. In respect of the Third World Water Forum (Japan, 2003), contacts have been established with the Secretariat of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) to prepare the active involvement of COMEST in highlighting the importance of the ethical dimension in the management of freshwater resources worldwide.

133. Under the unifying theme of the Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4), “humanizing globalization”, a master plan has been drawn up (and approved at an informal meeting of experts held at UNESCO Headquarters on 24 and 25 June 2002) with a view to developing a new interdisciplinary programme on the “Ethics of the economy” on the basis of a preliminary survey of knowledge and practice with regard to ethical economics carried out during the 2000-2001 biennium.

**03102 Main line of action 2:
Human sciences and philosophy**

134. In partnership with the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (ICPHS), and in the framework of the interdisciplinary “Pathways” (“Chemins”) Programme, two interdisciplinary symposia were held on aspects of knowledge-based societies: the “Horizons of Memory” (3-5 September 2002, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and the “Encounter of Rationalities” (19-21 September 2002, Porto Novo, Benin). Both activities are contributing to reaching the first and second expected result assigned to this MLA in document 31 C/5. As far as the third expected result, promoting research and teaching through the Byblos International Centre For Human Sciences, is concerned, a mission by ADG/SHS on the third meeting of its Board of Management aimed at re-launching the Centre.

**Programme III.2:
Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Programme III.2	2,344,633	292,757	12

**03201 Main line of action 1:
Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination**

135. Since enhancing cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Labour Organization is one of the expected results of this biennium, ADG/SHS headed an intersectoral mission to Geneva (27-28 June 2002). The outcome of this mission is spelt out in the new UNESCO strategy in the field of human rights which is currently being finalized.

136. The establishment of three new UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights in Egypt (American University in Cairo), in the United States of America (University of Connecticut) and in Uruguay (University of the Republic, Montevideo) concurs to the expected results of promoting education in the field of human rights: The Third Meeting of UNESCO Chairs in these fields was organized in cooperation with the European University for Peace Studies (Stadtschlaining, Austria, 24-27 April

2002). The participants discussed, *inter alia*, the role of the Chairs in research on economic, social and cultural rights, awareness-raising concerning new challenges to human rights and the struggle against discrimination. The dialogue between these Chairs will be continued at the World Forum of UNESCO Chairs (13-15 November 2002, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris) which will comprise a round table on human rights issues. In the field of human rights research, UNESCO contributed to the combined efforts of the United Nations system to further elucidate the concept of cultural rights. An International Round-Table on “The Right to Take Part in Cultural Life” was organized in the Philippines (Quezon City, 11-13 February 2002) in cooperation with the Chairperson of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, UNESCO contributed to the work of the Working Group on the Right to Development (February 2002), and the 14th Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2002). The third volume of the UNESCO *Manual on Human Rights for Universities* entitled “Human Rights: Protection, Monitoring, Enforcement” was finalized and sent to the publisher.

137. The Durban World Conference Against Racism addressed special requests to UNESCO covering different areas for action, and these have been assigned as results to be reached by the sector of human and social sciences. Studies on xenophobia, reparations and regional consultations have been initiated. A background document on this topic was tabled at the 164th session of the Executive Board (164 EX/16). In the field of tolerance, the value of the UNESCO Mandanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence was increased from \$40,000 to \$100,000 by the donor. A review of past and present UNESCO work related to women and gender issues has been completed. The Programme Cities, Environment and Gender Relations, with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO produced a book *Femmes dans les crises urbaines - relations de genre et environnements précaires* (MOST, UNESCO; Editions Karthala)/*Empoderamiento de las mujeres en las crisis urbanas - género, medio ambiente y barrios marginados* (MOST, UNESCO; IEPALA Editorial).

03202 Main line of action 2:
Promotion of peace and democratic principles

138. On the basis of recommendations by expert meetings, organized jointly with the South African Institute for Security Studies and FLACSO-Chile, three regional meetings are in preparation – at Montevideo, Uruguay; Dakar, Senegal and Seoul, Republic of Korea – with a view to defining ethical, normative and educational frameworks for the promotion of peace and human security in the regions concerned. The consolidation of democratic principles, values and ethics – another expected result – derives impetus from the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education. Following the replacement of the outgoing members of the Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Arab States regions, the meeting of the International Jury was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 3 and 4 June 2002 to evaluate the 31 candidatures submitted this year. On the recommendation of the Jury, the Director-General decide to award the Prize to the City Montessori School in Lucknow, India.

Programme III.3:**Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Programme III.3	3,762,667	776,380	21

**03301 Main line of action 1:
Social transformations and development**

139. The results expected as a spin-off from the implementation of the MOST Programme benefited from progress made in several parts of its purview: Action in the field *International Migration and Multiculturalism* aims at increasing acceptance of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This was pursued through:

- Consultation with existing research networks – the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) in the Asia Pacific region and the Central and Eastern European Network on Migration Research (CEENOM) in Central and Eastern Europe – to orient their scientific research and analysis on the exercise of migrants’ rights;
- Development of new networks in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Fact-finding missions to other agencies, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), for developing inter-agency cooperation on international migration.

140. In the field of city governance the “Cities and Survival in Africa” project was elaborated jointly with the UNESCO Dakar Office under the umbrella of COMRED-AOC [Conférence des Ministres chargés de la recherche-développement de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre]. The project focuses on the symbiotic links between urban and rural communities. The mid-term evaluation of the “Maison-Laboratoire” of Mahdia was carried out. The city of Jableh, Syria, applied to the network of the “Small Historical Coastal Cities”, which is about to be rephased with the possible co-sponsorship of ALECSO and the Japanese funds-in-trust.

141. The manual *Growing up in Cities* was published, and immediately praised by many organizations and scholars as an outstanding tool for promoting children’s involvement in designing improvements to their environment. A seminar in Ottawa (Canada, 22-24 August) initiated by the Canadian National Commission on this very question, stressed the usefulness of the manual as a support for building sustainable livelihood with and for the poor, while United Nations Habitat drew upon it in its 5-12 September expert group meeting in Cairo (Egypt). Municipalities as diverse as Rotterdam (Netherlands) Lille (France) Amman (Jordan), Hanoi (Viet Nam), have pledged themselves to use it in the process involving youth in upgrading their urban environments. Both the book *Growing up in an urbanizing world* and the manual *Creating Better Cities for Children and Youth* have been translated into Arabic. A film, based on the South African “Growing up in cities” project, was selected for broadcasting by South Africa TV. Having reached these achievements, meeting the expected results of efficiently fuelling research based inputs into policy-making for the

benefit of the least empowered people, the project will be progressively phased out, all instruments for its successful continuation by other stakeholders being made available, with UNESCO stepping back into the role of a backup, if needed. Earlier this year, the project won the prestigious EDRA award in environmental design research.

**03302 Main line of action 2:
Social science research, training and knowledge sharing**

142. A contribution to reaching the result of consolidating the UNITWIN networks was made by the workshop on stocktaking and needs-assessment for social scientists in south-eastern Europe organized in March 2002, in close cooperation with the ROSTE Office in Venice. Other capacity-building actions have ranged from thematic interdisciplinary workshops and network expansion in the UNITWIN Network on “Forced Migration” and the “City Professionals Network”, to the production of publications and CD-ROMs that were presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in August/September 2002. To ensure active linking-up with major United Nations events, longstanding academic partners were mobilized to contribute to a side event entitled “Governance for Sustainable Development: answers to complexity”, organized during the 3rd preparatory Committee Meeting for the WSSD held in April 2002 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. A meeting on “Unmaking development, remaking the world”. An international symposium on “post-development”, organized by “La Ligne d’horizon”, *Le Monde Diplomatique* and the MOST Programme (UNESCO Headquarters, 28 February-3 March 2002), which brought together some 60 speakers and close to 1,000 participants, contributed to the preparatory work of the WSSD.

143. Interdisciplinary cooperation between the five intergovernmental scientific programmes has been enhanced through SHS participation in the “Great River Day” held at Nizhni Novgorod, Russian Federation, followed by a seminar organized by the UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Development at the Nizhni Novgorod State Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering. The International Social Science Journal produced issue No. 171 on “Knowledge Society” (March 2002) and issue number 172 on “Urban Partnerships” (June 2002), respectively. The English and French editions of the *World Social Science Report* were launched simultaneously in May 2002. A new Framework Agreement was signed in February 2002 with the umbrella organization International Social Science Council (ISSC) for the period 2002-2007.

144. In the field of training young architects and urbanists, the results expected from the impact of awarding the UNESCO Prize of Landscape Architecture were achieved as this prize was received by Ms Sara Bishop (New Zealand) with appropriate publicity. Results of work in progress by the International Union of Architects (UIA) on the follow up of the UIA/UNESCO Charter for the Education of Architects were made public to the XXI World Congress of Architecture held in Berlin, Germany (22-26 July 2002).

**03303 Main line of action 3:
Promotion of UNESCO’s role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking**

145. In the context of UNESCO’s future-oriented activities, work has begun on the preparation of the first UNESCO *World Report on Building Knowledge Societies*. Mention should be made in this connection of the importance, for the general thrust of this *World Report*, of the thematic debate that the Executive Board devoted to this vital topic at its 164th session, at which presentations were made by Manuel Castells, Amat Soumaré, Tadao Takahashi, Jacques Derrida and Nilüfer Göle.

146. Two sessions in the *Twenty-first Century Talks* series were organized during this same period of the biennium. The first, held on 18 June 2002, formed part of the events aimed at promoting

education for all and underscoring the pledges made at the Dakar Forum in April 2000. Chaired by the Director-General, it brought together Mr Mélégué Maurice Traoré, Ms Erum Mariam and Mr Michel Serres to debate the theme “Education for all: the unfulfilled promise”.

147. The other was held in Barcelona, Spain on 7 July 2002, in connection with the XIV International AIDS Conference. Organized with the help of the UNESCO Catalonia Centre, and inaugurated by Mr Antonio Campos Muños, Director of the Carlos II Health Institute of the Spanish Health and Consumer Affairs Ministry, this session entitled “Twenty years after: what future for the fight against AIDS?” brought together Ms Awa Coll-Seck, Professor Luc Montagnier and Doctor Peter Piot. These two sessions gave rise to numerous publications in the specialized media in several dozen countries of various regions of the world.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Overall assessment

148. It was impossible, in the Sector’s draft programme submitted to the General Conference for approval at its 31st session, to take account of several factors that would influence to a considerable extent the content and expected results of all the subprogrammes. The events of 11 September 2001, which for many people seemed to make a “clash of civilizations” inevitable, made it necessary to step up activities relating to dialogue between cultures and civilizations. The situation in Afghanistan demanded emergency action in the area of heritage restoration. Furthermore, programme concentration and cuts in resources meant that it was impossible to provide more funding for the implementation of the Action Plan associated with the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and for the promotion of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, both adopted by the General Conference at its 31st session. Lastly, it was not until November 2001 that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the resolution proclaiming 2002 United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage. At least two years would have been needed to prepare a year of this scale, as was the case for the International Year for the Culture of Peace. It is therefore important to stress that the Culture Sector was under particularly strong pressure to rise to these new challenges, as its support was enlisted more often at grass-roots level and it had to design and prepare unscheduled activities and seek additional funds to implement them.

149. In the first six months of the year the Sector concentrated on the following priority actions:

- (i) emergency action in support of the heritage in Afghanistan;
- (ii) the production and broad dissemination of information on the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the associated Action Plan, in particular the promotion of the Declaration at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, specifically in regard to cultural policies for development;
- (iii) preparation and organization of the Round Table of Ministers of Culture in Istanbul in September 2002 on the theme “The intangible cultural heritage: a mirror of cultural diversity”;
- (iv) the holding of meetings of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage Committee itself (April and June) and the Congress marking the thirtieth anniversary of the 1972 Convention in November;

- (v) consultations and meetings in connection with the drafting of the future convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage;
- (vi) promotion of the new Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;
- (vii) Dissemination of information on the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity and the creation of partnerships with the public and private sectors.

150. During this period, the launch of the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage on 2 April at United Nations Headquarters and the promotion of the Year constituted the backdrop for all activities undertaken by the Sector. An information package and promotional material were produced and widely disseminated. The package contains documents and other resources that underline UNESCO's innovative approach in its integrated action, focusing on both dialogue between cultures and reconciliation based on the values of heritage, in all its forms, and development – human, economic and social. The information kit includes a schedule of activities for the Year and a plan of action likely to inspire and provide input for national and international initiatives carried out by Member States. These initiatives are listed in a constantly updated website.

151. At the same time, other activities were implemented or prepared which are less visible but are in keeping with the Culture Sector's mission and its cooperation with its partners, in particular NGOs: the series of regional consultations on arts education continued in the Arab region; various prizes in the area of arts, crafts and cultural heritage were awarded; the Arabia Plan, the Mediterranean Programme, the Gorée Memorial project and the Caucasus Plan were consolidated and new objectives defined; some 50 operational projects concerning the safeguarding and enhancement of the tangible and intangible heritage were pursued in all regions and new projects approved by sponsors; information activities in respect of the Hague Convention and the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property were carried out and several volumes of the regional and general histories were published. Lastly, transdisciplinary projects within the Sector were launched in cooperation with the Communication and Information Sector and the Social and Human Sciences Sector, in close consultation with field units.

152. In the light of the analysis of the first six months of the year, it must be acknowledged that the Sector's staff came under strong pressure owing to the increasing importance of cultural factors in the Organization's overall action and the constant reduction in human and financial resources. One must also acknowledge that the quantity and quality of the activities carried out by the Sector often go unrecognized both by the professional world and the public in general and that more resources must be assigned to providing information to the public.

**Programme IV.1:
Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme IV.1.1	1,068,900	208,028	19
Subprogramme IV.1.2	1,246,250	275,555	22
Programme IV.1	2,315,150	483,583	21

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

153. A working group was set up in March 2002 to revise the operational guidelines for the **implementation of the 1972 Convention** covering issues related to the establishment of the World Heritage List, the protection of listed properties, international assistance to that effect, and mobilization of support in favour of the 1972 Convention.

154. The Bureau met in April to discuss policy and legal issues concerning World Heritage in Danger listing and World Heritage de-listing, progress on the revision of the operational guidelines for implementing the 1972 Convention, a new visual identity for World Heritage and its legal protection, the strategic orientations of the Committee, a revised structure for the World Heritage Fund budget and the organization of events to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Convention, as well as to review the state of conservation of 11 natural, 17 cultural and three mixed sites, examine the proposed nomination of one site on the in-danger list and three natural and 12 cultural sites (including the Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan) and one mixed site on the list, and finally approve eight requests for international assistance and recommend to the Committee for approval a further three requests.

155. The Committee met in Budapest (Hungary) in June to decide on assistance measures for the protection of the cultural heritage in the Palestinian Territories, examine the progress report on the preparation of the 30th anniversary of the 1972 Convention, adopt the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage to strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List, ensure the protection of the world heritage, promote capacity-building measures and increase public awareness, decide to examine ways and means to reinforce the implementation of the Convention, examine the progress report on the identification of under-represented categories on the World Heritage List, decide on the examination of tentative lists in 2003 and 2004, on developing partnerships to adopt the Periodic Report on the state of conservation for Africa 2001, recommend actions concerning the state of conservation of eight natural and nine cultural in-danger listed sites as well as of 29 natural, 39 cultural and four mixed sites on the World Heritage List, decide on the inscription of 13 sites on the World Heritage List, and on budget adjustments for 2002-2003 including increases for assistance to Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories, and finally approve 15 international assistance requests.

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

04121 Main line of action 1:

Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

156. A regional meeting for the promotion of the new Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage was held in Kingston, Jamaica (17-20 June 2002). It provided an opportunity for participants from approximately 40 States of the Americas to gain a better understanding of the legal and archaeological aspects of the Convention and obtain answers to their many questions, to enable them to present the new instrument to their respective national authorities. An information kit on the Convention was prepared and distributed. An initial promise to study the Convention with a view to its ratification was obtained, in particular from the representatives of Argentina and Jamaica.

**04122 Main line of action 2:
Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions**

157. A seminar for the Arab region was held in Beirut on the illicit traffic of cultural properties in the framework of the 1970 UNESCO Convention (11-14 February 2002). The 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, which complemented the 1970 Convention, was also presented. The importance of national legislation for protecting the cultural heritage (especially the movable cultural heritage) and the practical benefits of techniques for identifying and inventorying objects (Object ID) were stressed.

**04123 Main line of action 3:
Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage**

158. The Executive Board, at its 164th session, invited the Director-General to hold one or more intergovernmental meetings of experts, the first of which was to be held from 23 to 27 September 2002. At this stage, the preparation of the preliminary draft Convention has benefited from the contributions of various meetings of experts. The first meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 22 to 24 January, and was followed in March and June by drafting sessions at Headquarters, with experts in both law and anthropology. A first draft has been drawn up, inspired by the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the success of which, it is hoped, will be matched by the new instrument. This draft takes care to avoid any overlap or redundancy with regard to similar activities carried out by other organizations, particularly the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

**04124 Main line of action 4:
UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights; follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of “fair use” to the digital environment**

159. The Russian version of the *UNESCO Manual on copyright and neighbouring rights* was published. The Chinese version of the *Copyright Bulletin* was published and disseminated by the UNESCO Beijing Office. Educational support was provided for the teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights in Cameroon and Morocco, with a view to creating UNESCO Chairs. Material was provided to the Chair of the Remin University in the People’s Republic of China. The process of reflection on adapting the concept of “fair use” to the digital environment has been started: an intersectoral team has been set up and the professional circles concerned are being consulted in writing.

**Programme IV.2:
Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme IV.2.1	2,584,266	233,170	9
Subprogramme IV.2.2	2,612,900	331,781	13
Programme IV.2	5,197,166	564,951	11

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

**04211 Main line of action 1:
Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage**

160. Following the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to **Afghanistan** held in Tokyo in January 2002 and within the framework of the United Nations Consolidated Joint Appeal for Afghanistan, UNESCO submitted four project proposals aiming at the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's cultural heritage. Three of these projects – Capacity-Building for the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture, Rehabilitation of the Kabul Museum and Emergency Consolidation of Monuments and Sites – for a total amount of \$8 million have been placed by the Afghan authorities in Category I, for immediate funding. However, it is uncertain whether these funds will be received.

161. In January 2002, UNESCO was officially requested by Dr Abdullah Abdullah, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Afghan Interim Administration, to play a coordinating role in all international and bilateral activities aimed at the safeguarding of Afghanistan's cultural heritage. On 1 March 2002, H.E. Mr Hamid Karzai, Chairman of the Afghan Interim Administration, expressed the same request at the Information Session of the Executive Board. As a first step, the Director-General signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the rehabilitation of the National Museum of Kabul with the Afghan Minister of Information and Culture, Dr Makhdoom Raheen. The memorandum entrusts UNESCO with the overall coordination of international efforts for the National Museum in Kabul.

162. In this context, UNESCO and the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture jointly organized the International Seminar on the Rehabilitation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage, which was held in Kabul from 27 to 29 May 2002. The seminar resulted in \$7 million being pledged for priority projects in the form of bilateral funds provided by Greece, Germany, the United States of America and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, and UNESCO Funds-in-Trusts of Italy, Japan and Switzerland. Training sessions for the Afghan specialists have also been offered by France and the United Kingdom, among others. In addition, the Seminar resulted in clear recommendations and conclusions for future action to safeguard Afghanistan's rich cultural heritage. A major recommendation was the request to UNESCO to set up an International Coordination Committee that should meet on a regular basis under the auspices of the Government of Afghanistan and UNESCO, aiming at reviewing ongoing and future efforts to rehabilitate the cultural heritage respecting the highest internationally recognized standards. The draft statutes for the Committee are submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

163. With funds from the "carry-over" approved by the Executive Board several operational activities are already implemented, namely for the consolidation/restoration of the Minaret of Jam, recently inscribed on the World Heritage List, the restoration of the Babur gardens in Kabul, the consolidation of the cliffs in Bamiyan, and the assessment of the situation of the major sites of Balkh and Aikhanum for which no recent information is available so far.

164. The plenary session of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC), **Cambodia**, held on 2 and 3 July 2002, took place exceptionally at Siem Reap to mark the tenth anniversary of the inclusion of Angkor in the World Heritage List (1992). A mission to evaluate Phase II of the conservation of the Bayon and Prasat Suor Prat temples, a project being carried out by the JSA (Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor) team and financed from Japanese funds-in-trust at UNESCO, was organized in Siem Reap from 1 to 5 July 2002 with the participation of three international experts. An

emergency assessment mission was organized on 6 July at the request of the Cambodian authorities to the Preah Vihear temple, which is being considered for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

165. In the **People's Republic of China**, efforts concentrated on the topographic, photographic, geological and environmental survey of the Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves and the engineering survey of the Longmen Grottoes. The quality of the conservation work of Hanyuan hall of the Daming Palace is completed to 75% and has been praised both by the experts committee and the authorities.

166. The Sector has intensified its efforts to assist the authorities of the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** for the preservation of cultural heritage, notably the Koguryo Tombs and their mural paintings. To this end, a technical mission composed of one humidity engineer and one mural painting conservator was sent to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As a follow-up to the mission, a detailed plan for conservation of the Yaksuri Koguryo Tomb was drawn up.

167. An International Expert Workshop was organized from 23 to 27 April 2002 at Moenjodaro (**Pakistan**) in order to develop the most appropriate conservation strategy for the Moenjodaro site, taking into account contemporary issues such as reversibility, authenticity, ecology and cost-effectiveness. More than 20 internationally competent experts attended the workshop and contributed to the elaboration of a Post Campaign Strategy for five years for the Moenjodaro site.

168. An agreement has been reached with the Government of Pakistan in the use of the remaining funds from the International Safeguarding Campaign for Moenjodaro with a view to implementing the above-Post Campaign Strategy. The Sector will start implementing the above plan, as soon as it has been approved, in close cooperation with the relevant authorities.

169. In **Kazakhstan**, an important project funded by Norway for the preservation of the ancient petroglyphs of Tamgaly has been launched, while the Japanese funds-in-trust project for the restoration of the ancient oasis town of Otrar is now fully operational and being used already to train other conservation specialists from the region, and especially from Kyrgyzstan where new major conservation works are in preparation. In **Tadjikistan**, work has been completed on the refurbishing of the Ethnological Museum in Dushanbe, on the restoration of a number of ancient Sogdian mural paintings in the National Museum, and of the renovation of the regional museum of Penjikent.

170. In the Caucasus, experts and conservation specialists from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia came together for the first time since the severe conflict following the break up of the Soviet Union, for an intensive 10 day workshop on earthquake preparedness and rapid disaster response. This modest but very concrete activity is a part of UNESCO's efforts at peace-building and reconciliation in the region.

171. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, in the framework of two subregional projects defined for 2002-2003, "Management plans for Andean Countries" and "Establishment of a network of community museums in Central America", two detailed questionnaires were drafted in close cooperation with the Lima and San José Offices to identify the needs and interests of the 10 countries concerned. The analysis of the questionnaires and the formulation of project details will be entrusted to regional consultants identified in concert with the field offices.

172. The project on the restoration and preservation of the Kuntur Wasi prehistoric temples (**Peru**) has entered its final phase and all the planned activities will be completed by October 2002.

173. As to the project on the “Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Easter Island” (**Chile**), the implementation phase began in March 2002; a meeting of experts was held on Easter Island in August 2002.

174. A new project on “Capacity-building in the field of Protection and Conservation with the Centre for Restoration, Conservation and Museology (CENCREM), Cuba”, financed by Belgium, has been approved and the operational plan is in the process of being signed.

175. Owing to events in **Jerusalem** and the **Palestinian Autonomous Territories** and to the marked deterioration of the security situation, projects have either been substantially slowed down or partly stopped. Despite the repeated impossibility of gaining access to certain towns, the UNESCO Ramallah Office has been able to operate intermittently and certain measures designed to continue existing programmes have been taken. In this connection, certain projects on the restoration of the cultural heritage have been continued. The Ramallah and Amman Offices have pursued negotiations with donors on projects concerning the protection and restoration of the cultural heritage in the main Palestinian towns. Project documents have been drawn up and the following agreements have been or are being concluded: an additional €80,000 to the existing agreement with the European Community for the restoration of the Khan Al-Wakalat in Nablus; \$174,000 from the World Bank for drawing up a Master Plan for the Preservation of the Town of Bethlehem; \$100,000 for restoration work on the city of Nablus; and \$200,000 from UNDP under the Nablus revitalization plan. Following the establishment by the Director-General of a task force on UNESCO’s contribution to reconstruction and reconciliation in the Middle East, the decision was taken to dispatch technical field missions, including one from the Division of Cultural Heritage, to conduct initial evaluations. No mission has been able to leave to date, as visas have not been received from the Israeli authorities.

176. During the last six months, it has been possible to carry out the following activities:

- (i) Jerusalem: continuation and conclusion of training for five Palestinian students at the Istituto per l’Arte e il Restauro (Florence, Italy) with view to the preservation of Islamic manuscripts;
- (ii) Palestinian Autonomous Territories: after Phase II (1,800m²) of the project for covering the mosaics of the Qasr Hisham had been drawn up, two technical meetings were held, in Florence in February 2002 and at UNESCO on 28 March 2002, whose recommendations have been sent to the architect in charge for inclusion in the final project;
- (iii) the furniture, office equipment and books for the Hosh Al-Syrian Library in Bethlehem have been delivered. The renovation has been completed, including repair of the latest damage. The two librarians who have been trained for this purpose have taken up duties;
- (iv) in the **Arab States**, the twelfth session of the Executive Committee for the Egyptian museums was held in Cairo in January and was used to revise the architectural project for the Museum of Egyptian Civilization in order to draw up invitations to tender for its construction. Two regional training courses for experts from seven countries in the Gulf region were organized, one in January in Sharjah on the restoration of buildings of cultural value and the other in March in **Qatar** on museology training;
- (v) a mission went to the Emirate of **Abu Dhabi** in April to prepare a strategy for the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage of the Emirates;

- (vi) under two major projects carried out in cooperation with UNDP and the national authorities concerned, a meeting was held in **Kuwait** to finalize the project on the restoration of the National Museum of Kuwait and draw up invitations to tender, and another in Yemen to finalize the national strategy document for the safeguarding of the country's cultural heritage;
- (vii) in the context of two major partnerships with the World Bank, UNESCO took part in the Follow-up Committee on the Fez Medina Rehabilitation Project, which was followed on 31 May by an International Donors' Conference, at which contributions of more than \$3 million were announced, and also in the Steering Committee for the project on the safeguarding and enhancement of the cultural heritage of Mauritania. In that context, two seminars were organized: one on the protection of traditional architecture, and the other on the establishment of a plan of action for the safeguarding of manuscripts;
- (viii) in Tunisia, the project on the restoration of Saint Croix Church, funded by Italy, was inaugurated officially in May in the presence of the Ambassador of Italy, the Mayor of Tunis and a delegation of parliamentarians;
- (ix) in **Africa**, a mission of experts was carried out under the Japanese funds-in-trust project on the restoration of the royal palaces of Abomey (**Benin**) and two preparatory projects on the restoration of important cultural monuments in Mozambique were approved by Japan and the Flemish Community;
- (x) to mark the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, the Director-General organized on 6 June an event concerning UNESCO's role in the reconstruction of the Old Mostar Bridge (**Bosnia and Herzegovina**) on the theme of "heritage and reconciliation", which was attended by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Mostar and the Deputy High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

04212 Main line of action 2: Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage

177. On International Mother Language Day, 21 February, emphasis was put on safeguarding languages in danger of disappearing in accordance with the findings of the World Atlas of endangered languages. In this context, an agreement was signed with Discovery Channel, United States, for the production of 1 to 2-minute films on the same subject.

178. In the framework of the **Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity**, the Director-General called for the submission of nominations for the second proclamation in 2003 and preparatory assistance was granted to Member States for the preparation of candidature files thanks to a generous contribution from the Japanese authorities. The Beijing Office contributed to the implementation of the action plan for the Kunqu Opera in the People's Republic of China. The Japanese television station NHK began production of documentaries on some of the Masterpieces proclaimed in 2001. A regional workshop for cultural personnel in the Asia and Pacific region on the Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity was held from 12 to 16 March 2002 (Tokyo, Japan) with the participation of 28 countries.

