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Part I

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

PART I

**Salient aspects of programme execution and functioning of the Organization
during the last six months of the 1998-1999 biennium**

SUMMARY

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

Part I of this document reports on the main activities undertaken and results achieved during the last six months of the 1998-1999 biennium. It is intended to complete the report of activities for the first 18 months of the biennium presented to the 157th session of the Executive Board in document 157 EX/4. Together, these two documents provide an analytical overview of the execution of the programme during the 1998-1999 biennium.

The list of the principal activities (meetings, publications, etc.) executed between July and December 1999 is presented in a separate document (159 EX/INF.4). The other reports requested by the Executive Board at its previous sessions and dealt with under item 3.1 of the provisional agenda are presented in document 159 EX/INF.3.

INTRODUCTION

1. The text of this report, which was finalized in mid-March 2000, deals with activities undertaken between July and December 1999. Following the new format adopted for the previous report (155 EX/4), the present report includes, for each subprogramme, a budget table, a brief analysis of selected major programme elements and a summary list of the main activities carried out. In the case of units other than programme sectors, certain salient aspects have been selected for reporting. In both cases, an effort has been made to report on major programme elements or aspects undertaken during the last six months of the 1998-1999 biennium. It seeks to complete the report of activities for the first 18 months of the biennium presented to the 157th session of the Executive Board in document 157 EX/4 so that, together, these two documents provide an analytical overview of the execution of the programme during the biennium 1998-1999. The summary list of the main activities is provided separately in document 159 EX/INF.4.

2. Furthermore, as requested by the Board, additional information on certain specific themes or activities is provided in document 159 EX/INF.3. Part II of document 159 EX/4 contains management charts providing additional information on the budgetary situation in respect of programme execution as at 31 December 1999.

**MAJOR PROGRAMME I
EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE**

Programme I.1 - Basic education for all

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme I.1	11,805,532	11,660,344	98.8

3. The overall programme continued to focus on advocacy, education reform, capacity-building at the level of trainers, preparation and distribution of training manuals creating environment for basic learning materials, development and strengthening partnerships. The programme continued to give priority to the education of girls and women and to Africa. Such programmes as Education for a culture of peace, Educating for a sustainable future and Learning Without Frontiers are being integrated with basic education programmes at the level of the countries. There has been an increase in UNESCO contributions to non-academic programmes addressing social issues, in the education system, that aim to make education of children more holistic.

4. Contributions to the EFA Assessment 2000 were significant in terms of thematic studies, workshops and the preparation of regional meetings. This was particularly true for the UNESCO field offices. The process of EFA 2000 has had positive results in promoting partnerships, strengthening networks, and building capacity in the assessment skills and techniques.

5. Activities aimed at **promoting early childhood education** as part of basic education programmes have focused on disseminating information and data, expanding partnerships, forging inter-agency cooperation and initiating operational projects. Activities relating to information dissemination included the preparation of the English and French second editions of the Directory of Early Childhood Care and Education Organizations in the Arab States; the translation of information sheets on early childhood issues in Arabic and Chinese and the publication of the training manual in French (in cooperation with the Bernard van Leer Foundation and published by UNESCO Publishing).

6. With support from Japanese funds-in-trust a project “Child’s pre-literacy skills at home” aimed at providing parent education was launched in community centres in Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Mongolia. Extrabudgetary funding was obtained from USAID to strengthen early childhood policies and networks in Latin America through CINDE (Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano - Colombia). Other activities included the training of 42 persons in early childhood development in collaboration with the Women Health Improvement Society in Egypt, financial and technical support to the Network of Early Childhood Education and Care in Zimbabwe and the launching of an early childhood community awareness programme in Malawi.

7. UNESCO collaborated with UNICEF in organizing round tables on early childhood care and education in three of the EFA 2000 regional meetings (Africa, Asia-Pacific and Europe and North America) and in drafting regional recommendations on early childhood care and education. It also took part in an education indicator’s workshop (New York, October 1999) and the Initiator Countries’ Meeting for the World Summit for Children (Geneva, September-30 October 1999), both convened by UNICEF, to promote the development of early childhood indicators.

8. In **primary education** UNESCO continued to support education reforms and provided technical assistance to programmes in Argentina, Nigeria, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Ghana, and addressed national issues of primary education in Liberia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Rwanda and the Russian Federation through workshops and training activities.

9. In the area of curriculum reform, a workshop (Harare, 6-10 September 1999) was organized for countries currently undertaking curriculum reforms (Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, United Kingdom, Australia and Zimbabwe). The French-speaking countries of Africa organized their training with funding assistance from the World Bank. The preparation of curriculum materials in nutrition was undertaken in Burundi. Capacity-building activities for teachers, directors and inspectors of primary schools in Burundi, reached 635 persons. A subregional workshop (West Africa) was held in Dakar (19-22 November 1999) for the elaboration of a curriculum on democratic management and the environment to be introduced in schools. Another workshop held in Zimbabwe developed a “peace kit” for primary education teachers. In Maldives, UNESCO supported curriculum development activities in mathematics and moral education.

10. Personnel training has focused mainly on teachers and head teachers. Major activities included: workshops on changing the culture of the classroom (in Jamaica and the Bahamas); a study on teachers’ perceptions of changes in school climate brought about by the school improvement programme (in United Republic of Tanzania); support for the development of education infrastructure and construction of school places (in Bolivia); assessment and

evaluation techniques for primary-school teachers (grades 1 to 7) and for orientation of teachers in teaching competencies (in Maldives); and a SAARC (South Asia) Conference on Preparing Teachers for Universal Elementary Education (26-30 April 1999, New Delhi, India) which resulted in the launching of collaborative projects among SAARC countries on teacher education programmes, practices and policies.

11. A Pan-African Conference on Reading for All (South Africa, 6-9 August 1999), organized by UNESCO/DANIDA and other partners, brought together educators from 20 African countries to review issues and explore strategies for promoting the teaching of reading in Africa and to popularize reading in communities. The immediate follow-up was a national meeting aimed at promoting reading in Nigeria.

12. The UNESCO/DANIDA sponsored **Basic Learning Materials (BLM) Initiative** has continued to provide services at national and regional levels through planning meetings and national training workshops. The second book sector consultation held in Uganda (September 1999) noted the progress made within the wider book sector since the first consultation in May 1997 and approved the constitution of a Book Development Council and elected its Executive Committee. In the other countries, the meetings resulted in drawing up training plans that are now being implemented. Study tours were also sponsored for officials in the book sector of Burkina Faso to visit Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Guinea. A UNESCO/DANIDA/ADEA booklet on experiences on setting up mechanisms to coordinate book development activities has also been revised. Guinea, Zambia and Viet Nam have now joined the BLM Initiative. A thematic study on BLM for the EFA Assessment 2000 has been carried out in close collaboration with the ADEA Working Group on Book and Learning Materials.

13. Altogether seven workshops have been held to impart skills to book sector personnel in different areas of publishing and consolidate the established Book Development Councils responsible for coordinating book development activities at the national level. The workshops included two one-week training of trainers' workshops, one held in United Republic of Tanzania with participants from Malawi and Uganda, and another in Namibia for launching a comprehensive two-year training plan. Emphasis has been put on writing skills for authors of children's books in United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Namibia. In Uganda the workshop focused on managing and sourcing library books for educational institutions, while in Mozambique the workshop reviewed the draft Guidelines for the Textbook Approval Board foreseen to be established within the framework of the Education Curriculum Reform.

14. Within the framework of the **Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Programme**, two subregional training of trainers' sessions were jointly sponsored by UNESCO, DANIDA, Finland and ISESCO. The English-speaking group met in Lilongwe, Malawi, with 40 participants from 14 countries (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia). The training course of the French-speaking countries was held in Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire (22 November-11 December 1999). The meeting, opened by the Ministers of Education of Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, gathered 32 representatives from nine countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea, Senegal, Cameroon and Burundi). National trainers were prepared to organize workshops in their respective countries. This training course will be followed by an orientation programme to

improve the skills of regional trainers in guidance, counselling, the use of non-threatening approaches and in adult training techniques.

15. During the 30th session of the General Conference the Legal Framework of the Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre in Malawi was signed by the African Ministers of Education from Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In December 1999, during the meeting of the Board of Governors, held in South Africa, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia and Guinea formally joined the programme, and South Africa and Kenya signed the Legal Framework. The Board decided to expand the programme's focus to include guidance and counselling for children orphaned by AIDS, for racial harmony and for the rehabilitation of child soldiers. The Board also stressed the need to accelerate the establishment of a permanent centre.

16. On the occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October), a round table on strategies to assist children - particularly girls - who have been orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS, was organized at UNESCO Headquarters (14-15 October 1999). The countries represented were Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Botswana and Zambia, and Zimbabwe sent a report on the situation in the country. UNAIDS has agreed to cooperate with UNESCO in this dimension of the programme. As a follow-up to the round table, Botswana organized the first Youth Forum for the orphans (29 November-3 December 1999). Approximately 100 children from all over Botswana attended the forum to discuss the kind of assistance required. Representatives from Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi attended the forum with a view to organizing similar ones in their respective countries.

17. The programme **Reaching the Unreached** continued to search for wider support for education for children in difficult circumstances (especially street and working children), focusing on the dissemination of educational experiences, the reinforcement of professional capacities of educators and social workers, and the development and publication of educational materials. A document on children's rights was published to mark the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the fortieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. A training kit for educators working with children in difficult circumstances was elaborated within the framework of the UNESCO Programme for Guidance and Counselling in Africa. It comprises three modules aiming at reinforcing the professional capacities of a core group of educators, who will train future educators and social workers. Other activities included the launch of a pilot project in Hungary for educational and social promotion of Roma minority. The conduct of a situation analysis of the phenomenon of street children in Namibia and a workshop attended by 20 boys and nine girls identified the attitudes and opinions of street and working children towards education in Egypt. Concerning HIV/AIDS and drug abuse among street children, the methodological aspects of a survey to be carried out were finalized, and pedagogical materials were prepared for dissemination among social workers and educators in Guinea.

18. In the area of **inclusive education**, special efforts have been invested in ensuring that the inclusion of marginalized and excluded groups moves forward on the agendas of mainstream education, within the context of the EFA Assessment 2000. Activities under the extrabudgetary project "Inclusive Schools and Community Support Programmes" focused on implementation of the second phase of the country projects started in 1998, covering 12 countries (Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Viet Nam, South Africa and Yemen). National initiatives are supported

to provide experience in inclusive education and testing new approaches to address special educational needs within regular education provision, building human capacities and demonstrating new practices for wider dissemination.

19. A workshop on Human Capacity-Building in Support of Inclusive Education, organized in Mali (November-December 1999), brought together about 35 teacher-educators from 10 French-speaking African countries. This workshop aimed at consolidating the project execution at national level and building linkages between countries introducing methods for using the UNESCO Teacher Education Resource Pack: Special Needs in the Classroom and facilitating discussion on inclusion in education. A “Module on Disability”, a training video and a manual for parents of deaf children, educators and community workers on sign language are in preparation to complement the UNESCO Teacher Education Resource Pack. Finally, in the framework of an international action research “developing inclusion policy and practice” being implemented in Brazil, India, South Africa and the United Kingdom, material on developing inclusive educational policies and practices across cultures and in different contexts are being elaborated.

20. **International Literacy Day** (8 September), celebrated in many Member States, provided the opportunity to work with stakeholders in the field on the latest issues and trends in literacy work as well as to create wider public awareness. Major activities during the last months of 1999 included: a symposium and exhibition on the Dynamics of Non-formal Education held in Johannesburg, South Africa (1-4 December 1999), which identified and formulated new orientations, policy guidelines and future programmes for the working group on non-formal education. The participants, including United Nations agencies, international NGOs, bilateral partners and other stakeholders in non-formal education, after a review of the non-formal education activities over the last three years, mapped out the future programme of the working group on non-formal education. An international seminar for international experts in gender and literacy “Looking to the twenty-first century (Bangkok, Thailand, 10-14 December 1999), organized with the assistance of the Government of the United States, took stock of the progress made thus far and drew up projections for future literacy and basic education for women for the twenty-first century.

21. A workshop on Transforming Community Schools into Open Learning Communities (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 12-14 July 1999) was supported by UNESCO, UNICEF, the Nuffield Foundation and the Association for the Development of Education in Africa. It brought together 45 educationists involved in community school/education programmes who shared experiences relevant to the construction of open learning communities and proposed the creation of a virtual network on open learning communities. It also proposed a panel at the World Conference of the International Community Education Association (15-20 August 1999), on the concept of open learning communities as a new reference point for community schools.

22. As part of the preparations for the **World Education Forum in Dakar**, a Pan-African NGO meeting on EFA 2000 (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2-4 December 1999) was coorganized by the UNESCO-NGO Collective Consultation on Literacy and Education for All (CC/NGO) and the UNESCO Harare Office, with particular support from Action Aid, Oxfam and UNICEF. It discussed the outcomes of the NGO assessment process, identified main issues and developed recommendations for the future of EFA. The meeting adopted an NGO Declaration on Education for All in Africa, recommended increased regional representation in

the CC/NGO programme and proposed a preparatory NGO meeting to the World Education Forum in Dakar. The preparatory work for the meeting included: (i) the conduct of six thematic case studies from NGO perspectives covering community participation, gender, linking non-formal education to other development sectors, changes in adult education policies, partnership and teachers' perspectives; and (ii) several capacity-building workshops held for national NGOs in Africa and South Asia with support from the Government of Germany. They contributed to the preparation of training materials and to the training of 90 NGOs in project development, management and evaluation.

23. A wide range of technical assistance to national committees set up in connection with the EFA Assessment 2000 was provided through workshops at the national, subregional and regional levels, particularly addressed to statisticians and educational planners. Most of these activities were organized through regional technical advisory groups, thus allowing to mobilize a wide range of EFA partners into action. The twelfth Steering Committee for the EFA Forum took place from 4 to 6 October 1999, placing the accent on the preparation of the World Education Forum.

Programme I.2 - Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
I.2.1	3,111,280	3,123,781	100.4
I.2.2	3,371,326	3,361,777	99.7
I.2.3	4,549,602	4,502,893	99.0
Programme I.2	11,032,208	10,988,451	99.6

24. UNESCO's second priority in the field of education is to support the renewal, diversification and expansion of education systems, programmes and processes in the perspective of education throughout life and to render them more responsive to social transformations and to the challenges of the twenty-first century.

I.2.1 Educational strategies for the twenty-first century

25. The report of the **International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century** (*Learning: The Treasure Within*) remains one of the most important references on learning throughout life and continues to raise interest worldwide. Five new language versions were published in the last half of 1999 (Indonesian, Croatian, Basque, Greek and Czech). The round table "Bridges between Learning and Life", organized during the 30th session of the General Conference, inspired future reflection on the basis of the report.

26. The **World Education Report 2000**, the fifth of the biennial series, devoted to "The right to education: towards education for all throughout life", has proceeded on schedule and is expected to be published in May 2000.

27. In the period under review, the **Documentation and Information Centre** of the Education Sector developed a wide range of activities, distributing more than

90,000 publications, videos and documents. An exhibition of educational materials was organized during the 30th session of the General Conference. UNESCO also contributed to the Salon de l'éducation (Paris, November 1999) and organized Le Salon du livre de jeunesse in Montreuil, France, in December 1999.

28. The **Learning Without Frontiers (LWF) initiative** has mainly concentrated on providing assistance and support to the EFA Assessment 2000 exercise in Africa, particularly with a view to promoting a new vision for learning in the African context in the twenty-first century. During the last six months of the biennium, the Global Youth Dialogue project, aimed at creating a dialogue with and among young people concerning all aspects of learning to live together in the information and knowledge society, was successfully consolidated.

29. Within the framework of **advisory and upstream support services**, a report on educational reconstruction in Sudan was elaborated; a seminar was organized at UNESCO Headquarters on training in educational policy formulation for high-level officials from the Ministry of Education from Albania; briefing and selection of staff was carried out for secondment to the department of Education of UNMIK (United Nations Mission in Kosovo). A national consultation on higher education reform was organized in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, areas of cooperation in education and assistance for the construction of model multipurpose secondary school for girls were identified in Iraq, and assistance was provided in policy formulation to Gabon and Saudi Arabia. Support was also provided to the Government of Chad for preparing the donors' round table for educational development to be held in January 2000. UNESCO also assisted the authorities of Morocco, Palestine and Saudi Arabia in the formulation of national school building policies. Technical assistance was provided for the reconstruction of five of the 17 schools planned in Palestine. Training activities were conducted within the framework of the Probota restoration project in Romania, involving 150 students from 13 countries.

1.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education

30. In the field of **secondary education**, the last six months of the biennium accelerated the follow-up to the June meeting of the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy. Parameters had been set for the development of a website on reform issues.

31. A subregional workshop was organized (Niamey, Niger, 4-8 October 1999) on leadership training for leaders of teachers' unions in Africa, with a view to promoting constructive dialogue among teachers' union leaders, educational authorities, the World Bank, ILO and UNESCO offices about educational reform initiatives. The results are under assessment by the various partners with a view towards replicating the model in other subregions.

32. The fifth ACEID International Conference on Education (Bangkok, Thailand, 16-19 December) examined the reform of learning, curriculum and pedagogy, and set the framework for further UNESCO work in the field of secondary education reform, in complement to the assistance provided by ACEID to Member States in the reform of their secondary education curricula with specific regard to improving transitional links with the professional world. The ACEID model of regional conferences and selected national country level follow-up will be reviewed to examine its applicability to other regions. In preparation

for the July 2000 PROMEDLAC meeting, plans were developed for a ministerial survey regarding secondary education reform issues.

33. As regards **science and technology education** emphasis was placed on the promotion of an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to science education mainly through the finalization and production of the Resource Kit on Science and Technology Education. Presentations were made at the 30th session of the General Conference of hands-on approach to science, the relaunching of UNESCO's activities in health and nutrition education as well as the South East Mediterranean Sea Project (SEMEP); reinforcing collaboration with regional and subregional STE networks for defining and planning activities for the coming biennium, and reinforcing exchange of information through an expanded website and two issues of *Connect* specifically devoted to UNESCO's work in science education and food and nutrition education. With regard to the special project: Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls in Africa, the results of first two biennia were synthesized, printed and disseminated, and a plan of activities for the third and final biennium prepared.