179. An international seminar on the media and the intangible cultural heritage, organized by UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture of Colombia, was held in Cartagena from 2 to 4 May 2002 and attended by experts from all regions. An action plan adopted by the participants called on the

media to develop diffusion strategies that take account of the specificity of the intangible heritage and on governments to promote the launching of national campaigns to promote and increase awareness of the intangible heritage.

180. In the framework of the “UNESCO Collection of Traditional Music of the world”, the album *Afghanistan: Female Musicians from Herat* has been released in March 2002 after a launching ceremony at UNESCO Headquarters on 28 February 2002, in the presence of the Minister for Information and Culture of Afghanistan. The album *Traditional Music of Herat*, published in 1996, has been reissued.

181. The Kabul Office organized the participation of three orchestras of traditional instruments in the Celebrations of “Nou Rouz” (New Year in Afghanistan) on 22 March 2002, and supported carpet weaving workshops.

182. The Beijing Office undertook field recordings of songs, poems and historical narrations from Zhuang, Tibet, Dong, Tong and Yao ethnic groups.

IV.2.2: Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

04221 Main line of action 1: Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples

183. At the second World Social Forum (Porto Alegre, February 2002), the topic of cultural diversity was debated at length during a conference and various seminars. Frequent reference was made to UNESCO’s role and responsibility. UNESCO made a dual contribution to the debate by addressing the question of cultural diversity in a globalizing world in an international context and that of multicultural citizenship, using the example of indigenous peoples, at the national level.

184. The programme in favour of indigenous people aims at providing interdisciplinary exchanges and dialogue between indigenous and non-indigenous with a view to establishing a set of best practices and lessons learnt via an examination of a number of case-studies and their impacts on the indigenous communities concerned. The first case-study launched relates to UNESCO’s cooperation with The South African San Institute which has been working for five years with the Khomani San of the Southern Kalahari to build an inventory of their knowledge, strengthen community coherence and intergenerational relations, and train young people in both traditional and contemporary skills. Other case-studies are being developed in Africa (Gabon) and the Andean States (Bolivia).

185. The landmark first meeting of the Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples, held in New York in May 2002, to which UNESCO contributed, opened a historic phase in the struggle for the recognition of the identity, diversity and rich traditions of indigenous peoples. UNESCO is particularly interested in the work of this forum because its structure is conducive to stronger partnerships between indigenous populations and governments and its mandate, which extends beyond the mere protection of human rights, establishes a new joint forum for all United Nations organizations where the basic questions concerning the future of indigenous peoples can be discussed from a holistic perspective. On that occasion, UNESCO was particularly concerned to underline the importance of the linkages between cultural diversity and development through the organization of a workshop for exchanges of views on that theme.

186. In the framework of the Cities for Peace Prize, the Director-General presented the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize on 18 March 2002 in Marrakesh (Morocco) to the cities of Bukhara

(Uzbekistan), Sharm el Sheikh (Egypt), Cotacachi (Ecuador), Lubumbashi (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Vilnius (Lithuania). Five other cities – Bahir Dar (Ethiopia), Havana (Cuba), Jaipur (India), Kazan (Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation), and Souss (Tunisia) – received an honourable mention.

187. A book on the multidisciplinary exhibition on cultural diversity, *Common heritage – plural identities*, organized by the Culture Sector in conjunction with the other programme sectors and the field offices during the 31st session of the General Conference, has been published and distributed to Member States.

04222**Main line of action 2:****Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values**

188. To meet the new challenges and the new deadlines of the Slave Route project and in light of 164 EX/Decision 3.4.2, the Director-General set up a Task Force on UNESCO Activities relating to the Study of the Slave Trade and its Implications. The Task Force will be responsible, *inter alia*, for carrying out an evaluation of the Slave Route project and reviewing the structure of its International Scientific Committee, ensuring closer coordination between the Slave Route and the Gorée Memorial projects and any intersectoral projects which might be associated with them, and developing a strategy with regard to the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (2004).

189. As part of the Slave Route project, issue 3 of the *Cahiers des anneaux de la mémoire* was published jointly with the association “Les anneaux de la mémoire”, France. Support was provided for the creation of a Haitian theatre project on the theme “From slavery to 2004” (April 2002). The Associated Schools Project, responsible for the implementation of the education and teaching dimension, organized a meeting in Havana, Cuba in April 2002. UNESCO participated in a meeting on the theme “Slavery and Freedom in New England” organized by the Yale Center for International and Area Studies and in an international symposium on the theme “Breaks and continuities in French colonial policy: 1802-1804/1825-1830”, held in Paris from 20 to 22 June 2002. As is customary each year, the Director-General launched an appeal on the occasion of the International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition, commemorated on 23 August. Following a series of coordination meetings organized by UNESCO and the Senegalese authorities in Dakar, in February 2002, the President of the Republic of Senegal and the Director-General analysed the future of the Gorée Memorial project, which is currently being audited.

190. The Advisory Committee of the **Arabia Plan** held several meetings to define projects to be implemented, including the production of a documentary on the Arab cultural heritage, the creation of a website for the diffusion of Arab literature, the staging of an exhibition of photographs on cities and Arab culture and the organization of a concert at Headquarters in March 2003. Working meetings to develop the Arabia Plan were held with the Arab League and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). UNESCO participated in various symposia on intercultural dialogue in the Arab region and in the inauguration ceremony for Amman, cultural capital of the Arab world.

191. As part of the **Mediterranean programme**, the “Navigation of knowledge” project was launched in Malta on 27 and 28 May. This project, for which UNESCO provides scientific advisory services and which has been granted a subsidy of €3 million from the European Commission, is designed to foster the creation of networks of researchers and institutions working in various fields relating to the rich heritage of the region.

192. In the series of **general and regional histories**, the editing of Volume V of the *History of Civilizations of Central Asia* has been completed. Volume IV of the *General History of Latin America* entitled “*Procesos americanos hacia la redefinición colonial*” (May 2002) has been published. Volume V “*La crisis estructural de las sociedades implantadas*” is under preparation.

**04223 Main line of action 3:
Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services**

193. As regards **books**, UNESCO participated in meetings of regional bodies and NGOs, including the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) and the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), the International Publishers Association (IPA), the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the Federación de Gremios de Editores de España. Eighteen Arab newspapers were able to continue publishing the monthly supplement “*Kitâb-fî-Jarîda*” (31 C/5), reaching an audience of 2.5 million readers. The continuation of this project is dependant on reinforcement of its funding, which comes exclusively from extrabudgetary sources.

194. With regard to the **Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity**, the communication strategy was reinforced as a result of numerous contacts made in the course of various meetings (in Brazil, Colombia, the United States, the Russian Federation and Mexico), through the expansion of the database concerning Asia, and through the development of new tools, including an article in numerous specialized publications. More than 80 requests for participation in the projects have been received thus far and the first budget contributions (more than \$150,000) have been received. Three meetings, two with experts from the different regions, were held as part of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) conference on audiovisual services, scheduled to take place in November with the support of UNESCO.

**Programme IV.3:
Strengthening links between culture and development**

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme IV.3	2,237,450	182,322	8
Programme IV.3	2,237,450	182,322	8

**04301 Main line of action 1:
Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies**

195. Assistance was provided to the Dominican Republic to establish a 10-year plan for culture.

196. The Observatory for Cultural Policies in Africa was launched in Mozambique in May with the participation of representatives from 14 countries of the region and OAU. A memorandum of understanding in view of the organization of a Pan-African Conference in Mauritius in 2003 has been signed by OAU, UNESCO and the Ford Foundation. A grant of \$300,000 is being considered by the Foundation to contribute in the launching process of the Observatory and in the organization of the Conference.

197. UNESCO contributed to the meeting of Ministers and highest appropriate government authorities responsible for cultural policies in the Americas who met under the auspices of the Organization of American States and within the framework of the Inter-American Council for

Integral development in order to discuss and take up in depth cooperation on cultural diversity in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), July 2002, and adopted the Declaration of Cartagena de Indias and its Plan of Action for cooperation and participation in cultural issues of mutual interest at the hemispheric level.

198. In the framework of the project “**A cultural approach to HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care**”, a day of evaluation on AIDS took place in Maputo (Mozambique) on 28 May 2002 around the interaction between culture, AIDS and development in the region. The research findings will permit the formulation of methodological proposals and guidelines for the cultural approach in the AIDS preventing strategies and programmes. The evaluations of national prevention strategies in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uruguay as well as the document “Towards a handbook for India” were finalized. The following projects were launched in cooperation with local partners and regional offices:

- (i) “HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam – harm reduction through empowerment in a cultural approach”, in cooperation with the Hanoi Office;
- (ii) “Assessment of HIV/AIDS prevention strategies in a cultural approach in some major cities in the Russian Federation”, in cooperation with the Moscow Office;
- (iii) “HIV/AIDS and the indigenous community in South Africa”, in cooperation with the South African San Institute (SASI).

199. With a view to framing proposals for a **cultural tourism policy**, UNESCO took part in the international conference, held on 14 March 2002 as part of the International Tourism Fair in Paris, on the subject of “Tourism, ethics and globalization” and in an international symposium on the subject “The quality requirement: tourism, heritage and local development” (27 April 2002, Ubeda, Spain), organized by the Ubeda municipal authorities, ICOMOS and the Provincial Delegation of Jaén for Tourism and Sport. In cooperation with the authorities of the Region of Flanders (Belgium), UNESCO convened an international conference on the theme “The historic tourist city, sharing culture for the future” from 17 to 19 March 2002, in Bruges, Belgium. The “Culture, tourism and development in West Africa” project was officially launched on 10 June 2002 in Dakar (Senegal) at a subregional workshop, with the support of the National Commissions from Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal and the participation of experts from these countries. An advisory mission for sustainable tourism development was sent to the Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

04302 Main line of action 2: Promotion of arts and crafts

200. As regards the **arts**, a successful regional meeting on arts education in the Arab region, scheduled for December 2001 and postponed until 2002, was held from 19 to 21 May in Amman, Jordan, with the participation of approximately 60 experts from the region. The meeting laid the foundations for a world observatory on the status of the artist; additional comments and information will be requested from the National Commissions, NGOs and other institutions concerned. The launching of the observatory on the Internet is scheduled for the second half of 2003.

201. As regards music, activities were carried out in cooperation with the International Music Council (IMC): the Portuguese pianist, Maria Joao Pires, and the Oman Centre for Traditional Music were awarded the UNESCO-International Music Council Music Prize for 2002. The awards ceremony will take place in Aachen (Germany) on 9 November 2002. The 9th International Rostrum of Electroacoustic Music was held in Copenhagen (Denmark) from 22 to 24 May 2002:

five works by five young composers were recommended for radio broadcasting. The 49th International Rostrum of Composers was held at UNESCO Headquarters from 10 to 14 June 2002: the works of two young composers – Anders Hillborg from Sweden and Daniel Vacas from Argentina – were recommended for radio broadcasting.

202. In the field of **crafts**, technical assistance for the implementation of development programmes was provided to Cuba and Bolivia (international crafts fair in La Paz). An expert mission in June 2002 studied the possibility of creating in Lebanon a subregional training centre for craft workers in conjunction with a comprehensive development programme.

203. The Administrative Council of the **International Fund for the Promotion of Culture** met in regular session on 17 and 18 June 2002 and continued to refine its strategy for improving the Fund's operations. By the end of this year, the Fund's public information services will be strengthened, particularly through the use of promotional material already developed. The Council decided to earmark a total of \$120,000 for partial funding of 13 cultural projects. Major financial contributions were made by the Inter-American Development Bank and the Ford Foundation for two projects: reinforcement of the network of independent Spanish language book publishers (Editories independientes), and preparation of an international study of cultural practices, to be carried out in collaboration with the International Union of Students (IUS).

**04303 Main line of action 3:
Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action: promotion of reading and art education**

204. The programme of mobile library donations in five Latin American countries is in its final phase. Exchanges have taken place with development-oriented NGOs in France and in Africa with a view to undertaking similar actions. Support was provided for the Harare book fair and the African Publishers Network (APNET) as part of the SAP KAWI project for the promotion of reading in African languages.

MAJOR PROGRAMME V – COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Overall assessment

205. The backdrop for analysing the implementation of the communication and information programme during the first six months of the 2002-2003 biennium is provided by the three principal strategic objectives assigned to the programme in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4). These strategic objectives are: promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information; promoting the expression of pluralism and cultural diversity in the media and world information networks; and promoting access for all to information and communication technologies, especially in the public domain. During the 2002-2003 biennium (31 C/5), the principal strategic objectives are being pursued through 11 main lines of action and 33 expected results in the two subprogrammes of the Sector. Several of the activities implemented during the period from January to June 2002 contributed to attaining some of these expected results.

206. Significant progress was made towards achieving some of the expected results under the principal priority, namely, **promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain**. Particularly noteworthy are the activities initiated towards increasing global awareness of issues related to the information society; better global understanding of ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society; and articulation of a common vision and principles for the information society for inclusion in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of

Action to be adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS, December 2003 in Geneva, Switzerland). Efforts to attain these results were set in motion through such activities as the organization of a series of meetings and consultations to provide platforms for governments, non-governmental organizations and civil society groups to discuss and gather their views on WSIS issues of pertinence to UNESCO's fields of competence and to prepare their inputs for the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action (Paris, February and April 2002; Havana, Cuba, February 2002; Bamako, Mali, May 2002; and Mainz, Germany, June 2002); participation in the First Preparatory Committee meeting (PrepCom I) in Geneva, Switzerland (July 2002) and the development of the strategic document entitled "UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society". The document is designed to contribute to the development of a vision of the information society by proposing principles and courses of action which could be retained for consideration by the Summit.

207. Progress was also made towards attaining some of the expected results under the other programme priority of **promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities**, especially under the main line of action of freedom of expression, democracy and peace. Support given to events such as seminars, round tables, press conferences, radio discussion programmes held throughout the world by international, regional and national media professional organizations and other groups to celebrate **World Press Freedom Day** on 3 May as well as the award of the UNESCO/Guillermo CANO World Press Freedom Prize for 2002 contributed towards increasing public awareness of press freedom as a fundamental human right; and enhancing the protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists. The close collaboration established with the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network and Article 19, a leading international NGO working to promote freedom of expression, also contributed to attaining these objectives. The international seminar on media and terrorism held in Manila (May 2002), along with meetings organized in Bogotá (Colombia) and in Bilbao (Spain) on terrorism and its effects on journalism were designed to contribute to reinforcing sensitization concerning 29 C/Resolution 29 on combating the impunity of violence against journalists and media institutions. In the same vein, several activities implemented or initiated during the period from January to June 2002 such as assistance to establish or consolidate community radio stations, community multi-media centres and multi-purpose telecentres; support for local production in Namibia, supply of high-quality television productions to Afghanistan, and of high-quality productions from Africa, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific regions reflecting the world's cultural diversity and local excellence in television production, were all carried out with the view to contributing to increased public access to communication and information services; improved quality of endogenous television production and broadcasting; and greater access to and participation of poor and marginalized communities and groups in the knowledge society.

208. The successful launching of the 13 projects under the cross-cutting theme, "the contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science, and culture and the construction of a knowledge society", is an indication of a certain level of achievement in this innovative mechanism for intersectoral collaboration. In addition to the cross-cutting projects, the CI Sector has initiated a series of discussions with other programme sectors with a view to strengthening intersectoral cooperation. These consultations have led, for example, to the setting up of an Intersectoral Working Group on Distance Education and ICTs composed of programme specialists from both the Communication and Information Sector and the Education Sector. It is envisaged that similar working groups would be set up between the CI Sector, on the one hand, and the Sectors of Culture, Science and the Social and Human Sciences, on the other. This mechanism should result in improved planning, implementation and evaluation of intersectoral activities in the 2002-2003 biennium and beyond.

209. With regard to contribution to the Millennium Development Goals, especially that of reducing extreme poverty by at least half by 2015, it should be stressed that access to relevant information and knowledge is a vital element in poverty reduction programmes. CI Sector's activities focus on increasing access to information and knowledge through community multi-media centres, multi-purpose community telecentres, public service broadcasting, libraries, archives, information services and networks as well as on developing human resources and capabilities in the use of ICTs and improving training of communication and information professionals. The ultimate aim is to enhance the contribution of communication and information in programmes for social change, development and reduction of extreme poverty. Nevertheless, to effectively contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals of relevance to UNESCO's mandate, programmes must impact on the millions of people in developing countries who are the principal targets of the development goals. It is doubtful whether the current modalities for programme delivery ensure that the programmes reach most of these people. This is why, during the period under review, the CI Sector initiated discussions both within the Sector and house-wide on the need for thorough analysis and review of the current modalities for the programme. The purpose *inter alia* is to determine the most effective modalities for ensuring universal access to knowledge and information and their use in development and poverty reduction strategies – among women, youth, disadvantaged communities and the large segments of national populations who live in rural areas. This reflection will be prolonged in the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Programme V.1:

Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme V.1.1	1,561,399	248,700	16
Subprogramme V.1.2	3,314,042	244,841	7
Programme V.1	4,875,447	493,541	10

V.1.1: Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge

05111 Main line of action 1: Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the “Information for All Programme”

210. The main activity carried out during the period under review was the organization of the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of the **Information for All Programme (IFAP)** in April 2002 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. After electing its President and Bureau, the Council discussed and expressed support for UNESCO's active participation with other international organizations in developing a common approach for addressing the digital divide. The groundwork for preparing guidelines on access to and preservation of information in the public domain was also laid during the period. These activities constitute initial steps towards strengthening international cooperation for building an information society for all, and preparing guidelines for facilitating access to, and preservation of, information in the public domain.

**05112 Main line of action 2:
Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society**

211. Through a series of meetings and consultations, the Organization contributed to achieving a better understanding globally on **ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society**; developing common vision and principles to be articulated and included in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the **World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)**, and raising global awareness on issues related to the information society. These meetings and consultations provided discussion platforms for governments, non-governmental organizations and civil society groups to discuss and gather their views on WSIS issues in UNESCO's areas of competence and to prepare their inputs for the Summit. Five consultative meetings of civil society groups and professional NGOs were held: two in Paris, France (February and April 2002); a regional symposium, "Informatica 2002: Latin American and the Caribbean Symposium on Education, Science and Culture in the Knowledge Society" in Havana, Cuba (February 2002); a regional consultation with representatives of non-governmental organizations held in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Summit in Bamako, Mali (May 2002) on the role of civil society in the preparation of and participation in the Summit; and a European regional pre-conference meeting organized in collaboration with the German National Commission for UNESCO in Mainz, Germany (June 2002) on "Information Cultures and Information Interests". The outcomes of these meetings were sent to the WSIS Executive Secretariat for consideration by the First Preparatory Committee Meeting (PrepCom I), held in Geneva, Switzerland (July 2002).

212. As a contribution to PrepComI, the Organization prepared a strategic document, entitled "UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society" which is designed to contribute to the development of a vision of the information society built around the three main concerns of vision, access and applications, by proposing principles and courses of action which could be retained by the Summit. It also outlines the concrete steps that the Organization has so far undertaken and plans to take in preparing for the Summit. As part of background documents for WSIS, a number of research reports were commissioned on key ethical and societal challenges of the information society, including gender issues; infoethics and universal access to information and knowledge; ICTs and people with disabilities; linguistic and cultural diversity in media and information networks; press freedom and freedom of expression in the information society; and education in and training for the information society. These reports along with other planned background material, will be extensively distributed, on and off-line.

213. The UNESCO **Observatory on the Information Society**, which plays a key role in raising global awareness on related issues, launched the publication of daily news and focus articles on information society topics, along with a monitoring database in various languages. The Observatory joined the ICT for Development partnership within the Development Gateway Portal of the World Bank. Preparatory activities were equally undertaken to launch Russian, Spanish and Arab versions of the Observatory and to establish an Observatory on the Information Society in Africa.

**05113 Main line of action 3:
Global portals and tools**

214. To contribute to the promotion and broadening of interactive **access to information and sharing of knowledge**, CI Sector's website, *Webworld*, was reshaped with a new Internet tool known as *Simplify*. A French version was launched with daily publication of bilingual news and a periodic publication of bilingual editorials. UNESCO also continued to disseminate its information processing tools, IDAMS and CDS/ISIS, to some 1,400 institutions all over the world; it developed and made available online a new CDS/ISIS data exchange tool. A Task Force on the development of IDAMS Open Source was established to enhance work on that software and the Network of

Open Source supporters and contributors was reinforced. In partnership with the Flemish Office for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance, UNESCO established a geopath wireless Internet connection to the Learning Resource Centre (LRC) of the Kenya Technical Teachers College (KTTC) in order to link the College to the newly created Kenya Education Network (KENET) and develop a web portal for teacher-training colleges in East Africa.

V.1.2: Development of infostructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society

05121 Main line of action 1:

Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World

215. Activities under this main line of action aim at strengthening capacities of Member States to promote and access **information in the public domain**; raising the awareness of decision-makers and the general public of the value of analogue and digital documentary heritage, and enhancing the safeguarding of documentary heritage. As an initial effort to attain these results, a regional training workshop on the preservation of and access to documentary heritage in South-East Asia was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam (February 2002), attended by 16 participants from Australia, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. They made several recommendations for ensuring the survival of cultural heritage in the region and identified priority actions to be supported by UNESCO. Another regional meeting was organized to establish guidelines for proposing nominations from Latin America and the Caribbean for the documentary heritage and the **Memory of the World Programme** Sub-Committee on Technology reviewed the technical publication on preservation during its 6th meeting in Paris (June 2002). Activities were also initiated to extend the Slave Trade Archives project to a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean such as Argentina, Barbados and Cuba.

05122 Main line of action 2:

Strengthening public broadcasting

216. Regarding public broadcasting, three main results are expected at the end of the biennium, namely increasing access to information and knowledge the development of **public service broadcasting (PSB)** as a universal service; fostering international debate and reflection on PSB as a gateway to the knowledge society and, enhancing the creativity of audiovisual programme producers. In this context, technical and financial assistance were provided to a number of professional associations. In particular, the Organization supported and participated in a meeting of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association in Manchester, United Kingdom (May 2002) to strengthen the professional links and cooperation among its member organizations and in the meeting on building public service broadcasting in Afghanistan organized by the Baltic Media Centre in Copenhagen, Denmark (April 2002). Support was also given to the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) to hold a seminar on legal, financial and administrative aspects of PSB in Central Asian Republics, in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (July 2002) with the participation of representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The 54 participants adopted recommendations on how to promote PSB in their respective countries and to network for that purpose. UNESCO supported the Bhutan Broadcasting Service Corporation to train its engineers in broadcast software configuration in Singapore (June 2002). The training enabled the engineers to use computerized editing, scheduling and archiving of broadcast material provided by UNESCO. Technical and advisory assistance were provided to create a community public service broadcasting station in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the peace process in the Great Lakes region and to the

Boards of the Caribbean Media Corporation (CMC), and the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) to prepare a strategy for restructuring and re-launching of CMC.

**05123 Main line of action 3:
Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres**

217. Activities seek to highlight and enhance the role of **libraries and information centres** as access points and improve information handling. Continued assistance has been given to the Mediterranean Virtual Library (MEDLIB) which aims at providing multilingual access to Mediterranean digital libraries through the Internet and other electronic media such as CD-ROM. A project consortium has been established to develop a multilingual database; documentation on norms and standards for digital libraries in different languages; documentation on intellectual property rights; and required training materials. The Organization also provided assistance in launching a virtual library project at the Zimbabwe Open University (ZOU) involving the networking of the National ZOU library with some provincial information centres and to the NGO, “Save the Children” in Haiti for a study on setting up a community multimedia centre in the marginalized rural areas of the Central Plateau. In the context of preserving audiovisual heritage and to lay the foundations for closer cooperation, a consultation was organized in Paris, France (June 2002) involving representatives of the archival community and manufacturers of magnetic tape and CD-ROM equipment required to store and access the world’s rich heritage of sounds and images. The worldwide stock of audio and video tapes in archival custody, estimated to be about 200 million hours, is in danger of disappearing due to the instability of storage media; the Organization considers it essential to formulate a strategy for preservation to permit a phased transfer of these endangered materials.

**05124 Main line of action 4:
Developing human resources and capabilities**

218. Efforts focused on building a framework of action for the **development of human resources** and capacities, including through the innovative use of ICTs; promoting an increased access to information through electronic media of professionals and users; and the formulation of general policies to promote media literacy. A distance training and e-campus project was launched in Latin America with the Laboratorio Nacional de Informática Avanzada (LANIA) to identify major distance training needs; elaborate principles, methods and guidelines for e-campus in the region; and coordinate the setting-up of a regional distance training platform. These activities are being carried out in close collaboration with several organizations, notably the Red Interamericana de Formación en Educación y Telemática, the Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa; the Secretaría de Educación Pública, Ministry of National Education, and the Corporación de las Universidades Mexicanas para el Desarrollo de la Internet. UNESCO also supported the Instituto Presa y Sociedad to develop training modules on investigative journalism that will be produced both in print and online and to create a database on issues related to the practice of investigative journalism in Latin America. Similarly, support was given to the Fundación para Nuevo Periodismo to hold a series of workshops on journalism ethics in Latin America and to produce online publication of case studies in the subject area and to six trainers from Bangladesh, Lesotho, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda to attend the Second International Conference on Research in Distance and Adult Learning (CRIDALA 2002) held in Hong Kong (June 2002). The conference, which was attended by about 140 people from 20 countries, enabled the participants to increase their knowledge and share experiences in online research on open and distance learning as well as in the use of ICTs in distance education.

219. UNESCO supported and attended the Fourth International Women's Forum for the Survival of the Planet held in Irkutsk, Russian Federation (July 2002). In line with the MDGs, the forum provided the opportunity to work out a programme to increase the role of women in development, especially through the use of NICTs. It also offered the opportunity for the participants to strengthen cooperation and responsibility of decision-makers on gender issues. In the framework of the UNDP/UNESCO sponsored project on development journalism in Swaziland, assistance was provided to the Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration – where the project is based – to update its ICT laboratory for students in the development journalism programme. Regarding media education and literacy, UNESCO organized a meeting of experts in Seville, Spain (February 2002) which recommended that five areas of policy should be developed. These are regional research platforms for policy-makers, agenda-setters, and researchers; training for teachers and other practitioners, NGOs, and students; media partnerships with schools, NGOs, private or public institutions; networking for all practitioners and the general public with a specialized website and through professional Internet portal developments; and consolidating and promoting the public sphere for civil society groups.

Programme V.2:

Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Subprogramme V.2.1	1,299,133	334,410	26
Subprogramme V.2.2	2,643,101	325,832	12
Programme V.2	3,942,234	660,242	17

V.2.1: Freedom of expression, media and democracy

05211 Main line of action 1:

Freedom of expression, media and democracy

220. As in the past years, the celebration of **World Press Freedom Day** (3 May) was an occasion for UNESCO to support special events such as seminars, round tables, press conferences, radio discussion programmes held throughout the world by international, regional and national media professional organizations and other groups aimed at increasing public awareness of the fundamental principles of press freedom and its links with human rights and democratic society. Among these events was the award of the **UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize** for 2002 to the Zimbabwean journalist, Geoffrey Nyarota at a special ceremony held in Manila, Philippines, in the presence of the highest authorities in that country. Also, UNESCO organized an international seminar on media and terrorism in Manila (May 2002) bringing together media professionals and non-governmental civil rights organizations. They adopted a resolution declaring that journalists have a right and a duty to investigate and report on terrorism, and that the right to work in safety must be respected. The Organization maintained its close relations with regional and international media organizations and press freedom advocacy groups, notably the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network whose primary purpose is to enhance the protection of press freedom and the rights of journalists. UNESCO is also collaborating with Article 19, a leading international NGO working to promote freedom of expression, to develop a regional bulletin – to be distributed electronically in Spanish and Portuguese – on freedom of information issues and the publication of a manual, also in Spanish and Portuguese, on freedom of information laws and issues for use by public officials.

221. UNESCO assisted in holding a regional seminar on community television: freedom of expression and protection of culture in Havana, Cuba (July 2002) during which the 26 participants from Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and the United States. shared experiences on freedom of expression in rural and marginalized communities and discussed such issues as cultural diversity, digital television and local/global programming as well as the Internet and community television. The participants called for more studies on the political, cultural and social impact of ICTs and community media and for an enabling regulatory and legislative framework in the region for community television broadcasting. Support was also provided for the organization of the Fifth Annual Conference of Caribbean Media in Antigua (May 2002) on press freedom: access, content and technology. The conference enabled the 60 media owners and practitioners attending to address issues related to the protection and **strengthening of press freedom**, the professional development of media practitioners as well as to increase their awareness of the potential and dangers of ICTs for the development and growth of the media in the Caribbean.

222. To draw national and international attention to the plight of the press in the face of violence, murders and kidnappings of journalists, UNESCO collaborated with international professional organizations in holding conferences in Bogota (Colombia) and in Bilbao (Spain) and in launching a capacity-building programme on press freedom issues and assisting the media in obtaining financial independence through developing their business performance and editorial quality. The Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with UNESCO, organized a Regional Seminar on Media and Civil Society in Tehran (January 2002). Several topics, including freedom of expression, freedom of the press, the media's role in civil society, the media and a culture of peace, were discussed. The seminar produced a final resolution calling for further UNESCO assistance and involvement in the reforms and development of journalism in Iran and other countries in transition. The Organization also held a Seminar on Freedom of Expression and the Media in Lebanon, in cooperation with the Lebanese American University and the International Press Institute (IPI) in Beirut (March 2002) with the participation of sectors of the Lebanese society concerned with media legislation and freedom of expression issues, international media NGOs and the academic community. Several items related to different aspects of freedom of expression in Lebanon and the Arab World were discussed, including a proposal by the media for a voluntary code of professional conduct for journalists.

05212 Main line of action 2: Media for peace and tolerance

223. As a part of the efforts to **restore and/or consolidate peace** and to impart the values of tolerance and understanding in conflict and post-conflict zones, UNESCO played a key role in re-launching the Kabul Weekly, the first independent publication to appear in Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban government. To ensure that news and information circulate throughout the country, the Organization and the World Association of Newspapers are assisting in restoring distribution networks for the newspaper as well as in training journalists and technical personnel, including those of the national television station and the Afghan News Agency. UNESCO similarly supported the setting up of a media centre in Kabul for the independent media, coordinated by AINA. The centre serves as a resource for journalists by providing training, information, advisory services as well as equipment, communication facilities and space for the independent media to operate. To foster cooperation, mutual tolerance and understanding among media professionals in conflict and post-conflict zones, the Organization continued its support for the “press houses” in Rwanda and Burundi; the activities organized by these press houses contribute to building bridges between media professionals belonging to different ethnic groups enabling them to cooperate on a number of issues. UNESCO also continued its support to the RADIPAZ network that uses radio to promote freedom of expression, democracy and a culture of peace in Latin America.

224. Regarding the development of **programme banks for use by independent media**, UNESCO continued its support for the production of local television programmes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia by assisting independent production companies to make documentaries, a series of reports, cultural and discussion programmes. Support was similarly provided to EERNO, a South-East European News Exchange for public service television broadcasters, which functions as a human and technical resource development framework for facilitating the production, transmission and reception of news programmes by television organizations in the region. The objective is to strengthen peace and democracy in South-East European countries through public service television. Concerning increased participation of **women in media** at all levels, UNESCO initiated in May 2002 the creation of a website to feature information and to provide communication space for the Network of Women in Media in India. The website content includes varied information and news, relevant laws and policies concerning media management, databases, guidelines and features.

V.2.2: Strengthening communication capacities

05221 Main line of action 1: Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production

225. To reinforce the role of the **International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)** as a catalyst for strengthening communication capacities in Member States, the IPDC Intergovernmental Council during its 22nd session (Paris, France, April 2002) reviewed and approved the reforms (proposed by an ad hoc working group) designed to ensure greater efficiency and transparency of the Programme and to encourage more financial contribution from traditional and potential donors. The Council agreed to adopt more stringent procedures for screening and approving new project proposals and confirmed that the IPDC remains a relevant mechanism for addressing initiatives to develop communication facilities and services in developing countries. Also during the period under review, UNESCO provided assistance to establish or consolidate community radio stations in Malawi and Zambia as well as the network of community radio stations in the Caribbean. In Latin America, the Organization supported the World Association of Community Radio (AMARC) and the Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación (ALER) to create a database on legislation and legal issues on community broadcasting.

226. With a view to **promoting endogenous production**, UNESCO provided a selection of high-quality productions from China, Pakistan, Uruguay and Zimbabwe to TV Samoa for a special broadcast on International Women's Day (8 March). The productions, both fiction and documentary, were made by women media producers or dealt with the construction of masculinity and femininity in contemporary societies. TV Samoa completed the special broadcast with productions locally made or coming from neighbouring islands. The objective of the operation was to encourage the exchange of television content among countries which are not usually regarded as content-providers but which have much to offer in endogenous production at national, regional and international levels. In collaboration with other agencies, the Organization provided assistance to a local production group in Namibia to produce a documentary highlighting the social problem of suicide in Northern Namibia. About 100 high-quality television productions were sent to Radio-Television Afghanistan: the travel case contained a selection of recent and original productions by independent television producers from African, Asian, Caribbean and Latin American countries. A number of public service broadcasters, namely ORB (Germany), DR (Denmark), China Beijing TV Station, WorldNet (United States) and international associations such as the International Public Television (INPUT) and the International Radio and Television University (URTI) also donated productions.

227. UNESCO collaborated with the International Market for Independent and Local Broadcasters (MITIL) in providing, through the Market's online video-kiosk, a package of 30 high-quality productions that reflect the world's cultural diversity and local excellence in television productions. The productions came from Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, India, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Togo, and Zimbabwe. The documentary from India and the fiction from Chile won MITIL prizes. The electronic video-kiosk enabled the online screening of productions in individual work stations so that the producers, programmers and broadcasters attending the Market could engage in a commercial exchange of programmes and/or in new co-productions. UNESCO and MITIL provided the platform for the screening and searching of programmes without serving as agents or distributors of the productions. UNESCO also co-organized, with Eureka Audiovisual, a training workshop on local and regional television – programming, financial resources and content distribution for MITIL participants. The workshop participants discussed local television as a community service, the place of culture and education in local programming and ways to increase cultural diversity on local television. The Organization supported the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU) in holding the Children's Television Programme Exchange Workshop (July 2002) with the participation of 10 children's television producers from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

228. As part of the efforts to improve the access to and participation of youth in the knowledge society, the **INFOYOUTH programme** produced and disseminated a CD-ROM, *European Youth Directory*. It also contributed to raising awareness and facilitating the introduction of young people to new information and communication technology skills, particularly in marginalized communities and post-conflict zones (Afghanistan, Palestinian Autonomous Territories). UNESCO supported a regional training workshop in Burkina Faso for African youth leaders on the use of new information and communication technologies in HIV/AIDS prevention and management; an information network in Romania created and coordinated for young people involved in HIV/AIDS prevention; and youth organizations in South Africa in their combat against the virus.

05222 Main line of action 2:

Improving professional training in communication and information technologies

229. The main objective is to **improve communication capacities**, especially for trainers. In this context, UNESCO is collaborating with a number of key stakeholders including Panos, OneWorld, AMARC and the Rockefeller Foundation in a process of pooling and reviewing existing training materials with a view to creating an open access, comprehensive multimedia training kit. This new approach to improving and creating training materials will serve as a model for future collaborative efforts and bring great added value to UNESCO's activities in this area.

230. The Organization supported the Asian Media Information and Communication Center (AMIC) in Singapore to publish a trainers' resource book, entitled *News Media & New Media: The Asia Pacific Landscape*, which captures the socio-economic and political impact of new media in traditional and online media organizations. About 2,000 copies of the publication have been distributed to media trainers, professionals in new media organizations, policy-makers and researchers. To familiarize African journalists with new communication and information technologies, UNESCO, in cooperation with the World Bank, organized in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (June 2002) a training session on research of information by Internet for African journalists. Support was also provided to the Cambodia Communication Institute to design and implement a pilot training programme for printed media journalists to impart skills on using Internet to source information and to the SADC Communication Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe, to develop a curriculum for a Master of Science Programme in Communication for Development that will be

published on the Internet. The activity, although primarily concerning Southern African countries, is expected to benefit other countries and regions as universities and training institutions will be able to download the curriculum, suggest improvements and even adapt it for their own local training needs. UNESCO supported online training activities and the production of ICT training materials for women as well as the establishment of a directory of women ICT trainers in the Asia Pacific region within the framework of the Online Learning Center for Women's Training. This has been developed as part of the UNESCO Chair on Communication Technologies for Women in Seoul, Republic of Korea, to provide training and learning environment of empowerment to women and their communities through ICTs. The Organization also supported the participation of six communication professionals in the 2002 CARIMAC Residential Summer School Programme for skills upgrading in television presentation and writing.

231. With respect to sensitization about the importance of a **culture of maintenance** of communication equipment, UNESCO commissioned a study of maintenance practices among member stations of the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) in collaboration with the CBU, FES, ITU and the Radio Netherlands Training Centre. The study recommended *inter alia* the development of a mechanism for advice, information and knowledge and technical training and maintenance services for the broadcasting stations in the region and to six telecentre informatics specialists from Latin America and the Caribbean to attend the Fifth Workshop on Internet Networking Technology held in the Dominican Republic (May 2002).

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

06002 232. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) was established in November 1999 in order to foster a culture of evidence-based policy both nationally and internationally through the collection and use of high-quality, timely data in education, science and technology, culture and communication. A "Report by the Director-General on the establishment of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in Canada and the first year of operation" (165 EX/42) is submitted to the present session of the Executive Board (item 10.1 of the provisional agenda).

PROJECTS RELATING TO CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

(i) Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Total, Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	4,525,250	448,449	10

01411 *Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls: schools as community catalysts for the empowerment of girls and poverty reduction*

233. The project has been revised and refocused, in particular with a view to liasing it with two other projects and improving the background knowledge, in order to make the chosen sample of schools and curricula serve as a valid reference for a broader range of situations. Missions in the four selected countries have set up the conditions for implementation. Communities have been selected; a first needs assessment has been undertaken, during which the content of the training in the pilot courses has been defined and the selection – criteria of the trainees established; partners have been identified and contracted; ministries of education and National Commissions will collaborate in testing and certifying the skills and integrating the final recommendations into

national policies. In the case of Indonesia, local industries will also collaborate in the development of the training programme. The four field actions are currently under way and should yield their first results in the course of the months to come.

01412 *Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia*

234. The project was set up following a launch meeting held in April 2002 in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India with all the local partners from the four countries concerned (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan), and is initially being implemented in components: the “education” component, which will last for periods of 16 to 18 months according to the country, has been launched and is already reaching some 4,000 girls and adolescent girls; the “science” component is about to start following a meeting of national experts in Bangladesh in July, and the “communication” component is being finalized. The participation of senior officials in the meetings to launch this project, which is highly focused on action on the ground, holds out the hope that the lessons that are starting to be learned from the activities under way may be well received at the decision-making level and may contribute to enhancing the acknowledged capacity of women and girls to play a major role in the abolition of poverty through action by the poor themselves.

02411 *Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society*

235. The project involves all UNESCO programme sectors and the Apia, Bangkok, Montevideo and Moscow field offices, with others under discussion. Assessment missions focusing on poverty alleviation through sustainable resource use planning are completed for indigenous Mayanga/Moskito knowledge in the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve, Nicaragua, and for farmers’ knowledge in Charan, Bangladesh. Consultations with the Vanuatu Cultural Centre indicate concern about school curricula that may undermine indigenous knowledge of value for customary resource management. Data (text/image/audio/video) on traditional knowledge of navigation have been compiled, using internet-based databases with expert inputs from New Zealand, Guam and Samoa. Missions to the Cook Islands, with the Cook Island Voyaging Society, and to Satawal, supported by the Federated States of Micronesia and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS, France), have provided digital footage of navigators’ knowledge. These data contribute to the second CD-ROM in the LINKS series that uses NICTs as a tool for indigenous knowledge revitalization. An international seminar organized by CNRS in association with LINKS on “NGO’s, Indigenous Peoples and Local Knowledge” was held in UNESCO Headquarters in May 2002. An extrabudgetary request has been prepared for a UNDP/GEF-associated project on equitable resource governance among the indigenous Even and Koryak peoples occupying a World Heritage Site in Kamchatka (Russia). Another proposal concerning customary resource management in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Palau is being discussed with UNEP/GEF, Vanuatu Cultural Centre, University of Bergen and other experts. An associate expert post has been created for the LINKS project and is now seeking a government sponsor. A six-month internship provided by Canada has allowed an indigenous youth to gain international experience while assisting the LINKS endeavour. LINKS was on the agenda of one of the round tables at the Johannesburg summit and gathered wide support.

02412 *Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean*

236. The geographical scope of this project was reduced so as to enable it to obtain concrete results by focusing resources on a limited number of representative sites, on the basis of which instruments could be developed to enable communities and authorities to cope with the consequences of natural

disasters and reduce the attendant risks, with the specific aim of protecting the poorest, generally the most exposed to the risks. The approach adopted is based on taking account of human rights in favour of the poorest.

02413 *Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability*

237. The project was initially supposed to allow a comparison between two countries, but has had to be refocused on Mali alone for practical reasons. It is intended to encourage the use of technology which is accessible to the poor in order to help them develop their resources and capacities and push back poverty. The project was delayed by its realignment and is in the process of being set up.

02414 *Mining and sustainable development in Latin America*

238. The project, which is supposed to build community development mechanisms around small-scale mining activities, has already led to the production of an in-depth study of the situation of small mines in the five countries covered: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. On this basis, by working in a number of communities selected for their representative value, the experts mobilized will seek to develop ways of escaping persistent poverty by using education, the development of complementary activities and information as levers to help these extremely deprived communities. This should contribute to arguments in favour of having the public authorities take better account of the human rights of these marginalized communities.

02415 *The UNISOL-TAPE alliance against poverty*

239. The UNISOL project is drawing on universities to jointly address the issues of human rights raised by the denial of access to health, housing, working opportunities, and even food, from which migrant populations suffer throughout the world. Organized by the Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development (TICH) in collaboration with WHO, UNESCO and the Rockefeller Foundation, a first preparatory conference took place at Nairobi, Kenya, in June 2001. It launched the African Chapter of Universities in Solidarity with Disadvantaged Communities (UNISOL) with TICH hosting the first UNISOL Secretariat. The Steering Committee, comprising the University of Cape Town (South Africa), Great Lakes University (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Jimma University (Ethiopia), University of Malawi, the University of Zambia, Makerere University (Uganda), TICH, Egerton University (with Professor Maritim acting as Chairman of the Steering Committee) and Moi University, was elected from among 20 universities that attended the first Congress. The Steering Committee was meeting again on 13 September 2002, to flesh out a strategic agenda with respect to further UNISOL development. In 2002, the TICH training programmes have started incorporating social science components focusing on poverty and ill-health. In compliance with the need to enhance the human rights focus of the project, a pilot course on “Health and Human Rights, Benchmarks of Fairness and Ethics” focusing on disadvantaged communities such as orphans, other vulnerable children and refugees has been launched at TICH, in Nairobi and Kisumu. UNESCO is now supporting targeted action research on the same topics in participating institutions, to upgrade contents of public health programmes and make their contents more amenable to social complexity. Mainstreaming health and human rights into public health training is also crucial for policy dialogue and re-conceptualization of policy, another mandate of UNISOL which shall hold an international congress on the topic in Cape Town, in late 2003.

240. The technology and poverty eradication component of the project aims at increasing the access of poor people to technology to empower them to meet the MDG of halving poverty by 2015. For that purpose, a “technology knowledge network for the poor – TechKnowNet –” is about to be launched, with support from several cluster offices; it will help design and produce UNESCO toolkits of information, learning and teaching material, as well as to display and make use of such material for and with the poor. A “technology and poverty reduction workshop” is to be held in Accra (Ghana) in October 2002. Initially designed on providing relevant technologies to a limited range of beneficiaries, the project has been refocused on both enhancing sustainable channels to convey technological awareness and skills to poor populations at large, and providing policy guidelines to governments for that purpose, on top of achieving significant results in an array of pilots. It was presented at the “engineering and technology innovations for sustainable development” session of the Forum on science, technology and innovation at the WSSD on 28 August, 2002.

03411 *Eradicating poverty through social integration of marginalized homeless young people in urban areas of the Commonwealth of Independent States*

241. The project is aimed at promoting research on social, economic, psychological, moral, cultural and other causes of the growing homelessness and poverty among children, adolescents and young people. It has been developed as follow-up to the international conferences organized by UNESCO in 2000-2001 in the Russian Federation (“Young Russia Facing Global Challenges on the Eve of the New Millennium. How to Counteract Aggressive Extremism, Xenophobia and Violence among Young People”, Moscow, November 2000; “Eradication for intercultural dialogue and non-violence and the protection of the social and economic rights of children and young people in the Caucasus”, Vladikavkaz, September 2001). The project also supports the activities of the Central Asian Conflict Prevention Centre established by UNESCO in Bishkek, Republic of Kyrgyzstan. The launching phase of the project started in June 2002 after the review and approval of the working plans. The working teams have been established in cooperation with the Moscow and Almaty UNESCO Offices and with participation of representatives of National Commissions, Ministries of Social Affairs, Committees on Youth, Women and Family Issues, major universities and research institutions, NGOs working in the field of the protection of human rights of disadvantaged youth. The project also seeks to contribute to awareness-raising of decision-makers, public opinion and civil society about the situation of homeless young people through organizing television round tables, radio talk shows, as well as supporting best practices in preventing homelessness proposed by municipal and non-governmental organizations in the selected countries. In Kyrgyzstan, two experts conferences are planned in Bishkek and Osh in September 2002 to discuss research topics including poverty profiles of women and girls, paying special attention to their situation in post-conflict regions, on obstacles to the access to social assistance measures. The preparation of a web page on the problems of homelessness was started in the Youth Institute in Moscow (Russian Federation).

03412 *Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication*

242. Closely linked to the project described in paragraph 03417, this project focuses on the circumstances to which the various projects should contribute under the strategy developed to guide them and to accurately position UNESCO in the international effort to combat poverty. An international seminar on analysis of the concepts implemented, which included participants from the London School of Economics and Princeton University, was very useful in giving the projected international campaign clear references, and in-depth work to define the precise objectives of such a campaign was undertaken.

03413 *Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth*

243. This project, which has been made more closely linked to the project in paragraph 04415 on the same theme by the Kingston Office, was somewhat late in starting after being refocused.

03414 *Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world*

244. A meeting to define the terms of reference for the study to be entrusted to NGOs served to launch the project, which consists essentially in promoting the capacity of NGOs to encourage governments to take account of the point of view of the poor themselves in their policies to combat poverty. Given that this approach involves increasing the capacities of the NGOs concerned to assist in policy-making and participate in governance, this is how the project aims to serve the cause of poverty eradication. Methodological and practical contributions (such as a glossary) have already marked the first stages of the project, which is based in Lebanon and Morocco, but also involves a regional NGO network.

03415 *Contributing to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger*

245. The project has been the subject of several seminars aimed at further examining these issues, ensuring consistency of approach among the four countries concerned, and laying the foundations for the planned operations. On 14 June a workshop was held to validate the prospective study carried out in cooperation with AFCEN/UNDP on the empowering of the most vulnerable populations in the four countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) it laid the foundations for a renewed approach in terms of strengthening human rights (access to basic services, access to a knowledge society, participation, environment of peace, human security). This work is the subject of a publication by Editions Karthala due out at the end of September, which should be widely disseminated in the countries concerned. The actions that will immediately follow the launch and identification phase, which is coming to an end, are all intended at this stage to strengthen capacities with a view to ensuring the effective participation of the communities concerned in subsequent activities.

03416 *Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia*

246. Following a refocusing of the project and a feasibility study, efforts at the various sites have involved initiating the research-action approach in Beijing, Vientiane and Phnom Penh, which consists, on the one hand, in putting in place activities to help young migrants, in particular girls, to free themselves from the hardships of their situation, and on the other hand, in using those actions to draw the attention of governments to measures which might lessen the distress of these groups and enhance their potential. At the end of this operation, carried out at different sites and in different societies, comparisons may lead to lessons of a more general scope which may then be translated into proposals for action for the attention of the authorities at all levels. The range of activities is based on a set of human rights issues – impressing upon those in power that they have a duty to recognize the inherent rights of these deprived migrants by ensuring them equity, dignity and access to opportunities for individual and collective development. In order to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives launched, the project has initially focused on building local capacities to contribute to its development.

03417 *Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication*

247. The first task carried out under this project was to take up the whole range of issues pertaining to the other projects in order to strengthen the approach to poverty in terms of human rights violations, gear the contribution of each project to the attainment of a result at the programme level, and ensure the feasibility of each project. Documentary and logistic support was provided for all the projects, and specific advances were made with regard to the communication strategy for them. There is ongoing coordination of the projects, and a special Internet site has been developed to host their contributions and the debate on these issues. The most important task has been to prepare the strategy to guide not only these projects, but also the action of UNESCO as a whole in its contribution to the fight against poverty, within the framework of international action to attain the Millennium Development Goals and in the light of the most recent international meetings of relevance to the subject. The inclusion of a human rights dimension in this strategy is the main challenge, and has been the subject of substantial contributions, which are being integrated.

04411 *Development of cultural eco-tourism in mountainous regions in selected developing countries*

248. The project, which is aimed at promoting eco-tourism which is conducive to the development of poor isolated communities in remote mountainous regions of Central Asia, covers seven countries: India (Ladakh), Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Tajikistan. Results have already been obtained with regard to networks for accommodation with local people, and the promotion of crafts products and guides, relying on the communities concerned with the assistance of experts and regional NGOs, and seeking to strengthen the capacity of communities to formulate, express, defend and promote their own rights and interests with a view to escaping from the conditions of poverty in which they generally find themselves.

04412 *Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara*

249. The project was launched at a meeting held in Tunis in June 2002 which served to focus the seven studies intended to specify its objectives: clarifying the purpose of the project; including a poverty eradication and local community support component in projects promoting sustainable tourism which respects the natural and human environment in the Sahara. The 10 Saharan States took part in it. A joint framework for analysis was developed, enabling the teams to work together on the basis of fairly diverse situations to make recommendations of various sorts to protect the rights and improve the condition of the communities affected by the increased levels of tourism in the region. On this basis, the project is being carried out in close cooperation with the intergovernmental organizations concerned (WTO, UNDP and ALECSO) and various competent institutions. A follow-up and exchange workshop held in July, with, among other participants, the representatives of the countries concerned, verified the smooth running of the project.

04413 *Sustainable management of world heritage sites for poverty reduction: pilot activities in three world heritage sites*

250. The project has secured support from various agencies and governments to the selected sites, and put in place appropriate expertise with the help of National Commissions and NGOs, and is therefore harnessed for producing the expected results of showing how heritage rehabilitation can go along with caring about the poor populations affected by such changes in their livelihoods. The sites of Luang Prabang (Laos), Saint Louis (Senegal), the six towns (China), Porto Novo (Benin) and Mauritania will be used to try and reach the ultimate goal that recommendations can be

prepared, for the consideration of the governing bodies and to be addressed to the World Heritage Committee, that social and human rights criteria should be incorporated in the consideration of whether a site should merit the World Heritage label.

04414 *Traditional crafts as a window to job opportunities for the poorest youth*

251. The project concerns young people working in handicrafts, and is aimed at enhancing their capacity to use crafts to find a way out of poverty for themselves and their families. To that end the project seeks to provide in the six target countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Haiti and Papua New Guinea) technical, general and commercial training for small groups which may serve as examples. In addition to the demonstration value which should result, the aim is to identify lessons of use to governments in their policies to combat poverty, by enhancing quality craftwork and developing outlets for it.

04415 *Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism*

252. The project, which is coordinated by the Kingston Office, and which involves training young people to work at listed sites, and hence the search for a link between heritage protection and social progress in the local communities, is linked to projects 04413 and 03413. The initial training activities have begun following a preliminary phase of investigation of the issues and documentation.

05411 *Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies*

253. This project brings together the media, communication systems and development agents to conduct a series of pilot experiments in South Asia to determine how and under which conditions modern communication technologies may contribute to poverty reduction by being introduced into deprived communities. These innovations will take place in the framework of existing networks combating poverty, and will lead to the presentation of useful conclusions about the forms and limits of this kind of instrument for poverty reduction. The project has started at several sites which were selected after an initial analysis.

06411 *EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals*

254. This project is primarily aimed at providing support for national EFA strategies by building national capacities to measure and evaluate progress on education for all. As such, it is making an indirect, but essential contribution to the fight against poverty, which requires a capacity to make reliable and precise assessments of the realities on which that fight is based and the results to be obtained. Having been delayed owing to the difficulty of justifying its inclusion under the heading of poverty reduction, the project has recently begun to be implemented in the form of methodological and pedagogical contributions which will be used at two training workshops, one in Africa and one in Asia.

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

	Work plan allocations 2002-2003 \$	Expenditure as at 30.06.2002 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2002 %
Total, Information and Communication Technologies	5,164,500	498,611	10

01421 *The application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa*

255. The Project Management Team which includes representatives from all five programme sectors has had regular review meetings leading to the launching of the project. To develop a network of the UNESCO Chairs in Africa, nine university institutions which applied have been selected as participants in the project. These include a number of existing UNESCO Chairs and other specialized institutions in the following countries: Benin, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mozambique, Niger and South Africa. Funds have been allocated to these institutions to enable them to organize national identification workshops to define national priorities in conjunction with related national stakeholders and private sector, with the support of the relevant field offices. A regional networking meeting with the participating institutions will be organized on 11 and 12 November 2002 to build the regional network of the Chairs towards Regional Centres of Excellence. Collaboration and partnerships have been established with major regional ongoing projects and institutions in the continent including the Global Ocean Observing System for Africa, the African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Approach, the African Process on the Development and Cooperation of the Coastal and Marine Environment, the African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment, the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for the Development, the AGHRYMET, the Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa, the African Development Bank, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Partnerships have also been established with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the European Space Agency and the EUMETSAT.

01422 *Developing open learning communities for gender equity with the support of ICTs*

256. The assessment mission carried out by the multidisciplinary team validated the project as an appropriate response to current policy priorities and requests for assistance. Partners welcomed the focus on local content development and the creation of synergy between educational and ICT issues, actors and know-how. Universities, ministries, NGOs and National Commissions expressed commitment to provide support. Local implementation teams were established, involving the community management committees of the centres identified, and national technical institutions with relevant expertise. They work closely with the UNESCO field offices. In Mozambique the main implementing partners are the Multipurpose Community Telecentre of Manhica and the Centre for Information and Communication at the University Eduardo Mondlane, in South Africa the Alexsan Kopano Community Centre in the township of Alexandra and the Alexsan Kopano Educational Trust. Local needs assessment and consultations revealed that malaria and the challenges facing young people ranked highest among community concerns. These will be addressed from a gender-sensitive perspective through the development of applications tailored to meet these needs. A virtual survey was launched on existing applications and a project website created. Together with the applications they will provide useful tools for future fund-raising.

01423 *Higher education, open and distance learning
knowledge base for decision-makers*

257. To promote teamwork and cooperation among partners, extensive consultations on preparing the work plan for the project were held with the project team between January and April 2002. During this period, in addition to in-depth discussions between ED and CI Sectors, ED/HED met with partners at BREDA, IIEP, IITE and PROAP. As an outcome of this consultation process, a work plan for the project was finalized in the SISTER system. This work plan took into consideration the findings of the 2001 needs assessment, done in cooperation with BREDA, IITE and PROAP, which stressed the lack of coherence between the existing information and the needs of decision-makers in the area. Further exchanges with BREDA and PROAP identified the South African Institute for Distance Education (SAIDE) and the Open University of Hong Kong (OUHK) as possible main implementing partners. With regard to measures taken to secure extrabudgetary resources, contacts were established with the European Union during the 2nd European Distance Education Network (EDEN) Workshop (21-23 March 2002). Follow-up contact identified leads for possible extrabudgetary resources in this area.