34. The programme for **preventive education** pursued the mobilization of decision-makers through the enhancing of national capacities. Several national training workshops on integrating HIV/AIDS were organized, using the Resource Package on School Health Education as basic material. In addition, support was given to the International Youth Campaign against drug abuse. Assistance was provided for the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in nine countries (Brazil, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Kazakhstan, Honduras, India, Mexico, Zambia and Zimbabwe), and for the training of teachers on integrating HIV/AIDS issues into curricula. The unit for preventive education has also coordinated the International Campaign for a Twenty-First Century Free of Drugs and collected an additional 2,400,000 signatures endorsing the Youth Charter.

35. In the field of **technical and vocational education and training**, activities focused on wide dissemination of the recommendations of the Second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 26-30 April 1999). The UNEVOC website (www.unevoc.de) was updated with full-text documentation of the second Congress and an interactive website is being developed for assisting Member States in the development and implementation of national policies and programmes in TVE. In December 1999, a regional experts meeting was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, to develop a model for TVET for the Asia-Pacific region in accordance with the Seoul Congress recommendations. The meeting revealed that while the attempt to devise a regional model for TVET was a useful exercise, the diversity of the Asia-Pacific region suggests that a single model would be insufficient. A Funds-in-Trust Agreement signed in December with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development provides for \$555,000 over the next four years for the follow-up activities. Negotiations are also under way for the establishment of the International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Bonn. The UNESCO-UNEVOC Electronic Mail Forum (E-Forum) has been further expanded. It now links nearly 300 professionals from about 85 Member States and 25 international organizations. The worldwide UNEVOC Network that is served by UNESCO-UNEVOC Berlin has been expanded to 202 UNEVOC Centres in 135 Member States of UNESCO. Jointly with a worldwide operating software house and the German Federal Institute for Vocational Training, a system of global knowledge management in TVET has been conceived and a pilot version will be tested in 2001. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank are involved in this undertaking.

36. The diversification of secondary education systems through the **use of distance training and the information and communication technologies** has been pursued, taking into account two essential factors for the growth of schooling in Africa: on the one hand, extending the partnership with parents' associations and, on the other hand, improving school management and partnerships at the local level. A subregional pilot project was planned so as to create a network of a limited number of pilot secondary schools in the countries of West Africa covered by the African Distance Training Network (Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo), all of which are likely to be faced with a doubling in student numbers over the coming decade.

37. The activities concerning virtual learning communities implemented jointly by the ED and the CII Sectors have focused on building the preliminary version of the database on Internet-based tools and methods for educational use and on comparing the educational potentials of some virtual reality development tools with a view to assessing the hardware and software requirements for future experimental development of educational applications. The further development of the IMAGINE Project for Partnership and the related consultations with different partners is foreseen in 2000. The two sectors have developed a joint plan to promote media education as a follow-up to the relevant decisions of the 29th session of the General Conference and to the recommendations of the Vienna Conference on "Educating for the Media and the Digital Age" (April 1999). The Vienna Conference proceedings have been published and one major study on media education programmes at UNESCO is being finalized while another study being elaborated concerns media education worldwide.

1.2.3 Higher education and development

38. In order to give the required impetus for the follow-up to the **World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE)**, a strategy was put into place involving, *inter alia*, a global network of 400 focal points, an international follow-up committee (60 experts) and five regional committees (60 experts) linking specialists to monitor renewal and to stimulate action at national regional and international levels. The 600 WCHE documents can be consulted on the electronic archive via the WCHE website (www.unesco.org/education/educprog/wche/index.html) and planning has begun for a global higher education forum to ensure ongoing debate via electronic communication. A discussion dossier on the WCHE commissions and debates has been published with support from the United Kingdom. Specific WCHE follow-up strategies have been defined with specific groups notably: the international follow-up committee and regional committees, the NGO consultation (57 organizations with outreach to 25,000,000 persons), and with women graduates and students to promote gender equity in higher education.

39. The **UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme** continued to expand. It includes over 460 UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks (as of 31 December 1999). The Secretariat is taking measures to meet the expectations of Member States and their institutions of higher education with special emphasis on improving and streamlining the procedures for the establishment of new Chairs and for the management and coordination of the programme within the Secretariat. In December 1999, UNITWIN Networks and UNESCO Chairs were invited to submit their annual progress reports. After 30 March 2000 these reports, if approved, will be disseminated through a web page devoted to UNITWIN (www.unesco.org/education/educprog/unitwin/index.html). A new Directory of the Chairs and Networks (1999 edition) was printed and made available to delegations at the 30th session of the General Conference.

40. In the area of **teacher education**, support was given to the implementation of extrabudgetary projects in teacher education in some 12 Member States (Afghanistan, Arab region, Central Asia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iraq, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic and Tajikistan). In the framework of the School of Universal Language (SOUL) project, two teacher workshops were organized in cooperation with the International Baccalaureate Organization (in South Africa in June 1999 and in Austria in July 1999). Seventy international schools from the International Baccalaureate Network participated in a reconciliation service at the Holy Trinity Church in London, England, for the children of Kosovo. Following the service, the church raised funds to support efforts for the reconstruction of the Kosovo education system.

UNESCO education institutes

41. In accordance with their statutes, separate reports on the activities of UNESCO education institutes were submitted to the 30th session of the General Conference (cf. documents: 30 C/REP.1 for IBE; 30 C/REP.2 for IIEP; 30 C/REP.3 for UIE; 30 C/REP.6 for IITE; 30 C/REP.23 for IICBA). A brief summary of the main additional activities carried out by these institutes during the last semester of 1999 are included in the list of activities (159 EX/INF.4).

MAJOR PROGRAMME II THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT

Programme II.1 - Advance, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the exact and natural sciences

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme II.1	18,675,098	11,641,112	99.7

42. The **World Conference on Science** (Budapest, Hungary, 26 June-1 July 1999) was the major event of the UNESCO major programme on sciences in the service of development of the 1998-1999 biennium. The recommendations of the Conference - embodied in the Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge and the Science Agenda - Framework for Action - were fully endorsed by the General Conference at its 30th session and are distributed in printed form as widely as possible among Member States. Provision has been made within the Secretariat for the coordination and monitoring of Conference follow-up. An Intersectoral Steering Committee was set up and consultations are being carried out on setting up a mechanism to coordinate international efforts towards effective follow-up, and the development of new initiatives in this regard. One early regional initiative on follow-up took place at UNESCO Headquarters when, on 6 November 1999, UNESCO organized a meeting of ministers and senior experts in science policy of the Central and Eastern European countries to discuss European cooperation in scientific research.

43. The main objectives of Programme II.1 are to strengthen national capacities in university level teaching and advanced research in the basic and engineering disciplines, to promote the use of renewable sources of energy and to foster regional and international cooperation towards the advancement of sciences and the application of technologies.

44. In the field of **engineering, science and technology** training activities included a series of training courses/workshops organized by field offices and by UNESCO Chairs in Member States such as the third lecture and workshop in Xi'an (October 1999) organized by the UNESCO Chair MHI/UNESCO in China while the UNESCO Chair Kubota/UNESCO in Thailand organized a fourth workshop in Bangkok (January 2000). Two industry-sponsored UNESCO Chairs (HIJ/UNESCO Chair and Obayashi/UNESCO Chair) were established and a major project proposal "International Decade for Engineering Advancement" was developed. A USEE workshop especially for women from Arab States on "how to develop and teach science and engineering courses on the World Wide Web" was held in Ismailia, Egypt (November 1999) and two training workshops on strategies for the transfer of research results were held in Lomé and Accra jointly sponsored by UNESCO and IDRC.

45. In the field of **university science education**, and in cooperation with the American Chemical Society (ACS), a further 40 tons of scientific books and journals were delivered to universities in African countries, while young chemists from the Czech Republic received training through fellowships at American universities.

46. **UNISPAR** tool kits on "Innovation for Development" were prepared and the manuscripts finalized for publication in 2000. UNISPAR leaflets promoting two of the above tool kits (Innovation for Development (English and French) Gender Indicators for Engineering, Science and Technology) have been produced and distributed.

47. The Renewable Energy Resource Atlas Programme has now been prepared in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international organizations, national research laboratories, etc. Within this programme the Wind Energy Resource Atlas in Asia and the Geothermal Energy Resource Atlas by country are under preparation which will give valuable information in harvesting the renewable energies for policy/decision-makers.

48. UNESCO's activities under the **World Solar Programme 1996-2005** included the preparation of a document entitled "World Solar Programme 1996-2005: Africa - Implementation Machinery", to be submitted to the constitutive meeting of the African Solar Council; the introduction and updating of 50 supplementary high-priority African projects in the documents of the African Solar Programme; and the Agreement for a UNESCO Chair on renewable energy, which is in the process of being established at the University of Benin in Togo, and which was signed by the Rector of the University and the Director-General in August 1999.

49. A comprehensive project document on the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme (GREET) was prepared. This is an area where much remains to be done and where the needs are enormous. Member States need to be assisted in the finalization of their National Plans of Action in this field. The twelfth session of the annual summer school "Solar Electricity for Rural and Remote Areas" for French-speaking participants was organized from 19 July to 6 August 1999 at UNESCO Headquarters. This summer school

responds to a real need in the Member States and constitutes a model as a continuing for decision-makers, project managers, engineers and technicians in the field.

50. In **physics**, two working meetings of the Technical and Scientific Committee of the project on the establishment of a Middle East Synchrotron Radiation Facility from 19 to 22 August 1999 at Berliner Elektronenspeicherring-Gesellschaft für Synchrotronstrahlung in Berlin. This project has been renamed "Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East" (SESAME). The second meeting of the international (interim) council of the project was also held in December 1999.

51. An international meeting on the organization of the International Centre for Dense Magnetized Plasmas (ICDMP) and its financing scheme was held as well as the International Scientific Committee for Dense Magnetized Plasmas (ISC ICDMP).

52. In **chemistry**, the annual meeting of the International Council of Chemistry (ICC) was organized in August 1999 in Berlin during the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) General Assembly. The satellite centres of the Trace Element Institute for UNESCO in Lyon were created in Mozambique, Czech Republic, Tunisia, Kenya and Morocco, and the annual meeting of all the satellite centres was organized in Lyon in September 1999. Under UNESCO/IUPAC cooperation, the new project on new didactical materials was started. The French version of the Manual was published. The Charles University in Prague received three fellowships on analytical chemistry from the Baltic countries and Ukraine. The International UNESCO/IOCDS Symposium was organized on 1 and 2 December 1999, in Bangkok, Thailand.

53. In the area of **biological sciences and biotechnology**, and within the framework of the Regional Network for Microbiology and Microbial Biotechnology in South-East Asia, travel grants were awarded to scientists and researchers.

54. With regard to the coordination of AIDS activities and cooperation with UNAIDS, UNESCO's multidisciplinary approach to the fight against AIDS was welcomed by the partners at the various meetings held with a view to the establishment of Partnership in Africa. With regard to the promotion of research, the project for setting up a Centre for Bioclinical Research on AIDS in Argentina in cooperation with the World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention was finalized and an agreement is due to be signed during the first six months of the year 2000. A draft agreement between UNESCO, the Pedro Kouri Institute of Tropical Medicine and the World Foundation was finalized with a view to achieving cooperation in the field of AIDS research and staff training in the Caribbean and Central America.

**Programme II.2 - Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge
in the social and human sciences**

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme II.2	2,451,546	2,388,301	97.4

55. The list of publications and meetings (159 EX/INF.4) relating to this programme shows that the UNESCO Chairs on sustainable development carried on their normal activities, that the *International Social Science Journal* continued to be published, and that town planning and architecture prizes were awarded. Such activities were solidly supported by the field offices, as is demonstrated, for example, by the decision taken at the meeting of 36 Rajabhat institutes (teacher-training colleges) in Thailand to promote the teaching of the human and social sciences, including human rights, or the help given to the activities of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) by the Caracas Office (XXII World Congress of the International Economic Association, Buenos Aires, 22-27 August 1999) and by the Bangkok Office. Some major events took place during this six-month period: the publication in June of the first *World Social Science Report* was a welcome contribution to the proceedings of the World Conference on Science, followed by its international distribution to general acclaim. The exhibition “Cerdà: from the origins to the future of town planning”, staged at UNESCO, together with a supporting catalogue, was a resounding success and led to a debate on urban problems in the light of the solutions found for similar problems in the recent past.

Programme II.3 - Philosophy and ethics

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme II.3	1,746,039	1,680,178	96.2

56. Programme II.3 is divided between philosophy and the ethics of science and technology. In September 1999 the **philosophy** division published *A Common Framework for the Ethics of the 21st Century*, and organized a meeting on “Universal Ethics and Asian Values” in Seoul (4-6 October 1999), and a meeting of experts on “Different Models of Philosophic Encounters” at Headquarters from 9 to 11 September 1999. The various philosophy chairs - in Santiago (Chile), Tunis (Tunisia), Ankara (Turkey), Montreal (Canada), Caracas (Venezuela), Paris (France), St Petersburg (Russian Federation) and Seoul (Republic of Korea) - were responsible for much of the programme to promote philosophy education for democracy through various research programmes and conferences. The English versions of 10 cassettes produced by RAI on the history of philosophy, “The Roots of Philosophical Thought”, have been available since September.

57. In the area of **bioethics and the ethics of science and technology**, the programme and all of its components were carried out according to plan: the sixth meeting of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) (7-9 October 1999), the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) (11-12 October 1999) and the first joint meeting of the two bodies on 13 October were held in Rabat (Morocco), at the invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, to work on the “Follow-up to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights”, and examine the problem of “Confidentiality and genetic data”. The World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) has made progress in its work on freshwater resources. The specialized working group met in Almeria (Spain) on 31 July and 1 August 1999, and the COMEST Sub-Commission met in Aswan (Egypt) on 27 and 28 November 1999. An international seminar on the ethics of outer space was held on 10 and 11 September 1999 by COMEST and the European Space Agency (ESA), with the involvement of the United Nations Committee on

the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR). UNESCO took part in a number of scientific symposia and meetings, including the international seminar "Biotechnologies and Societies", held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) on 16 and 17 September 1999, at which the participants adopted the "Buenos Aires Declaration" on biotechnology for social and economic development, and the informal consultation on "Ethical Issues in Genetics, Cloning and Biotechnology - Possible Future Directions for WHO", held by WHO in Geneva (Switzerland), from 15 to 17 December 1999, to define that Organization's role regarding the ethics of genetics and biotechnologies. UNESCO is lending its support to the production, by the University of Paris-Sud, of a multilingual CD-ROM for teachers on the issues raised by bioethics.

Programme II.4 - Environmental sciences and sustainable development

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
II.4.1	261,388	264,818	101.3
II.4.2	1,798,115	1,793,879	99.8
II.4.3	2,213,441	2,172,269	98.1
II.4.4	2,812,252	2,812,942	100.0
CSI	1,081,788	1,077,668	99.6
II.4.5	2,902,966	2,897,923	99.8
Programme II.4	11,069,950	11,019,499	99.5

II.4.1 Coordination and promotion of interdisciplinary and inter-agency cooperation

58. The process of increasing **interdisciplinary cooperation** among the five intergovernmental and international scientific programmes IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST and with other programme sectors has been accelerated further during the last six months of implementation of document 29 C/5. The fourth biennial meeting of the Chairpersons of IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST was held in Paris on 4 and 5 November 1999 during the 30th session of the General Conference.

59. Inter-agency cooperation and UNESCO's technical contribution was increased, in particular with regard to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly for the five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (New York, 27-28 September 1999), the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn, 25 October-5 November 1999) and the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Recife, Brazil, 15-26 November 1999). UNESCO's contributions to these intergovernmental and inter-agency processes came mainly from all domains of the environmental sciences in the Organization with elements from Education (EPD) and other programme sectors.

60. Another area where inter-agency cooperation was stepped up concerns sustainable development of mountain areas and the preparations of the International Year of Mountains proclaimed for the year 2002 by the United Nations General Assembly. UNESCO collaborates closely with FAO (as task manager for Chapter 13 - the "Mountain Chapter" of UNCED Agenda 21) and other agencies in the preparation of this Year. UNESCO has contributed to

the preparation of the World Mountain Forum, organized by the French Association Nationale des Elus de la Montagne, ANEM (National Association of Elected Representatives from Mountain Areas), which will be held in Paris (opening session at UNESCO Headquarters) and Chambéry (France) from 5 to 12 June 2000 and is sponsored jointly by the Directors-General of UNESCO and FAO, as well as under the high patronage of Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic.

II.4.2 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural hazards

61. During the last semester of 1999, the remaining 43 of the total of 56 **International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)** projects were implemented and more than 1,000 geoscientists and geoscientific working groups from 132 countries participated. The programme has largely contributed to the general improvement of geoscientific knowledge in the Member States and also placed emphasis on projects with a clearly defined environmental, economic and societal significance such as past climate and global change, geological processes involved in ore formation, mineral deposits, archaeology and stony artefacts, seismic hazards and geological hazards and cultural heritage. All 43 projects held their conferences or field workshops with the participation of some 5,000 specialists from more than 90 Member States. The preparation of a feasibility study on the development of a **UNESCO Geoparks Programme** has been initiated.

62. **Capacity-building** in earth sciences and sound geo-environmental management has been continued in order to update and upgrade the capacity of geoscientists in developing countries. four regular and six ad hoc courses with about 250 participants were organized on the subjects of geology, geochemistry and geophysics, mitigation of the negative impact of mining and the wise utilization of natural resources. Six exchanges of professors of geology of Latin American universities have been supported. The preparation of dummies corresponding to the Stratigraphic Chart, to the Seismo-Tectonic Map of the World, to the Metallogenic Map of Africa, to the Metamorphic Map of North America and the Organization of the Editorial Board meeting of the Tectonic Map of Asia, was supported.