01424 *ICT-based training in
basic education for social development*

258. In the launching phase, cooperation took place among different sectors, field offices, institutes and partners in preparing the work plans for project implementation, and particularly in planning a technical meeting for the second half of 2002 on developing ICT-based instructional modules on the selected sub-themes in basic education. These sub-themes are: empowerment of women farmers; reading for all; strengthening of educational governance; HIV/AIDS issues; girls' and women's education; science education; and inclusion of gender perspective in family education. The technical meeting will focus on: core content development on the sub-themes, assessment of appropriate ICTs for the target countries in delivering the content of the instructional modules, and demonstration of how to develop and use an interactive computer-based learning application. In addition to CI and ED Sectors at Headquarters, field offices, institutions and partners involved in the process include UNESCO Almaty, Bangkok, Beijing, Harare, Phnom Penh, and IICBA, Ministries of Education of the target countries in Africa and Asia, and the Yunnan Institute of Educational Research.

02421 *Small Islands'
Voice 2004*

259. The project commenced in four countries in the Caribbean (Saint Kitts and Nevis), Indian Ocean (Seychelles) and Pacific (Palau and Cook Islands). National committees – comprising government, non-governmental and community-based organizations, media, private sector and civil society – stimulate and facilitate activities at the local level in each island country. Trial surveys to determine the main environment-development issues of concern to the general public were undertaken in Saint Kitts and Nevis and in Seychelles. Staff members from different sectors in three field offices (Kingston, Dar es Salaam, and Apia) participated in all start-up activities. A website has been created (<http://www.smallislandsvoice.org>) and 10,000 copies of a promotional brochure has been produced and widely distributed. Three Small Islands' Voice texts posted on the Internet-based wise practices forum generated extensive expressions of interest and offers to contribute. One such offer resulted in the initiation of youth activities in the Cook Islands. A paper entitled "Civil society's perspective on environment and development issues" was presented at the Islands of the World VII Conference in Prince Edward Island, Canada (June 2002). Internet-based forums for

discussion among the general public and schools in the three regions have been prepared and are scheduled to begin in September.

02422 *Virtual laboratory for draining lakes in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia*

260. The project aims at sharing of experiences among scientists and policy-makers who are involved in the study, research and mitigation of the crisis that affects the population of the Aral Sea, the Lake Chad and the Dead Sea regions. The project involves several research institutions in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russian Federation, Jordan, Cameroon, Nigeria and Chad. It also involves, in addition to SC and CI Sectors, field offices in Almaty, Amman and Cairo. The past six months were used in discussion with some of the main research institutions; these discussions led to a general agreement on the need for the following preliminary studies: a market survey on the most appropriate software and hardware required for the network, a study of similar experiences and identification of qualified experts in the various regions. Contracts for conducting these studies are under preparation. A tentative breakdown of the budget was agreed upon between CI and SC. If necessary, this breakdown will be adjusted during the kick-off meeting planned to take place late September 2002 in Amman, Jordan.

03421 *Information and communication technologies as a tool for local governance*

261. Efforts were made to assure intersectoral and Headquarters-field cooperation through coordinating a two day meeting to agree collectively on the project strategy and to set up the terms of the partnership with a distance learning institution (Virtual School of Governance/International Institute for Governance, in Barcelona, Spain) with a view to developing a virtual training programme on e-governance for municipal officials in Latin America. Partnerships with African training institutions are being arranged through the Electronic Distance Training on Sustainability in African Local Governments (EDITOSIA) Project and Network financed by the European Commission. As measures to secure extrabudgetary funding, a project proposal is being prepared in close cooperation with the International Council for Local Development Initiatives (ICLEI) on e-local governance in the framework of the European Commission's @LIS programme; and a project proposal was prepared for Italian Government funding on ICT-related initiatives. With the active participation of the field offices team members in Accra and Montevideo, regional experts consultants are doing a needs assessment study as a basis for the capacity-building strategy to be developed in October 2002.

03422 *UNESCO World Report on "Building Knowledge Societies"*

262. Preparation of the first UNESCO World Report on "Building Knowledge Societies" started in the first six months of the biennium. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the importance for the overall thrust of the Report of the thematic debate held by the Executive Board on this vital theme at its 164th session, on the initiative of its Chairperson and with the assistance of the Division of Foresight, Philosophy and Human Sciences. The debate was opened by presentations by three high-level experts, Mr Manuel Castells, Professor at the University of Berkeley, United States, and director of research at the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya in Barcelona, Spain, Mr Amat Soumaré, founding president of SOPEL International, an economic intelligence organization specializing in the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, and Mr Tadao Takahashi, president of the working group on the information society set up by the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology. The presentations were the subject of comments by the philosopher Jacques Derrida and the sociologist Nilüfer Göle. The debate enabled the representatives of the

States Members of the Executive Board to exchange highly interesting views and to sketch out valuable avenues for reflection on the topic so as to provide guidelines not only for the preparation of the World Report but also, and more generally, for UNESCO's future action in this crucial domain. An information document on building knowledge societies was prepared for the debate by the Chairperson of the Executive Board, with the assistance of the Division of Foresight, Philosophy and Human Sciences.

05421 *Initiative
B@bel*

263. During the launching phase of the project, all programme sectors have been assigned responsibilities as follows:

- ED: development of guidelines on promoting multilingual educational policies. Support is being provided for a meeting on education and multilingualism that will take place in October 2002. The expected outputs of this meeting will include guidelines on education perspectives, policies and best practices that will be incorporated in the "Guidelines on multilingualism" being developed by CI.
- UIS: development of statistical methodologies/indicators for multilingualism in cyberspace.
- SHS: thematic journal on issues affecting linguistic diversity in cyberspace and policy brief on best practices.
- CLT: online updateable interactive website on endangered languages.
- CI: incorporating advanced multilingual data recognition/handling capability in UNESCO's CDS/ISIS software package (powerful database application developed and used by over 20,000 institutions in about 150 countries); development of a multilingual content management platform incorporating multilingual online data retrieval capability; web-based multilingual translation software.

Field offices participating in the project are: Addis Ababa, Kingston, Bangkok, Rabat, and Nairobi. Partners involving in project implementation are SIL International (formerly known as the "Summer Institute of Linguistics") and the International Information Centre for Terminology (INFOTERM).

05422 *Preserving our
digital heritage*

264. A discussion paper on the preservation of the digital heritage was submitted to the 164th session of the Executive Board on all relevant elements for an international charter. Based on the decision of the Executive Board inviting the Director-General to consult Member States, a circular letter was sent on 31 July 2002 requesting Member States to provide comments. Technical guidelines on the preservation of digital heritage are being prepared by the National Library of Australia and regional consultations on the theme will be held in Canberra, Australia (4-6 November 2002) and Quito, Ecuador (November 2002). CI convened meetings with Culture and Science Sectors to discuss the plan of actions and introduce documents which had been prepared. Consultations were also held with representatives of the following field offices: Cairo, Addis-Ababa and Quito. Other partners of the project include the National Library of Australia, the European Commission on Preservation and Access who have been involved in the development of the conceptual framework for digital preservation. Building on the existing Internet Archive

Programme at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the UNESCO Cairo is currently preparing a pilot project in which digital content in Arabic language is to be preserved, sorted and indexed.

05423 *Virtual universities: test beds and guidelines on their establishment*

265. The project is composed of the following three activities: distance education needs assessment; development of distance education materials and e-Campus; as well as dissemination, evaluation and extension. The Education Sector has launched the distance education needs assessment with the dissemination worldwide of a questionnaire through the International Association of Universities (IAU). A number of national case studies on the use of ICTs in education, distance education, national policies on the use of ICTs are being collected to complement the needs assessment study. The Offices in Bangkok, Cairo, Nairobi and Addis Ababa are participating in this activity in disseminating the questionnaire to non-university training institutions, and in collecting case-studies and other useful regional information. Virtual campuses will be set up in different countries in each region within a regional cooperation framework for the exchange of contents, expertise and training. The Offices in Bangkok, Cairo, Nairobi and Addis Ababa, and the Education Sector are fully involved in the discussions on contracts with specialized institutions for the establishment of pilot e-campus in Africa (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, South Africa), in Asia (Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam) and in the Arab States (Jordan, Syria).

05424 *Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) programme*

266. The UNESCO Guide to Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) has been published as a resource for (i) graduate students who are writing theses or dissertations; (ii) faculty in graduate programmes who want to mentor ETD authors; (iii) dean of graduate faculties who want to initiate ETD programmes; and (iv) IT administrators at universities. Contacts for hosting pilot projects have been made and are expected to be finalized in October 2002.

05425 *UNESCO knowledge portal*

267. The technical backbone of the UNESCO knowledge portal has been made available through the acquisition and installation of the "Simplify" software on a dedicated server. Teams for four sub-portals have been put in place and are operational, although progress in the production and publication of contents varies. A new version of the **CI WebWorld** sub-portal will be launched during the 165th session of the Executive Board (with new services and a new "look and feel") and the work on the various component of the **Ocean sub-portal** are well under way with a strong decentralization component and related training for editors. For the **Education sub-portal**, the basic structure has been developed, partnerships for content provision have started to be established and first contents have been produced. Groundwork (establishing of the structure, identification of content) for both the **Global heritage sub-portal** and the **Digi-Arts sub-portal** is also well advanced. All programme sectors are involved in the project.

Coordination of action to benefit Africa

10008 268. Within the framework of the coordination of action to benefit Africa, support was provided by the Africa Department for efforts to implement priority activities identified in Chapter VII of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the recommendations of the international seminar on Africa (November 2001). UNESCO took

part in the work of the third African Development Forum (ADF III, Addis Ababa, 3-8 March 2002) on the theme “Defining Priorities for Regional Integration”, in the 38th Summit of the Organization of African Unity and in the first Conference of the African Union (Durban, 8-10 July 2002).

269. As part of the United Nations system-wide activities, UNESCO participated in reflection to ensure a coordinated system response to meet the needs of the States of the region and, in the light of the lessons learned from the evaluation of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa (UNSI) and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), to promote NEPAD as a frame of reference for partnership and cooperation with Africa. In particular, the Department coordinated UNESCO’s contribution to the evaluation of UN-NADAF and various contributions to reports by the United Nations Secretary-General on the United Nations’ cooperation with the OAU and other subregional organizations, in particular the SADC. The same holds for the Organization’s contribution to the Secretary-General’s report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflicts and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

270. At the same time, close consultations were held, both in the Secretariat and with various partners, to contribute to the formulation of policies and strategies relevant to the needs of Member States and, through an increased mobilization of partners, to ensure effective implementation of programmes. The following activities were carried out to meet that objective: holding of a college of ADGs and establishment of a committee to follow up the recommendations of the international seminar on the development of Africa; continued dissemination and reporting on the outcomes of the seminar, in particular at meetings of field offices (Addis Ababa) and consultation of National Commissions (Dakar) on the formulation of regional strategy and of document 32 C/5. The Department also participated in the formulation of the human resources component of the NEPAD Plan of Action (Benoni, South Africa) and is currently making preparations, in conjunction with the African Group and the French-speaking group, for NEPAD Day (December 2002).

271. The Organization also strove to strengthen cooperative links with Member States of the region, by continuing to pay particular attention to their national priorities. Under the emergency assistance programme, an allocation of \$100,000 was thus made to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, following the damage caused by the volcanic eruption of Mount Nyirangongo. An intersectoral mission made a field visit, from 2 to 6 April 2002, to identify priority activities to be undertaken, which will require the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources.

272. Lastly, various activities have been carried out: the dissemination of the newsletter *Listening to Africa*, the updating of the *Africa Portal* and the establishment of a discussion forum, the dissemination of a CD-ROM and the publication of *L’Afrique au miroir de l’UNESCO*, which have made it possible to raise the visibility of the Organization’s action particularly among decision-makers and institutional partners and within civil society.

Fellowships Programme

11004 273. Between 1 January and 30 June 2002, a total of 89 fellowships (Africa: 27; Arab States: 5; Asia and the Pacific: 21; Europe: 12; and Latin America and the Caribbean: 24) were awarded to beneficiaries, duly endorsed by their respective National Commissions. Among these, 47 (i.e. 53%) beneficiaries were men and 42 (47%) were women. The breakdown of the source and type of funding for these fellowships, administered by the Fellowships Section, is as follows:

- 50 travel grants for an amount of \$45,392 (financed from regular programme funds) as cost-sharing towards Co-Sponsored Fellowships offered by Israel under the programme jointly sponsored with the MASHAV (Centre for International Cooperation, Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, Israel). The value of the contribution-in-kind offered from Israel in the form of fellowships is estimated to be approximately \$236,000;

- 14 fellowships awarded to post-doctoral candidates in the field of science and technology for an amount \$210,000, funded by Israel's Council of Higher Education Planning Budgeting Committee;
- 10 fellowships were awarded at a ceremony on 6 March 2002 at Headquarters to meritorious young women active in the life sciences for an amount of \$201,500 under an extrabudgetary project entirely financed by L'Oréal;
- three fellowships awarded within the framework of the 2000-2001 Participation Programme for an amount of \$15,000;
- two fellowships awarded within the framework of private donations to the UNESCO Fellowships Bank for an amount of \$15,000.

The total value of the 89 fellowships implemented so far under the 2002-2003 biennial exercise under all funding sources (including the contributions-in-kind fellowships under the Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme), is estimated at over \$722,892.

274. A circular letter CL/3611 dated 9 January 2002 was sent to all National Commissions and Permanent Delegations delineating the criteria and conditions for applications that may be submitted within the framework of the 2002-2003 UNESCO Fellowships Bank Programme. Recommendations adopted by the Executive Board in 161 EX/Decision 3.6.3 have been duly taken into consideration during the preparation of this letter inviting Member States to submit applications. To date, over 211 applications have been received and are being processed following consultation with the programme sectors as to the substantive suitability of the candidatures.

275. The following countries have generously contributed to the 2002-2003 Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme: the People's Republic of China, Czech Republic, Israel, Poland, and the Republic of Korea (IPDC). Within the framework of the Japan funds-in-trust projects for "Capacity-building of Human Resources", two projects designed by the Fellowships Section and entitled the "UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme 2001 and 2002" and "Support to the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme" have been pursued. It is expected that over 100 fellowships will be offered under these two projects. Twenty-one candidatures have been shortlisted by Selection Committees during June 2002 under the UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme (2002 Cycle).

276. With a view to providing information on the results of the Fellowships Programme, a *Directory of UNESCO Fellows: 2000-2001* currently under press will be distributed to all National Commissions and Permanent Delegations. An updated list of fellowship programmes at UNESCO is now available on the UNESCO website in both English and French. Furthermore, a document on fellowships administered by the Fellowships Section (165 EX/INF.6) is submitted under item 8.6 of the provisional agenda of the Executive Board.

Public information

12008 277. A consolidated Editorial Section covering all sectors and intersectoral activities was established within the Bureau of Public Information (BPI) in January 2002. During the first six months of the year it produced a total of 42 press releases, 26 media advisories and 14 feature stories and distributed them to media outlets throughout the world. Together with the monthly

Calendar of events aimed at Paris-based correspondents and the *Info-Flash* bulletins issued by the office of the spokesperson, these various products provide the media and other close observers of the work of UNESCO with regular and diversified streams of substantive and institutional information. In addition to French and English, all **press releases and feature stories** are, for the first time, simultaneously distributed in Spanish as well. Those of particular interest in the regions concerned are also issued in Arabic and in Russian.

278. Of the different issues covered, five attracted considerable media attention: Drop-out rates in education systems in Latin America (February), Languages in danger (February), Terrorism and the media (World Press Freedom Day, Manila, May), Safeguarding Afghan cultural heritage (Kabul, May) and the addition of nine new sites on the World Heritage List (Budapest, June). It is worth noting in this connection that media activities surrounding the events in Budapest, Kabul and Manila were coordinated by BPI teams on the spot.

279. Various events at Headquarters received significant media attention during the period under review. Those which stand out include the meeting of UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors in February, the visit of Afghan President Hamid Karzai in March, the press conference given by V. Yakovlev, Governor of Saint Petersburg to launch the celebration of that city's 300th anniversary in 2003, in April, and the nomination in April of race car driver Michael Schumacher as UNESCO Champion for Sport.

280. The trial issue of the *New Courier*, to be henceforth published twice a year, came out in May in English, French, Spanish and Russian. The Chinese version followed in July and the Arabic version in September. It was generally well received. Aimed primarily at individuals active in different UNESCO networks, the new magazine is free of charge and distributed in bulk to National Commissions and UNESCO Offices around the globe.

281. The most significant development in the field of **audiovisual production** was the signing, in April, of an agreement with the United States-based *Discovery Channel* for the co-production of up to 50 two-minute vignettes on endangered languages. These vignettes will start airing on *Discovery* and its affiliates worldwide on the occasion of Mother Language Day, on 23 February 2003. Video footage aimed at television news programmes (B-rolls) was distributed on eight separate occasions. BPI continued to make regular contributions to CNN's *World Report* programme.

282. The establishment of a small team making up the BPI Web Section laid the foundations for the **editorial coordination of the Organization's Web**. The coordination mechanism that currently links the 60 or so persons involved in various web facets has made it possible to initiate major modifications such as the choice of primarily thematic navigation menus, which are more meaningful for outside audiences, the adoption of graphical and ergonomic principles that strengthen UNESCO's united and multidisciplinary character, and the gradual transformation of static pages into dynamic pages enabling various communities to retrieve contents and organize themselves with the help of the Internet. The BPI and sectoral web teams have constructed more than 50 subsites, half a dozen of which are already online. The monthly average of visits to the UNESCO site for the first six months of the year is roughly 1,400,000 visitors and practically all the countries of the world are connected at least once a month.

283. New books published during this period including both **co-publications**, such as *Éternités afghanes* and *Eternal Afghanistan*, with Éditions du Chêne; *Geological Map of the World*, with the CCGM, in small format, for schools; *Historia General de América Latina*, volume IV, with Trotta (Spain) and, books produced by the UNESCO **Publishing Section** (including *A Year in Transition*, *Une année de transition*; *Learning throughout life: challenges for the twenty-first century*). Thirty

co-publishing agreements in the official languages were negotiated during this period. Also, there were 31 licensing agreements for publications in 10 non-official languages.

284. A reduction in the number of titles (co-published and own titles), the non-publication of *Study Abroad*; the suppression of the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *World Reports* has resulted in an important reduction in sales revenues which for the first six months of 2002 was 40% less compared to that of the corresponding period for the year 2001, the main reduction being in sales to North America (80% due mainly to loss of sales of *Study Abroad* and the suppression of *Statistical Yearbook*) and Africa (70%) and at the UNESCO Bookshop (30%). Sales in Europe remained steady. The *Just Published Bulletin* has been redesigned and renamed *UNESCO Publishing News* and the first number issued.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

14005 285. During the period under review, the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) has finalized the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved) and the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 (31 C/5 Approved), incorporating the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the General Conference. Through a series of five regional consultations with National Commissions, involving also representatives of regional, cluster and national offices of UNESCO, the Bureau initiated the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (Draft 32 C/5) as well as the formulation of regional strategies related to document 31 C/4. These strategies will be brought separately to the attention of the Executive Board. A popular version of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 has also been prepared and is expected to be disseminated in November 2002. BSP also led the preparation of the document on the carry-over of funds from document 30 C/5 and its implementation as well as the elaboration of strategic documents and reports for the Organization related to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, UNESCO Institutes and Centres, the Millennium Development Goals as well as the High-level Conference on Strengthening Cooperation in South-East Europe. BSP has also ensured UNESCO participation in programmatic activities of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the CEB's High-level Committee on Programmes.

286. The Bureau has also undertaken an in-depth analysis of all work plans, including for cross-cutting theme projects, submitted for the implementation of document 31 C/5 Approved, providing input to the Director-General for his review and approval of, or where appropriate amendments to, the various work plans. Subsequently, monitoring of the implementation and results of document 31 C/5, including projects under the cross-cutting themes has been undertaken on an ongoing basis through SISTER, which has matured into a programming, implementation and monitoring tool. Programme sectors are being regularly advised and urged to enhance both the quality of their narrative input, the formulation of expected results and the implementation rate. Especially with respect to enhancing results formulation and the use of SISTER in general, training workshops have continued to be offered – for specific Headquarters offices and for field offices (Dakar, Brasilia, Geneva, Montreal). Likewise, the operations of SISTER have been strengthened. A review group has recently completed an assessment as to further improvements to the system and its operations, which will be implemented. Interfaces between SISTER and FABS were made operational as of April 2002, and the SISTER system was successfully expanded to include all field offices, training being also provided in the different regions. To improve transparency of programme implementation, SISTER has recently been made accessible to delegations, through password use upon application. In the area of knowledge management, a housewide discussion group on “global public goods” has been animated and resulted in an internal report.

287. Concerning the Organization's follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, BSP is closely involved in implementing the provisions of recent Executive Board decisions on the subject as well as on the United Nations Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations. The proceedings of the 2001 Vilnius Conference were published as a volume in the Dialogue among Civilizations series (and are also available on the web). Two additional volumes have been readied for publication, namely the proceedings of the Civilizations in the Eye of the Other Symposium I, co-organized with the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (preparations are under way for a second symposium in January 2003, also co-organized with the Ecole Pratique) and the 2001 Kyoto Conference. Preparations for the forthcoming Ohrid Conference on the Dialogue among Civilizations (7-8 November 2002), co-organized by the President of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Director-General of UNESCO, have been initiated, aimed at ensuring high-level participation and the preparation of a background concept paper. Further, a networking mechanism has been created with a view to involving a broader segment of society in dialogue-related activities, especially also with a view to soliciting new orientations. Presentations were made at two international conferences on UNESCO's involvement in the dialogue among civilizations, namely to the international conference on "Western Policies Towards the Islamic World", Wilton Park, United Kingdom, 15 February 2002 and to the International Policy Dialogue "Development of Cultures – Cultures of Development", Berlin, Germany, 4-5 March 2002. Input was frequently provided to addresses by the President of the General Conference. A dedicated website on the dialogue is constantly being updated with the latest information on activities, publications and contact information (<http://www.unesco.org/dialogue2001>).

288. BSP, being responsible for the development, mainstreaming and coordination of UNESCO's strategies and programmes pertaining to women, youth, the least developed countries and a culture of peace, has produced a series of publications on mainstreaming issues in those four fields, which will also be disseminated during the current session of the Executive Board and that can be accessed online (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org>). Furthermore, BSP/WGE co-organized with the Africa Leadership Forum a regional conference on "Women and NEPAD" (Lagos, Nigeria 3-5 February) with a view to increasing awareness, exploring points of entry for women into NEPAD programming and activities and interface between NEPAD and women's groups. A publication has been issued on this Conference. With the British Trust for the Environment, an international meeting was organized on the project "Reel to Real: Women Broadcasting for Change", focusing on the agenda of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. BSP/WGE has also organized NGO collective consultations and fully participated in the activities related to the UNESCO/L'OREAL Partnership for Women in Science.

289. In the area of youth, BSP/UCJ organized the participation of UNESCO in the Open de Tennis des jeunes "Fila Cup 2002" at the Stade Français (Paris), which took place from 5 to 14 July 2002, involving some 300 young players of 52 different nationalities. UNESCO offered a range of widely covered cultural and educational activities which added a new dimension to the tournament, transforming it into an intercultural encounter. To promote the work on youth-related indicators in cooperation with other international bodies, UCJ participated in an experts meeting on Youth Policy Indicators organized by the Council of Europe (Budapest, Hungary, 1-3 July 2002). UCJ also focuses on youth voluntary service as an important component of national youth policies. Cooperation with UNV, the European Commission and International Volunteer NGOs continued promoting volunteering for young people as a form of non-formal learning. UCJ also participated in a meeting on Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV/AIDS Plus in Young Persons, organized by WHO and UNFPA (Saas-Fee, Switzerland, 9-12 June 2002). International Youth Day (12 August) was observed by UNESCO in partnership with its Youth NGO network. As a member of the ITU 2003 World Youth Forum Steering Committee, UCJ attended the first meeting (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 March 2002) and subsequent teleconferences. Under contract with CCIYS a young volunteer was

posted in a pilot project to the Congo to work with Youth NGOs and networks on a culture of peace and on non-violent conflict-resolution techniques. UCJ also participated in the Final Symposium of the Joint NGO Campaign for the International Year of Volunteers coordinated by CCSVI (Malaga, Spain, 22-27 January 2002). Contacts were also established with the International Advisory Board Meeting of the International Youth Parliament.

290. Concerning least developed countries, close cooperation is being ensured with the Africa Department as well as the newly established Office of the High Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as well as with recent NEPAD initiatives. Participation was ensured in the August 2002 Cotonou Ministerial Conference of LDCs. Two case studies (on Niger and Haiti) have been carried out with a view to strengthening UNESCO's action in those countries. In cooperation with the Institute for Security Studies of South Africa and SHS a set of indicators on LDC development issues has been developed, as well as a CD-ROM on regional and subregional initiatives in Africa which will be disseminated in November 2002. Overall, UNESCO's efforts in response to the needs of LDCs have been presented in a new brochure which is being made available to the Executive Board at its present session and which can also be accessed on the web (<http://www.unesco.org/ldc>).

291. As recommended in the latest United Nations Secretary-General's report on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (A/56/349) the priority theme for 2002 is "sustainable economic and social development" in the context of the follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the celebration of the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage. In this context the project "Heritage for a Culture of Peace" has been elaborated with the UNESCO-NGO Liaison Committee, with a view to stimulating the development of local initiatives. The coordination with Culture of Peace focal points at national and international levels continued in order to further bolster a global movement through the Culture of Peace website. 177 new actors have been registered at the national level and 19 at the international level. 26 new actions have also been registered – both in the form of events and long-term projects. The Bureau also ensured the publication of the volume "Message to the Children of the Twenty-first Century – An International Symposium Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Japan's Participation in UNESCO", together with the National Institute for Educational Policy Research of Japan (NIER).

Field management and coordination

16005 292. During the period under review, the Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC), acting as focal point for field offices:

- adopted new procedures for the recruitment of Heads of Office and for the establishment of a selection panel, three having been appointed since the beginning of 2002;
- reviewed the needs of the new field network with respect to indirect costs and distributed the budget accordingly;
- participated actively in the staff establishment for document 31 C/5 and is helping to achieve the optimum distribution not only of managerial and administrative personnel, but also of programme staff across the regions;
- took the necessary steps to establish an office in Kabul (Afghanistan), in line with 164 EX/Decision 3.1.2;

- helped to plan for the participation of nine Heads of Office in the first session of the Leadership and Change Management Programme held in June 2002;
- organized a number of regional consultations of Heads of Office, along with other encounters among field office heads and representatives of cluster Member States, on the occasion of the regional National Commission consultations conducted by ERC/NCP and BSP;
- continues to collaborate with DIT and other services in reviewing the facilities of the field offices to permit improved telecommunications and online connectivity.

External relations and cooperation

17003 293. During the period under consideration, efforts were continued to give UNESCO's action the desired effect and ensure that it had a lasting impact in its Member States. As in the past, emphasis was placed on strengthening **cooperation with Member States**, in particular through sustained consultation and coordination with the National Commissions and Permanent Delegations, in order to provide an appropriate response to their needs. In that connection, the **High-Level Conference on Strengthening Cooperation in South-East Europe**, held at UNESCO Headquarters on 4 and 5 April 2002, was an important event. The Conference was attended by Ministers and senior officials of 10 South-East European countries, representatives of Member States of the European Union, Canada, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United States of America (as an observer), the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and representatives from the Stability Pact, the European Commission, OECD, OSCE, UN, UNICEF, UNDP, UNMIK and the World Bank. It offered a forum for interaction, exchange and dialogue and contributed to defining common priorities for the region.

17009 294. Since May 2002, efforts concerning **cooperation with National Commissions** have focused on ensuring that activities serve to reinforce the original mandate of National Commissions which is stated in their Charter of 1978 – namely, outreach to and involvement of civil society in relation to UNESCO's mission. During the period in question, the main results achieved were as follows:

- progress in the preparation of key policy documents requested by National Commissions (publication of *Legal Texts related to National Commissions* and advancement of *The Architecture of National Commission Structures*);
- holding of the five regional consultations (Rabat, Budapest, Jakarta, Dakar, Montevideo) on the Regional Strategy documents and draft document 32 C/5; in addition, the 19th Quadrennial Conference of National Commissions of the Arab States region was organized to precede the C/5 consultation in Rabat;
- finalization and presentation of the new Action Plan for Capacity-building of National Commissions; planning of a Training Schedule for 2002-2003;
- preparation of the regional strategies to underpin decentralization through support to National Commissions in their cluster activities related to training.

17011 295. Efforts also focused on planning of a new approach to cooperation with the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations (WFUCA) to animate the **UNESCO Club Movement**, following 164 EX/Decision 7.3 of the Executive Board to renew official relations with this NGO for two years and then to review its management modalities. Concerning **new partnerships**, continued

mobilization of parliamentarians in all regions was ensured, to support UNESCO programmes and activities (e.g. second meeting of the Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education for All – FAPED, and the 28th session of the Assembly of French-speaking Parliamentarians). Also, a *Guide to Cooperation with Parliamentarians for National Commissions* has been prepared.

17009 296. Considerable progress has been made in the **communication capacity** through: the launching of the first debate of the Electronic Forum for National Commissions and their Partners; the holding of information seminars on Media Relations for National Commissions (organized at the regional consultations in Rabat and Dakar); advancement of innovative communication projects including the *Knowledge Portal* and the CD-ROM for National Commissions, and the publication of the second edition of the newsletter *NCP Synergy*. An analysis was also made of a survey on trends related to UNESCO sponsorship carried out in collaboration with National Commissions and field offices and preparations are under way for a review of the use of the UNESCO name and logo, as well as the selection of partners for programme execution; also, the compilation of a *Partnership Resource Kit* has begun to assist National Commissions in their outreach function.

297. National Commissions have welcomed the innovations in the programme and the emphasis on capacity-building and training materials. However, there are frequent requests to further clarify the respective roles of the field network and National Commissions in the decentralization process and in the delegation of authority. The regional consultations with National Commissions on document 32 C/5 provided an opportunity to study new modalities of cooperation, including regular communication inside the clusters. Of particular importance is the need to encourage National Commissions to act locally but to retain close ties with their counterparts in other regions so that this network will have wide impact. For this, stronger and more reliable communication modalities are essential.

17018 298. In the field of cooperation with **international intergovernmental organizations**, UNESCO participated in meetings of various inter-agency coordination bodies, particularly the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). During the first six months of the biennium, the following results were obtained:

- inclusion by programme sectors, in the framework of their activities, of decisions, recommendations and resolutions adopted by the United Nations, in particular the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB);
- active participation in the biennial UN/OIC¹ General Meeting to review and plan cooperation between the two systems. One noteworthy outcome is the agreement during the meeting to designate *Dialogue among civilizations* and *Cultural diversity* as new priority areas for UN/OIC with UNESCO and ISESCO as focal points;
- enhanced cooperation with IGOs in priority fields reflected in an increase in the number of joint activities.

17019 299. Efforts also continued to strengthen the partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by ensuring better coordination with the programme sectors and by facilitating procedures for the evaluation, by the governing bodies, of cooperation with NGOs with reference to the Organization's strategic objectives. A document on "Relations with non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions" (165 EX/39) is being submitted to this session of the Board. The sector has also endeavoured to develop the exchange and dissemination of information at all levels, in particular through its database and website, and is trying to facilitate the

¹ Organization of the Islamic Conference.

operation of existing cooperation mechanisms through the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and sectoral collective consultations. Efforts have been made to foster the regional and national extension of consultative mechanisms, particularly in the field of education for all, and to make the National Commissions aware of the importance of cooperation with their local partners.

300. During the period under review, UNESCO assisted in the organization of the fourth meeting of the informal network of NGO liaison officers of international agencies (21 June 2002) and participated in the meeting of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee (28 June 2002). Particular attention will be paid during the biennium and beyond to the strengthening of mechanisms for cooperation between field units and the National Commissions on the one hand, and civil society on the other, in order to respond to the growing concern of Member States to involve all stakeholders to a considerable extent in UNESCO's action. Furthermore, action will be continued to ensure active participation by NGOs in the preparations for and follow-up to major international conferences.

17023 301. Concerning cooperation with **extrabudgetary funding sources**, particular efforts have thus been deployed to increase and diversify the extrabudgetary contributions to UNESCO's activities, and notably to enhance the planning of these activities in the context of the priorities identified in the regular programme and the Medium-Term Strategy. Following 164 EX/Decision 6.3, efforts have continued to identify the best means for planning and presenting future extrabudgetary activities in the context of the forthcoming document 32 C/5. Pending the preparation of this document, SISTER and FABS are being utilized to the maximum extent possible to ensure that extrabudgetary activities do indeed reinforce, and not dilute, the strategic objectives and overall priorities of UNESCO.

302. Increased emphasis is also being placed on measures to improve UNESCO's actual delivery under extrabudgetary contributions. An analysis is being undertaken of the major reasons for the rather low implementation rate in 2001 with a view to taking remedial action, notably in the field of better planning and anticipation, and alleviation of cumbersome administrative procedures. A comprehensive programme for staff training, both in the field and at Headquarters, has also been established in cooperation with HRM and BFC. One such training course took place in Mexico City in March 2002 for the field offices in Latin America and the Caribbean with courses to follow before the end of the year in Nairobi and Qatar, as well as at Headquarters. Comprehensive presentational and didactic material is being prepared and will also be shared with interested National Commissions and Permanent Delegations.

303. **Bilateral government donors** remain the largest source of extrabudgetary contributions to UNESCO's activities. While fluctuations continue to characterize the contributions from most of these donors, several Member States, notably Japan, Italy, the Nordic countries and Belgium (including the Government of Flanders) and the Netherlands remain very generous in their support to UNESCO. Some progress has also been achieved in streamlining the modalities for cooperation with the government donors; and broader cooperation agreements have been concluded notably with France and Spain, and with Flanders (in addition to an existing cooperation agreement). Several individual projects have been approved for funds-in-trust financing since the beginning of 2002. Much progress has also been achieved in relations with the **European Commission**, which is an active supporter of UNESCO's leading role in the field of Education for All. A meeting is planned in late September to discuss major project proposals in this field.

304. Increased efforts are being deployed to enhance cooperation with **multilateral development institutions**, both as funding sources and as partners in analysis and advocacy. Progress has been noteworthy in relations with the various funding sources of the United Nations, notably the United Nations Fund for International Partnership (UNFIP), which is rapidly becoming a very important

partner for the Organization. UNESCO also continues to participate in the meetings of the Executive Boards of UNDP and UNFPA, as well as in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and exercises substantial influence on the new cooperation agreements between the specialized agencies and the United Nations funds and programmes. A closer working relationship is also being sought with UNOPS; a technical meeting is planned for September 2002 in Paris to define the content and modalities for a more operational cooperation.

305. Cooperation with **multilateral development banks**, especially the African Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development continued to focus on joint activities for project identification and preparation. Discussions are in progress on a greater involvement of UNESCO in actual delivery of technical cooperation. Perspectives for an enhanced cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank, notably in favour of Afghanistan, are also promising. Regular consultations are carried out with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank; but direct cooperation activities continue to be limited.

306. As UNESCO's field structure is being developed, the Organization is increasing its participation in joint country level programming under such instruments as CCA and UNDAF for the United Nations system, and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers for the Bretton Woods institutions. Through these activities, coordinated by Headquarters, UNESCO can in fact achieve influence over a very substantial amount of external resources available to developing countries in its fields of competence.

307. Following a restructuring of UNESCO's machinery for dealing with funding sources in the **private sector** it is expected that this sector will play an increasing role in extrabudgetary activities in the coming years. Focus will mainly be on enhanced relations with the major foundations and solid private corporations that will provide funds-in-trust financing for UNESCO's activities. Furthermore, UNESCO is participating actively in United Nations coordination efforts in this respect. The development of instruments that may increase fund-raising from the public at large, notably through direct mail, is also kept under review.

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

308. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, it is envisaged to include in future EX/4 reports separate analytical reports on salient developments in a number of cluster offices. Pertinent assessment from the Director of the Kingston Cluster Office is provided below as one sample of such reporting. This is planned to be expanded and made a regular feature in subsequent reports.

Kingston Cluster Office

309. The UNESCO Caribbean Office covers some 19 island developing countries as well as, the mainland States of Suriname, Guyana and Belize. Given the vast geographical area and number of countries to be covered by this cluster, the newly-appointed Director has not been able to visit all countries and thus a regional analytical view on developments and trends is premature at this stage. However, there are some salient points observed in Jamaica, and in a number of other Caribbean countries that are likely to affect the implementation of our programmes.

310. The 11 September event sent a shockwave through the Caribbean region that is felt to this day – the region being so dependent on tourism revenues for its development and the economic and social well-being of its population, the insecurity following 11 September has had a dramatic impact in terms of the number of tourist arrivals in the region in the last quarter of 2001 and first quarter of 2002. There ensued therefore fierce market competition, among islands both internally

and externally. Not only were there fewer tourists as a result, but less foreign earnings due to substantial decrease in prices.

311. Both the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have foreseen serious economic repercussions that will be felt in the next budget cycle. This situation has been compounded by an exceptionally active hurricane season and flooding in late 2001 and exceptional heavy spring rains in 2002. Governments in several countries have had to reallocate funds to emergency programmes and to the rebuilding of roads and other infrastructures. It is therefore still too early to witness the direct impact on the social development sector, i.e. education and health, although most developmental assistance observers foresee a decrease in investments in both sectors.

312. Another preoccupation throughout the region is the significant increase in crime and violence (Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Bahamas) attributed for the most part to the illicit transnational drug trade. A direct consequence is not only the risk of social disintegration, but the increasing budget allocations to security forces. This too may in turn affect budget resources allocated to education, health and culture. The serious security problem is compounded by political instability and civil unrest. The linkages between “the Community”, poverty and other social pathologies (such as crime, drugs, prostitution, gang violence) are quite evident. It becomes imperative that more community-based governance and development evolve in the region. In most countries interventions to facilitate such a change will have to take into consideration the influence by outside development that may impinge on the growth of self-help and self-empowerment programmes that are so much needed.

313. Throughout the region, education systems are plagued with shortages of staff and other resources. A common trend evolving within this sector is the brain drain essentially of teachers to countries such as the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and increasingly African countries, such as Botswana and others in southern Africa, the latter due to loss of teachers to HIV/AIDS. The emigration of teachers from Caribbean countries and particularly Jamaica and Guyana each year is very high and affects the best trained teachers in science and information technology fields. This problem of the loss of the most highly qualified teachers is likely to increase with the deterioration of the economic situation in many countries. It will also be compounded by the impact that HIV/AIDS is likely to have on the education sector and the teaching profession in the years to come. The Caribbean region is now officially recognized as having the second highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the world and so far relatively little research or strategic planning has been put forward on the impact of HIV/AIDS in the education sector. The impact on the capacity of countries to achieve EFA by 2015 is thus seriously jeopardized.

314. Another preoccupying trend affecting education is the increasing number of male dropouts from formal education. Studies have found great gender disparities in performance – girls are out-competing boys by a wide margin in schools. This trend is evident across the education stream up to the tertiary level. This phenomenon on which very little in-depth research has been conducted, could be linked to the increasing social problems faced by young males such as violence and drug-related problems and also the lack of job opportunities after completing secondary schooling.

315. Given that we are moving towards a globalized society coupled with the demands resulting from the current challenges faced within the education sector, a strategy for regional education reform should become a priority, to address the declining quality of education – erosion of the level in achievement, performance, dropout and repetition rates. As highlighted by Professor Clive Thomas, Researcher, University of Guyana, “At the base of solutions to these problems is the need for Ministries of Education to shift their paradigm to a more holistic vision of human resource development, to replace traditional views of education, which continue to dominate their outlook”.

It is essential that UNESCO play an increasing role in addressing these crucial issues as it assists governments in reaching EFA goals.

316. Regional integration continues to be a major goal supported by CARICOM and by governments in the region. Further steps are needed in terms of introduction of the necessary policy framework facilitating this process, particularly in some areas of competence of UNESCO. However, the need to increase regional integration in a globalized world is recognized and supported by most donors. Distance education and new technologies in regional communication are increasingly supported by multi- and bilateral donors thus opening avenues for UNESCO's cooperation in these fields.

317. Despite the extenuating circumstances and factors affecting development in the region, it must be noted that, in a global perspective, the Caribbean is listed among the “achievers” or as being “on track” to achieve progress in health and education with a few countries as exceptions – this finding coming out in the UNDP Human Development Report, 2002, which considered factors such as life expectancy, educational attainment, civil liberties, political rights and real income. But, as highlighted by Professor Clive Thomas, “to underestimate the tremendous economic and social deficits and gaps that have emerged despite good progress, would have grave long-term consequences”.

318. The direction and thrust of the activities of the UNESCO Caribbean Cluster Office will therefore be shaped by the trends and regional characteristics outlined above, and in keeping with UNESCO's general framework of action.

Budgetary and financial matters

15004 319. The 2002-2003 **regular budget** approved by the General Conference at its 31st session amounted to **\$544,367,250**. As of 30 June 2002, this had been increased by:

- (i) the carry-over of the unaudited unspent balanced of \$8,005,346 arising from the approved 2001-2002 regular budget, in accordance with the decision of the 164th session of the Executive Board (164 EX/Decision 6.2); and
- (ii) donations and special contributions amounting to **\$508,110**, including government contributions to the running costs of field units (\$204,815), in accordance with the Appropriation Resolution (31 C/Resolution 73, para.A(b));

resulting in an adjusted appropriation of **\$552,880,706**. The Director-General expresses his gratitude to the governments, institutions and individuals for their generous donations and contributions.

320. As of 30 June 2002, the total appropriation for Parts I to III of the budget was \$552,094,156. The Appropriation Resolution requires, however, that in order to respect the budget ceiling, this amount be reduced by \$11,034,300 through absorption during programme execution which the Director-General intends to realize under the staff costs. As of 30 June 2002, the **total amount obligated under Parts I to III** was \$110,891,500,* or 20.5% of the “reduced” budget allocation of \$541,059,856.

* With regard to expenditure in the field, the total amount obligated included only 53 of the 65 field units, representing 93% of the Organization's decentralized resources (ref. : 165 EX/4 Part II “Management Chart”).

321. With regard to **staff costs**, the budget allocation as at 30 June 2002 amounted to \$324,070,700 including the reserve for reclassifications (\$321,040,700 provided for in the Appropriation Resolution for 2002-2003, plus the transfer of \$3,030,000 from Part IV of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) as approved by the 164th session of the Executive Board (164 EX/Decision 6.2). The actual **expenditure on staff costs** as at 30 June 2002 amounted to \$73,207,360, which represented 22.6% of the allocation of \$324,070,700, or 23.4% of the “reduced” allocation of \$313,036,400, which takes into account absorption of the \$11,034,300 mentioned in paragraph 320.

322. Under the **Participation Programme**, 2,002 requests representing a total amount of \$77,576,022 have been received during the present biennium, of which 460 requests amounting to \$7,968,782 had been approved as of 31 July 2002. This included eight requests approved under the emergency assistance programme.

323. For the first six months of the 2002-2003 biennium, total expenditure for the implementation of activities funded from **extrabudgetary resources** amounted to **\$134.5 million**, which corresponds to an increase of **\$84.5 million** when compared to the equivalent period in 2000. However, this apparent high level of implementation is subject to eventual adjustment that may be necessary when field offices’ project expenditures are posted in the central Finance and Budget System (FABS).

Funding source	Implementation expenditure (first six months of the biennium)		Increase/(Decrease) in 2002-2003 compared to 2000-2001
	20002-2001 \$M	2002-2003 \$M	
United Nations sources			
UNDP	4.3	3.1	(1.2)
UNFPA	1.6	1.2	(0.4)
Other United Nations sources	6.4	21.2	14.8
Other sources			
World Bank	0.1	0.5	0.4
Regional banks and funds	0.3	1.6	1.3
Self-benefiting trust funds	12.9	67.1	54.2
Donated trust funds	13.8	21.3	7.5
Associate experts, special accounts and voluntary contributions	10.6	18.5	7.9
Grand total	50.0	134.5	84.5

It should be noted that 62% of the expenditure is due to two main programmes: UNESCO cooperation with Brazil (\$66.4 million or 49% of total expenditure) under self-benefiting trust funds and the Iraq “Oil for Food” Programme (representing \$17.9 million or 13% of total expenditure) under other United Nations sources.

Hundred and sixty-fifth Session

165 EX/4

Part II

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

PART II

Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2002-2003

(31 C/5 Approved)

No. 30

Status as at 31 August 2002

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The “Management Chart for Programme Execution” is a technical document, which is intended to facilitate examination and assessment by the Executive Board of the budgetary implementation of the approved programmes. The nature and presentation of data provided in this document have evolved over the years with a view to meeting the Board’s requirement for full and more relevant information.

2. An important feature of the current reform process is the adoption of a modern integrated management information system. FABS, which is the finance and accounting component of the new system, has been implemented progressively since January 2002. As reported at the previous session of the Executive Board, **the SAP-based Finance and Budget System (FABS) is currently used only at Headquarters** (ref. 164 EX/5, Part II, para. 24). In order to minimize the risks and adapt the project implementation to the available resources, it was decided to postpone the integration of the field units to a later date in 2002-2003. A plan of action to ensure a risk-free integration of field units is now being finalized and work to extend progressively the system to field units should start in the near future.

3. In the meantime, transitional measures have been put in place whereby field funds reservations are received and processed centrally at Headquarters. However, despite these special arrangements, the huge number of field data entries has created an overload. It is expected that the accumulated backlog will be cleared before the next session of the Executive Board.

4. The above situation represented a serious difficulty in preparing the present Management Chart. To overcome this difficulty, field units were requested to provide a simplified report on the status of budgetary implementation of decentralized activities as at 30 June 2002. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to analyse and compile the entirety of the data collected. Information from 53 field units out of 65 was thoroughly reviewed before integration in the Management Chart. Data from other field units were not received in sufficient time to ascertain their soundness and, accordingly, were not included in the Management Chart. Time constraints also prevented completion of the analysis by object-of-expenditure.

5. As a result of the above it was not possible, for this session of the Board, to carry out the following analyses which are usually provided for in the Management Chart:

Table 2 – Execution by object-of-expenditure;

Table 7 – Status of Parts I, II.C and III by principal appropriation line and by main object-of-expenditure.

6. With regard to **Table 4**, on the Execution of decentralized funds, the 53 field units considered in the analysis account for 93% of the Organization’s decentralized resources under the regular programme and, therefore, the data presented still provides a good indication of the status of implementation of decentralized activities. Detailed explanations will be found in this table.

7. With respect to **Table 1** (Regular programme execution by principal appropriation line – including staff costs and Participation Programme) and **Table 3** (Execution by principal appropriation line – excluding staff costs and Participation Programme), only Headquarters data have been included for the sake of precision. Accordingly, only the provisions and expenses pertaining to Headquarters are reflected under the headings “31 C/5 Approved”, “Work plan Allocation” and “Expenditure”. As in the past, these tables are compiled as at 31 August 2002.

8. For extrabudgetary operations, a separate reporting on Headquarters and field units was not feasible as the budgets for jointly executed projects are not broken down into Headquarters and field. Therefore all the tables relating to extrabudgetary programmes cover information on both Headquarters and field operations. The field units considered in these analyses account for 96% of the resources for projects entirely decentralized. Information on extrabudgetary programmes is compiled as at 30 June 2002.

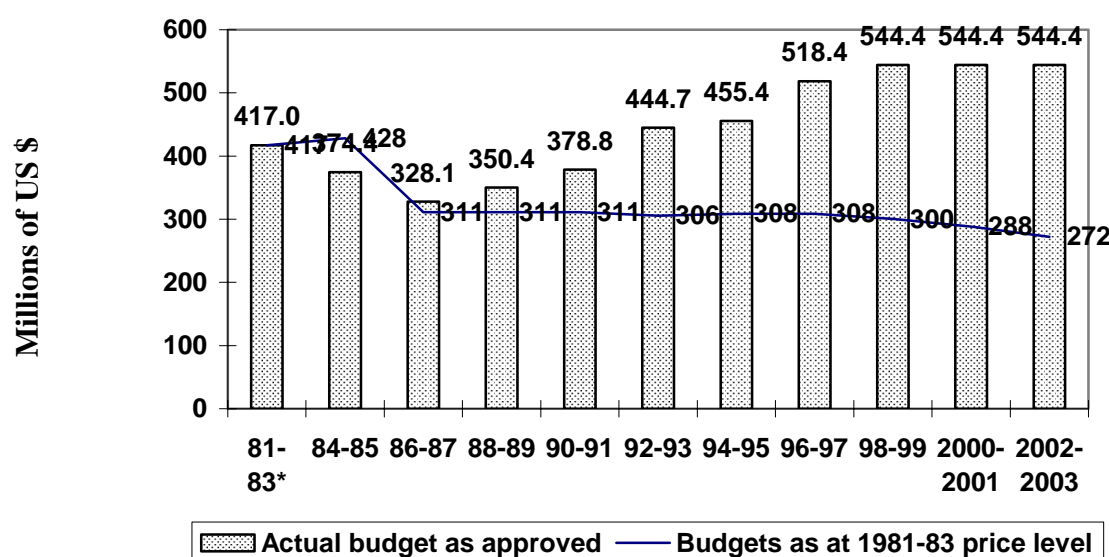
9. Notwithstanding the above, the format of the Management Chart has been revamped and attempts have been made to facilitate the interpretation of the charts and tables. Each of these is accompanied by methodological explanations and comments.

10. It should be noted that this Management Chart relates to the original 31 C/5 Approved budget (\$544.4 million). It does not include the carryover of the unspent balance of funds from 2000-2001 amounting to \$8,005,346 which was approved by the Executive Board at its 164th session. A report on the detailed activities planned under the carryover funds is presented in document 165 EX/27.

II. PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2002-2003

CHART I

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET FROM 1981 TO 2003 (Nominal growth and real growth)



Methodology:

Chart 1 enables a comparison to be made of budget trends over more than 20 years in terms of **nominal value** (or the approved budget ceiling) and **real value** corresponding to the amount of resources actually available for implementation of the programme of work, taking into account the loss of purchasing power owing to inflation.

In contrast to the previous set of statistics, in which the price level of the year 2000 was taken as an index base, the period 1981-1983 is used here as a basis for comparison (i.e. the theoretical starting-point). This choice of base period does not modify in any way the annual trend towards a reduction in purchasing power of the budget, which had already begun during the 1981-1983 period. This presentation is, however, more logical and easier to interpret visually.

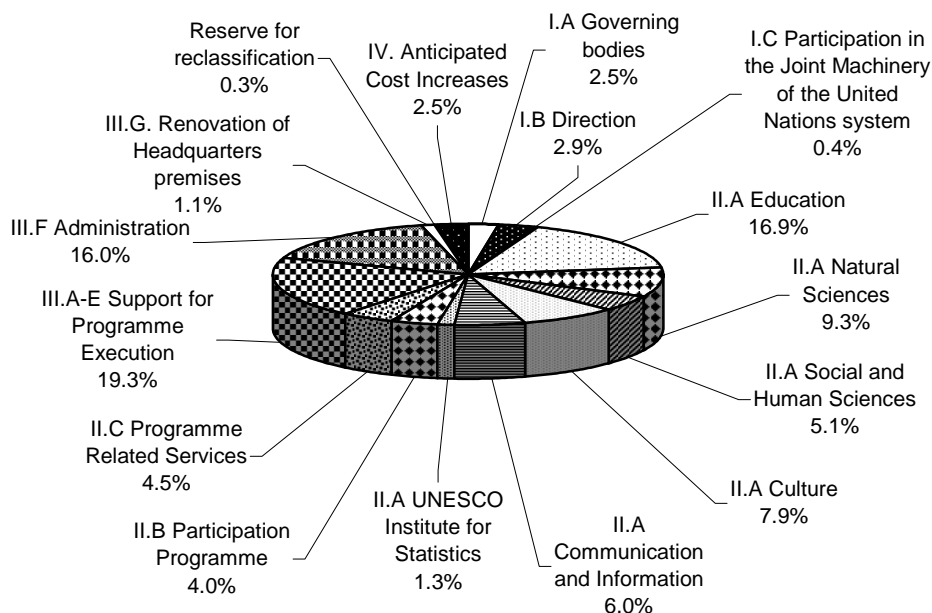
Comments:

Despite a trend towards growth in the budget's **nominal value**, that is, in dollars (cf. the rising series of columns), resources are in reality substantially declining in **real value**, that is, in volume of activities. The Organization is in fact witnessing a decrease in the amount of resources actually available for the implementation of its programme of work (cf. the downward curve).

* Two thirds of the three-year budget.

CHART 2

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES FOR 2002-2003



Methodology:

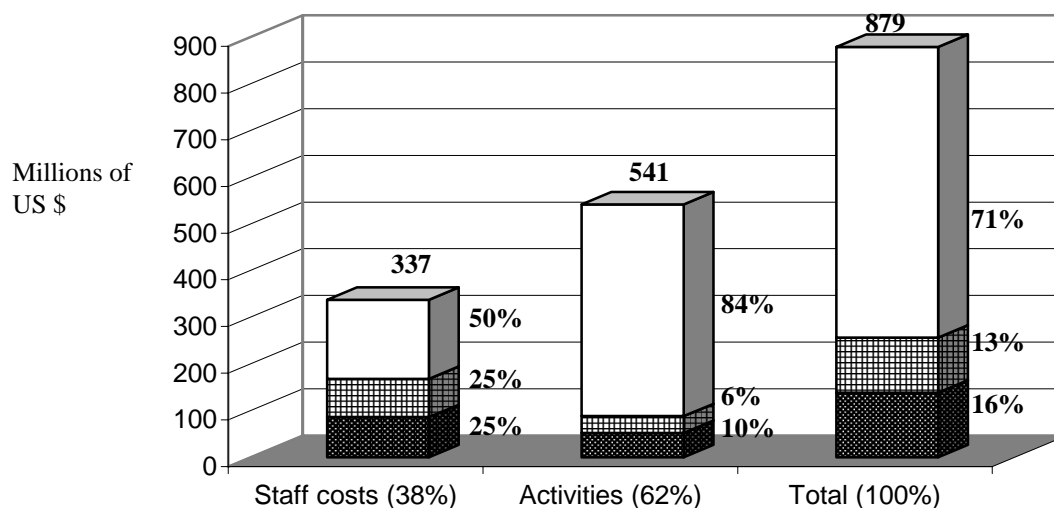
Chart 2 shows the distribution of the regular budget by parts of the budget in accordance with document 31 C/5 Approved (ref. page XXIII).

Comments:

The structure of the Programme and Budget shown here in detail has been rationalized. Particularly noteworthy is the arrangement under four main headings instead of the seven shown in previous C/5 documents, and the introduction of a separate major programme on social and human sciences.

CHART 3

**TOTAL BUDGET 2002-2003
(REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS)
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITY COSTS
AND BY PROGRAMME, SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND
DIRECTION/ADMINISTRATION**



- Programmes (Part II. A: Programmes, B: Participation Programme, C: Programme Related Services)
- ▒ Support for programme execution (Part III. A: BSP, B:BB, C:BFC, D: ERC, E: HRM, G: Renovation of HQ premises)
- Direction and Administration (Part I: General policy & Direction and Part III.F: ADM)

Methodology:

The total budget (regular budget and extrabudgetary funds) is split into staff costs and activity costs, which are represented by the first two columns. Each of the three columns is broken down into “programme”, “support for programme execution” and “direction/administration”.

This analysis includes Part IV of the budget and takes into account the \$11 million adjustment to the regular budget (\$544.4 million) which the Director-General plans to absorb under staff costs. With regard to extrabudgetary funds, the analysis is based on the level of resources anticipated in document 31 C/5 Approved (\$334.2 million). For both types of funds, staff costs cover only the costs of established posts.