63. As far as the **geo-information** processing and networking activities in mineral resource management are concerned a workshop was held in cooperation with IUGS in Saudi Arabia. In outer space activities a special effort was made to highlight UNESCO's activities during the United Nations World Space Conference UNISPACE III (Vienna, Austria, 19-30 July 1999). Workshops on education and space were organized with EURISY and IGOS (Integrated Global Observing Strategy). The activities of the different Geological Applications of Remote Sensing (GARS) projects in Africa and Asia were also presented during UNISPACE III. GARS research activities focused mainly on the use of remote sensing for natural hazard studies on volcanoes and tectonically active areas. Support was provided to training workshops held in France and Mongolia. The implementation of a UNDP/Government of Egypt cost-sharing project for the capacity-building of the geological survey of Egypt and the National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences through the organization of expert meetings, training workshops, field trips and on-the-job training was continued.

64. In the framework of the special project **Modernization of geodata handling** preparations were made to facilitate Internet networking in the frame of the PANGIS Network in Africa and a first regional SANGIS workshop was held (Bangkok, Thailand, 5-10 July

1999), and an interdisciplinary activity in the fields of geology and hydrology - the International Conference on Regional Aquifers (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 22-26 November 1999) - issued the Tripoli Statement recommending further interdisciplinary cooperation on the management of transboundary aquifers.

65. Within the last phase of the **International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)**, efforts were pursued to strengthen international networking by the continuation of natural hazard-related mitigation projects in the Arab and Mediterranean regions and in selected countries of South-East Asia, the Pacific and Central America. Support was provided for risk assessments and early warning systems related to all types of natural hazards; a joint UNESCO-WMO scientific forum was organized on natural disaster reduction (Geneva, Switzerland, 5-9 July 1999). In the framework of a joint UNESCO-US Geological Survey Programme efforts have been continued to reduce potential losses due to earthquake activity in the eastern Mediterranean (RELEMR). This has been extended to Asia by holding a workshop on seismic analysis to the Asia and the Pacific region (Manila, Philippines, 4-8 December 1999).

II.4.3 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme

66. The main MAB objectives were pursued, i.e. enhancing international cooperation under the World Network of Biosphere Reserves through consolidation of the regional networks (meetings, advice, project preparation); the periodic review of biosphere reserves existing over 10 years; promoting new biosphere reserves, especially as tools for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity both through action at Headquarters and in the field, capacity-building for young scientists and information diffusion. While the field offices were able to continue to function normally, certain activities of the MAB programme had to be postponed due to financial difficulties. A telephone conference call was organized for the Members of the MAB Bureau to decide on the 10 MAB Young Scientists Awards for 2000 and the selection of the prizewinner of the Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation. New technologies such as telephone conference calls make it possible to hold intergovernmental meetings of small groups for key decisions at minimum cost to the Organization and without disrupting the schedules of the persons concerned. While much has been achieved through the close contacts of UNESCO field staff with specialists at the national level, sustained efforts are required to help Member States to upgrade existing biosphere reserves and nominate new ones, to further consolidate the regional biosphere reserve networks, especially in using information technology, and to ensure capacity-building.

67. The Ecole régionale post-universitaire d'aménagement et de gestion intégrés des forêts tropicales (Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo) became operational, with courses provided for the first 26 students from African countries, the installation of a GIS mapping laboratory and an International Advisory Committee. Ten MAB Young Scientists Awards were granted to young specialists in Azerbaijan, Chile, China, Ecuador, Ghana, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Thailand and Uganda.

68. A research report on the evaluation of the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN), presented at the sixth EABRN meeting (China, September 1999) by Professor Kim K-G, National University of Seoul, Republic of Korea. During the EABRN meeting, discussions were held with MAB-China regarding the development of the Chinese Biosphere Reserve Network (CBRN), and the consolidation of the East Asian Biosphere Reserve

Network (EABRN). Support was given to the special project on “Arid and semi-arid land management in Africa”.

69. The Dniester River Project, Ukraine, has been implemented with funds provided by the Ministry of Education and Research, Germany (BMBF), during the past two years. Following the successful implementation of the project, BMBF is funding a second phase as from September 1999, for one and a half years, with a total input of \$250,000. The main goal of the project is to study the ecology of the Dniester River, in close cooperation with German scientists from different universities.

II.4.4 Hydrology and water resources in a vulnerable environment

70. The results of the World Conference on Science, the status of implementing the 11 resolutions adopted at the 13th session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council, an overview of IHP-V activities and the Draft Plan for IHP-VI, as well as the follow-up of major recommendations of the UNESCO/WMO International Conference on Hydrology, were discussed at the 28th session of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of the IHP (WMO Headquarters, Geneva, 13-16 September 1999). The Bureau approved the concept of the preparation of the World Water Development Report (WWDR) and encouraged the active participation of IHP in this task including hosting the Secretariat of WWDR to assist in its preparation.

71. A consultative meeting with members of the Advisory Working Group of the Commission for Hydrology of WMO was also held during the Bureau meeting to review and enhance the coordination of the hydrological programmes of UNESCO and WMO, in compliance with the relevant recommendations of the governing bodies of UNESCO's IHP and WMO's OHP. The IHP Bureau expressed its satisfaction at the existing level of cooperation between UNESCO and WMO. The joint meeting also deliberated on the necessity for a global programme on water resources assessment which is mentioned in Agenda 21.

72. UNESCO, in collaboration with several international partners and the UK Institute of Hydrology, sponsored the task force meeting on the Hydrology for Environment, Life and Policy project - HELP (University of Arizona, Tucson, 23-27 November 1999). This meeting was held following the recommendation of the fifth WMO/UNESCO International Conference on Hydrology, for the establishment of a task force to develop an implementation strategy for HELP.

73. The ongoing World Water Vision project addresses many water resources management issues relevant to water resources in the coming century and the measures necessary to maintain satisfactory availability and use of these resources. The findings of the World Water Vision project will be presented at the Second World Water Forum, linked to World Water Day (22 March), would be of particular importance for UNESCO as the IHP is mandated to be the lead agency for organizing the celebrations and is responsible for preparing background material. The observation of the Second World Water Day, in close cooperation with the Second World Water Forum, is thus an excellent opportunity to raise awareness of the ongoing Vision consultations both in the respective water management sectors and in the regional context.

Project on Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands

74. In the framework of this project, support was provided to the intersectoral pilot projects launched in different regions.

75. In **Africa**: assistance was provided to a Ph.D. student from the UNESCO Chair at Dakar University (Senegal, November). Only six (out of 14) students graduated from the Chair (December), partly due to a lack of funds to undertake field studies. Within the Lagos Flooding project (Nigeria), field activities were continued on drainage channels in Ikoyi and Victoria Islands.

76. In the **Arab States and Mediterranean regions**: within the “Urban Development and Freshwater Resources: Small Coastal Cities” project, proceedings of the intersectoral seminar on the Mahdia case study (Tunisia) were finalized (December). In the Adriatic region, the second campaign for the archaeological exploration of coastal sites was organized (Omislj, Croatia, August). Within the Alexandria (Egypt) pilot project, an assessment of Qayet Bay Citadel and Lighthouse archaeological site was completed, and a report on the feasibility of an underwater museum was finalized.

77. In the **small island developing States** of the Caribbean and Pacific regions, a new subregional project (funded by the Caribbean Development Bank) was launched (October) on institutional strengthening in beach management in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Through consultant visits to Saint Kitts and Nevis (July, November), the US Virgin Islands (July), Turks and Caicos Islands and Montserrat (December): (i) customized manuals on beach monitoring were prepared and submitted to counterpart national agencies; (ii) new beach monitoring software was installed; and (iii) national personnel were trained in the use and management of the beach-change databases. An inter-agency mission visited Grenada (December) to assess the beach erosion damage following Hurricane Lenny and made recommendations for beach rehabilitation. Within the “Portland Bight” pilot project (Jamaica), a 30-minute video documentary was produced in two languages (English and Creole) at the end of 1999, for dissemination among Fisher Associations in both Jamaica and Haiti. A socio-economic survey of some 3,000 households was also conducted in 12 Portland Bight coastal communities. In the “Gulf of Gonave” pilot project (Haiti), the reinforcement of local associations of fishers has continued. A simplified version of the Haitian fishing code has been translated into Creole, targeting the specific needs of the local population.

78. In the **Pacific region**, community-based development in the Moripi Cultural Area (PNG) is focusing on local knowledge and practice for sustainable human development. In the Motu-Koitabu urban villages of Port Moresby, the second phase activities have emphasized public awareness of the impact of increased urbanization and expansion of Port Moresby City, attracting the attention of the media, Port Moresby City administrators and national politicians. In partnership with MOST, an action research workshop on growing up in cities (December) provided project area youth with new tools to identify urban (social and environmental) problems, and a novel opportunity to communicate their perspectives to local decision-makers.

79. In the **Asia region**, in the Save Jakarta Bay pilot project, two traditional markets have been operating a waste management programme, with Jakarta Municipality and a local NGO, reducing the quantity of organic waste and helping people generate alternative incomes. In

cooperation with the Indonesian Institute of Technology, a document on the Profile of River Bank Communities of the Angke River was completed. The Indonesian monthly bulletin *Laut-ku/My Ocean*, aimed at encouraging students and young fishers to learn more about coastal biology, coastal problems and related environmental education, has been published since July. Within the UNESCO-UNDP FIT project Coastal Resources Management and Sustainable Tourism in Ulugan Bay (Palawan Island, Philippines), the socio-economic profile of communities and studies on traditional resource use and culture of indigenous communities and on the potential of sustainable tourism in Ulugan Bay were completed. In the Gulf of Khambay pilot project (Gujarat, India), a socio-economic and cultural study was finalized to ascertain the impact of the migrant worker community at the Alang ship-breaking yard on the nearby coastal villages. Environmental monitoring of the coastal fauna and flora was carried out. The Moken aspirations for a secure livelihood pilot project (Surin Island, Andaman Sea, Thailand), with the IOC and the Culture Sector, is reinforcing partnerships and dialogue between the indigenous Moken people, the government and other stakeholders, to elaborate sustainable development options that blend environmental conservation objectives with Moken aspirations.

80. In **Latin America**, within the BioPlata project on biodiversity in the River Plata and adjacent region, available taxonomic, biological and ecological information was gathered, revised and entered into the data system. A CD-Demo was produced (July-December). Participants to a workshop (August) from Argentina, Chile, Brazil, United States and Mexico, agreed on the need to create a UNESCO Chair with a training programme on sustainable management of renewable natural resources in coastal regions, in view of the lack of trained professionals in the region. The design for a postgraduate curriculum, strengthened academic and institutional contacts, and a potential university Chair (Montevideo, Uruguay) has been produced.

81. In the framework of the **Nordic-Baltic network** on sustainable development of coastal resources, activities to raise public awareness on sustainable coastal development were launched, in cooperation with the Culture Sector and the Associated Schools Project, through the World Ocean Museum (Kaliningrad, Russian Federation; August-December). The first phase of a coastal exhibit was prepared. Training in environmental management and sustainable development in coastal regions was offered to municipal administrators, politicians, NGOs, schoolteachers and headmasters. Community-based surveys on coastal environment information, education and communication have been completed and reported for two municipalities, and coastal environment policy guidelines initiated.

82. On the basis of lessons learned from intersectoral pilot projects in association with UNESCO Chairs, about 50 examples of “wise coastal practices for sustainable human development” have been formulated and compiled via a global, multilingual, web-based forum. The texts and software were substantially upgraded (August/September) to encourage and facilitate further exchange and discussion on the views expressed.

83. The combination of field pilot projects, UNESCO Chairs and a web-based forum is proving to be effective in elaborating, teaching, exchanging and field-testing wise practices for sustainable coastal development and island living. Inadequacy of regular programme funding during the second half of 1999 greatly affected the provision of active support to certain intersectoral activities in several regions.

II.4.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

84. IOC works closely with other United Nations agencies in addressing related environmental issues. At the IOC Assembly in July 1999, the merger was completed of the former WMO Commission for Marine Meteorology (CMM) and the Joint IOC/WMO Integrated Global Ocean Services System (IGOSS) into a new **Joint WMO/IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM)**, to provide an integrated and coordinated mechanism for the global management of an operational ocean observing and data management system. Planning the transition to the new intergovernmental technical commission (JCOMM), which will meet first in Iceland in spring 2001, began at a meeting in St Petersburg, Russian Federation (19-23 July). The first JCOMM Group of Experts met in Geneva (6-8 December) to consider the requirements for observations of polar seas and other ice-covered regions.

85. The momentum behind the **Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)**, and the impact of its component subsystems continue to grow at a significant rate. At an Initial GOOS Commitments Meeting (Paris, 5-6 July), 17 countries committed substantial parts of their national observing systems to GOOS, thereby contributing significantly to the growth of the GOOS Initial Observing System. The IOC-sponsored Pilot Research Moored Array (of buoys) in the Tropical Atlantic (PIRATA) proved its worth, with its data being increasingly used for operational weather and climate forecasting for West Africa and Brazil. The design for an observing system for ocean climate was reconsidered at a major ocean observations conference sponsored by IOC and others at St Raphael, France, and attended by 300 people in October. The conference *inter alia* urged space agencies to continue key observations and gave high priority to deployment of profiling floats in the Argo project, which will provide full global coverage of the temperature and salinity of the ocean interior for the first time. Added to satellite data these profiles will improve models of ocean behaviour and of climate. The needs of small island developing States and developing countries for GOOS were addressed by meetings of IOCARIBE-GOOS (Venezuela, 3-5 November 1999), and of an Indian Ocean GOOS Group (Perth, 16-17 September 1999). A MedGOOS meeting (Rabat, 1-3 November 1999) brought together 70 people from 18 Mediterranean countries. At a meeting in San Diego in December, several major oceanographic institutions formed a Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans (POGO), designed to help develop and implement GOOS. One limitation to the complete success of observing systems is the inadequate protection of buoys from vandalism by fishing vessels, which requires action through the appropriate United Nations agency or authority.

86. A major result of the **World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE)** is that ocean models are now widely accepted as significant tools. New programmes including the Climate Variability Study and the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment are placing models and assimilation at their heart. There needs to be more emphasis on model-data as opposed to model-model comparisons, which underscores the need for the continuing ocean observations in GOOS.

87. IOC contributed to two reports of the **Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP)**, which held its 29th session in London in August. The reports are: (i) the state of the marine environment - current major issues and emerging problems; and (ii) land-based sources and activities affecting the quality and uses of the marine, coastal and associated freshwater environment. They will be adopted at the GESAMP meeting in Monaco, in May 2000. Through the Rapid Assessment of Marine

Pollution (RAMP) Programme, IOC is helping to develop simple, robust and inexpensive methods for rapidly assessing anthropogenic stresses in the marine environment. Following field trials in Brazil, a RAMP training workshop was held in Costa Rica, in September 1999.

88. In biology, the **Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)**, co-sponsored by IOC, UNEP, IUCN and the World Bank, continued to expand and is now active worldwide. In preparation is a major report *Status of the Coral Reefs of the World: 2000*, providing a perspective on coral reef status and monitoring capacity. It will underpin future GCRMN training and monitoring. Harmful algae are affecting human health, fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. At its fifth session, in November, the Intergovernmental Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Panel developed a work plan for the HAB Programme for 2000-2001. During the year five HAB training courses and workshops were implemented and 40 scientists were trained.

89. Through the **International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE)** programme, a conference in the Western Pacific (1-4 November) brought together 200 scientists and data managers to discuss new challenges facing the IODE system in the region, and to identify measures for increasing its effectiveness. The conference helped to develop new partnerships, to exchange information and ideas, and to set future directions. The first phase of the Global Oceanographic Data Archaeology and Rescue Project (GODAR-I) ended with the GODAR Review Conference in Maryland in July. A major achievement of GODAR-I was the release of the World Ocean Database (WOD98) and World Ocean Atlas (WOA98) which contain millions of ocean data and is available on CD-ROM and on-line. Through IODE, IOC is contributing to the United Nations Atlas of the Oceans, a digital CD-ROM and web-based interactive information tool focusing on policy issues and sustainable use of ocean resources. It is being coordinated by FAO, and implemented by United Nations agencies in collaboration with other appropriate organizations. It is being built from existing documents from United Nations agencies and participating organizations, and will be updated in cooperation with a private publisher. The partners met in London, in August 1999, to discuss policy issues; their technical representatives met in Rome in December 1999 to discuss technical issues.

90. Africa continues to be an important focus for IOC. The **Ocean Data and Information Network for Eastern Africa (ODINEA)** provided support for National Oceanographic Data Centres (NODCs) in the IOCINCWIO region, and for internships in data centres in industrialized nations, and organized the 1999 ODINEA workshop (November/December). Support for the Regional Cooperation in Scientific Information Exchange (RECOSCIX) network in the IOCINCWIO region continued; marine science institutions in East Africa were given several computers, support for operational expenses, and access to the Internet and ASFA (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts). Special efforts were made to develop and strengthen the RECOSCIX-CEA network in the IOCEA region.

91. IOC has obtained free access for all developing countries to the Internet-based "Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts" (ASFA) database. This will contribute substantially to marine research in developing countries. IOC publications are being provided free via the Internet. Other free IOC Internet services include scientific software, self-training sites like the IODE Resource Kit (a CD-ROM update which was issued in November 1999), the Global Directory of Marine (and Freshwater) Professionals (GLODIR) (entries to which more than doubled in 1999), the International Directory of Aquatic and Marine Libraries and Information Centres, etc. Many of these services and products are also available on CD-ROM. As Internet

access by developing countries grows, these services become more relevant. The IOC website gets around 30,000 visits/month.

92. To assist in **building the capacity of developing countries**, IOC organized 21 training courses, 13 workshops and one beach clean-up public awareness exercise, hosted in 29 countries during the period. More than 700 people from 91 countries participated, including 23 individuals from 13 countries receiving travel grants (17) and research/study grants (6). The 700 includes scientists, students and schoolchildren who participated in training activities on research vessels in the NE Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Baltic Sea, under the aegis of the Floating University.

93. As part of the **Ocean Mapping Programme (OMP)**, the first sheets of the International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean (IBCWIO) were printed in 1999 by the German Hydrographic Office. Preparations continued for the third CD-ROM release of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) Digital Atlas (GDA).