Comments:

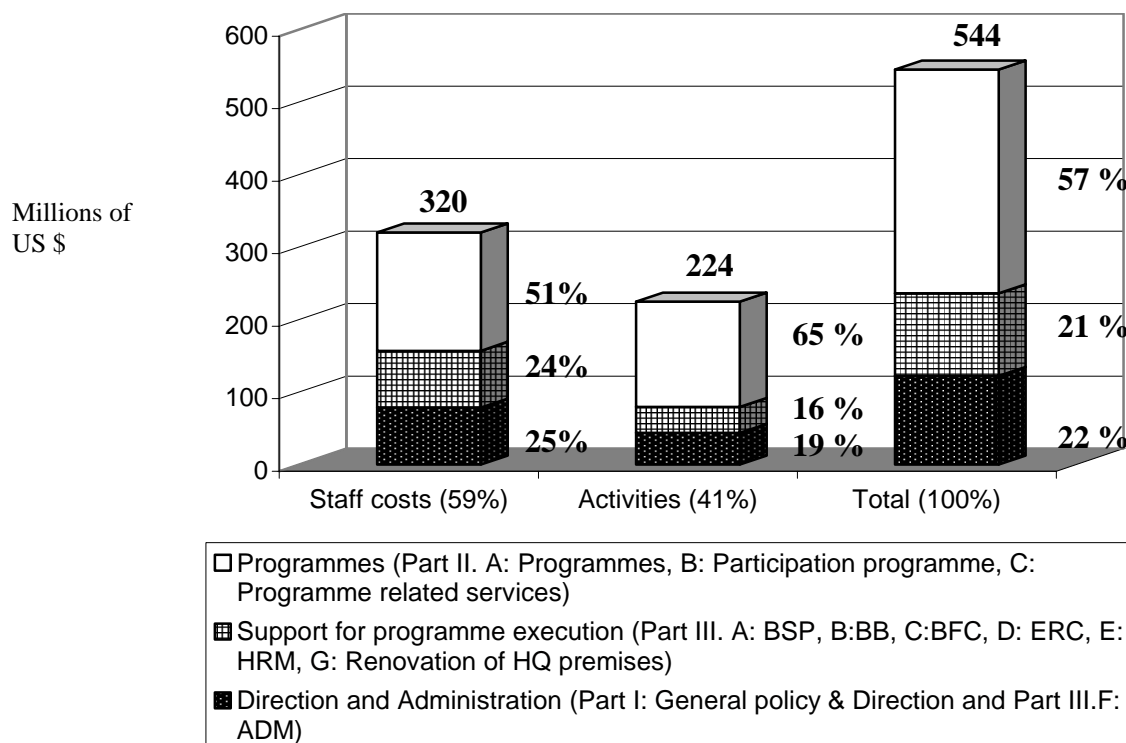
This chart shows that the relative share of established posts within the total budget (regular budget and extrabudgetary funds) is 38%.

The relative share of “direction/administration” and “support for programme execution” is 29% of the total budget, while the relative share of “direction/administration”, strictly speaking, represents 16% of the total budget.

CHART 4

REGULAR BUDGET 2002-2003

BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITY COSTS AND BY PROGRAMME, SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND DIRECTION/ADMINISTRATION



Methodology:

Chart 4 concerns the regular budget only. The regular budget is split into staff costs and activity costs, which are represented by the first two columns. Each of the three columns is broken down into “programme”, “support for programme execution” and “direction/administration”.

This analysis includes Part IV of the budget and takes into account the \$11 million adjustment to the regular budget (\$544.4 million) which the Director-General plans to absorb under staff costs. Staff costs are limited strictly to the costs of established posts.

Comments:

Staff costs account for a greater relative share of the regular budget: while constituting only 38% of the total budget (Chart 3), they represent 59% of the regular budget (Chart 4). The reason is that permanent staff financed under the regular budget are also involved in the implementation of UNESCO’s extrabudgetary programmes. In contrast, established posts financed by extrabudgetary resources are still relatively limited.

The categories “direction/administration” and “support for programme execution” account for a relatively higher share of the regular budget, representing 43% (Chart 4), as compared with 29% of the total budget (Chart 3). This results from the fact that administrative services are financed under the regular budget, but they support both regular programme activities and extrabudgetary projects. Nevertheless, extrabudgetary resources also help finance overhead costs through funds collected under support costs.

III. REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION

TABLE 1

REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE

(Headquarters expenditures including staff costs and Participation Programme as at 31 August 2002)

Methodology:

Table 1 shows the execution of the regular programme by principal appropriation line.

Financial information for Headquarters only has been included here (as explained in the introduction).

The Table includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the transfers made therefrom to the other Parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board.

The difference between the columns “31 C/5 Approved” and “Allocation” is explained by the amounts transferred from Part IV and donations additionally appropriated up to 31 August 2002. It is also partly attributable, particularly under the major programmes, to the fact that the budgets foreseen for the field units are not fully decentralized yet. Further resources will be decentralized eventually, once the ongoing assessment of the most urgent or priority needs has been completed by the programme sectors. In this connection, the Director-General has instructed all sectors/units to respect, as a minimum, the decentralization rate as indicated in 31 C/5 Approved. The situation is closely monitored and will be reviewed by the end of 2002.

Comments:

The overall implementation rate as at 31 August 2002 is 30.3%, which is higher than the rate achieved in the preceding biennium on the same date (29.3%). The rate is, moreover, close to the theoretical goal of 33.3% corresponding to the portion of time elapsed since the start of the biennium (eight months out of 24).

TABLE 1
REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
(Headquarters expenditures including staff costs and Participation Programme)
as at 31 August 2002

Appropriation Line	31 C/5 Approved	Work plan* allocation	Expenditure (delivered / unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
A. Governing bodies				
1. General Conference	6 292 400	6 294 400	473 378	7.5
2. Executive Board	7 839 400	7 858 800	1 849 005	23.5
Total Part I.A	14 131 800	14 153 200	2 322 383	16.4
B. Direction				
3. Directorate	2 282 100	2 295 800	546 114	23.8
4. Office of the Director-General	6 437 700	6 499 100	2 474 287	38.1
5. Internal Oversight	4 671 600	4 698 000	1 286 677	27.4
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	2 795 000	2 853 500	788 159	27.6
Total Part I.B	16 186 400	16 346 400	5 095 237	31.2
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
	2 153 000	2 153 000	445 782	20.7
TOTAL, PART I	32 471 200	32 652 600	7 863 402	24.1
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES				
A. Programmes				
I Education	58 398 100	60 035 132	21 204 812	35.3
II Natural sciences	35 736 000	36 586 507	11 237 186	30.7
III Social and Human Sciences	20 661 900	21 739 500	6 980 839	32.1
IV Culture	32 866 100	33 660 760	10 454 275	31.1
V Communication and Information	21 881 800	22 302 813	6 738 459	30.2
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	7 170 000	7 320 000	3 405 150	46.5
Total, Part II.A	176 713 900	181 644 712	60 020 721	33.0
B. Participation Programme				
	22 000 000	22 000 000	1 433 850	6.5
C. Programme Related Services				
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	2 647 700	2 669 100	607 927	22.8
2. Fellowships Programme	1 962 400	1 979 900	883 441	44.6
3. Public Information	20 043 800	20 277 600	6 706 766	33.1
Total, Part II.C	24 653 900	24 926 600	8 198 134	32.9
TOTAL, PART II	223 367 800	228 571 312	69 652 705	30.5
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION				
A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring				
	6 128 000	6 217 390	1 542 842	24.8
B. Budget preparation and monitoring				
	4 244 900	4 277 100	1 101 720	25.8
C. Field management and coordination				
	3 474 500	3 545 900	887 265	25.0
D. External relations and cooperation				
	19 488 000	19 893 900	6 891 604	34.6
E. Human resources management				
	25 684 800	25 931 500	5 789 905	22.3
F. Administration				
	88 685 500	90 539 724	33 300 454	36.8
G. Renovation of Headquarters premises				
	6 292 500	6 452 500	0	-
TOTAL, PART III	153 998 200	156 858 014	49 513 790	31.6
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	409 837 200	418 081 926	127 029 897	30.4
Reserve for reclassifications	1 500 000	1 500 000	0	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES				
	13 690 850	10 320 850	0	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	425 028 050	429 902 776	127 029 897	29.5
LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget **				
	-11 034 300	-11 034 300	-	-
TOTAL	413 993 750	418 868 476	127 029 897	30.3

* "Work plan allocation" includes appropriation of donations received and transfers from Part IV to Parts I - III as already approved by the Executive Board.

** The entire amount of -\$11,034,300 is shown here under the Headquarters budget although this amount is foreseen to be absorbed within the overall staff costs budget.

TABLE 2

PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE

As explained in the introduction, Table 2 showing the total budget allocation and actual expenditure by object-of-expenditure and making no distinction between allocations to Headquarters and field units has had to be dropped for this session of the Executive Board. Given the provisional simplification of the manual financial report obtained from the field units as of 30 June 2002 (as a result of the transitional period linked to the introduction of the FABS system), reliable information on actual expenditure by object-of-expenditure is currently available for Headquarters only, and not for field units. Since the approved budget (31 C/5 Approved) includes a breakdown by objective of expenditure in overall terms only, with no distinction being made between Headquarters and field units, it is temporarily impossible from the methodological standpoint to produce this table.

TABLE 3
PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
(Headquarters expenditures excluding Staff Costs and Participation Programme
as at 31 August 2002)

Methodology:

Table 3 represents the implementation status of programme activities by principal appropriation line (excluding Staff Costs and Participation Programme).

Financial information for Headquarters only has been included here (as explained in the introduction).

The Table includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the transfers made therefrom to the other Parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board.

The difference between the columns “31 C/5 Approved” and “Allocation” is explained by the amounts transferred from Part IV and donations additionally appropriated up to 31 August 2002. It is also partly attributable, particularly under the major programmes, to the fact that the budgets foreseen for the field units are not fully decentralized yet. Further resources will be decentralized eventually, once the ongoing assessment of the most urgent or priority needs has been completed by the programme sectors. In this connection, the Director-General has instructed all sectors/units to respect, as a minimum, the decentralization rate as indicated in 31 C/5 Approved. The situation is closely monitored and will be reviewed by the end of 2002.

Comments:

The overall implementation rate of 30.5% as of 31 August 2002 is higher than the rate observed at the same date in the previous biennium (28.2%). Moreover, it is fairly close to the theoretical target of 33.3%, corresponding to the proportion of time elapsed since the start of the biennium (eight months out of 24). This theoretical target of 33.3% was achieved for Part II of the budget: Programmes and Programme Related Services (34.1%).

TABLE 3

PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
(Headquarters expenditures excluding staff costs and Participation Programme)

as at 31 August 2002

Appropriation Line	31 C/5 Approved	Work plan* allocation	Expenditure (delivered / unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
A. Governing bodies				
1. General Conference	5 491 200	5 491 200	239 146	4.4
2. Executive Board	6 531 800	6 531 800	1 421 872	21.8
Total Part I.A	12 023 000	12 023 000	1 661 018	13.8
B. Direction				
3. Directorate	458 500	458 500	192 120	41.9
4. Office of the Director-General	399 500	399 500	185 846	46.5
5. Internal Oversight	567 600	567 600	253 428	44.6
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	203 100	243 100	93 446	38.4
Total Part I.B	1 628 700	1 668 700	724 840	43.4
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
	2 153 000	2 153 000	445 782	20.7
TOTAL, PART I	15 804 700	15 844 700	2 831 641	17.9
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES				
A. Programmes				
I Education	28 320 400	29 648 632	11 336 221	38.2
II Natural Sciences	13 975 000	14 573 507	3 733 404	25.6
III Social and Human Sciences	7 345 400	8 298 000	2 600 370	31.3
IV Culture	7 484 400	8 051 660	2 096 354	26.0
V Communication and Information	8 378 400	8 671 513	2 278 414	26.3
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	7 170 000	7 320 000	3 405 150	46.5
Total, Part II.A	72 673 600	76 563 312	25 449 912	33.2
C. Programme Related Services				
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	419 600	419 600	198 426	47.3
2. Fellowships Programme	1 018 600	1 018 600	578 968	56.8
3. Public Information	4 798 000	4 836 000	1 988 468	41.1
Total, Part II.C	6 236 200	6 274 200	2 765 862	44.1
TOTAL, PART II	78 909 800	82 837 512	28 215 774	34.1
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION				
A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	984 100	1 037 390	364 326	35.1
B. Budget preparation and monitoring	70 000	70 000	21 915	31.3
C. Field management and coordination	531 500	531 600	74 094	13.9
D. External relations and cooperation	4 140 700	4 396 500	1 201 584	27.3
E. Human resources management	10 702 100	10 702 100	2 022 891	18.9
F. Administration	26 925 100	27 702 924	12 001 151	43.3
G. Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 292 500	6 452 500	-	0.0
TOTAL, PART III	49 646 000	50 893 014	15 685 960	30.8
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	144 360 500	149 575 226	46 733 375	31.2
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES				
	3 827 450	3 487 450	-	0.0
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	148 187 950	153 062 676	46 733 375	30.5
LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget				
	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	148 187 950	153 062 676	46 733 375	30.5

* "Work plan allocation" includes appropriation of donations received and transfers from Part IV to Parts I - III as already approved by the Executive Board.

TABLE 4
EXECUTION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS

(Staff costs and activity expenditures in the field as at 30 June 2002)

Methodology:

Chart 4 shows the budget implementation in the field as of 30 June 2002 for Part II (Programme and Programme Related Services) and Part III (Support for Programme Execution and Administration).

In this transitional period (as explained in the introduction), and in view of the time required for financial consolidation, field units were asked to submit a manual report as of 30 June 2002. However, since the most recent information concerning Headquarters was available up to 31 August, we have retained 31 August 2000 as the report's overall closing date for the Management Chart for Programme Execution.

In order to present a relevant implementation rate, the column entitled "Allocation for field units for which reliable data was available" was consolidated on the basis of the 53 field units (out of a total of 65) for which it was possible to process information.

By way of information, we have also kept the column entitled "Allocation for all field units", which indicates, as in the presentation for the last biennium, the allocations initially budgeted in document 31 C/5 Approved.

Comments:

The information contained in this report includes data from the field units representing some 93% of the total budget, meaning that the information provided remains significant.

The overall implementation rate was 16% as of 30 June 2002, and was 24.3% as of 31 August 2000. A delay in decentralization can be observed relative to the time elapsed since the start of the biennium, i.e. 25% (six months out of 24).

TABLE 4
EXECUTION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
(Staff costs and activity expenditures in the field as at 30 June 2002)

Principal Appropriation Line	31 C/5 Approved for all field units	Allocation for all field units	Allocation for field units for which reliable data was available	Expenditure * (delivered/unliquidated) as at 30 June 2002	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES					
A. Programmes					
I Education	35 693 600	34 864 552	32 618 113	4 508 281	13.8
II Natural Sciences	16 131 600	15 601 360	14 011 360	2 127 986	15.2
III Social and human sciences	7 920 300	6 992 700	6 814 700	581 651	8.5
IV Culture	10 983 800	10 431 164	9 581 464	1 429 621	14.9
V Communication and Information	11 182 800	10 929 221	10 096 383	1 109 159	11.0
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	150 000	0	0	0	-
Total, Part II.A	82 062 100	78 818 997	73 122 020	9 756 699	13.3
C. Programme Related Services					
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	-	-	-	-	-
2. Fellowships Programme	-	-	-	-	-
3. Public Information	310 600	272 600	272 600	157 898	57.9
Total, Part II.C	310 600	272 600	272 600	157 898	57.9
TOTAL, PART II	82 372 700	79 091 597	73 394 620	9 914 597	13.5
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION					
A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	-	4 500	4 500	0	0.0
B. Budget preparation and monitoring	-	-	-	-	-
C. Field management and coordination	45 480 000	45 607 778	43 244 498	8 339 974	19.3
D. External relations and cooperation	2 520 800	2 275 000	2 275 000	726 168	31.9
E. Human resources management	-	-	-	-	-
F. Administration	-	-	-	-	-
G. Renovation of Headquarters premises	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART III	48 000 800	47 887 278	45 523 998	9 066 142	19.9
TOTAL	130 373 500	126 978 875	118 918 618	18 980 739	16.0

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

A. EXECUTION BY REGION

Methodology:

Table 5A shows the execution of the Participation Programme by region as at 31 August 2002, together with the status of implementation of requests approved (i) for international NGOs, (ii) under Emergency Assistance.

Comments:

The implementation of the Participation Programme in the Arab States has been delayed, as a large number of financial reports on the implementation of the projects approved during the last biennium have not been received, contrary to requirements under the current rules.

Generally speaking, the reason for the difference between the amounts approved by the Director-General and the amounts actually paid as at 31 August 2002 is that the financial reports Member States are supposed to submit have not been received.

The implementation rate of 18% as at 31 August 2002 is higher than the rate recorded during the last biennium at the same date (10.4%).

The Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and Emergency Assistance is presented in document 165 EX/33 (Part I and Part II).

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

A. EXECUTION BY REGION

Region	Allotment issued	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) as at 31 August 2002	
	\$	\$	%
AFRICA	1 572 400	85 000	5.4
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	1 235 800	59 000	4.8
ARAB STATES	411 000	-	-
EUROPE 1 (Western Europe, United States, Canada)	344 500	45 000	13.1
EUROPE 2 (Eastern and Central Europe)	1 551 250	556 750	35.9
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2 318 632	489 100	21.1
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	336 200	-	-
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	199 000	199 000	100.0
TOTAL	7 968 782	1 433 850	18.0

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

B. EXECUTION BY NATURE OF EXPENDITURE

Methodology:

Table 5B shows the execution of the Participation Programme broken down by “Financial contributions” and “Material and technical assistance provided by UNESCO”.

Comments:

The implementation rate of 18% as at 31 August 2002 is higher than the rate recorded during the last biennium at the same date (10.4%).

The Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and Emergency Assistance is presented in document 165 EX/33 (Part I and Part II).

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

B. NATURE OF EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Allotment issued	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) as at 31 August 2002	
	\$	\$	%
A. FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR:			
Conferences, meetings	3 043 134	516 140	17.0
Training seminars or courses	976 316	265 400	27.2
Supplies and equipment	1 489 823	309 980	20.8
Fellowships, study grants	161 500	31 000	19.2
Consultants	909 664	162 475	17.9
Publications, translations, reproduction	867 145	123 855	14.3
Other forms of financial participation not specified above	-	-	-
B. MATERIAL AND/OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED DIRECTLY BY UNESCO			
Conferences, meetings	59 000	-	-
Training seminars or courses	301 000	-	-
Supplies and equipment	25 000	25 000	100.0
Fellowships, study grants	75 200	-	-
Consultants	51 500	-	-
Publications, translations, reproduction	9 500	-	-
Other material and/or technical assistance provided directly	-	-	-
TOTAL	7 968 782	1 433 850	18.0

TABLE 6
POSTS SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS

Methodology:

Table 6 shows the monthly evolution of the net savings in terms of posts from January 2002 to August 2002. The posts shown in this table correspond to the posts that are vacant in budgetary terms, after deduction of those used to finance temporary assistance.

This table shows the number of posts budgetarily vacant, in other words the number of vacant posts that generate savings. It is therefore not directly comparable with data from HRM, which records vacant posts open to recruitment.

Table 6 is supplemented by a summary of the overall staff costs expenditures as at 31 August 2002 by Headquarters and field.

Comments:

From 1 January to 31 August 2002 the average number of posts budgetarily vacant was 128, higher than the number required (60) to allow for the lapse factor, fixed at 3% for the current biennium in accordance with the budgeting techniques in force. This number of posts budgetarily vacant – 128 – is significant and arises in part from the need to absorb \$11 million by way of adjustments in the current biennium. This explains the relatively low rate of staff costs (30.6%).

TABLE 6
POSTS SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 2002 to August 2002

YEAR/ MONTH	31 C/5 Approved Total number of posts	Filled posts			Vacant posts				Variation vis-à-vis the vacancy requirement of the lapse factor (3% = 60 posts)	
		HQS	Field	TOTAL	HQS		Field			TOTAL
					P	GS	P	L		
2002										
January	1 983	1 303	471	1 774	57	57	71	24	209	149
February	1 983	1 307	473	1 780	56	54	50	43	203	143
March	1 983	1 308	481	1 789	56	53	47	38	194	134
April	1 983	1 308	479	1 787	56	53	49	38	196	136
May	1 983	1 321	472	1 793	52	44	50	44	190	130
June	1 983	1 331	478	1 809	40	46	45	43	174	114
July	1 983	1 327	478	1 805	54	36	45	43	178	118
August	1 983	1 337	486	1 823	44	36	40	40	160	100
Average	1 983	1 318	477	1 795	52	47	50	39	188	128

B. Cumulative situation of staff costs as at 31 August 2002

	Allocation	Expenditure	
	\$	\$	%
HEADQUARTERS	246 506 700	78 862 670	32.0%
FIELD	76 064 000	20 271 600	26.7%
Reserve for reclassifications	1 500 000	-	-
TOTAL	324 070 700 *	99 134 270	30.6%

* The total allocation takes account of a sum of \$3,030,000 that was transferred from Part IV as approved by the Executive Board at its 164th session.

TABLE 7

**STATUS OF PARTS I, II.C AND III
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY MAIN OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2002**

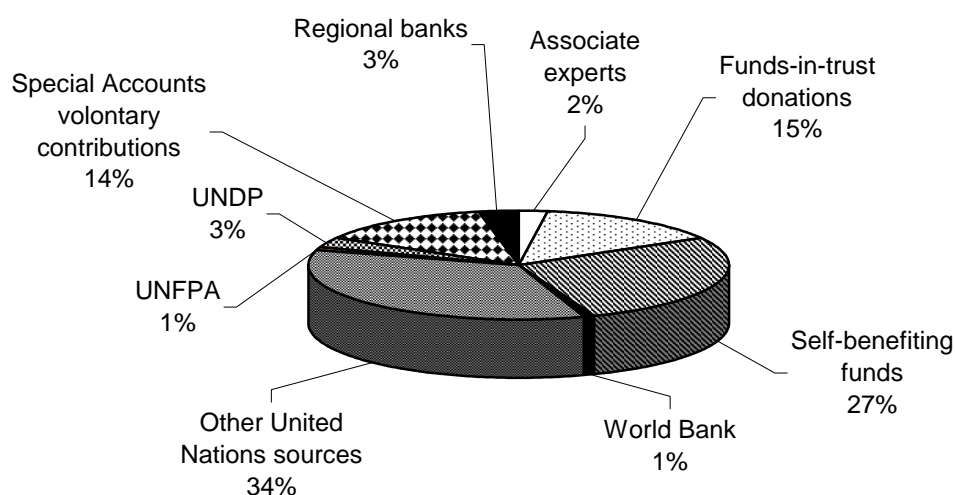
As explained in the introduction, Table 7 showing the budget provision for Parts I, II.C and III of the budget and actual expenditure by main object-of-expenditure and making no distinction between allocations to Headquarters and field units has had to be dropped for this session of the Executive Board. Given the provisional simplification of the manual financial report obtained from field units as of 30 June 2002 (as a result of the transitional period linked to the introduction of the FABS system), reliable information on actual expenditure by object-of-expenditure is currently available for Headquarters only, and not for field units. Since the approved budget (31 C/5 Approved) includes a breakdown by object-of-expenditure in overall terms only, with no distinction being made between Headquarters and field units, it is temporarily impossible from the methodological standpoint to produce this table.

IV. PRESENTATION OF EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

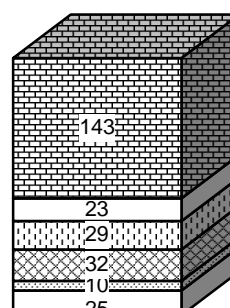
CHART 5

EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR 2002-2003 BY FUNDING SOURCE AND BY MAJOR PROGRAMME

ALLOTMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2002
TOTAL: \$262 MILLION



Figures in millions of US dollars



- MP I (ED)
- MP II (SC)
- ▣ MP III (SHS)
- ▤ MP IV (CLT)
- ▥ MP V (CI)
- Other progr.

Methodology:

Chart 5 shows the allotments for extrabudgetary programmes as at 30 June 2002, by funding source and by major programme.

Comments:

The distribution by main funding source is as follows:

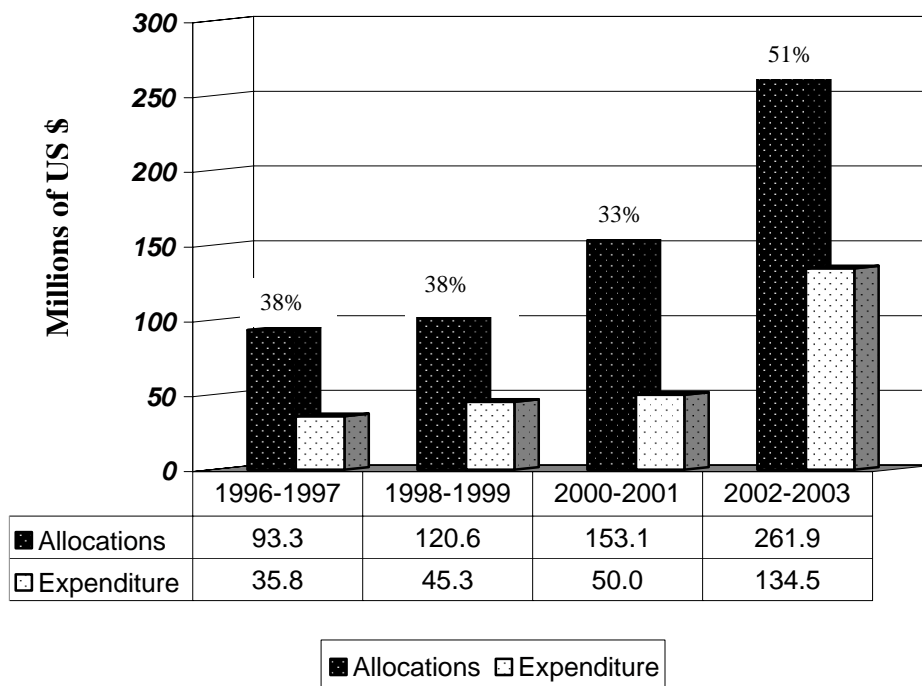
United Nations sources (38%), self-benefiting funds-in-trust (27%), and donated funds-in-trust (15%) and special accounts and voluntary contributions (14%).

The relative weight of each major programme is as follows:

MP I – Education (55%), MP IV – Culture (12%), MP III – Social and Human Sciences (11%), MP II – Natural Sciences (9%) and MP V – Communication and Information (4%).

CHART 6

**EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES
ALLOCATION VS. EXPENDITURE
as at 30 June 2002
(first six months of each biennium)**



Methodology:

Chart 6 shows the implementation of extrabudgetary programmes as at 30 June 2002. In order to provide a historical overview over the last three biennia, the chart compares the data for the first six months of each biennium, i.e. as at 30 June.

Comments:

Comparison of extrabudgetary resources collected by 30 June of the first year of each biennium, between 1996 and 2002, shows a significant upward trend. The implementation rate as at 30 June 2002 stood at 51%. It was 38% in 1996/97, 38% in 1998/99 and 33% in 2000/01.

This increase in extrabudgetary funding, noted across the agencies of the United Nations system, is an expression of donor confidence in UNESCO’s expertise in its fields of competence. The upward trend in extrabudgetary funding is, in part, the corollary of the nominal stagnation of the regular budget observed at UNESCO over the past three biennia.

V. EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME EXECUTION

TABLE 8

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY FUNDING SOURCE

Methodology:

Table 8 shows the execution of extrabudgetary programmes by funding source, as at 30 June of the first year of the current and of the previous biennia.

Unlike in the past, when reports submitted to the Executive Board were based exclusively on the data recorded in the Organization's books, the data presented in this report includes information on expenditure collected directly from units away from Headquarters, consolidated manually as at 30 June 2002 (thus without being integrated into the FABS accounts). As a result, the information received from units away from Headquarters, which has not in fact been reconciled with the FABS accounts, may be adjusted accordingly by the end of 2002.

The implementation rate of 51% for the first six months of this biennium is thus by definition an indicative rate, whose high level is also linked to the method used to prepare this report.

The consolidation of units away from Headquarters, set at 30 June 2002, also determined the closing date for extrabudgetary data concerning Headquarters since, unlike the regular budget, extrabudgetary resources have always been considered in their entirety. The distinction between Headquarters and field units is less relevant in the case of extrabudgetary funds since many projects are managed on an integrated basis by Headquarters and units away from Headquarters.

Comments:

The implementation rate of 51% as at 30 June 2002 is higher than the rate for the same part of the previous biennium, that is 33%. This may be explained more by the change in the methodology applied for information gathering (described above) than by an improvement in the implementation rate itself.

Moreover, it may be noted that allocations as at 30 June 2002 have nearly doubled in relation to the previous biennium and that the two biggest donors are the United Nations and self-benefiting funds-in-trust (respectively 38% and 27% of allocations as at 30 June 2002).

Furthermore, the high implementation rate of 93% of self-benefiting funds-in-trust may be explained entirely by the extent of projects under way in Brazil.

TABLE 8

**EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY FUNDING SOURCE
(1 January 2002 to 30 June 2002)**

in millions of US\$

SOURCE OF FUNDS	2002-2003			2000-2001		
	Allocations 1 Jan 02 - 30 Jun 02	Expenditure 1 Jan 02 - 30 Jun 02	Rate of expenditure	Allocations 1 Jan 00 - 30 Jun 00	Expenditure 1 Jan 00 - 30 Jun 00	Rate of expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
➤ UNDP	8.1	3.1	38	21.1	4.3	20
➤ UNFPA	2.1	1.2	57	4.2	1.6	38
➤ Other	90.3	21.2	23	28.9	6.4	22
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
➤ World Bank	1.6	0.5	31	0.5	0.1	20
➤ Regional Banks and Funds	7.5	1.6	21	3.9	0.3	8
➤ Donated funds-in-trust	37.9	21.3	56	30.9	13.8	45
➤ Self-benefiting funds-in-trust	71.9	67.1	93	35.6	12.9	36
➤ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	42.5	18.5	44	28.0	10.6	38
TOTAL	261.9	134.5	51	153.1	50.0	33

TABLE 9

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION

Methodology:

Table 9 provides the situation of implementation of extrabudgetary programmes both by region and by funding source as at 30 June 2002.

It is to be noted that the consolidation of units away from Headquarters, set at 30 June 2002, also determined the closing date for extrabudgetary data concerning Headquarters since, unlike the regular budget, extrabudgetary resources have always been considered in their entirety. The distinction between Headquarters and field units is less relevant in the case of extrabudgetary funds since many projects are managed on an integrated basis by Headquarters and units away from Headquarters.

Comments:

It may be seen that the primary beneficiary of expenditure from United Nations funds is the Arab States region (in particular because of the Oil for Food Programme for Iraq), while funding from donors other than the United Nations (including the self-benefiting funds-in-trust which represent 50% of total expenditure of \$134.5 million) has been used mostly in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, and more specifically, largely in Brazil.

Funds-in-trust in the form of donations, which have always been the main funding source for extrabudgetary activities, continue to advance with 16% of total expenditure as at 30 June 2002.

The increase in the line “Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions” (14% of total expenditure as at 30 June 2002) is mainly due to the two special accounts for the FABS project and the renovation of Headquarters buildings.

TABLE 9
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION
(1 January 2002 to 30 June 2002)

(in millions of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL	AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	ASIA AND PACIFIC	ARAB STATES	EUROPE	INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES							
→ UNDP	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0
→ UNFPA	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
→ Others	21.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	17.9	0.0	1.1
Subtotal, United Nations sources	25.5	2.3	0.9	1.2	19.4	0.1	1.6
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
→ World Bank (Technical Assistance)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
→ Regional Development Banks and Funds	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
→ Donated funds-in-trust	21.3	3.8	3.1	4.5	1.3	1.2	7.4
→ Self-benefiting funds-in-trust	67.1	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	18.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	14.7
Subtotal, Other programmes	109.0	5.6	70.4	5.8	3.1	1.8	22.3
TOTAL	134.5	7.9	71.3	7.0	22.5	1.9	23.9

TABLE 10

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY SECTOR

Methodology:

Table 10 gives the implementation status of extrabudgetary programmes by sectors as at 30 June 2002. The situation at the same date of the last biennium is provided for comparison.

Unlike in the past, when reports submitted to the Executive Board were based exclusively on the data recorded in the Organization's books, the data presented in this report includes information on expenditure collected directly from units away from Headquarters, consolidated manually as at 30 June 2002 (thus without being integrated into the FABS accounts). As a result, the information received from units away from Headquarters, which has not in fact been reconciled with the accounts in FABS, may be adjusted accordingly by the end of 2002.

The implementation rate of 51% for the first six months of this biennium is thus by definition an indicative rate, whose high level is also linked to the method used to prepare this report.

The consolidation of units away from Headquarters, set at 30 June 2002, also determined the closing date for extrabudgetary data concerning Headquarters since, unlike the regular budget, extrabudgetary resources have always been considered in their entirety. The distinction between Headquarters and field units is less relevant in the case of extrabudgetary funds since many projects are managed on an integrated basis by Headquarters and units away from Headquarters.

Comments:

The implementation rate of 51% as at 30 June 2002 is higher than the rate for the same part of the previous biennium, that is 33%. This may be explained more by the change in the methodology applied for information gathering (described above) than by an improvement in the implementation rate itself.

However, a significant implementation rate of 86% noted for the Natural Sciences Sector may be explained by the scale of projects under way in this field in Brazil.

With regard to the structure of distribution of extrabudgetary funds by sector, comparison with the previous biennium shows that the Education Sector recorded the highest level of allocations, with \$143 million (that is, 55% of allocations), followed by the Culture and Social and Human Sciences Sectors with, respectively, \$32 million and \$29 million (that is, 12% and 11% of allocations).

TABLE 10
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY SECTOR
(1 January 2002 to 30 June 2002)

in millions of US\$

SECTOR	2002-2003			2000-2001		
	Allocations 1 Jan 02 - 30 Jun 02	Expenditure 1 Jan 02 - 30 Jun 02	Rate of expenditure	Allocations 1 Jan 00 - 30 Jun 00	Expenditure 1 Jan 00 - 30 jun 00	Rate of expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
→ ED	142.7	78.1	55	78.6	20.5	26
→ SC	22.9	19.7	86	17.4	6.7	39
→ SHS	29.3	7.2	25	15.9	5.0	31
→ CLT	31.7	13.8	44	17.9	8.0	45
→ CI	10.0	5.0	50	12.4	4.0	32
→ Others	25.3	10.7	42	10.9	5.8	53
TOTAL	261.9	134.5	51	153.1	50.0	33

ANNEX

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2002 (Headquarters only)

Methodology:

The Annex shows the execution of the regular programme by main line of action as indicated in the Annex of document 31 C/5 Approved. Allocations and expenditures for both activity costs and staff costs are shown at the level of main line of action, since it is at the level of main line of action that the expected results are presented and assessed.

It includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases), and takes into account the transfers made therefrom to the other Parts of the Budget that have been already approved by the Executive Board.

As explained in the introduction, only information on Headquarters is shown under this table.

ANNEX
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET
HEADQUARTERS EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 AUGUST 2002

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION						
A. Governing bodies						
1. General Conference	5 491 200	239 146	4.4	803 200	234 232	29.2
2. Executive Board	6 531 800	1 421 872	21.8	1 327 000	427 133	32.2
Total, I.A	12 023 000	1 661 018	13.8	2 130 200	661 365	31.0
B. Direction						
3. Directorate	458 500	192 120	41.9	1 837 300	353 994	19.3
4. Office of the Director-General	399 500	185 846	46.5	6 099 600	2 288 441	37.5
5. Internal Oversight	567 600	253 428	44.6	4 130 400	1 033 249	25.0
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	243 100	93 446	38.4	2 610 400	694 713	26.6
Total, I.B	1 668 700	724 840	43.4	14 677 700	4 370 397	29.8
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	2 153 000	445 782	20.7	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	15 844 700	2 831 641	17.9	16 807 900	5 031 762	29.9
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES						
A. Programmes						
I EDUCATION						
I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum						
I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action						
1 Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All	1 259 630	252 141	20.0	3 753 053	986 105	26.3
2 National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans	1 313 055	215 283	16.4	3 912 232	841 957	21.5
3 EFA activities in the E-9 countries	90 000	2 661	3.0	268 154	10 407	3.9
4 Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative	464 880	170 474	36.7	1 385 105	666 713	48.1
I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems						
1 Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches	1 737 508	333 513	19.2	5 176 885	1 304 348	25.2
2 Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems	1 388 668	334 404	24.1	4 137 520	1 307 830	31.6
Total I.1	6 253 741	1 308 476	20.9	18 632 949	5 117 360	27.5

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems						
I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education						
1 Education for a culture of peace and human rights	886 750	292 901	33.0	2 642 061	1 145 514	43.4
2 Education for a sustainable future	540 000	244 433	45.3	1 608 924	955 961	59.4
3 Promoting science and technology education	224 385	50 019	22.3	668 553	195 620	29.3
4 Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic	268 000	53 122	19.8	798 503	207 755	26.0
5 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education	214 000	22 287	10.4	637 611	87 164	13.7
I.2.2 Renewal of education systems						
1 Reorienting general secondary education	120 000	34 007	28.3	357 539	132 998	37.2
2 Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work	371 000	90 953	24.5	1 105 390	355 712	32.2
3 Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education	774 027	305 441	39.5	2 306 204	1 194 559	51.8
4 Improving teacher education and the status of teachers	294 500	57 442	19.5	877 459	224 650	25.6
5 Development of new norms and standards	252 160	64 255	25.5	751 308	251 298	33.4
Total I.2	3 944 822	1 214 860	30.8	11 753 551	4 751 231	40.4
UNESCO education institutes						
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4 591 000	2 295 500	50.0	-	-	-
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5 100 000	2 550 000	50.0	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1 900 000	944 100	49.7	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 100 000	545 350	49.6	-	-	-
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 200 000	1 095 400	49.8	-	-	-
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	1 200 000	594 300	49.5	-	-	-
Total, UNESCO education institutes	16 091 000	8 024 650	49.9	-	-	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	115 000	32 971	28.7	-	-	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	1 066 076	65 068	6.1	-	-	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 181 076	98 038	8.3	-	-	-
Funds earmarked for other direct programme purposes *						
A. Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources	6 000	-	-	-	-	-
B. Public Information	87 026	-	-	-	-	-
C. Evaluation and Reporting	178 822	-	-	-	-	-
Total	271 848	-	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses						
A. ADG's indirect costs	636 600	254 064	41.8	-	-	-
B. Programme support costs	638 745	77 883	30.6	-	-	-
C. Common charges	630 800	358 250	30.3	-	-	-
Total	1 906 145	690 197	36.2	-	-	-
Total, Major Programme I	29 648 632	11 336 221	38.2	30 386 500	9 868 591	32.5

* Specific activities in these fields will be decided upon by the ADG concerned through a selective process in the course of the biennium, on the basis of an assessment of the most urgent or priority needs. Funds for the activities approved by the ADG will be ploughed back to the relevant programme where expenses will be incurred.

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
II NATURAL SCIENCES						
II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management						
II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education	1 678 850	116 490	6.9	3 532 325	353 848	10.0
II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building						
1 Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry	934 500	106 889	11.4	1 966 202	324 684	16.5
2 Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies	783 450	304 623	38.9	1 648 390	925 315	56.1
3 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues	429 700	49 294	11.5	904 095	149 735	16.6
Total II.1	3 826 500	577 296	15.1	8 051 011	1 753 582	21.8
II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development						
II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges						
1 Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales	1 374 300	513 136	37.3	2 891 547	1 558 691	53.9
2 Water interactions and security	405 300	100 335	24.8	852 757	304 774	35.7
3 Land-water interactions: towards sustainable management	677 900	125 589	18.5	1 426 311	381 486	26.7
4 Evaluation of the Fifth Phase of the IHP (1996-2001)	60 300	-	-	126 872	-	-
II.2.2 Ecological sciences						
1 Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action	591 600	152 241	25.7	1 244 735	462 444	37.2
2 Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management	520 290	199 077	38.3	1 094 698	604 713	55.2
II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction						
1 International cooperation in earth sciences	605 600	226 180	37.3	1 274 191	687 038	53.9
2 Natural disaster preparedness and prevention	151 667	44 036	29.0	319 110	133 762	41.9
II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small island:						
1 Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation	388 550	111 918	28.8	817 515	339 959	41.6
2 Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans	193 750	21 744	11.2	407 653	66 049	16.2
II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission						
1 Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems	1 007 000	333 707	33.1	1 265 236	475 496	37.6
2 To further develop, within the Global Ocean and Global Climate Observing Systems (GOOS and GCOS), the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	1 028 300	249 042	24.2	1 291 998	354 857	27.5
3 To further develop and strengthen the IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all	755 600	267 341	35.4	949 366	380 931	40.1
IOC indirect costs	127 400	39 750	31.2			
Total II.2	7 887 557	2 384 094	30.2	13 961 989	5 750 200	41.2
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1 048 750	73 355	7.0	-	-	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	242 000	37 168	15.4	-	-	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 290 750	110 524	8.6	-	-	-

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
General operating expenses						
A. ADG's indirect costs	251 500	240 829	41.8	-	-	-
B. Programme support costs	600 500	196 011	30.6	-	-	-
C. Common charges	716 700	224 650	30.3	-	-	-
Total	1 568 700	661 490	42.2	-	-	-
Total, Major Programme II	14 573 507	3 733 404	25.6	22 013 000	7 503 782	34.1
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES						
III.1 Ethics of science and technology						
1 Ethics of science and technology and bioethics	1 127 200	327 970	29.1	2 484 546	642 980	25.9
2 Human sciences and philosophy	852 000	451 706	53.0	1 877 957	885 564	47.2
Total III.1	1 979 200	779 676	39.4	4 362 503	1 528 544	35.0
III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles						
1 Promotion of human rights and struggle against discrimination	1 047 900	418 728	40.0	2 309 755	820 910	35.5
2 Promotion of peace and democratic principles	617 320	35 568	5.8	1 360 681	69 731	5.1
Total III.2	1 665 220	454 296	27.3	3 670 436	890 641	24.3
III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies						
1 Social transformations and development	1 099 050	516 109	47.0	2 422 499	1 011 825	41.8
2 Social science research, training and knowledge sharing	961 330	431 513	44.9	2 118 940	845 975	39.9
3 Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking	393 400	52 785	13.4	867 122	103 484	11.9
Total III.3	2 453 780	1 000 407	40.8	5 408 561	1 961 284	36.3
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1 064 000	125 636	11.8	-	-	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	530 000	27 897	5.3	-	-	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 594 000	153 533	9.6	-	-	-
General operating expenses						
A. ADG's indirect costs	145 100	136 850	41.8	-	-	-
B. Programme support costs	22 000	-	30.6	-	-	-
C. Common charges	438 700	75 608	30.3	-	-	-
Total	605 800	212 458	35.1	-	-	-
Total, Major Programme III	8 298 000	2 600 370	31.3	13 441 500	4 380 469	32.6
IV CULTURE						
IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture						
IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1 068 900	358 320	33.5	4 838 100	1 368 377	28.3
IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting						
1 Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage	58 482	7 169	12.3	232 959	40 640	17.4

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
2 Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions (1970 and 1954)	422 700	119 604	28.3	1 683 793	678 011	40.3
3 Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage	158 860	123 122	77.5	632 807	697 955	110.3
4 UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights: follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment	216 850	55 367	25.5	863 805	313 865	36.3
Total IV.1	1 925 792	663 582	34.5	8 251 463	3 098 848	37.6
IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue						
IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage						
1 Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage	1 020 238	154 332	15.1	4 064 039	874 875	21.5
2 Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage	464 700	90 808	19.5	1 851 097	514 772	27.8
IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue						
1 Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples	399 700	73 264	18.3	1 592 174	415 319	26.1
2 Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values	916 060	203 637	22.2	3 649 054	1 154 380	31.6
3 Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services and support of cultural industries	486 000	140 464	28.9	1 935 943	796 265	41.1
Total IV.2	3 286 698	662 506	20.2	13 092 307	3 755 611	28.7
IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development						
1 Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies	1 070 770	265 217	24.8	4 265 330	1 503 461	35.2
2 Promotion of arts and crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action: promotion of reading and art education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total IV.3	1 070 770	265 217	24.8	4 265 330	1 503 461	35.2
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	608 000	126 833	20.9	-	-	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	608 000	126 833	20.9	-	-	-
General operating expenses						
A. ADG's indirect costs	215 700	90 239	41.8	-	-	-
B. Programme support costs	492 500	150 878	30.6	-	-	-
C. Common charges	452 200	137 100	30.3	-	-	-
Total	1 160 400	378 217	102.8	-	-	-
Total, Major Programme IV	8 051 660	2 096 355	26.0	25 609 100	8 357 921	32.6
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION						
V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain						
V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge						

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
1 Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the "Information for All" programme	114 273	70 232	61.5	365 148	255 811	70.1
2 Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society	369 395	162 914	44.1	1 180 366	593 395	50.3
3 Global portals and tools	362 812	78 113	21.5	1 159 330	284 518	24.5
V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society						
1 Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World	706 315	140 581	19.9	2 256 961	512 050	22.7
2 Strengthening public broadcasting	66 397	4 691	7.1	212 165	17 088	8.1
3 Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centre:	378 806	56 281	14.9	1 210 438	204 995	16.9
4 Developing human resources and capabilities	453 340	125 304	27.6	1 448 604	456 404	31.5
Total V.1	2 451 338	638 117	26.0	7 833 012	2 324 261	29.7
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities						
V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace						
1 Freedom of expression, media and democracy	728 428	279 683	38.4	2 327 621	1 018 711	43.8
2 Media for peace and tolerance	73 702	28 598	38.8	235 508	104 166	44.2
V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities:						
1 Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production:	796 524	248 832	31.2	2 545 215	906 339	35.6
2 Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies	215 918	29 258	13.6	689 945	106 568	15.4
Total V.2	1 814 572	586 371	32.3	5 798 288	2 135 783	36.8
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	2 421 243	377 287	15.6	-	-	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	2 421 243	377 287	15.6	-	-	-
Funds earmarked for other direct programme purposes *						
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources	86 904	-	-	-	-	-
Total	86 904	-	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses						
A. ADG's indirect costs	209 200	100 697	48.1	-	-	-
B. Programme support costs	1 103 056	401 898	36.4	-	-	-
C. Common charges	585 200	174 045	29.7	-	-	-
Total	1 897 456	676 640	35.7	-	-	-
Total, Major Programme V	8 671 513	2 278 415	26.3	13 631 300	4 460 044	32.7
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	3 405 150	49.9	-	-	-
Project relating to cross-cutting theme	500 000	-	-	-	-	-
Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	7 320 000	3 405 150	46.5	-	-	-
Total, IIA	76 563 312	25 449 916	33.2	105 081 400	34 570 807	32.9

* Specific activities in this field will be decided upon by the ADG concerned through a selective process in the course of the biennium, on the basis of an assessment of the most urgent or priority needs. Funds for the activities approved by the ADG will be ploughed back to the relevant programme where expenses will be incurred.

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
B. Participation Programme	22 000 000	1 433 850	6.5	-	-	-
C. Programme Related Services						
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	419 600	198 426	47.3	2 249 500	409 501	18.2
2. Fellowships Programme	1 018 600	578 968	56.8	961 300	304 473	31.7
3. Public Information	4 836 000	1 988 468	41.1	15 441 600	4 718 298	30.6
Total, I.I.C	6 274 200	2 765 862	44.1	18 652 400	5 432 272	29.1
TOTAL PART II	104 837 512	29 649 627	28.3	123 733 800	40 003 079	32.3
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION						
A. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring	1 037 390	364 326	35.1	5 180 000	1 178 516	22.8
B. Budget Preparation and Monitoring	70 000	21 915	31.3	4 207 100	1 079 805	25.7
C. Field Management and Coordination	531 600	74 094	13.9	3 014 300	813 171	27.0
D. External Relations and Cooperation	4 396 500	1 201 584	27.3	15 497 400	5 690 020	36.7
E. Human Resources Management	10 702 100	2 022 891	18.9	15 229 400	3 767 014	24.7
F. Administration						
1. Administrative coordination and support	6 111 300	5 317 414	87.0	3 284 600	782 066	23.8
2. Accounting and financial control	1 593 100	478 527	30.0	7 049 200	2 348 370	33.3
3. Information systems and telecommunication	3 741 300	1 064 340	28.4	8 730 100	2 053 467	23.5
4. Procurement	72 500	31 023	42.8	2 901 300	501 540	17.3
5. Conferences, languages and documents	3 873 824	1 184 187	30.6	25 062 700	8 545 012	34.1
6. Common services, maintenance and security	12 310 900	3 925 659	31.9	15 808 900	7 068 848	44.7
Total, I.I.L.F	27 702 924	12 001 150	43.3	62 836 800	21 299 303	33.9
G. Renovation of Headquarters Premises	6 452 500	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART III	50 893 014	15 685 960	30.8	105 965 000	33 827 829	31.9
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	171 575 226	48 167 228	28.1	246 506 700	78 862 670	32.0

Appropriation Line	Activity costs			Staff costs		
	Work plan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	1 500 000	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	3 487 450	-	-	6 833 400	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	175 062 676	48 167 228	27.5	254 840 100	78 862 670	30.9
LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget *	-	-	-	(11 034 300)	-	-
TOTAL	175 062 676	48 167 228	27.5	243 805 800	78 862 670	32.3

* The entire amount of -\$11,034,300 is shown here under the Headquarters budget although this amount is foreseen to be absorbed within the overall staff costs budget.

Hundred and sixty-fifth Session

165 EX/4
Part II Add.
PARIS, 4 October 2002
Original: English

Item 3.1.1 of the provisional agenda

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

PART II

Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2002-2003

(31 C/5 Approved)

ADDENDUM

Explanatory notes on programme execution

No. 30

Status as at 31 August 2002

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON PROGRAMME EXECUTION
Ref: Annex to Management Chart (165 EX/4 – Part II)

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%", the present document focuses on activities with implementation rates of more than 48.3% or less than 18.3%. In a quest for greater clarity and concision, the presentation of the document has been considerably streamlined. To this end, only the main lines of action falling within the purview of the Board's decision are included with the indication of the corresponding delivery rates. It is hoped that this new presentation will facilitate the Board's review of the implementation status of the concerned activities.

Finally, two points need to be made to put the budgetary implementation status into context:

- (a) With the introduction of the new information management tools, the ensuing requirement for staff training and the necessary adaptation of working methods, programme execution started at a fairly slow pace. This situation explains to some extent the low implementation rates recorded as at 31 August 2002.
- (b) Some adjustment was also required with regard to the manner of carrying out the cross-cutting themes projects, as these are new initiatives experimenting with an intersectoral mode of implementation requiring joint action across sectors: accordingly, initial months focused upon developing team consensus on project planning and strategy, which has slowed implementation.

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
---------------------	------------------------	---------

PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION

A. Governing bodies

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. General Conference | 4.4 | Main expenditures will be incurred in 2003 – General Conference year. |
|------------------------------|------------|---|

PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES

A. PROGRAMMES

I. EDUCATION

I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum

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

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| 2 National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans | 16.4 | Most of the activities and operations initiated are at their final phase of preparation. These will soon require disbursements, which will improve budgetary implementation. In addition, a significant number of activities carried out under this MLA were funded through extrabudgetary sources. |
| 3 EFA activities in the E-9 countries | 3.0 | Preparations for the major activity under this MLA – the Fifth Ministerial Review Meeting of the Nine High Population Countries on Education for All (Cairo) – which is planned for spring 2003, are under way.

The other major activity to be carried out under this MLA is the evaluation of UNESCO's action in support of Education for All activities in the E-9 countries, for which terms of reference have already been prepared. The evaluation exercise will begin before the end of 2002. |

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems		
1.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education		
<p>5 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education</p>	10.4	<p>Many of the activities planned are already in an advanced stage of preparation, such as the Global Forum on International Quality Assurance, which will take place later in the year. Similarly, work has already started in relation to the preparation of (i) two international meetings to be held respectively in October 2002 and November 2002 and, (ii) three publications to be released in early 2003.</p>
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes		
<p>o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society</p>	6.1	<p>UNESCO invited bids from African universities for the project on “the application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa”. Time was needed for a careful review of the submissions and fair selection of the best offers. Eight universities were finally retained and will be soon invited to participate in the workshop planned for November this year.</p>
II. NATURAL SCIENCES		
II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management		
<p>II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education</p>	6.9	<p>Coordination of the World Conference on Science Follow-up: negotiations for the printing of the Analytical Report on follow-up to the World Conference on Science are at an advanced stage.</p> <p>Coordination of science education activities: first part of year was devoted to consultations, including those with field offices, in order to identify new strategy of action in science education and build up a renovated framework for intersectoral cooperation.</p> <p>The main activities related to Women, Science and Technology as well as those related to UNISPAR are programmed to</p>

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building		take place during the last quarter of the year. UNESCO chairs are under preparation and corresponding contracts will be signed in the very near future. In the area of science policy in Africa, the main activity will take place in December 2002
		in parallel with the MINEDAF meeting in Tanzania.
		UNESCO/ICSU Framework Agreement: contract to be implemented under this Agreement is currently being finalized.
1 Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry	11.4	Most activities scheduled in 2002 are planned for September/November.
3 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues	11.5	Delays in information and communication programmes arose from the temporary detachment of the programme specialist responsible for this action to UNU, Tokyo. Plans are being made for a replacement.
		Capacity-building and policy elaboration in Renewable Energies: efforts were concentrated on UNESCO's contribution on renewable energies at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). But the implementation of this action will reach a normal pace by the end of 2002.
II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development		
II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges		
4 Evaluation of the Fifth Phase of IHP (1996-2001)	0.0	The Evaluation Team has been appointed and contracts are being processed. A meeting will be organized in Paris in November 2002.
II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands		
2 Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans	11.2	Focus during first half of 2002 given to MLA 1 and to starting up the Small Island Voice CCT project. Major interregional activity planned for November this year.