94. To help prepare for the United Nations General Assembly open-ended consultation on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, scheduled for May 2000, IOC supported a conference on the governance of the Oceans (Wilton Park, United Kingdom, 3-5 December). Participants discussed challenges to the marine environment posed by human activities and climate change, the need for sound science and good research, the shortage of adequate funding, the lack of effective enforcement of regulations and the need for coordinated and integrated approaches.

95. A Memorandum of Understanding was drafted to cement cooperation between IOC and the International Seabed Authority (ISA) of UNCLOS. IOC participated as an observer in the ISA Assembly and Council Session (Kingston, Jamaica, August 1999). IOC and the International Hydrographic Office finalized the manuscript of "Continental Shelf Limits: the Scientific and Legal Interface", which will aid developing countries planning continental shelf and EEZ surveys

Programme II.5 - Social and human sciences and social development

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme II.5	4,026,325	3,955,624	98.2

II.5.1 Social transformations and development

96. Under this subprogramme, the **intergovernmental MOST programme**, at its halfway stage, intensified its activities. On the basis of the evaluation carried out last year, the deliberations of its Scientific Steering Committee and its Intergovernmental Council, and those of the Executive Board and the General Conference, an overall review of the programme led to a reframing of its strategy, not in order to change its direction, but rather to focus it more clearly on the priority areas, develop the research networks that have proved to be successful and concentrate on its main area of operation, namely, ensuring that research on social transformations is put to better use when policies to promote human development are

being planned and carried out. While the strategy was being reframed and the results achieved so far were being evaluated, the research networks themselves continued their activities in the form of scientific meetings, publications, the compilation of databases and participation in the transfer of knowledge and information. The list of activities (159 EX/INF.4) is proof of the networks' dynamism and productivity: in Cape Verde, with the project involving the Tarrafal city council; in India, where the UNDCP/MOST network held its third annual conference on Economic and Social Transformations connected with the International Drug Problem (New Delhi, 29 October-7 November 1999); in Sidon, Lebanon, where the authorities adopted the "Growing Up in the Cities" project as an excellent way of involving young people in society; in Tokyo, where the Asia-Pacific network into research on migrations held an international conference on migration in the region. In addition, MOST was called upon to provide its expertise by the Latvian authorities and UNDP, to help them implement the national social integration programme (Riga, October 1999 and February 2000).

97. The issue of the eradication of poverty, which involves the whole United Nations system and, therefore, concerns UNESCO, is reflected within the SHS Sector by two major, highly intersectoral activities: a scientific and academic contribution, as shown by No. 162 of the *International Social Science Journal*, "Policy Options for Social Development", and the publication of the book *Repenser le développement: en finir avec la pauvreté*, which was the outcome of a round table held at UNESCO Headquarters by MOST in December 1998. From a more specifically operational point of view, the sector coordinated and largely produced the contributions requested of UNESCO for the special meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the follow-up to the Copenhagen World Summit, and thus gathered together the various elements making up the Organization's vision of its role in this area. It was on this basis too, that the sector was invited to take part in the discussion organized by the World Bank (Stockholm, 10-11 February 2000), of its draft world report on poverty, and that the proposal for a joint strategy in this area was prepared for submission to the current session of the Executive Board.

98. The sector is also carrying out a series of activities - such as those at Yeumbeul (Senegal) or at Port-au-Prince (Haiti) as part of the special project on "Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment" - which are aimed at improving the methods of combating poverty by involving poor people themselves, and which were presented at the symposium "Urban Poverty and Participatory Governance" in Los Angeles, United States, in October 1999. In addition, the MOST/DANIDA project for integrated development, based on action concerning women in eight villages in Burkina Faso, continues to bear fruit and offer lessons. On this score, the reattachment of the Coordinating Unit for Microfinance-related Activities to SHS represents a substantial reinforcement, thanks to operations of this kind in which UNESCO is proving increasingly successful, as gauged by "Weaving Magic", involving the presentation and promotion of works by weavers of 11 African countries at UNESCO (28 September-7 October 1999). The creation, with the help of the World Bank, of the Observatory of the Living Conditions of the Poor in Argentina has given a boost to regional research in this field, already assisted by the training given to 320 senior officials as part of UNESCO/SIEMPRO cooperation, which also partly includes research on and the assessment of development programmes. Similarly, in Tunis, the Regional Office is carrying out activities to protect children in the district of La Goulette, as part of its action to eradicate poverty. Finally, at the seminar on the "Comparative Research Programme on Poverty" (Amman, Jordan, November 1999), the MOST Clearing House, which is compiling databases on this subject, awarded the first prize for "Best Practices on Poverty Reduction Policies" to a

group of researchers from India, the United Kingdom and the United States. It should be pointed out that consultation of this Internet site has increased considerably over recent months, reflecting the interest shown in it, partly as a result of the creation of new sections on multicultural societies, in particular on linguistic diversity.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

Programme III.1 - Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
III.1.1	4,483,372	4,379,867	97.7
III.1.2	846,999	867,061	102.4
Programme III.1	5,330,371	5,246,928	98.4

III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage

99. The majority of the activities carried out during the last semester of the biennium concerned LDCs and were fully integrated into the cultural strategies of the States concerned. Few of the activities were specific restorations, but rather served important strategic purposes especially in countries in post-conflict situations. A new partnership arrangement set up with the French Government allowed financial assistance for the following projects: Management of privately owned property in the historic city centres from Eastern Europe; Restoration and conservation of the Saint Basil Cathedral in Moscow (Russian Federation); and the Publication of a fund-raising brochure for the restoration of the historic city of Berat (Albania).

100. As a follow-up to three regional seminars on the *Rehabilitation of historic centres in Latin America and the Caribbean region*, a network, SIRCHAL (Site international pour la réhabilitation des centres historiques en Amérique latine) has been set up in order to link managers and researchers on historic centres; several successful rehabilitation projects have been selected to be used as a reference in a study which will be published in March 2000.

101. Through the international safeguarding campaigns and other pilot conservation projects, contributions have been made to increase the institutional capacity of Member States in the management of their national heritage and its related mobilization. The coordination activities for the conservation of the Angkor site is advancing normally, and all operational projects financed by UNESCO's regular budget and UNESCO/Funds-in-Trust (International Documentation Centre, Prasat Suor Prat temples, Northern Library of Angkor Wat, Pre Rup temple) are making progress.

102. In the field of disaster prevention, technical information on **Cultural Heritage at Risk** has been distributed to Member States and active partners worldwide. A number of

international, regional and national workshops and meetings held during 1999 have used this technical information to assess the effectiveness of the present preventive measures.

103. In the framework of the **UNESCO-University and Heritage** Forum, a meeting of rectors held at Headquarters in July 1999 brought together 95 rectors and deans from 31 countries, who adopted a Pact on University and Heritage. An international seminar took place in October 1999 at Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane, Morocco, with participation of universities from 45 countries and adopted the Al Akhawayn Declaration. Both meetings, which were also attended by representatives of ICCROM, ICOMOS, ICOM, IFLA, UIA and the European Union, demonstrated the commitment of universities to cultural heritage conservation and provided the forum network with additional resources for future activities.

104. During the period under review, action concerning the intangible cultural heritage includes, *inter alia*, the elaboration of a report containing concrete recommendations on problems related to the safeguarding of traditional culture and folklore in the countries in transition of Eastern Europe and in Asia, the publication of a handbook for the preparation of school manuals for the teaching of traditional African music in primary schools and the organization of a forum on the role of women in the transmission of **intangible cultural heritage** (Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 27-30 September 1999) with participants from 12 countries. Musicians from 40 countries participated in festivals held in Armenia and Uzbekistan with UNESCO's support.

III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

105. The 12th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, held in October 1999, adopted by consensus two resolutions aimed at improving both the representativity of the World Heritage List and the equitable representation of the World Heritage Committee. Two new States Parties adhered to the World Heritage Convention: Chad, in June 1999 and Israel, in October 1999. At its 23rd session held in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 29 November to 4 December 1999, the World Heritage Committee inscribed 48 new sites in the World Heritage List: 11 natural, two mixed and 35 cultural. Sites in Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, South Africa and Turkmenistan are on the List for the first time. The majority of new nominations continued to be received from Western European countries.

106. Cooperation projects with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Mongolia and Uzbekistan have been concluded for the preparation of tentative lists and nomination dossiers of cultural properties in these countries in order to enhance the representativity of the World Heritage List. States Parties such as Malaysia submitted in 1999 their first nominations (natural sites of Gunung Mulu and Gunung Kinabalu National Park).

107. An expert meeting on cultural landscapes in Eastern Europe was held in September/October 1999 in Bialystok, Poland. Twenty-five experts from 14 Eastern European States Parties and representatives from the three advisory bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN) presented case studies illustrating the diversity of the notion of cultural landscapes in Eastern Europe and their situation in the current context of social and economic transition.

108. In response to damages caused by natural disasters, emergency assistance was provided to El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Guatemala.

In September 1999, the International Training Workshop for World Heritage Cultural Site Managers from Eastern and Central Europe was held in Veliky Novgorod, Russian Federation. The donors' meeting for the world heritage site of the City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta (Georgia), in September 1999, received support from WHC. The Vilnius Old Town Revitalization Programme (Lithuania) covered activities related to policy formulation, good governance, citizens' participation, accountability and relations with potential investors, urban rehabilitation and heritage protection. The World Heritage Centre is also implementing a major programme on the control and eradication of invasive species at the Galapagos Islands world heritage site (Ecuador). This four-year project was developed jointly by the Centre and the Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) for a sum of US \$3,999,850 provided by the United Nations Foundation Inc. (Washington, D.C., United States).

109. In recognition of the potential of the World Heritage Convention to help conserving biodiversity, the United Nations Foundation decided to target about 65-70 of the world heritage sites in least developed countries to grant assistance over a period of 3 or 4 years beginning in 2000. The total volume of funds benefiting World Natural Heritage during this period is estimated at US \$30 million to \$40 million. In addition, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) has decided to consider the designation of a site as world heritage as one of the criteria for screening projects for financing. Negotiations with industrial enterprises operational near Lorentz National Park (Indonesia), inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999, have been undertaken with a view to establishing an endowment for the conservation of this site. Australia established an Asia/Pacific Focal Point for World Heritage Managers in South-East Asia, the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand. Cooperation was pursued with bilateral donors for the conservation of world heritage properties such as ha Long Bay (Viet Nam) and Sagarmatha National Park (Nepal).

110. Four new sites were added to the List of World Heritage in Danger in December 1999: three natural properties, the Iguazu National Park (Brazil), the Rwenzori Mountains National Park (Uganda) and the Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and one cultural, the Group of Monuments at Hampi (India). The Kathmandu Valley world heritage site is still under consideration for inscription on the List in Danger.

111. A detailed action plan for the Arab region, on the periodic state of conservation reports to be submitted by States Parties (focusing on organization, implementation modalities, time-schedule and budget) was prepared and submitted to the 23rd session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1999.

112. Following the request by the World Heritage Committee, joint IUCN-UNESCO monitoring missions were carried out to Iguazu National Park (Brazil), to Canaima National Park (Venezuela), to Sangay National Park (Ecuador) and to the Whale Sanctuary of El Viscaïno (Mexico). A WHC-ICOMOS-IUCN mission was undertaken to the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Pichu (Peru). A conference on the future of the Doñana National Park (Spain) "Doñana 2005" was organized in Huelva (Spain) from 4 to 8 October 1999, following the ecological disaster affecting this site.

113. Following the new Strategic Plan for World Heritage Documentation, Information and Education activities, adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the amount of documentation in both print and digital form has been largely increased, providing better support to the World Heritage Committee and more visibility for the Convention. The WHC website currently registers over 1.5 million hits each month. New information sheets, brochures and other

materials on various aspects of the Convention were published to supplement the existing general information package. Other publications issued during the period under review include a brochure on *Periodic reporting World Heritage*; the *Desk Diary 2000*; bimonthly *World Heritage Newsletter*; and WHNEWS; quarterly *World Heritage Review*.

114. In order to help spread knowledge about the World Heritage Convention and raise extrabudgetary funds for specific field projects, a number of partnerships have been established with independent film producers, television and radio broadcasters, and renowned daily newspapers and publishing houses such as the agreement between the Arts and Entertainment Television Networks (United States) and UNESCO for the production of a series of public service announcements on a selection of sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger which will be broadcast in over 50 countries. Furthermore, a public information campaign on world heritage was launched in August 1999 through an agreement with the *Corriere della Sera* daily newspaper (Italy). In 1999 the World Heritage Centre produced its first documentary film on the world heritage conservation process.

Special project “Young people’s participation in world heritage preservation and promotion”

115. The World Heritage Educational Resource Kit “World heritage in young hands” has been published in Spanish and Arabic and is currently being adapted by more than 700 Associated Schools in 120 Member States. A series of 11 subregional teacher-training courses have been organized to facilitate the introduction of world heritage education into secondary school curricula. Furthermore, seed money has been provided for the preparation of national language versions of the kit and to develop national plans of action for the involvement of young people in concrete conservation activities. Regional networking in the field of world heritage education was further strengthened by the World Heritage Youth Forum on the Transatlantic Slave Trade, held in Senegal in August 1999 and the first Arab States World Heritage Youth Forum, held in Morocco in November 1999. This special project is supported by NORAD, the Rhône-Poulenc Foundation and the World Heritage Fund.

Programme III.2 - Promotion of living cultures

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
III.2.1	2,726,205	2,784,576	102.1
III.2.2	3,311,335	3,298,434	99.6
Programme III.2	6,037,540	6,083,010	100.8

III.2.1 Creativity and copyright

116. The round table of Ministers of Culture on the theme “Cultural diversity in a globalized world”, held during the 30th session of the General Conference, was attended by 55 ministers. In their conclusions, the participants reiterated that culture should not take second place to economy and stressed the need of reinforcing UNESCO’s role in the promotion of cultural diversity. The first draft of the second World Culture Report was submitted to the editorial

meeting of the Scientific Committee and a production plan has been established with UNESCO Publishing. The creation of new statistical data has been profoundly stimulated by the collaboration with Member States through targeted questionnaires forwarded in spring 1999. One immediate result of this survey is that the second report will contain six new statistical tables showing updated, and/or hitherto unpublished, cultural data. In the same vein, a seminar on cultural indicators on the occasion of the conference "Culture Counts" (Florence, Italy, 4-7 October 1999) was attended by some 80 government representatives, heads of national statistical offices and international scholars.

117. The main objective pursued over the last six months of 1999 was to give a new dimension to the future programme by developing a conceptual framework for artistic education both at the formal and at the non-formal levels and the **promotion of creativity**. In this context, an accent was placed in reviewing cooperation with NGOs having framework agreements with UNESCO for the establishment of guiding principles in order to renovate and diversify the impact and the scope of activities undertaken by NGOs in the artistic field. In this context, PEN International, the International Theatre Institute and the International Music Council carried out a series of activities in 10 different developing countries aiming at strengthening the professional activity of creators and artists and their social network.

118. The new conceptual framework improves the synergy between specialized NGOs and the Member States in three areas: the promotion of art education at school level and the development of interdisciplinary research on appropriate curricula, the promotion of artistic creation for young people in deprived areas, and the development of networks to enhance useful exchanges of information and experiences between artists throughout the world.

119. The technical elements governing the process of assisting Member States in elaborating, adopting and executing national policies on artistic education, involving public authorities and representatives of the civil society, have been set up and are being applied in a programme of assistance to Jordan.

120. Support continued to be given to **the improvement of the teaching of copyright at university**, namely by the creation of UNESCO Chairs. Financial assistance was granted to the Intellectual Property Law School at the University of Beijing (China) to hold a workshop of law teachers as a first step leading to the creation of a UNESCO Chair. The preparatory work for the creation of a UNESCO Chair on copyright at the Faculty of Law of the University of Amman (Jordan), and a draft agreement for the creation of a Chair at the University of Algiers (Algeria) has been finalized. UNESCO's first international *Manual on copyright and neighbouring rights* was translated into English and published in December 1999. Issue No. 3 of the *Copyright Bulletin* is dedicated to the effects of digital technology on the protection of copyright and neighbouring rights.

121. In the field of **craftwork and design**, a workshop organized by the Tashkent Regional Office helped women from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Uzbekistan to develop their textile-making skills and to improve the marketing of their products. In addition, a workshop for rural women was held in Namibia, organized jointly by the Windhoek Office, the Namibia National Commission for UNESCO and the National Art Gallery of Namibia. Bringing together 20 craftswomen from South Africa, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the workshop included training in the management and

marketing of products. It concluded with an exhibition of craftwork at the National Art Gallery of Namibia.

122. Two major promotional events were held. The *Maison et Objet* exhibition (Paris, France, 3-7 September 1999), open to professionals only, provided an opportunity for the winners of the 1998 UNESCO Crafts Prize to present their work to more than 100,000 buyers and gain access to the international market for textiles, ceramics and furniture. As part of the third Design 21 event, organized in cooperation with the Japanese group Felissimo, an exhibition of the work of 112 candidates, from 32 countries short-listed for the “Chic Chinois” competition, was held at the Museum of Nationalities in Beijing, China, from 2 to 26 December 1999. An international jury made up of leading experts from the world of fashion and design selected the winner of the Grand Prix, the winners in each of the four categories (fashion, fashion accessories, furniture, interior decoration) and the winners of prizes awarded by the sponsors.

III.2.2 Books and cultural industries

123. The 2001 UNESCO Prize for Children’s and Young People’s Literature in the Service of Tolerance was launched in July 1999; publishers from some 60 countries in all regions sent entries in over 30 languages. H.M. Queen Rania of Jordan accepted the Director-General’s invitation to chair its International Jury which will meet in December 2000. The “Books for All” project for the promotion of books and reading, launched in 1999 in the Dominican Republic with the help of extrabudgetary funds from public and private institutions in Spain, has been extended to Nicaragua, El Salvador and Peru. Altogether, 350,000 books were distributed, training workshops for the promotion of reading were organized and a mobile library programme was launched in the Dominican Republic.

124. A survey of the film industry was conducted with the assistance of the National Commissions and professional organizations. An analysis of the replies will be made available to Member States to help them draw up their national policies.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INFORMATICS

Programme IV.1 - Free flow of information

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IV.1.1	1,870,611	1,911,336	102.2
IV.1.2	2,034,474	2,074,156	102.0
Programme IV.1	3,905,085	3,985,492	102.1

IV.1.1 Media and freedom of expression

125. As a part of its efforts to consolidate and extend its activities in the field of **freedom of expression**, UNESCO commissioned a survey to assess the potential of the international NGO

community to develop forms of cooperation and establish mechanisms to protect the human rights of persons working in education, science and culture. Several organizations participating in the survey expressed a keen interest in increasing cooperation and developing new mechanisms to protect the human rights of professionals working in their fields through Action Alert Networks, similar to the International Freedom of Expression Exchange Network (IFEX) set up to ensure better protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists, and through joint websites, and coordinated campaigns. Such initiatives could indeed help in promoting and protecting further freedom of expression through public information campaigns and worldwide monitoring of violations of this fundamental human right.

126. Action to promote **independent and pluralistic media** included, in particular, a fact-finding mission to East Timor in November 1999 to help restore the media after the conflict. Following the mission, UNESCO and the South East Asian Press Alliance (SEAPA) organized a donors' meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in December 1999. Representatives of the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET), UNESCO, donor agencies, the National Council for Timorese Resistance (CNRT), professional media organizations and East Timorese journalists attending the meeting discussed resource mobilization for a plan of action to build free and pluralistic media in the territory. These activities will continue to receive priority attention in the coming months.

127. UNESCO provided legal and technical advisory support to national and regional authorities in drawing up or adapting their **media legislation** to internationally recognized standards and principles. Such expertise was provided in Indonesia, Jordan and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Requests for similar assistance were received from Sierra Leone and the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for Kosovo. A seminar on "Strengthening democracy and promoting governance through the development of the media" was organized in Nigeria, in August 1999. Through these activities, UNESCO is establishing itself as one of the main institutions providing this kind of service to Member States and to other international organizations.

128. As part of its initiative to raise awareness about **the problem of sexual abuse of children through electronic media**, UNESCO supported a number of conferences, meetings, seminars worldwide, including an international seminar on "Child Pornography and Paedophilia: the Media and the Internet" organized by the Foundation for the Child and the Family (Athens) in cooperation with the Movement to Protect Innocence in Danger, and the European Commission, in Athens, Greece, in December 1999. About 600 participants from different countries in the Mediterranean and Balkan regions attended. These initiatives reflect the efforts made to mobilize the largest possible number of organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, experts, law enforcement agencies, world personalities and public pressure groups for joint action in this field. UNESCO's work in this area underscores the importance of building up cooperative networks with institutional partners and potential donors and of generating support for concrete actions in this field.

IV.1.2 Access to information and new technologies; Project on Ethical and socio-cultural challenges of the new information society

129. UNESCO made further progress in **facilitating access to information in the public domain**. An important aspect of this activity was the publication of a Public@ series of freely available CD-ROMs as a model for public domain and "copy-left" information, produced to support and facilitate information sharing for development at international level. Their

impact - both as individual products and as a catalyst for wider international cooperation in this area will be evaluated in the 2000-2001 biennium. But already there are indications that they have helped to give a concrete shape to the concept of free and universal access to public domain information as defined in 30 C/Resolution 41 of the General Conference.

130. UNESCO completed in Latin America and the Caribbean the preliminary phase of the Community Info-Centre Project aimed at providing information and communication technologies equipment and software to open Internet access to low-income suburban populations. The first of these centres was opened on the outskirts of Caracas. In cooperation with the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), a pilot project was also launched to make available on the Internet the full text of M.Sc. and Ph.D. theses presented in the region. This is part of a larger project which aims at setting up a virtual library of electronic theses which will become operational in the 2000-2001 biennium.

131. Further progress was made in the promotion of wide international understanding and dialogue on the concept of **on-line governance** with a global survey of on-line governance involving 60 Member and two non-Member States, carried out in collaboration with the COMNET-IT Foundation. The conclusions and recommendations of this survey will be discussed in international forums in the 2000-2001 biennium. They will also serve as the basis for pilot projects on on-line governance applications, notably in facilitating wider public access to government and wider participation of citizens and civil society in political processes. Under the **Memory of the World programme**, the first Latin American Regional Expert Meeting was organized in Caracas, Venezuela, in December 1999. A worldwide survey on digital collections and their preservation was carried out. The information collected will be used to prepare a comprehensive listing of digitized library collections and the main digitization programmes throughout the world.

132. The **World Communication and Information Report 1999-2000** was released in both English and French at the end of 1999. Both versions are also available on-line on the UNESCO website. The report gives an overview on the development of information and communication technologies and their sociocultural impacts, in an environment where economic concentration, technical integration and business mega-mergers are the key words. It also discusses issues such as freedom of the media, the role of public service broadcasting, editorial independence, the use of the Internet in education, cultural pluralism, worldwide access to information resources challenges to the intellectual property and censorship in the Internet. Initial positive comments have been received from a number of permanent delegations of Member States. Indications are that greater efforts and different arrangements are required to market and distribute copies of the report in developing countries. The Chinese versions of the 1998 World Information Report and the World Communication Report were also published.

Programme IV.2 - Capacity-building in communication, information and informatics

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IV.2.1	3,361,459	3,367,452	100.2
IV.2.2	1,456,930	1,444,531	99.1
IV.2.3	2,726,052	2,696,009	98.9
Programme IV.2	7,544,441	7,507,992	99.5

IV.2.1 Development of communication

133. Special attention was given to enhancing international cooperation in support of **communication development**. In this context, the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) held its 40th meeting at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, in September 1999: the Bureau discussed 81 projects and approved 48 of them for financing for a total amount of US \$1,460,000. It referred 15 projects to the IPDC Council Session (Paris, March 2000) for further discussion and eventual financing. The projects presented aim, *inter alia*, at strengthening the human and technical resources of communication media (print, broadcasting, community media, news agencies); reinforcing media independence and pluralism; enhancing professional media organizations and the capacity to use communication in support of human and societal development.

134. UNESCO continued to strengthen cooperation with other United Nations agencies on the basis of resolution A/51/172 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1996. This cooperation focused on empowering people to decide and act for themselves and contributing to poverty alleviation through creating and strengthening appropriate communication channels, especially at the community level. In this regard, a number of communication projects were carried out in East Africa, Central America and the Caribbean in cooperation with UNDP, UNICEF and UNAIDS. These include: preventive information based on investigative journalism in Africa; using investigative journalism to contribute to AIDS prevention in Asia; mobilizing youth for AIDS and STD prevention in the Caribbean; strengthening democracy and governance through development of the media in Mozambique; and civic education for peace, development and rehabilitation in Somalia through the media. The Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development also continued to provide a framework for cooperation in this field.

135. Despite financial constraints, emphasis continued to be placed on **training of communication professionals** at all levels. About 500 communication practitioners and media trainers in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pacific and Asia were offered training in new technologies in radio and television, computerized newsroom operations, audiovisual production, and the use and maintenance of new communication technologies. Support was also given for training workshops in media management, newsletter production, communication for democracy, electoral process coverage, reporting on development issues, environmental journalism and AIDS prevention. Within the framework of activities designed to promote the coverage of women issues by the media, UNESCO organized a subregional seminar on communication, women and the media, in Tunis, in November 1999, for

40 women communication professionals from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. Assistance was also provided for the organization of the seventh Pacific women television workshop, in November 1999, to promote local television production, programme exchange and access of women to higher positions in television organizations in the region.

136. UNESCO's strategy of providing support for training programmes through training institutions and professional organizations in Member States has helped to consolidate the results of these activities as well as reinforce sharing of resources at national, regional and interregional levels. Cooperation with international networks of training institutions, such as ORBICOM and the Global Network of Journalism Training Centres and Institutes (Journet), was further improved. To strengthen the relationship and coordination among UNESCO Chairs in communication in Latin America (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay), UNESCO supported a meeting with their directors and the launching of an electronic network in November 1999.

137. Further progress was made in promoting the development of **community media** in support of grass-roots development and poverty alleviation with projects in Namibia, Zambia, Cuba, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Cambodia. Additional assistance was provided to communication radio stations in Nepal, South Africa and Sri Lanka, where the advantages of radio have been linked to those of the Internet which significantly improves access to information for the local communities.

138. The Organization continued to promote, in cooperation with international and regional broadcasting organizations, **public service broadcasting**, particularly its cultural and educational role, as well as **local audiovisual productions and their international circulation**. New activities for the benefit of all regions were prepared in the framework of the cooperation between UNESCO and the International Public Television (INPUT), and the UNESCO Fund for Creative Television (CreaTV) was endorsed by the International Board of INPUT in Halifax, Canada, in October 1999. Cooperation was pursued with the International Radio and TV University (URTI) in implementing the IPDC-funded project "Screens without Frontiers". The project's main objective is to establish a database of television programmes for use by public television organizations in developing countries. A website with a pilot database has been created and links have been established with partner organizations providing access to their databases available on the Internet. Support was given to the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development for the Second International Conference and Europe-Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Public Service Broadcasting held in Manila, Philippines, in November 1999. Discussions focused on the concept of public service broadcasting and its future challenges in the region. Finally, UNESCO supported an exchange programme of young television producers from Jordan and Mauritania with the aim of enhancing collaboration between the television organizations of the two countries.

IV.2.2 Development of libraries, archives and information services

139. UNESCO continued to assist Member States in modernizing their **library and information services**, with particular emphasis on helping information institutions master the new technologies. In Asia and the Pacific, a training course was organized on the use of CDS/ISIS to field test the package and to coordinate preparation of a national register for documentary heritage materials in the National Film Archives and Video Centre in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic. By the end of 1999, a joint database of almost 300

film/video titles deposited in the capital had been catalogued and the numbers of records are still increasing.

140. In the framework of the **Bibliotheca Alexandrina** project, UNESCO, in collaboration with the French National Commission, undertook a study to determine the technical organization of the indirect communications of the Library and to assist it to locate and acquire 26 volumes of texts of the manuscript “Description de l’Egypte”. With extrabudgetary funds from AGFUND, equipment and advisory services were provided for the establishment of an electronic Library for the Visually Impaired. Furthermore, two new “Friends of the Alexandria Library” Associations were set up in Sweden and Finland. Such groups have been very active in making the Bibliotheca Alexandrina project better known in the respective countries and in mobilizing financial resources and in-kind assistance needed for its operations. Furthermore, as a follow-up to 30 C/Resolution 38 concerning the Latvian National Library a meeting was organized on 14 December in Paris to discuss fund raising for the project, including the construction of a new building in Riga, and to set up an international commission of experts to assist in its implementation.

141. Emphasis was also placed on **training of archivists and information specialists**. A UNESCO Chair was established at the University of the Philippines Library and Information Science to strengthen academic library and information science. Five workshops were carried out on curriculum restructuring and a revised curriculum was developed based on current needs. As a contribution to Indonesia’s programme on library network development, a training of trainers’ course was organized on the application of information and communication technologies in library and information management. The course revealed that the development of a national information policy and/or a set of policies is essential to guide the development of the country’s national information infrastructure and services. The Organization supported a subregional Micronesian training course on the principles of cataloguing (November 1999) organized by the Pacific Island Library and Archive Association and a training workshop for archivists in Suva (August 1999). Under a Japanese-funds-in-trust agreement, UNESCO completed in late 1999, a training of information professionals in ICT applications for library and information management project. It was aimed at revising the teaching package and organizing trainers courses in Mongolia, using a Mobile Training Team with the participation of local counterparts.

IV.2.3 Development of informatics and telematics applications

142. Efforts continued towards expanding access to global information flows and developing **electronic networking** among educational, scientific and cultural institutions. In this context, UNESCO participated in the African Development Forum (ADF) on the challenges to Africa of globalization and the information age organized in October 1999 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The Organization also supported the participation of a number of African specialists in the conference. In conjunction with the ADF, UNESCO held a meeting for participants of UNESCO’s Regional Informatics Network in Africa (RINAF) and Partnership for ICT in Africa (PICTA).

143. Support was extended to new initiatives on the use of informatics and **telematics applications** including **virtual learning communities and virtual laboratory applications** in UNESCO’s fields of competence. In particular, UNESCO organized, in cooperation with the Mexican National Institute for Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) and several other national and international partners, the LACSymp99 (Latin American and the Caribbean

Symposium on Information Technologies in the Society: Present and Future Use and Impact) in Aguascalientes, Mexico, in October 1999. It was the third of a series of symposia on telematics for development starting with those for Africa (Addis Ababa, 1995) and the Arab States (Tunis, 1997). The symposium enabled 226 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Santo Domingo as well as Canada, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and the United States to examine and learn about telematics applications in education and culture, public services and governance, commerce, work and leisure time, as well as present and future information and informatics policies in the region.

144. UNESCO supported a regional workshop on “Interactive Education and Higher Education: International Experiences” in Montevideo, Uruguay, in November 1999, which helped in formulating a national virtual education policy and served as the basis of a pilot project on virtual universities in the region. Further progress was made on the HeritageNet in Central Asia, a joint project with the European Commission which aims at customizing the use of the Internet to promote national heritage. Assistance was provided to the National Library of Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz National Library to digitize a part of their collections and to museums in Kyrgyzstan (State Historical Museum), Kazakhstan (Central State Museum) and Uzbekistan (Oltin Meros Foundation) to build up coherent catalogues of their collections. These would be made available on the Internet and on CD-ROM. A study was also initiated on intellectual property rights related to multimedia products based on the public domain heritage of museums - issues which are new in Central Asia. The study results will be disseminated in the region to create awareness of the issues.

145. UNESCO is collaborating in implementing Project TEN (Telematics Network), initiated by the Telematics Application Programme of the European Commission in January 1996. It consists of a backbone VSAT network of 11 nodes connected by using satellite communications. UNESCO is coordinating the expansion of the project to the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland. Using the “Virtual Classroom Model”, a number of training courses on telematics applications and technology (e-commerce, multimedia material design and production, telecommunications) have been designed based on a user needs survey conducted by UNESCO. A TEN guidebook including a methodology of course presentation was elaborated and presented to participants from Eastern European universities in a training session on the TEN system held in Madrid in September 1999.

146. UNESCO promoted the Network-Supported Learning (NSL) for public communities in Eastern Europe, Central and South Eastern Asia in close collaboration with international organizations such as UNDP and the United Nations University and leading academic institutions such as the University of Nebraska at Omaha, United States and the Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russian Federation. To ensure their sustainability, high priority was given to providing Internet connectivity through a series of “no-cost” arrangements which has resulted in the Nakhichevan Computer Centre in Azerbaijan being granted a 10-year Internet connectivity at no cost by “AzerIn” (Azerbaijan Internet) institution, a semi-public Internet Service Provider in the country. The NSL is increasingly becoming a significant tool for international cooperation in human resource development, academic training and research.

147. Development and testing of Windows version of CDS/ISIS and IDAMS continued with the release of the Beta version of Winisis 1.4 and the development of JavaISIS as a pilot in the

open-source software domain. The “Guide to advanced data analysis using IDAMS software” was completed and WinIDAMS was also completed for beta-testing. In cooperation with ALECSO and the Cairo University, the translation of the IDAMS documentation into Arabic has been completed and progress made on the adaptation of the related software. Work was started on developing the Russian version at the Russian State Hydrometeorological University in Saint Petersburg. The increase in the number of registered CDS/ISIS and IDAMS users shows the growing interest in these UNESCO free software packages. A number of institutions, libraries and documentation centres have been helped to access information storage and retrieval technology at low (or zero additional) cost, including the Internet. Extrabudgetary funds have been obtained for the experimental development of training material whose goal is to demonstrate the power of 3-D virtual reality facilities. Given the high cost of most commercial packages, UNESCO’s work in this area has helped to provide users with the software and introduce them to an advanced professional community.

148. The main focus in **informatics training** was to develop training and other demonstration materials. The modular training programme on informatics and training materials developed were finalized in regional workshops. These activities have helped to improve the quality of informatics training and ensure the introduction of new and upgraded courses and training material to be distributed in the form of CD-ROMs and through UNESCO’s websites. High-level training of specialists in telematics and networking is vital to the development of telematics and information services. In Africa, such training courses were organized, using available expertise in this area, with a view to creating a sustainable training programme through the African Centres of Excellence Initiative. While continuing cooperation with traditional partners, new partnerships will be sought for the funding and implementation of new initiatives in this field including with the private sector.

149. Activities also included a series of training workshops on informatics organized for teacher-training institutions in Cape Verde using educational materials and information on education-related available on a website issues to acquaint lecturers with the use of the computer and the Internet. Finally, UNESCO contributed to the organization of a regional informatics workshop in Hanoi, Viet Nam, in September 1999, to present informatics training material prepared by the Institute of Information Technology (IOIT) to 45 participants from the region.

150. The **INFOYOUTH** network continued to stimulate the participation of young people in the political, economic and cultural life of society by providing them with access to new information and communication technologies. To this end, assistance was provided for the establishment, in Armenia, Brazil and Georgia, of Information Technology Community Centres to collect and provide information about different youth activities to young people and youth NGOs. UNESCO also issued a publication of surveys and books on the status of youth in Tunisia and Paraguay and a series of the Internet Atlas on Youth; launched on-line electronic bulletins on youth in Latin America; and provided support for training sessions on Internet development for young leaders in South Africa, Brazil and Eastern Europe. Results indicate that the provision of information on and for youth is a long and demanding process involving various actors at different levels.

**TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT
EDUCATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Transdisciplinary project EPD	1,882,574	1,886,241	100.2

151. As **Task Manager of Chapter 36 of Agenda 21**, UNESCO continued to provide support, mainly through the field offices, for the implementation of the **international work programme** of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. It involved in particular the review of national policies from the perspective of sustainable development, the reorientation of curricula and methods of education systems, both formal and non-formal. In August 1999 the Director-General of UNESCO addressed an open letter to all governments to stimulate the implementation of this international work programme while at the same time requesting information on the progress already made.