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes		
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	7.0	Negotiations are currently being held with the scientific counterparts in the different regions as well as with the UNESCO field units.
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	15.4	As initially planned, the kick-off meeting and the setting up of virtual laboratories in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia will take place in Amman during November 2002.
III. SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES		
III.1 Ethics of science and technology		
2 Human sciences and philosophy	53.0	Available provisions fully obligated (i) for the contracts under the framework agreement with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and, (ii) for the publication of the journal <i>Diogenes</i> .
III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles		
2 Promotion of peace and democratic principles	5.8	Most of the activities (representing about 70% of the total biennial allocation) are scheduled for implementation during 2003.
III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies		
3 Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking	13.4	Activities accounting for 58% of the biennial allocation are planned for execution in 2003. The slow pace of programme implementation is also attributable to the need for staffing adjustments that are necessary as a result of post vacancies.
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes		
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	11.8	Two of the projects under this line are directed towards coordination of the house-wide CCT poverty programme. Consequently, expenditure on these two projects is made as the CCT programme progresses. Expenditure for these two projects will therefore increase as the

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society 	5.3	<p>coordination needs of the CCT are clarified. This includes reporting on interim results, preparation of the 32 C/5 strategy, presentation of the CCT poverty programme to Member States, etc. All these activities are foreseen as of October 2002.</p> <p>The first phase of compiling the World Report was mainly devoted to its intellectual preparation (bibliographical research, informal consultations with experts, meeting of an internal Secretariat committee, preparation of the discussion paper 164 EX/INF.6 on building knowledge societies on the occasion of the Executive Board's thematic debate, contribution to organizing that debate, identification of research and study themes). These activities, which are essential to the work ahead, have so far entailed but little expenditure; hence the low rate of execution in respect of the budget. But it goes without saying that with the second phase of the work, which has already started, that rate of budgetary execution is set to rise very rapidly, particularly on account of the large volume of contractual services required for the second and subsequent phases.</p>
IV. CULTURE		
IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture		
IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage 	12.3	<p>Preparatory work is at an advanced stage for two regional meetings to be held respectively in November 2002 (Maputo) and January 2003 (Hong-Kong). In addition, certain activities initiated during the period considered were financed by extrabudgetary contributions from Japan and the United States.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage 	77.5	<p>Four major international experts meetings were held to take forward the work on the draft preliminary convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.</p>

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue		
IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage		
1 Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage	15.1	<p>Negotiations concerning the contracts to be implemented under the framework agreement with ICOMOS and ICOM were concluded only recently. Funds to carry out these contracts will be obligated in the very near future.</p> <p>Preparation of issue numbers 3 and 4 of <i>Museum International</i> is at an advanced stage but printing funds, which constitute a major cost element of this activity, have not been obligated yet.</p>
V. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION		
V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain		
V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge		
1 Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the “Information for All” programme	61.5	One Council and one Bureau meeting of IFAP have already taken place.
V.1.2 Development of infostructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society		
2 Strengthening public broadcasting	7.1	A significant number of activities under this MLA have been planned for implementation in 2003.
3 Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres	14.9	<p>Libraries: Implementation started slowly because of the need for prior consultation with project partners, mainly during the World Librarians (IFLA) Congress held in August 2002.</p> <p>Archives: Implementation started slowly since activities foreseen are follow-up actions to preparatory activities entrusted to the project partner, the International Council on Archives. ICA has been slow in</p>

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
		<p>carrying out and reporting on those activities entrusted to it during the last biennium.</p> <p>Archives AV: Implementation started slowly because of the need for prior negotiations on activities with partner NGOs.</p>
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities		
V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities		
2 Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies	13.6	Implementation was slow due to the process of consultation with major partner NGOs regarding specific training needs.
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes		
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	15.6	<p>Preserving our digital heritage: Executive Board (164th session, Spring 2002) recommended wide consultations for the adoption of the E-Heritage Charter, which were conducted between May and September 2002.</p> <p>Virtual universities: Implementation rate outside range due to consultations conducted with 11 partners in AFR, APA, and ARB with support from field offices.</p> <p>Electronic Theses and Dissertations: Heavy workload of team leader who is also responsible for IFAP.</p> <p>UNESCO Knowledge Portal: Slow start because of the need to settle complex technical, organizational and administrative issues related to the project.</p>
UNESCO Institute for Statistics		
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	0.0	
B. Participation Programme	6.5	
C. Programme Related Services		
2. Fellowships Programme	56.8	The principles and conditions governing the 2002-2003 Fellowships Bank Programme were announced in Circular Letter (CL/3311) dated 9 January 2002. The deadline for the submission of

Main line of action	Execution rate %	Remarks
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION		
C. Field management and coordination	13.9	
F. Administration		
1. Administrative coordination and support	87.0	<p>applications for both 2002 and 2003 was 30 April 2002, and most of the applications received from Member States concerned studies commencing in the September/October 2002 academic year. With a view to satisfying the needs expressed by the Member States, the Fellowships Section endeavoured to implement expeditiously the various fellowship awards. The remaining awards are being processed.</p>
G. Renovation of Headquarters premises	0.0	<p>The provision of \$6,452,500 in document 31 C/5 has to be transferred to the Special Account for the restoration and improvement of UNESCO Headquarters, as foreseen in document 31 C/5 Approved (Financial Regulations governing the Account (30 C/Resolution 76, Part II, para. 7) and 159 EX/Decision 6.5).</p> <p>Until the end of 2001, the Special Account was managed in the Mainframe and it will be migrated, as all other extrabudgetary accounts, to FABS shortly.</p> <p>As at 31 August 2002, the total provision of \$6,452,500 has not been transferred from the regular budget to the Special Account, pending the finalization of the in-depth review of the expenditures incurred under the Special Account during the previous biennium before the migration to FABS.</p> <p>In the meantime, expenditures for the ongoing renovation works have been charged to the Special Account against the funds available</p>

Hundred and sixty-fifth Session

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

ANNEXES

SUMMARY

The present document contains information on the execution of the Organization's programme concerning:

- I. New contractual arrangements in UNESCO's personnel policy
- II. Geographical distribution of the staff
- III. Status of the FABS project including the rules governing payment of travel and other costs of participants to meetings
- IV. Financial management of the Brasilia Office

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III.	Status of the FABS project including the rules governing payment of travel and other costs of participants to meetings	31 C/Res.50 and 162 EX/Dec.7.12	10-14
IV.	Financial management of the Brasilia Office	164 EX/Dec.6.9	15

ANNEX I

NEW CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS IN UNESCO'S PERSONNEL POLICY

BACKGROUND

1. In the context of UNESCO's review of contractual arrangements, the Executive Board invited the Director-General, in 160 EX/Decision 3.1.2, to accelerate the introduction of new modalities for recruiting experts on contracts for projects of limited duration. Pursuant to that decision, the Director-General submitted proposals for the introduction of **Appointments of Limited Duration** at the 162nd session, which were welcomed by the Executive Board. It was agreed that ALDs would be introduced on an experimental basis, with the main characteristics proposed by the Director-General.

UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION

2. Appointments of Limited Duration were introduced as of 1 July 2002, on a pilot basis. The Administrative Circular introducing the ALDs was supplemented by a set of "General Conditions" applicable to ALD staff, as well as by "Recruitment Guidelines" to assist hiring manager(s) and administrative staff in the recruitment process.

3. The Circular outlines the main characteristics of the new contract as follows :

ALDs will be utilized for professional or programme specialist functions and will cover projects or activities of limited duration; their use shall be limited to (a) technical cooperation in the field; and (b) posts financed from extrabudgetary funds in the field and at Headquarters; the ALD is intended for assignments not expected to exceed three years, with a possibility of extension, exceptionally, for a fourth and final year; the ALD confers staff member status and provides adequate social security coverage and medical care. The remuneration is established based on a lump sum approach used by the United Nations Secretariat. The Administrative Circular also specifies that ALD staff are considered external candidates when applying for vacant posts in the Secretariat (para. 4(b) of 162 EX/Decision 3.1.2).

4. Having started in July 2002, the ALD scheme is still at a very early stage of implementation, making it difficult to properly assess it. Figures, however, seem to indicate that there is a demand for such type of appointments, in particular in operations like the "Oil for Food Programme" in Iraq, but also for time-bound projects in the programme sectors. About 30 ALD contracts are being initiated, and it is anticipated that this number will continue to increase in the medium-term future.

ANNEX II

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF

Situation of the geographical distribution on 1 July 2002

1. This document is submitted in pursuance of 162 EX/Decision 7.6 inviting the Director-General to continue to report to the Executive Board once a year on the situation regarding the geographical distribution of staff members. A detailed table of the geographic distribution by countries for the month of July 2002 is annexed to this document (Appendix I).

A. General trends

Table 1

Level of representation	1 July 2000	1 July 2001	1 July 2002	Variation since 1 July 2001
Above range (+)	29 (15.4%)	29 (15.4%)	27(14.4%)	-2
Within range (=)	69 (36.7%)	68 (36.2%)	72(38.3%)	+4
Below range (-)	44 (23.4%)	44 (23.4%)	49(26.1%)	+5
Total represented	142 (75.5%)	141 (75.0%)	148 (78.7%)	+7
Unrepresented (0)	46 (24.5%)	47 (25.0%)	40(21.3%)	-7
Total Member States	188 (100%)	188 (100%)	188 (100%)	0

2. The situation regarding geographical distribution since 1 July 2001 has globally improved and the data provided indicates some positive trends:

- **A significant increase in the total number of Member States represented within the Secretariat (from 141 to 148) with a corresponding decrease of the number of Member States unrepresented:** the following nine countries are now represented (Armenia, Lithuania, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, Cambodia, Kuwait, Zambia and Indonesia) whereas Cyprus and Bolivia are now unrepresented;
- **Reduction in the number of over-represented countries (from 29 to 27).** Spain, Belgium, Mauritania, Ethiopia, Togo and Zimbabwe have entered this category; on the other hand Australia, Sweden, Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba and Iran have moved to the category of normally represented countries;
- **Increase in the number of under and normally represented countries (respectively from 44 to 49 and 68 to 72).**

3. Following the modifications to the scale of contributions to the regular budget, resulting in changes in the upper and lower limits of the quotas of Member States, two countries (Chile and Colombia) are now represented within range while two others (Republic of Korea and Israel) are now under-represented.

4. The table in Appendix II shows, country by country, the detail of the change in representation from July 2001 to July 2002. Appendix III gives the list of over and under-represented Member States above and below their maximum and minimum range.

B. Conclusion

5. The geographical distribution of staff members within the Secretariat has made undeniable progress since 1 July 2001, particularly in the category of the non-represented countries. This marked improvement is mainly due to the development of the Young Professional Programme and the subsequent appointment of nationals from this category. Efforts will be pursued to maintain such a positive evolution and the managers' responsibility in this area will need to be reinforced. In this respect, the Executive Board, during its previous session, has approved the implementation of a set of measures aimed at improving significantly the geographical distribution of the staff. These measures, which take a more proactive stand in the recruitment process, are mainly in the area of the search and the selection process. A specific progress report on this matter will be submitted to the 166th session of the Executive Board.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

<u>Over-represented</u>	<u>In Balance</u>	<u>Under-represented</u>	<u>Non-represented</u>
ALGERIA	ALBANIA	ARMENIA	AFGHANISTAN
BELGIUM	ANDORRA	AUSTRIA	ANGOLA
BENIN	ARGENTINA	BELARUS	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
CAMEROON	AUSTRALIA	CAMBODIA	AZERBAIJAN
CANADA	BANGLADESH	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	BAHAMAS
DENMARK	BARBADOS	COMOROS	BAHRAIN
EGYPT	BHUTAN	CROATIA	BELIZE
ETHIOPIA	BRAZIL	CZECH REPUBLIC	BOLIVIA
FRANCE	BULGARIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
GUINEA	BURKINA FASO	EL SALVADOR	BOTSWANA
INDIA	BURUNDI	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	CAPE VERDE
JORDAN	CHAD	ERITREA	COOK ISLANDS
LEBANON	CHILE	ESTONIA	CYPRUS
MALI	CHINA	FIJI	GAMBIA
MAURITANIA	COLOMBIA	FINLAND	HONDURAS
MOROCCO	CONGO	GERMANY	ICELAND
PERU	CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	GRENADA	IRAQ
ROMANIA	COSTA RICA	GUINEA-BISSAU	KIRIBATI
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	COTE D'IVOIRE	ISRAEL	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
SENEGAL	CUBA	JAPAN	LATVIA
SPAIN	DJIBOUTI	KAZAKHSTAN	MARSHALL ISLANDS
SRI LANKA	DOMINICA	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	MICRONESIA
SUDAN	ECUADOR	KUWAIT	MONGOLIA
TOGO	GABON	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	NAURU
TUNISIA	GEORGIA	LESOTHO	NIUE
URUGUAY	GHANA	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	OMAN
ZIMBABWE	GREECE	LITHUANIA	PALAU
	GUATEMALA	LUXEMBOURG	PANAMA
	GUYANA	MALAYSIA	PARAGUAY
	HAITI	MALDIVES	QATAR
	HUNGARY	MOLDOVA	SAN MARINO
	INDONESIA	MONACO	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	MYANMAR	SOLOMON ISLANDS
	IRELAND	NEPAL	TAJIKISTAN
	ITALY	NIGER	TONGA
	JAMAICA	NORWAY	TURKMENISTAN
	KENYA	PORTUGAL	TUVALU
	KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	RWANDA	UKRAINE
	LIBERIA	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
	MADAGASCAR	SAUDI ARABIA	VANUATU
	MALAWI	= SIERRA LEONE	
	MALTA	SLOVAKIA	
	MAURITIUS	SOMALIA	
	MEXICO	SOUTH AFRICA	
	MOZAMBIQUE	SURINAME	

* The symbols preceding certain member states indicates their representation the previous month.
(+ : Over-represented, = : In Balance, - : Under-represented, 0 : Non-represented)

<u>Over-represented</u>	<u>In Balance</u>	<u>Under-represented</u>	<u>Non-represented</u>
	NAMIBIA NETHERLANDS NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA NIGERIA PAKISTAN PAPUA NEW GUINEA PHILIPPINES POLAND SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS SAINT LUCIA - SAMOA SEYCHELLES SLOVENIA SWEDEN SWITZERLAND SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC THAILAND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TURKEY UGANDA UNITED KINGDOM UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA UZBEKISTAN VENEZUELA YEMEN YUGOSLAVIA	SWAZILAND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA VIET NAM ZAMBIA	
27	72	49	40

Total : 188

* The symbols preceding certain member states indicates their representation the previous month.
(+ : Over-represented, = : In Balance, - : Under-represented, 0 : Non-represented)

CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION
(1 July 2001 – 1 July 2002)

GROUP	IN				OUT			
	Status at 1 July 2002				Status at 1 July 2001			
	+	=	-	0	+	=	-	0
I	SPA BEL	AUL SWE SWI	LUX ISR	CYP	AUL SWE	LUX ISR BEL SPA	CYP SWI	
II			BYE ARM LTA MOV			BYE	ARM LTA MOV	
III		CHI / CUB COL / JAM ARG / TRI COS		BOL	CHI COL ARG COS / CUB		BOL JAM TRI	
IV		IRA SAM BHU INS	MYA KOR NEP CAM		IRA	KOR	BHU SAM	INS NEP CAM MYA
V(Arab)			KUW					KUW
V(Afr)	MAU ETH TOG ZIM	SEY	SIL ZAM			ETH TOG ZIM MAU SIL	SEY	ZAM

(+ : Over-represented, = : In Balance, - : Under-represented, 0 : Non-represented)

Appendix III

Staff movements affecting geographical representation (01.07.01 – 01.07.02)

Over/under represented states by level of representation

(status at 1 July 2002)

		<u>Over-represented Member States</u> above maximum range by:			<u>Under-represented Member States</u> below minimum range by:		
		one unit	2 to 4 units	5 & above units	one unit	2 to 4 units	5 & above units
Member States with other than minimum quotas	group I	Spain	Belgium (2 units)	Canada (10 units) Denmark (5 units) France (56 units) Russia (10 units)	Austria Israel	Germany (2 units) Finland (2 units) Norway (2 units) Portugal (3 units)	
	group II						
	group III						
	group IV						Japan (20 units)
	group V _{Arab}					Saudi Arabia (3 units) Rep. of Korea (2 units)	
	group V _{Afr}				South Africa		
With minimum quotas (4-2, 5-2, 6-2)	group I				Luxembourg Monaco Switzerland		
	group II		Romania (2 units)		Armenia Belarus Czech Rep. Croatia Estonia Lithuania Moldova Slovakia The Form. Yug. Rep. Mac.		
	group III	Uruguay	Peru (3 units)		El Salvador Grenada Dominican Rep. Suriname		
	group IV		India (2 units) Sri Lanka (3 units)		Cambodia Fiji Kazakhstan Lao PDR Malaysia Maldives Myanmar Nepal Viet Nam		
	group V _{Arab}		Algeria (4 units) Egypt (2 units) Lebanon (2 units) Morocco (2 units) Sudan (3 units)	Jordan (6 units) Tunisia (6 units)	Libya Kuwait		
	group V _{Afr}	Benin Cameroon Guinea Mali Mauritania Togo Zimbabwe	Ethiopia (2 units)	Senegal (9 units)	Comoros Eritrea Equatorial Guinea Guinea-Bissau Lesotho Niger Central Afr. Rep. Rwanda Sao Tome Sierra Leone Somalia Zambia		

ANNEX III

STATUS OF THE FABS PROJECT INCLUDING THE RULES GOVERNING PAYMENT OF TRAVEL AND OTHER COSTS OF PARTICIPANTS TO MEETINGS

1. The replacement of the legacy computer systems of UNESCO is advancing well, with the installation and start-up of the interrelated operations of SISTER (System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results) and FABS (Finance and Budget System). As the two systems complete each other, this report will also include comments about the situation of SISTER.

Status of SISTER

2. Over the past year, SISTER has been used as the principal, indeed mandatory tool for all of UNESCO's programming, providing both detailed programme information and results as well as all budget codes for activities at Headquarters and in the field. Experience has confirmed the reliability of the programming procedures, and daily monitoring has allowed the full traceability of all operations.

3. Following trial use during the period of the 30 C/5, the system has been in full operation since November 2001 for the 31 C/5 period across all sectors and field offices. It is in constant evolution as a result of the integration of new functionalities and enhancements, aimed at easing use and increasing efficiency.

4. Since SISTER has become mandatory for the implementation of document 31 C/5, programme specialists will need to pay equal attention to the implementation and monitoring of the planned activities, as regular programme reviews by the College of ADGs are foreseen focusing on the attainment of results.

5. In addition to work plans for regular budget resources, work plans for all extrabudgetary projects must now also be entered into SISTER utilizing the same format and information content. Information regarding old extrabudgetary projects is still incomplete, as the task of collecting pertinent data and organizing them in the work plan structure has proved to be difficult.

6. The experience acquired by using the system daily has helped to identify the areas that require improvements in reliability, safety and good functioning of the system. More recently, priority has been given to evolutions requested by users, like the availability of more refined statistics and reporting tools that will allow the information to be exported to standard software tools (Word, Excel, etc).

7. A working group, chaired by DIR/BSP, is systematically reviewing all aspects of SISTER including its urgent adaptation to new lines of responsibility and accountability related to the decentralization process and strengthening of results-based approaches. Recognizing the need for continuous improvement, and given the fast evolution in the informatics-related fields, it has been decided to focus on consolidating the system before contemplating significant systemic adjustments and changes. The progress obtained thus far in introducing a mandatory, results-based programming and programme implementation process needs to be further refined at all levels of programme implementation, monitoring and reporting. To this end, BSP is arranging for broad-based training of staff at Headquarters and in the field so as to lay a proper foundation for future evolution and enhancements.

8. The Secretariat has reviewed its processes with a view to securing earlier approval of work plans for document 32 C/5 than in the past. While the work plans for document 31 C/5 were already approved two to three months earlier than was the case for document 30 C/5, the Director-General has indicated that he wishes to improve this performance for document 32 C/5, aiming at a validation date of January 2004. The corresponding schedule has been discussed and endorsed by the Directorate.

Status of FABS

9. FABS (Finance and Budget System) is being extensively used at Headquarters, and currently all travel, purchases, contracts and payments are being made through the system since the 2002-2003 biennium work plans have been approved in SISTER and the corresponding budget figures transferred to FABS.

10. As the Executive Board was informed at its 164th session, there were some serious delays in payments to supplies and third parties in the first part of the year. UNESCO has now cleared the accumulated backlog resulting from progressive introduction of SISTER and FABS which required, at the time, manual payments.

11. However, there is still a need for further progress in making timely payments. Delays are now being caused principally by the difficulties encountered in the sectors in completing all necessary steps required for payment to be made in the new processes (reservation of funds, goods or services receipt documents). The difficulties are varied and are being resolved on a case-by-case basis. The payment situation should continue to improve through training, dedicated information meetings with users, and acquisition of experience in using the new systems.

12. During these first months of FABS operations, all transactions relating to the closing of the 2000-2001 biennium were recorded in the former financial and budget systems of UNESCO. It was only when the accounts were closed that the migration to FABS was possible. This migration is in the last stages of implementation and will be finished before the end of September.

13. As already reported, the first step of FABS has been introduced only at Headquarters. Information regarding the transactions carried out in the field units is being sent to Headquarters to be entered into the new system. To assist in this procedure, DCO is organizing specific training to some selected field offices staff members, in order to allow them to enter the information in FABS directly from their units away from Headquarters and thus progressively reduce the workload at Headquarters.

14. At the same time, the FABS team is working, in coordination with a specially established Field Offices Integration Task Force, to develop a geographical and functional scope study that will serve as the basis for implementing an integrated system to bring the larger field offices into the system used by Headquarters. The study will be completed by the end of September 2002.

15. The integration of financial information from the three institutes (IIEP, UIS and IBE) that are currently outside FABS is being organized in coordination with consultants from IIEP.

16. All interfaces between FABS and SISTER are operational, so that all budget operations (e.g. approval of Participation Programme activities, programming of activities at all levels, transfer of funds, etc.) introduced through budget codes in SISTER are immediately reflected in the budget availability in FABS. Likewise, all expenditures made in FABS against the budget are updated daily in SISTER.

17. The joint implementation and interfacing of SISTER and FABS has caused considerable changes and adjustments in all sectors of the Secretariat, especially in direct management of finance and budget information and observance of the accountability and transparency principles underlying the reform process. This involvement, on the other hand, has created the need to user access controls in the system, so as to ensure that users have the exact access rights required to perform their assigned tasks and consult the data relevant to their functions. In this regard, the Internal Oversight Service is organizing a review of the security controls in FABS.

18. In order to facilitate actor involvement in the different sectors of the Secretariat in using FABS, information workshops have been carried out, and specific user guides for Project Officers and Administrative Officers have been developed and distributed. Complementing this support material, new sections have been added to the FABS Intranet site, including Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and a “Hints and Tips” section with up-to-date advice on system use.

19. Several issues identified during system start-up and in discussions with the sectors during the information workshops have been analysed, allowing many improvements in both the system and the working procedures that involve the transactions carried out in the system.

20. As of early July 2002, 700 staff members had been trained to use FABS (approximately 1,600 training sessions), and the training efforts have now been redirected to train internal trainers, in order to ensure the internal capacity of the organization for future training needs (new staff, change of job roles, refresher courses, etc.).

21. Taking into account the progress achieved in system implementation, the project team that was organized for this task is approaching the end of its task, and a permanent unit is being organized to ensure the support and the coordination of new developments related to the introduction of the new Management Information Systems at UNESCO.

22. This new unit, named MIS Competence Centre, under the coordination of ADG/ADM, will work closely with DIT and the user units coordinating the introduction and evolution of UNESCO information systems. It will be the focal point for coordination between the systems, the business processes and the users in order to maximize the benefits for UNESCO of the implementation of its new Management Information Systems.

FABS – Funding and costs

23. The General Conference, by 30 C/Resolution 84, estimated the overall cost of replacing the legacy computer system with modern management and monitoring instruments to be in the range of \$19 million, of which \$10.7 million was allotted to the finance and budget systems. Of this total estimated amount, \$8.9 million (a figure thus lower than the \$10.7 million estimate) were spent in 2000-2001 for the FABS project during the implementation phase of the system in UNESCO Headquarters.

24. The budgetary requirements for FABS in 2002-2003, taking into account system maintenance and the integration of field offices and institutes, were estimated at \$10.5 million, as noted by the Executive Board at its 162nd and 164th sessions. These estimates included \$5.9 million for implementation and \$4.6 million for system maintenance and support in the 2002-2003 period.

25. The side effect of the phased approach adopted to reduce risk and adapt the pace of implementation to the funds available was an increase in total implementation cost. The current estimates for the integration of field offices and institutes, additional end-user training and staff

costs for a longer implementation period account for a large part of the resources still needed to finish the implementation.

26. On the other hand, the development of internal capacity projected for the MIS Competence Centre will enable the Organization to take more responsibility for future developments, like the Human Resources Management System, thereby reducing corresponding implementation costs.

27. To date, the amount of allocated funds for FABS in the 2002-2003 regular budget is \$5.4 million, plus an additional amount of \$1.1 million from the funds carried over from the previous biennium. Compared to the current estimates, there is still a deficit on the order of \$4 million for FABS-related expenses in the current biennium.

28. Although appeals have been made in the 162nd and reiterated in the 164th sessions of the Executive Board, no voluntary contributions were received from Member States to overcome the shortfall of \$4 million.

Rules governing the payment of travel costs

29. The introduction of FABS has created the opportunity to analyse and improve travel rules and procedures, so as to simplify the processes and make travel expense information for analysis and reporting more readily available.

30. Staff travel is currently managed by the FABS travel module, which offers the following advantages:

- simplification of the work in standard situations;
- availability of Managerial Reports in real time;
- automatic calculation of Daily Subsistence Allowance;
- automatic calculation of Terminal Allowance;
- automatic currency conversion;
- instant access to travel information;
- easier enforcement of travel policies.

31. The following summary presents the rules concerning staff travel and the changes introduced during the implementation of FABS.

a. Staff travel on mission

Following current United Nations practice (United Nations circular ST/AI/2001/43), terminal expenses were fixed at US \$30 (previously US \$24) for each required trip by means of public conveyance between the airport or other point of arrival or departure and the hotel or other place of dwelling of the traveller. The reduced terminal expense rate of US \$8 for each trip to and from the airport, whenever transportation was provided free of charge, was abolished.

For nights spent on a plane, as well as missions of ten hours or more, but not involving a night away from the duty station of the traveller, a lump sum of US \$60 is paid. The

application of the former rule by which a payment of respectively 20% and 40% of the applicable DSA rate was paid was abolished.

Mission plans must be prepared on a bimonthly basis, and travellers have to give advance notice to ERC and the UNESCO Field Office as well as to the Permanent Delegation and the National Commission of the country of destination. Furthermore, the UNDP representative and responsible United Nations Coordinator should be informed.

b. Statutory travel

The lump-sum system, formerly used for home leave, family visit and education grant travel only, was extended to appointments, transfers, interviews and repatriation travel. The amount of the lump sum was increased to 60% of the full economy airfare applicable to the most direct route between the authorized points of departure and arrival, in order to encourage staff to accept this alternative, thus generating savings in the administration of such entitlements.

c. Travel of consultants

The cost of consultant's travel is now included in the Consultants Contract. A lump sum calculated on the same basis as for the travel of staff members is paid to the consultant, who is responsible for the travel arrangements. As long as the consultant presents evidence of travel, there is no need for detailed additional control of the travel documents.

d. Travel of participants to meetings and conferences

For participants of meetings and conferences organized by UNESCO in Paris, payments are usually made by cheque drawn on the Société Générale at Headquarters. The preferred method of payment for meetings away from Headquarters is bank transfer. If this is not feasible, a cheque, or even a traveller's cheque alternative, is possible.

32. The newly designed processes require fewer forms and fewer visas. The transfer of responsibility from HRM and DCO to the Administrative Units in the Sectors and the travellers has already diminished the administrative cost of travel and speeded up procedures. To this end, a "FABS User Guide for Administrative Officers" has been elaborated and distributed by the FABS team.

33. Changes introduced in the rules and procedures concerning travel are not substantial since UNESCO is closely following the practice of the United Nations and other specialized agencies in this domain. The final version of the revised Administrative Manual on this subject will be published soon, and thus replace several preceding Administrative Circulars.

34. Following the introduction of results-based budgeting, and in accordance with the Organization's policy on Delegation of Authority, the approval of travel remains at the discretion of ADGs who are responsible for justifying each mission and providing results.

ANNEX IV

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BRASILIA OFFICE

1. Concerns relating to financial management in the Brasilia Office arose because the capacity of the office did not keep pace with the dramatic growth in programme activity (from \$6 million in 1996 to \$70 million in 2001). These concerns have been largely resolved, although further efforts are needed to sustain the improvements made in financial management.

Background

2. An audit conducted by the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) in early 2001 found weaknesses in the Office's internal controls. As a result, the External Auditor informed the 161st session of the Executive Board that the concerns raised were serious and, if left unresolved, could result in a qualified opinion of the financial statements of UNESCO for the 2000-2001 biennium.

3. The Director-General initiated corrective actions both in Headquarters and in the Brasilia Office. The Internal Oversight Service, working together with the External Auditor, undertook follow-up actions to resolve the issues raised and to assist the Brasilia Office in strengthening controls. Missions by Headquarters HRM staff identified a number of actions needed to strengthen and restructure the administrative and programme capacity. BFC was designated the focal point in Headquarters to ensure effective communication including timely technical backstopping by programme sectors in Headquarters. Two more audits were undertaken by IOS in late 2001 and early 2002 to review the financial records of the last biennium and to assess the progress made in strengthening the Office's control environment. The results showed that the key controls had improved considerably and that the accounts were properly recorded. Documents 163 EX/38 and 164 EX/34 report on the progress made at that time.

The latest position

4. After reviewing the results of the audits undertaken by IOS, the External Auditor decided to issue an unqualified opinion for the UNESCO 2000-2001 financial statement (165 EX/29 Add.) However, as detailed in the External Auditor's report, the Director-General recognizes that there are lessons to be learned from this case. These include the need to ensure that adequate programme and administrative capacity exists before taking over new programmes or activities of a substantial size and that continuous dialogue and cooperation takes place between the field and Headquarters so that adequate and timely support can be provided by Headquarters to rapidly expanding field offices. IOS was also invited to review all other field offices (IOS has a commitment to audit all field offices by 2004) and to continue monitoring the control environment in the Brasilia Office as well as cooperating with the office in completing evaluations of programme effectiveness.

5. The Director-General is committed to ensuring that the improvements that have been secured are sustained and that continuous effort is devoted to implementing all the audit recommendations. More than 50% of the audit recommendations had been implemented when the External Auditor had completed fieldwork. The Brasilia Office has agreed to submit regular progress reports on the implementation of audit recommendations to IOS and has done so on a timely basis. The Director-General's commitment to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Office was clearly demonstrated by the posting of senior finance and human resources professionals to the office on a long-term basis.