152. Within the framework of **cooperation between UNESCO and UNFPA**, technical backstopping services were provided to around 60 Member States in the elaboration of population policies and programmes as well as in the realization of 62 projects. Seven projects in Central Asia, Zimbabwe, Gabon and Côte d'Ivoire, were terminated for the 1995-1999 cycle but will be refinanced for the next UNFPA 2000-2004 cycle. The two interregional projects "Promotion of population education at the university level" and "Understanding sociocultural factors affecting demographic behaviour and implications of the formulation and execution of population policies and programmes" will continue to be implemented by UNESCO during 2000.

153. The main difficulties observed concerning the implementation of the international work programme relate to the concept and manner in which to apply the notion of sustainability. The new vision is complex to put into practice and requires inter-agency cooperation and interdisciplinary action at all levels. This is not always evident, even when integrated plans for development are formulated at national and/or local levels.

**TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT
TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE**

Unit 1 - Culture of peace

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Unit 1	2,754,515	2,710,648	98.4

154. The launching of the **International Year for a Culture of Peace** in September 1999 was carried out in over 100 countries. Since then, a global campaign of partnerships has been developed, with national partnerships being established by National Commissions for

UNESCO. In order to fully involve individuals in the Year, individual commitment to promote and practise the principles of a culture of peace and non-violence in everyday life is sought through Manifesto 2000 edited by Nobel Peace Laureates. A signature campaign has been launched with the goal of collecting 100 million signatures to be presented to the United Nations Millennium Assembly (the first countries to pass 1 million signatures are Algeria and Brazil). Based on the Manifesto, and with the participation of National Commissions, a global consciousness-raising campaign has been launched in the media through television and radio spots and printed inserts. Almost 100 partnership agreements have also been concluded with NGOs. In each case, the partner is committed, *inter alia*, to widely disseminate Manifesto 2000 and to organize at least one major event in the framework of the International Year.

155. Priority was also given to the preparation of the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001) and of the United Nations World Conference on this subject, to be held in South Africa in 2001. A publication aimed at sensitizing public opinion and decision-makers on all forms and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance is currently under preparation. UNESCO continues to strengthen cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) and other bodies and agencies of the United Nations system as well as with the Council of Europe in order to join efforts in the preparation of this International Year. It actively participated in the Council of Europe's first meeting of the technical working group designed to prepare the European contribution towards the World Conference, held in Strasbourg (France) in September 1999.

156. Special emphasis was placed on **the promotion of women's rights as well as children's rights**. One of the first UNESCO Chairs devoted to the rights of women was established in Morocco in November 1999 (UNESCO Chair on women and their rights, University Mohammed V, Rabat, and University Ibn Toufaïl, Kenitra). The publication *Human Rights of Women*, containing universal and regional instruments of protection of the rights of women, as well as the final documents of relevant World Conferences, was published in 1999 to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UNESCO actively participated in the international conference "Entering the new millennium: Children's rights and religion at a crossroads" held in Nazareth, Israel, in November 1999, jointly organized by Israelis and Palestinians and sponsored by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland. The conference was convened to mark the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by promoting children's rights and interreligious dialogue among and within the three monotheist religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. It brought together human rights specialists, religious leaders and children's rights activists as well as representatives of international organizations and bodies, including UNHCR and UNICEF.

157. In the context of the Europa-Mundi programme, a seminar on Intercultural dialogue on democracy and human rights (Siena, Italy, 4-6 June 1999) was organized jointly by UNESCO, the European Union and the city of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). This meeting brought together lawyers, philosophers, sociologists and diplomats to debate four key issues: the question of ethical foundations; the nature of human rights - whether they are final and immutable or dynamic and changing; universality in relation to the specificity of pluralism; and the State in relation to democracy and human rights.

158. UNESCO also participated in the Foro Formentor organized by the Repsol Foundation on 22 and 23 October 1999 in Palma de Majorca (Spain) on "The Mediterranean at the

crossroads of the new millennium”, which was attended by the President of Algeria, the Prime Minister of Spain, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Minister of Regional Cooperation of Israel and the Minister of Economics and Finance of Morocco. This forum, consisting of three round tables, focused on security in the Mediterranean in the framework of a global vision taking account of the requirements of long-term stability and the need to combine the human, cultural and technological aspects with the commercial component.

159. UNESCO actively participated in the Seminar on the American system of human rights protection at the dawn of the twenty-first century (San José, Costa Rica, 23-24 November 1999), organized by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the American Convention on Human Rights, and presented a paper on “Access of individuals to international tribunals and international human rights complaints procedures”. This seminar, held in the presence of the President of Costa Rica, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the President of the University for Peace, was an occasion to reinforce cooperation with Latin American human rights experts and institutions. UNESCO also participated in an international seminar organized by the Higher Institute for the Communication of Public Opinion, the Ethical Forum on Force Employment (EFFE) and the Italian National Defence General Staff on “The ethical use of force in a post-bipolar world” (Rome, Italy, 1-2 October 1999). This gathering highlighted the need to address ethical issues in international relations before determining the ethics of a policy on the use of force. Special emphasis was placed on the need to prevent conflicts at source.

160. UNESCO participated in the Inter-Agency Consultations on the Follow-up of the United Nations Technical Assistance Activities in Human Rights Related Areas, held in Geneva (Switzerland) on 30 September 1999 and the 24th round table on Current Problems of International Humanitarian Law (San Remo, Italy, 2-4 September 1999) organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law.

161. Under the project on “The quest for ways of preventing and resolving conflicts in traditional societies in Togo”, a workshop held in December 1999 with the support of the Togolese National Commission for UNESCO brought together some 40 experts who examined 10 topics on the basis of field survey data. A reference work on the conflict resolution mechanisms identified by the project will be published.

162. A research programme on patronymic links and “joking cousins” relationships among the inhabitants of seven West African States was launched in cooperation with ENDA third world. The purpose is to identify conflict resolution mechanisms and promote civics education by highlighting the links between individuals. At a workshop held in Dakar (Senegal) in January 2000 some 30 specialists examined the research conducted in the framework of this project.

163. UNESCO continued to support the Israeli-Palestinian Media Forum in Jerusalem and the Network of Latin American Newspapers for a Culture of Peace (REDIPAZ). In collaboration with the New Iberian American Journalism Fund, UNESCO organized a training workshop on the use of interviews for media professionals of the Network in Lima, Peru, in December 1999.

164. In line with the recommendations of the second forum organized by UNESCO and the Secretariat of the Central American Armed Forces Conference, which brings together the armed forces of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, a training programme on the culture of peace, development and human rights was developed for members of the armed forces of the countries concerned. A new cooperative venture has been undertaken by the Italian authorities (the Italian Ministry of the Interior and the Prefecture of Turin) for the launching of the "Police for peace" project. At a working meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters on 29 October 1999, it was decided to organize an international conference on "Police for peace - police training for greater awareness of the new dimensions of security and the establishment of new partnerships". The conference, whose purpose is to give the police a greater role in the field of conflict prevention, should produce recommendations on better police training in peace, human rights, democracy and cultural pluralism and on the establishment of partnerships in training and the formation of integrated police teams which can intervene effectively on the ground. At the invitation of the Italian authorities concerned, a preparatory meeting was held on 17 and 18 February 2000 in Turin.

Unit 2 - Educating for a culture of peace

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Unit 2	3,351,802	3,165,074	94.4

165. In the field of **human rights education**, UNESCO, in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) has continued to encourage States to elaborate and implement national plans and strategies for human rights education, to provide States with assistance in this regard and to foster exchanges of experiences within and between regions. **UNESCO Chairs in human rights, peace, democracy and tolerance** have been established in Burundi, Dominican Republic, India, Italy and Morocco. The first issue of the *Bulletin for UNESCO Chairs on human rights, democracy, peace, tolerance and international understanding*, dedicated to the International Year for a Culture of Peace, was published in October 1999, by the UNESCO Chair for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy at the European University Centre for Peace Studies in Stadtschlaining, Austria, with the financial assistance of UNESCO.

166. In November 1999, UNESCO signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the University of Padua (Italy) on behalf of the European Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratization (jointly established in 1997 by 15 European universities with the support of the European Union, the Region of Veneto, the Municipality of Venice, UNESCO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights), in order to enhance education, research and training in the fields of human rights and democratization.

167. The draft questionnaire aimed at monitoring the implementation of UNESCO's Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy, examined and approved by the Executive Board at its 156th session, was finalized for distribution to Member States. The Council of Europe, the European Commission and UNESCO jointly organized a conference on "Education for democratic citizenship: methods, practice and strategies", in Warsaw, Poland, from 4 to 8 December

1999, with a view to reviewing the state of education for democratic citizenship in Europe (practice and approaches), promoting European cooperation and formulating proposals for the development of education for democratic citizenship for the coming years. UNESCO, in collaboration with the Georg Eckert Institute, has produced an international Directory of specialists on textbook and curriculum revision which is available in French and English as well as in a CD-ROM format. *The Practice of Citizenship*, a civics education kit comprising materials on education for peace, human rights and democracy was distributed among UNESCO field offices, relevant NGOs and Ministers of Education in Member States, many of which have requested the translation and dissemination of the kit at the national level (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, United States, Zambia and United Republic of Tanzania).

168. The Organization has pursued its efforts to promote human rights education at various levels and has strengthened its cooperation with UNHCR in the preparation of manuals for human rights education. UNESCO actively participated in the expert meeting to evaluate the preliminary version of a manual of human rights for teachers of primary and secondary schools, organized by UNHCR in Geneva, Switzerland (December 1999).

169. The **Associated Schools Project Network** (ASPnet) continued to expand with the registration of more than 400 schools and two more Member States (Belize and Luxembourg) bringing the total up to 6,016 Associated Schools in 163 countries. The booklet entitled "Future Scientists: Women and Men", highlighting the ASPnet International Encounter held in 1998 on this topic, was published in English and French. A European Encounter of ASPnet National Coordinators held in Toledo, Spain, from 1 to 3 July under the auspices of the Spanish National Commission for UNESCO further elaborated a European ASPnet Plan of Action. A European meeting to improve ASP European Networking was held in Tbilisi, Georgia, from 7 to 14 July. One hundred ASP students and teachers in South-East Asia took part in a regional summer camp on "Discover the art of UNESCO synergy" from 10 to 17 July to improve intercultural understanding and tolerance. ASPnet students in some 40 countries took part in an international contest on Olympism, sports and peace, and the winning drawings were exhibited at MINEPS III (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 30 November-3 December 1999). Two hundred and sixteen schools in 65 countries took part in the annual global communications "This is our time" project held on 19 November on the topic "Towards a society for all ages" hence commemorating the International Year for Older Persons and the tenth anniversary of the International Convention of the Rights of the Child. The second meeting of the International Task Force on the ASPnet "Breaking the silence", the Transatlantic Slave Trade education project (TST), was held in Gorée Island, Senegal, from 18 to 23 August in order to advise UNESCO on the future orientation of this ASPnet project launched in 1998 and involving some 100 schools in Africa, the Americas and Europe. The meeting was followed by the conduct of the World Heritage and Breaking the Silence Youth Forum (23-26 August) attended by over 100 young people and teachers from 30 countries in the Atlantic world. In order to strengthen the intercultural dialogue among young people in the three continents, the first issue of the "Breaking the silence" newsletter and the list of TST participating schools were published.

170. The world heritage education flagship project (sponsored by the Rhône-Poulenc Foundation) is making a major breakthrough in bringing world heritage to the classroom and to the community. Some 600 ASPnet schools in more than 110 Member States are experimenting the UNESCO World Heritage Educational Resource Kit for teachers, "World

Heritage in Young Hands". The Arabic version of the kit and a 14-minute video on the project (in English, French, Spanish and Arabic) were produced. A series of subregional world heritage training courses were held between July and November 1999 in Belize, Fiji, India, Jordan, Malawi, Oman and Uzbekistan. During the same period, youth camps and fora were held in Morocco, Norway and Sweden.

171. An enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) was held from 20 June to 2 July 1999 at the Headquarters of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Lausanne, Switzerland, at the invitation of its President. The meeting was mainly concerned with the organization of the work of the World Conference on Physical Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace, the study of preliminary drafts of MINEPS III texts and the preparation of the 30th session of the General Conference.

172. Organized jointly by UNESCO and IOC, the World Conference on Physical Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace was held at Headquarters from 5 to 7 July 1999 as part of the preparations for the International Year for a Culture of Peace. The Conference brought together more than 230 participants from 76 countries, including 18 participants of ministerial rank, eight ambassadors, eight IOC officials, 55 heads of Olympic National Committees, 24 international sports organizations and 14 world-class athletes. The Conference helped to strengthen cooperation between UNESCO and IOC with a view to mobilizing their networks for a wide-ranging project on "Sport and the culture of peace" which will be launched during the International Year.

173. The CIGEPS meeting at Punta del Este (Uruguay, 25-27 November 1999) dealt with the preparation, follow-up and evaluation of MINEPS III. In accordance with decision 3.2.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 156th session, the MINEPS III Conference was held from 30 November to 3 December 1999 at Punta del Este (Uruguay). Document 159 EX/INF.3 contains detailed information on the Conference. The next meeting of CIGEPS, which will take place from 2 to 5 April 2000 at Olympia (Greece), will examine concrete proposals for follow-up action on MINEPS III.

174. In the framework of the development of the **LINGUAPAX** and **LINGUAUNI** networks and information services, the **PERICLES** project (experimental programme to revitalize young people's interest in neighbouring cultures and languages based on the natural environment and cultural heritage sites) was launched in France, Germany and Luxembourg. Activities for the European Year for Languages are being undertaken, in close cooperation with the European Union, the Council of Europe and the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages. A special issue of the LINGUAPAX Newsletter was published in November 1999. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee for Linguistic Pluralism and Multilingual Education, was opened by the Director-General at Headquarters on 14 September 1999, and elected its Bureau.

Unit 3 - Culture of peace in action

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Unit 3	2,646,851	2,694,129	101.8

175. UNESCO continued to provide support for **national culture of peace programmes**, launched in several countries at the request of Member States and comprising a wide range of activities within the fields of competence of the Organization, particularly education and communication.

176. During the last six months of 1999, UNESCO provided support for the elaboration of two new national culture of peace programmes in Mali and Cambodia, based upon consultations held with all segments of the society in order to define appropriate strategies in line with the political, social and cultural context of each country. A “National conference on culture of peace in **Cambodia**” was organized by the Royal Government of Cambodia, from 10 to 11 December 1999, with the financial and technical support of UNESCO. Representatives from different groups (political and religious leaders, students, women’s associations, human rights associations, etc.) took part in the conference. The discussions were held in four workshops, each devoted to a main theme: main challenges to a culture of peace, the role of women and youth, peace and good governance and human rights, peace and security. The conference adopted a Declaration on a culture of peace in which the participants reaffirm their commitment to peace, democracy and respect for human rights and request the international community, and in particular UNESCO, to assist the national authorities and the civil society in the promotion of a culture of peace particularly through education. In connection with the launch of the project “Support for the implementation of the ten-year education programme” in **Mali**, financed by UNDP for a period of five years, UNESCO, as the executing agency, worked with the national authorities to draw up a timetable for the initial activities. The project will focus on the revision of textbooks, teacher training and the preparation of teaching materials and aids. The emphasis will be on education for a culture of peace at primary and secondary level, in both urban and rural areas. A national plan of action for education for a culture of peace and human rights was adopted and a national committee composed of representatives of civil society and social and political institutions will see to the coordination of all national efforts to promote a culture of peace.

177. On 17 December 1999, UNESCO and the Government of **Albania** signed a letter of agreement for the launching of a project entitled “Intercultural education and education for human rights”, financed by the Government of Italy. Its objectives are to promote a climate of intercultural understanding and respect for human rights in all educational establishments, by introducing the dimension of peace, human rights and democracy in educational curricula, both at the formal and at the non-formal levels. Training of teachers, curriculum designers, textbook writers and administrators will be provided. A national project team will be established in order to coordinate the project for which UNESCO will provide technical assistance particularly in the field of textbook elaboration and teacher training.

178. In the framework of the **assistance provided to independent media in conflict areas**, the Organization has continued to provide support to, and has prepared several new projects, in the Balkans, the Great Lakes region and Angola. In cooperation with the World Association of Newspapers, a number of expert missions were fielded to Kosovo, Belgrade and Skopje to identify the needs for the development of the infrastructure of print media. UNESCO’s programme SOS Media continues to be recognized as a leading element in fostering media in post-conflict areas and has succeeded to attract extrabudgetary funding in this context.

179. In the framework of the project “**For peace and tolerance, for a dialogue among civilizations**”, an international round table on “Culture of peace: Thinking of the twenty-first

century: How to live together in the multipolar world”, was held in Baden-Baden (Germany) on 1 November 1999. Organized by the International Baden-Baden Foundation (IBBF) with support from UNESCO, this round table brought together relevant personalities who exchanged views on how decision-makers in the political, intellectual and information fields can help prevent and settle inter-ethnic and interreligious conflicts, emphasizing the importance of education for peace and the need for increased governmental investment in this field. The round table received a wide media coverage.

180. The International Forum on Culture and Religion in Central Asia, held in Kyrgyzstan in the framework of the “**East-West: Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia**” project from 12 to 18 September 1999, comprised three activities: a symposium on culture and religion in Central Asia, the launching of a network of UNESCO Chairs on religions and spiritual traditions (Centre for the Studies on Muslim Christian Relations, Birmingham, United Kingdom), at the Kyrgyz-Russian-Slavic University (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) and the fourth session of the Academic Council of IICAS (International Institute for Central Asian Studies). The forum contributed to create awareness of interreligious issues and stressed the need to implement activities encouraging intercultural and interreligious dialogue, mostly through educational programmes to be developed in the current biennium at a regional level. The third session of the General Assembly of the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS), held at UNESCO Headquarters during the 30th session of the General Conference, examined and approved the Academic Programme and Budget of this Institute for 2000-2001 submitted by the Academic Council. The International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (Ulan Bator, Mongolia), established in 1999 and supported by UNESCO, organized a symposium on *Nomads and the use of pastures today*, affording an opportunity to 60 Mongolian scholars to provide information on their research to the international academic community. The UNISTRAT Insurance company (France) has generously offered a donation of FF30,000 to the UNESCO project on Nomadic Civilizations and Cultures.

181. At the half-way point of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People, a meeting was held at Headquarters (18-20 October 1999) on “Cultural challenges of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People”. This meeting brought together some 40 representatives of indigenous people’s organizations who discussed issues relating to cultural property, the preservation of languages, traditional knowledge and modernity, identity and globalization and the contribution of indigenous cultures to universal culture. The recommendations produced by the meeting helped UNESCO to tailor its activities to the needs of indigenous populations and to integrate their proposals into the much broader issue of plurality and a new pattern of cooperation with the United Nations system as a whole.

182. Many regions of the world were made aware of the Gorée Memorial project as a result of missions by the President of the International Commission. The project was presented to the International Union of Architects at Beijing (China) and the Japanese Institute of Architecture in Tokyo (Japan) in July, the Association of Afro-American Museums in Detroit (United States) in August and the Steven Spielberg Foundation in Los Angeles (United States) in November 1999. The Government of Senegal decided to launch a fund-raising campaign in April 2000 and to carry out missions to a number of countries to ask them to contribute financially to the creation of the Memorial. A support committee, composed of eminent personalities, has been set up in the United States.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS (UIS)

183. The **UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)** came into being officially, albeit on an interim basis, on 1 July 1999. Since its establishment, UIS recruited a new administrative officer, made seven temporary appointments and accepted two secondments to complement and strengthen the existing, though depleted, staff teams. These appointments made it possible to establish a group towards the end of the year to review the education statistics work programme and to make recommendations for the next biennium.

184. Much of the first six months of the Institute's existence was taken up with administrative matters and preparations for the General Conference in November 1999 at which the creation of the Institute was approved formally, along with its Statutes. The first six members of the Institute's Governing Board were elected at the same session of the General Conference and the remaining six were appointed shortly thereafter by the Director-General of UNESCO. The Governing Board met for the first time in February 2000 to advise on programme priorities, activities and organizational aspects.

185. Following the 30th session of the General Conference, the new Director-General wrote to all Member States inviting them to consider hosting the Institute and to submit proposals by 29 February 2000. The governments of four countries (Canada, France, Netherlands and United Kingdom) have expressed their interest in doing so, and the final decision on the location is expected to be taken by the Executive Board, at its present session.

186. Numerous contacts with and visits to international and bilateral agencies were made during this period, in order to identify those with whom UIS is most likely to develop productive working relationships. Within the United Nations system, the Director was appointed to an ECOSOC Committee on Statistical Indicators and elected to the Board of the ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities. Working relations with the United Nations Statistics Division, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank have been strengthened. Collaboration with OECD and EUROSTAT has been further developed in the areas of the **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)**, **World Education Indicators (WEI)**, and **statistics on science, technology, culture and communication**. The French Ministry of Education generously hosted in September an expert meeting on the evaluation of education systems, to gather ideas and advice from an international group of experts on how the Institute might develop its programme on **indicators and statistics relating to education**.

187. With regard to data collection and dissemination, the **1999 Statistical Yearbook** was published and released during the 30th session of the General Conference. It gives a retrospective view on the development of education, science, culture and communication in the world in the past 30 years by presenting time-series data on key indicators. UIS agreed to take on the work of raising the quality of data collected during the Education for All (EFA) Year Assessment 2000, by becoming heavily involved in the processing, validation and analysis of all the national EFA statistics received by UNESCO, support of countries in providing such data, participation in several technical advisory meetings and regional and subregional meetings, as well as the preparation of a global statistical report analysing the trends, patterns and prospects in education. In addition UIS accepted responsibility for preparing the EFA report on the state of education in Central and Eastern Europe.

188. Based on feedback from national data providers, the Institute strengthened its staff force for implementing the new ISCED-97 (International Standard Classification of Education). Another major focus of UIS work over the last few months has been to raise UNESCO's profile in the World Bank-funded UNESCO/OECD **World Education Indicators** project and to derive lessons from it to help UIS to improve the range and quality of data collected from other countries. Furthermore, a new update of worldwide literacy estimates and projections was completed in December 1999 and the data disseminated to various agencies. An activity on projecting school enrolment data has similarly attracted attention from other agencies. The projections have already been widely disseminated.

189. UNESCO's statistics on science, culture and communication have been moved from the mainframe to a microcomputer environment and work is under way to improve their quality. The 1998/1999 statistical surveys in these fields were completed and the latest statistics and indicators were published in the 1999 *Statistical Yearbook*. UIS continued to participate in related joint activities with Eurostat and OECD, and provided statistical support to the preparation of UNESCO's World Reports on education, culture, communication information, as well as to UNDP's Human Development Report and the World Bank's World Development Report.

190. Technological and content improvements have been made to the UNESCO Statistics website. More use of CD-ROMs for data dissemination purposes is being planned and the first CD-ROM in the series will disseminate the latest Education for All Year Assessment 2000 data set. **Statistical capacity-building** activities have been concentrated on support to Member States in carrying out the EFA Year Assessment 2000, through workshops, meetings and direct technical guidance. The **NESIS (National Education Statistical Information Systems)** programme has been especially active in this work in sub-Saharan Africa.

FELLOWSHIPS

191. Between 1 July and 31 December 1999, a total of 169 fellowships (Africa: 59; Arab States - including Palestinian students: 34; Asia and the Pacific: 35; Europe: 24; and Latin America and the Caribbean: 17) were awarded to beneficiaries, duly endorsed by their respective National Commissions. Among these, 102 beneficiaries were men and 67 beneficiaries were women. The breakdown of the source and type of funding for these fellowships, administered by the Fellowships Section, is as follows:

- 69 individual fellowships for an amount of US \$324,353 within the framework of the 1998-1999 regular programme, including the UNESCO Fellowship Bank;
- 47 travel grants for an amount of US \$52,734 as contributions towards Co-Sponsored Fellowships offered by a number of Member States, private donors and international bodies. These contributions-in-kind are estimated to be worth over US \$3 million;
- 1 fellowship awarded within the framework of the Participation Programme for an amount of US \$5,100;
- 8 fellowships for an amount of US \$83,600 under extrabudgetary projects financed by UNDP; and

- 44 fellowships for an amount of US \$666,730 under extrabudgetary funds-in-trust projects.

192. The total value of fellowships implemented under the 1998-1999 biennial exercise under all funding sources (including the contributions-in-kind fellowships under the Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme), is estimated at over US \$7 million.

193. The following countries have generously contributed to the 1998-1999 Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme: People's Republic of China, Czech Republic, Israel, Japan (including Professor Hirayama in favour of the Silk Roads project), Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, and two NGOs: the International Literacy Institute (Philadelphia, United States) and the International Corporation of Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions. A new offer of 10 fellowships for young women active in research in life sciences was announced and candidates selected under a project entirely financed by L'ORÉAL. An Awards Ceremony was held for beneficiaries at UNESCO Headquarters on 10 January 2000.

194. With a view to providing information on the fellowships programme, a provisional "Directory of UNESCO fellows: 1998-1999" was prepared in August 1999 and disseminated to Member States during the 30th session of the General Conference. An updated version covering the full biennial exercise has been prepared and is scheduled to appear shortly. A list of fellowships programmes at UNESCO is now available on the UNESCO website in both English and French. A circular letter CL/3533 dated 5 January 2000 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 2000-2001 UNESCO Fellowship Bank Programme.

195. Every year, UNESCO receives over 6,000 requests for fellowships in its various fields of competence. Limited resources make it impossible to satisfy all requests and it is with a view to increasing training and capacity-building opportunities that UNESCO has adopted a proactive policy, under the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme, in order to strengthen and extend partnerships with governments, institutions of higher education and foundations.

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO WOMEN

196. The preparation of UNESCO's contribution to the United Nations Secretary-General's report on the implementation of commitments made at the fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), to be presented at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly (5-9 June 2000), is currently under way. While the first draft of the report - *Partnership is Power: Women and Men for Gender Equality, A Preliminary Overview*, prepared by the **Status of Women and Gender Equality Unit (WGE)** was distributed at the 30th session of the General Conference and to the field offices and NGOs (over 4,000 copies in English/French), the final report will be distributed during the 159th session of the Executive Board, including an assessment of UNESCO's efforts to implement the five resolutions adopted by UNESCO's General Conference concerning women and gender equality.

197. As the lead agency responsible for the implementation of Article 10 (on education) of the **Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**, UNESCO is actively engaged in mobilizing wide support for CEDAW and for activities in favour of gender equality. It also presents twice a year reports on its activities to the CEDAW Committee. In this context WGE produced in 1998 "*Passport to Equality*", a personalized, passport-sized presentation of CEDAW. It has proved to be such a successful tool to create awareness of CEDAW and to foster its implementation widely, that an updated version of it was brought out in 1999. It includes information on the Optional Protocol (adopted by the United Nations in 1999) and has been published in English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Hindi, Urdu and Swahili. The Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions will be finalized shortly. Altogether 120,000 copies of the passport have been printed and are being disseminated through UNESCO's networks, and United Nations entities (FAO, HABITAT, ILO, UNDAW, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM and UNICEF). A popular version of the passport targeting illiterate and neo-literate people has also been produced in Spanish by WGE in collaboration with UNESCO-El Salvador. Additionally, UNESCO-Conakry has translated the passport into nine local languages and will be using it to teach/inform people about their rights through workshops with local NGOs.

198. In compliance with the commitment of the Executive Heads of all United Nations entities (**ACC Statement on Gender Mainstreaming**), a **network of gender focal points** set up, both at Headquarters and in the field, continues to be active in promoting gender mainstreaming within UNESCO's programmes. However, many of the focal points do not receive sufficient support for gender mainstreaming activities within the sectors. WGE is stepping up its efforts to improve the situation in particular by organizing training and awareness-raising activities for staff and by preparing and distributing practical tools for gender mainstreaming (strategy design, a handbook with examples of best practices; checklists, lists of indicators).

199. As a **catalyst and facilitator of collaborative activities** in the area of gender equality, WGE has assisted in obtaining extrabudgetary funds from UNAIDS on behalf of UNESCO-Santiago, for a project on HIV/AIDS education for adolescent girls in Chile; in promoting the follow-up to the Budapest World Conference on Science through collaboration with UNIFEM and with regional networks of women scientists and other partners; in the development of a Tool Kit on Gender Indicators for Science, Engineering and Technology; in selecting candidates for the UNESCO/L'ORÉAL year 2000 fellowships for young women scientists; in organizing a three-day forum on women and micro-finance, with the micro-finance unit and the Spanish NGO Together in the World (Madrid, 12-14 January 2000); and in mobilizing the UNESCO-NGO Collective Consultation on Women, Girls and Gender Equality through the six working groups that were created in 1998.

200. The Women-Girls-Gender Equality website has been further developed with a view to extending its outreach. The *Guidelines on Gender-Neutral Language* (English/French) produced by UNESCO, has been upgraded and reprinted (to date 13,000 copies). It continues to be very much in demand and is being used as an international reference, although UNESCO's own official correspondence and documents do not as yet systematically use gender-neutral language.

COORDINATION OF YOUTH-RELATED ACTIVITIES

201. As a part of its efforts to promote action for and with “youth”, the **Youth Coordination Unit (UCJ)** organized, during the 30th session of the General Conference, a Youth Forum (3-5 November 1999) with a view to encouraging the involvement of young people in the conceptualization and implementation of the Organization’s programmes. More than 120 youth delegates from 108 Member States attended the meeting and youth delegates from the least developed countries benefited from financial assistance to participate. A Youth Stand was also set up during the Conference at which youth programmes and issues were presented daily, in collaboration with the programme sectors and field offices, and a regular evening event “happy hours” sought to promote young artists.

202. As a member of the Selection Committee of the World Parliament of Children, organized by UNESCO and the French National Assembly (Paris, 24-26 October 1999), UNESCO contributed to the preparation of the final version of the document *Youth Manifesto for the twenty-first century*. UCJ participated in various meetings, seminars and major conferences (e.g. the Global Meeting of Generations and the Common Futures Forum; the Sommet de la Francophonie; and the International Conference on Intergenerational Programmes to Promote Social Change), and presented UNESCO’s approach to work with and for youth and to **forge partnerships for undertaking joint action**. Contacts were also established with a view to launching cooperative action with IDB, United Nations agencies and programmes (UNAIDS, UNEP and UNICEF), the United States Peace Corps, international, regional and national youth organizations, and various UNESCO Clubs.

203. Support was also given for the implementation of several **innovative youth projects** such as: the Global Youth Dialogue project to fostering a constructive dialogue and training programme with and for young people on all issues related to learning to live together in the information and knowledge society; the joint UNESCO/UNAIDS initiative Youth Media Space against HIV/AIDS for developing a youth-friendly press on issues pertaining to HIV/AIDS, in partnership with a youth organization in Cameroon (*Presse jeune*) and to the World Summit: “youth in favour of a peace culture on the threshold of the new millennium” (Mexico, 22-26 November 1999), organized by the Mexican Youth Institute, at which more than 2,000 young people from 55 countries discussed the key role of youth in the consolidation of culture of peace values in the new millennium.

204. Two documents were published during this last semester: *UNESCO: A Youth-Friendly Guide* (English, French and Spanish), which introduces young people to UNESCO’s work and incites them to take part in it, and an *Information Kit on Youth* (English and French) giving an overview of UNESCO’s initiatives, with specific examples for increasing the involvement of young people in its action.

ANTICIPATION AND FUTURE-ORIENTED STUDIES

205. The work undertaken during the period under consideration has helped to strengthen activities relating to UNESCO’s anticipation and future-oriented studies, to enhance the Organization’s scientific and intellectual watch function, and to make an initial assessment of foreseeable trends and developments within UNESCO’s fields of competence. The impact of these activities is reflected in the exceptional media coverage they have received in all regions of the world, and in the support that has been forthcoming from the main NGOs concerned

and the scientific and intellectual communities. More specifically, these activities have involved the publication in September 1999 of the French version of the Director-General's **prospective report, *The World Ahead: Our Future in the Making***, under the title *Un monde nouveau*; the English document version of the report was distributed in October 1999. The Catalan version, published by the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia, appeared in January 2000; English, Spanish and Vietnamese co-publications will be issued in the coming months.

206. Fifteen prominent scientists, intellectuals and decision-makers debated the main challenges of the forthcoming century at the eleventh session of the “**Twenty-first century talks**”, whose theme was “Towards a new world contract?”. The meeting was held on 6 November 1999 at UNESCO Headquarters, during the 30th session of the General Conference, and focused on five main topics: “globalization and the third industrial revolution”, “the new social contract and lifelong education for all”, “towards the knowledge society?”, “towards a natural contract?” and “towards an ethical contract?”.

207. A number of **partnerships** have been extended or built up, especially with the principal future-studies NGOs and institutions with a guaranteed multiplier effect. Thus, from 28 to 30 September 1999, the **Twenty-first Century Forum** was held in partnership with Expo 2000, ahead of the universal exhibition with that title, which is to run from June to October in Hanover, Germany. Co-funded by Expo 2000, UNESCO, and the German Finanzgruppe-Sparkasse, the Forum benefited from the participation of four cities selected for the twenty-first century section of Expo 2000: São Paulo, Shanghai, Aachen and Dakar, which compared their respective experience with regard to urban future studies. The main conclusions of the Forum are posted on the Expo 2000 website, and will be the subject of a publication.

208. The composition of the Council of the Future was announced in October 1999. This “virtual” consultative network is designed to gather together the opinions and recommendations of the top experts and groups of experts in the field of future-oriented studies. The network includes 14 Nobel Prize winners and numerous prominent personalities, as well as the heads of the main future-studies NGOs associated with the Analysis and Forecasting Office (AFO).

209. At the request of the **Executive Board's Task Force**, AFO prepared for the Task Force's members, ahead of its meeting from 21 to 24 February 2000, a synoptic document aimed at identifying a number of the **major foreseeable trends of the twenty-first century**. The document of some 30 pages, entitled “The twenty-first century: towards the identification of some main trends”, is posted on the website of the Task Force. It is viewed by the Task Force as being designed to “serve as an *aide-mémoire* for us throughout our work”.

210. Finally, UNESCO helped to organize the 16th World Conference of the World Futures Studies Federation on the theme “Futures of Diversity: Celebrating Life and Complexities in the Next 100 Years” (5-8 December 1999, Bacolod, Philippines), and participated in the “Assises de la Prospective”, held in December 1999 in Paris by Futuribles International, with the assistance of the European Union.

CLEARING HOUSE

211. The UNESCO website currently has 47,000 pages and 39,000 images, and provides access to a dozen or so databases. The number of visitors to the site is increasing regularly: 10,000-12,000 different institutions consult it each day. These institutions are located in

183 different countries (16% in Africa, 8% in the Arab States, 23% in Asia and the Pacific, 21% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 33% in Europe and North America). Progress has been made, despite the lack of resources, with regard to multilingualism: for instance, the homepage and the copyright notices and disclaimers are now posted in the six working languages. There are plans to introduce another dozen or so multilingual pages providing general information about UNESCO.

212. A second mirror of UNESCO's central website has been opened in Tokyo, in cooperation with the United Nations University (UNU). This and the other mirror site located in the United States help to reduce access time from the American continent and the countries of Asia. In addition, within the framework of Netaid and in cooperation with the CII Sector, a secure on-line donation facility has been in operation since September 1999. Organization-wide desktop access to new electronic databases has been improved, and a web interface for the UNESCO Thesaurus was created by the University of London Computer Centre. Furthermore, the architecture of the UNESCO website is to be entirely redesigned and enhanced; a new more effective and faster search engine is being installed; three new CD-ROMs based on the UNESDOC database are planned for April. At the end of December 1999, **the database containing the full texts of UNESCO documents, UNESDOC**, comprised 12,500 documents totalling 440,000 pages, with English accounting for 32%, French 24%, Spanish 15%, Russian 10%, Arabic 9%, Chinese 8%, and multilingual documents 2%.

UNESCO COURIER

213. The last quarter of 1999 confirmed the recovery of the *UNESCO Courier*, one of the prime objectives behind the creation of the Office of Monthly Periodicals. In 1999, for the first time in at least 20 years, *Courier* sales did not decline, largely thanks to an increase in news-stand sales and a slight decrease in the non-renewal rate for subscriptions. The large-scale subscription drives held during the autumn produced the same results as those of the previous year, for a slightly lower outlay. A series of tests will be carried out for the purpose of finalizing the commercial strategy - target audiences and key countries - to be implemented in autumn 2000.

214. *UNESCO Sources*, whose total monthly print-run of 500,000 copies makes it a key instrument for the Organization's "visibility", is continuing to strengthen its impact, as witnessed by the growing numbers of requests from the print and audiovisual media for further information on specific articles, and requests for subscriptions from NGOs and institutions. In order to expand its readership still further, *Sources* will continue to enhance its content, in particular by devoting greater space to UNESCO's action in the field and by improving its visual appeal. Furthermore, a *Sources* website is now being developed. Finally, preparations are under way for a new co-publishing version in Arabic.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

215. From July to December 1999, UNESCO mobilized approximately 1,250 journalists to cover major events. The World Conference on Science (Budapest, June-July 1999) received a very large media coverage in the international press. During the conference UNESCO set up a press room and provided on-site media management and accreditation for 244 journalists. The Organization also designed, edited and distributed worldwide some 6,000 conference press

kits in three languages (English/French/Spanish) along with an award-winning website for the conference.

216. Beginning in September, resources were focused on preparations for the 30th session of the General Conference. A record number of journalists (412) were accredited for this event. They provided a wide coverage on the election and inauguration of the Director-General and covered the round table of Ministers of Culture and other events at Headquarters. UNESCO coverage included the video and audio recording of plenary sessions and the distribution of cassettes to journalists and permanent delegates. Images and sound were distributed worldwide - in collaboration with the European Broadcasting Union - for key events of the General Conference. Other UNESCO events which also received notable press coverage included the "Semaine culturelle de la Chine 1999" at Headquarters, the ceremony to launch the International Year for the Culture of Peace, the special event "Magiciens du fil" in support of African weavers as well as the World Parliament of Children.

217. **UNESCOPRESS** published 125 press releases in English and French during this period and distributed them to approximately 500 wire and print journalists worldwide, as well as to National Commissions and field offices. The web version of UNESCOPRESS received an average of over 55,000 page consultations per month from non-UNESCO visitors during this same six-month period. In addition, several televised weekly items were produced for the CNN World Report and Euronews. An agreement was also signed with RTVE in Madrid to broadcast weekly items on the activities and mission of UNESCO. In addition, UNESCO published 10 **audiovisual documentary works** in French, English and Spanish and sought to encourage greater use of its audiovisual archives by setting up a virtual picture library that currently consists of 13,000 images, which can be consulted on-line at its website. An unprecedented number of interviews was organized for **radio stations** from around the world. Most of these interviews were transmitted from the UNESCO radio studio, which is now fully equipped with digital transmission facilities. UNESCO also reinforced its contribution to United Nations Radio programmes.

218. A major effort was made to upgrade progressively the overall quality and effectiveness of **UNESCO's web communication strategy**. During this last semester, more than 500 OPI web pages were brought on-line, including a new UNESCO Director-General resource page and new press kits on the International Year for the Culture of Peace and the World Conference on Science.

COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

219. During the period under consideration, efforts continued to ensure that the National Commissions - the cornerstone and main intermediaries of UNESCO's action in its Member States - are able to play their part to the full as channels of consultation, liaison, information, evaluation and execution of the Organization's programme. These efforts were concentrated mainly on **strengthening the operational capacities and management** of the National Commissions and consolidating **cooperation between them at the interregional, regional, subregional and bilateral levels**. Among the highlights of this period, mention should be made of the establishment, in January 2000, of the **United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO**, which brings the total number of Commissions to 188, including three established in Associate Members.

220. Following long-established practice, the Division for Relations with National Commissions organized **five working meetings** during the 30th session of the General Conference, one per region and one half day each, with the representatives of National Commissions. The aim of such meetings is mainly to plan and coordinate interregional, regional and subregional activities scheduled for the next biennium and to take stock of some issues of major interest to the National Commissions. On this occasion, the Chairperson of the Executive Board's Task Force on UNESCO in the Twenty-First Century, who is also the Chairperson of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, informed each group about the progress of the Task Force's deliberations and its timetable of work. Likewise, officials of the Bureau of Programming and Evaluation held a first exchange of views on how the National Commissions wished to be consulted about the preparation of the draft versions of documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5.

221. Pursuant to 28 C/Resolution 13.1 and 150 EX/Decision 5.1, consultations will be held with the 188 National Commissions, on a regional basis, in connection with the preparation of the **Draft Medium-Term Strategy** (31 C/4) and the **Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003** (31 C/5). After consultation with the National Commissions and the field units concerned, the timetable of the five consultations was set as follows: **Latin America and the Caribbean** (Sucre, Bolivia), 29 May-2 June 2000; **Europe and North America** (Bled, Slovenia), 9-14 June 2000 (twinned with the fourteenth Meeting of Secretaries-General of the National Commissions of Europe and North America); **Arab States** region (Cairo, Egypt), 19-22 June 2000; **Asia and the Pacific** (Tashkent, Uzbekistan), 10-15 July 2000 (twinned with the twelfth statutory quadrennial meeting of the National Commissions of the region).

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO CLUBS, CENTRES AND ASSOCIATIONS

222. The **mobilization and coordination of the movement** received sustained attention. In cooperation with WFUCA, UNESCO is compiling a directory to update information on UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations. UNESCO's special partnership with WFUCA was considerably strengthened in comparison with the previous year with the publication of the Federation's newsletter "Confluences" and the holding of a number of activities such as the fifth World Congress of WFUCA (Ekaterinburg, July 1999) and the seminar "To know UNESCO and to practise international relations" (8-11 November 1999).

223. Particular emphasis was laid on improving the relevance and impact of activities carried out by the UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, in particular by strengthening ties between the movement and UNESCO. The aim is to make the Organization's strategy, priorities and programmes better known, and to reinforce the movement's feeling of belonging and of actually participating in the discussions of the international community. Even on a small scale - dispatch of documents, training seminars, the movement's participation in international conferences (for example, the Conference on Science in Budapest and the EFA Forum in Dakar), the measures taken to attain that objective are already yielding appreciable results, which provide encouragement to pursue this line of action more systematically.

COOPERATION WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

224. UNESCO continued over the period covered by this report to participate in promoting and supporting **United Nations system-wide cooperation and coordination**, in the Secretary-General's reform programme. The second regular session of 1999 of the **Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC)** was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan (New York, 29-30 October 1999). The themes discussed at this session included *inter alia* the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to the demands placed on national and international systems by the new global environment; the follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action and gender mainstreaming; the follow-up to recent ACC decisions (coordination of United Nations system's activities in Africa; HIV/AIDS; follow-up to global conferences and ECOSOC; Declaration and Programme of Action on Culture of Peace).

225. UNESCO's representatives, both from Headquarters and the New York Liaison Office, participated in the work of the various Committees of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to several **priority clusters** of interest to UNESCO. They included "dialogue among civilizations", for which UNESCO prepared a contribution; "education for all", concerning which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a proposal for a United Nations Literacy Decade (2001-2010) and a plan of action based on the outcome of the World Education Forum (April 2000); the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, on which the report by the Director-General was submitted to the General Assembly; on the theme of science and technology for development, the General Assembly took note of the results of the Budapest World Conference on Science; with regard to human rights questions, 29 C/Resolution 40 with particular focus on "The International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition" was distributed; other items included the reform of the United Nations, the Millennium Assembly and causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. UNESCO's participation in the work of the **fifty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly**, for the period September-December 1999 is the subject of a separate report to the current session of the Executive Board under the item "Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO" (159 EX/28).

226. On 15 December 1999, the Director-General met with Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General of the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, to discuss issues relating to reforms, with specific reference to the WHO experience, to the modalities for a possible revision of the UNESCO/WHO Agreement or alternative arrangements, and to the Dakar EFA Forum (April 2000).

227. Consultations were also held on the occasion of the Third Coordination Meeting of Heads of Delegation of the **Organization of the Islamic Conference's** Member States (27 October 1999, UNESCO Headquarters). This meeting discussed **ISESCO** proposals for projects to be implemented jointly with UNESCO.

228. The Vienna Liaison Office (VLO) continued its catalytic role to promote UNESCO's interaction and cooperation with United Nations entities, specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental organizations based in Vienna. Particular mention should be made of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

(UNISPACE III), from 19 to 31 July 1999, where a statement was made to the plenary of the conference.

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

229. A special effort was made to follow up the resolutions of the General Conference and the Executive Board, in particular by **improving information on and understanding of the criteria for establishing partnerships with NGOs** through the publication and dissemination of an explanatory booklet. A complete revision of the provisions on cooperation with NGOs contained in the UNESCO Manual was also undertaken. The **NGO information website**, containing general information, the statutory texts and a database enabling searches by type of relations, sectors, keywords and countries where NGOs have their headquarters or are present, is now available on the UNESCO Intranet and will soon be accessible on the Internet. Similarly, the NGO and SISTER databases have been linked up.

230. The Director-General met with a number of representatives of NGOs maintaining official relations with UNESCO who expressed their desire to reactivate their cooperation with the Organization. Efforts were also made to enable NGOs in official relations with UNESCO to formulate a joint approach and to **participate collectively** in major international conferences and their follow-up. For this purpose, an international consultation of the NGO partners of UNESCO and other organizations of the system will be held at the EFA Forum in Dakar in April 2000. On the fringe of that event, a restricted meeting of representatives of the networks from southern, central and West Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, established at the regional consultation in Durban (1998), will be held to give fresh impetus to their cooperation with UNESCO.

231. In the report submitted to the current session of the Executive Board on relations with non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions (159 EX/29), the Director-General outlines the cooperation strategy worked out in recent years and presents proposals concerning the preparation of the sexennial report on the support given to UNESCO's activities by non-governmental organizations. This document will also contain recommendations on the admission, readmission and reclassification of NGOs and foundations.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PARTNERSHIPS

232. The importance of reaching out to new partners in all branches of the public and private sectors is now widely recognized throughout the United Nations system. In line with this strategy, the **Partnerships for the Twenty-first Century Unit** has continued to develop active cooperation with a multiplicity of new partners including mayors, foundations, institutes, clubs, associations, private businesses, major corporations and the media. Support has been mobilized for a wide range of innovative projects focusing particularly on issues such as youth, environment, women and peace, of which 15 have been implemented to date in association with UNESCO.

233. Such cooperation is even more relevant in areas such as information and communication technologies, scientific research, where the private sector plays an increasingly important role. A significant example of the synergy sought by UNESCO with the private sector is the

partnership established with the international group L'ORÉAL for the implementation of the “**Women in Science Programme**” aimed at highlighting the fundamental role of women in scientific research and furthering their increased participation in the development process. The Partnership Agreement was signed in September 1999 and the programme was launched on 10 January 2000 at a ceremony at Headquarters at which 10 young women, two from each of the five regions were awarded UNESCO/L'ORÉAL fellowships to enable them to pursue their research in the life sciences. Five distinguished women scientists received L'ORÉAL/Helena Rubenstein Awards for the year 2000 in recognition of their outstanding contributions to scientific research. This ceremony attracted wide coverage in the international media. Further projects are being prepared in the framework of this joint programme, established initially for a period of five years.

234. On 27 January, a press conference took place at the Eiffel Tower to launch the Wall for Peace 2000. This work, set up in the Champ de Mars from February to June to collect messages of peace, is part of the International Year of the Culture of Peace. The project is linked to the Roads to Peace project being implemented by Mission 2000 in France, in partnership with UNESCO. A Visual Library for the Year 2000 - a series of recorded conversations with 50 outstanding personalities of the twentieth century - will be televised in various countries. The series, entitled *Anticipations* is being broadcast first by ARTE, between October 1999 and May 2000.

235. As part of the celebration of the Year 2000, UNESCO will be associated with an international sculpture exhibition entitled *L'Homme qui marche*, to be presented by the French Ministry of Culture in Paris on 20 March, and, from May to July, with the *Enfants d'aujourd'hui, musiciens de demain* project, which will highlight the richness and diversity of the world's musical traditions and underline the importance of transmitting them to the children of future generations. In the series of high-level meetings on the major challenges of the twenty-first century, organized under the auspices of UNESCO by the Valencia Third Millennium Foundation, an international symposium will take place in Valencia in May 2000.

PROGRAMME EVALUATION

236. Of the 15 evaluations provided for in the Evaluation Plan (Appendix VIII of document 29 C/5), five were completed during the period under consideration. In all, three quarters of the programmed evaluations were completed during the biennium; four evaluations had to be carried over into the present biennium owing largely to budgetary constraints, but also to the difficulty of finding competent evaluators in the fields concerned. In this respect, it should be noted that the circular letter by the Director-General concerning evaluations planned for the 2000-2001 biennium will, for the first time, be sent not only to the National Commissions, but also to NGOs in formal relations with UNESCO so as to improve the selection procedure for evaluators and to speed up the evaluation process.

237. On the whole, there has been a notable improvement in the quality of evaluation reports. This is mainly as a result of better thought-out methodology and a more rigorous selection of external evaluators. Nevertheless, it must be noted that, owing to the small budgets allocated to evaluations, only a very limited number of surveys could be carried out in the field. Evaluations containing considerations of a strategic nature will be submitted to the Executive Board at its 160th session.

238. For 1999, 22 evaluations of projects funded from extrabudgetary resources were recorded. Most of them came under the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which allocates up to 10% to project evaluation. Substantive methodological work aimed at improving the system of evaluation of cooperation for development projects has been started by the Central Programme Evaluation Unit.

RELATIONS WITH EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDING SOURCES (BER)

239. Recent developments in partnerships with different sources of extrabudgetary funding confirms the extremely encouraging results observed during the previous six-month period. During 1999, UNESCO implemented about 1,000 extrabudgetary projects and activities for an overall sum of over \$150 million, an unprecedented amount. Of these resources, 70% came from bilateral contributions (12 Member States providing 90% of the funds), 20% from the United Nations system, 5% from development banks and the European Communities, and 5% from contributions from semi-public institutions, foundations and other private sources. In order to achieve an increase in such contributions the Organization had to engage in a regular dialogue with the various potential partners and to invest considerable effort in information and awareness-raising to highlight the points of convergence between UNESCO's programme priorities and the development efforts being undertaken by its partners.

240. These results were due to the effective participation of the entire Secretariat, at and away from Headquarters, in the preparation of mobilizing projects. Two seminars were held, one in Dakar, the other in Harare, to improve the project-development and management skills of staff in UNESCO's African offices. More than 50 UNESCO specialists took an active part in these seminars. Furthermore, a new information system on extrabudgetary activities was set up on the Intranet; this system enables all project managers and their supervisors to follow the implementation of activities in real time and to find responses rapidly to difficulties that might emerge during implementation. In addition, a substantial growth in implementation rates was registered in relation to the forecasts made at the beginning of the year.

241. Given the growing importance of extrabudgetary resources, and the opportunity they provide to complement in the field the priority actions undertaken by UNESCO, an intersectoral working group was set up to propose measures aimed at focusing those actions on the priority themes of the programme and strengthening the effectiveness of the Secretariat's operational action.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

242. The **1998-1999 regular budget** approved by the General Conference at its 29th session amounted to \$544,367,250. At the end of the financial period, this had been increased, in accordance with paragraph A(b) of the Appropriation Resolution, by donations and special contributions amounting to \$4,074,811, received during the biennium, in support of the various programme activities in document 29 C/5 Approved, including government contributions towards the cost of established field units, resulting in an adjusted appropriation of \$548,442,061. The Director-General expresses his gratitude to governments, institutions and individuals for their generous donations and contributions.

243. According to the unaudited accounts, expenditure and obligations amounting to \$548,407,039 had been incurred as at 31 December 1999, leaving a small budget surplus of

\$35,022. It should be noted, however, that the total expenditure/obligations contains provisions amounting to \$22,052,288 which will remain valid for a further period of 12 months in order to liquidate the outstanding legal obligations of the financial period, in accordance with Article 4.3 of the Financial Regulations.

244. Complete details on programme implementation will be provided in document 31 C/3 (Report of the Director-General for 1998-1999), and the financial reports and audited financial statements of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1999, as well as in reports by the External Auditor, which will be submitted to the 160th session of the Executive Board. The present session of the Board will consider, under item 6.2 of the agenda, a preliminary exposé on the budgetary situation of the Organization during 1998-1999, which is presented in document 159 EX/19.

245. **Staff costs.** The 1998-1999 staff costs situation was very closely monitored by the Bureau of the Budget and the High Level Task Force, which continued to exercise strict economy and austerity measures, bearing in mind the necessity to deal with a continuously inflating corps of temporary staff on the one hand and the need to cover substantial indemnities on separation at the end of the biennium, on the other. As a result of these stringent measures, the actual staff costs expenditures at 31 December 1999 amounted to \$320,243,537, which is \$500,143 lower than the total adjusted allocation of \$320,743,680.

246. **Participation Programme.** In the context of the overwhelming number of requests received from Member States for priority activities, the Director-General requested the Executive Board at its 155th session to increase the Participation Programme by \$2,483,000 (10% of the Participation Programme approved). Following 155 EX/Decision 7.1, the budget for the Participation Programme was increased from \$24,830,000 to \$27,313,000.

247. The actual expenditure under the Participation Programme during 1998-1999 amounted to \$27,028,802. During the period, 3,031 requests were submitted by 189 Member States and Associate Members, 198 NGOs and 11 IGOs for a total of \$114,271,768. One thousand two hundred and eighty requests were approved for a total of \$27,313,254 of which 55 requests related to Emergency Assistance costing \$1,972,500. The surplus of \$284,198 stemmed from the liquidation of certain obligations relating to Member States who had not submitted financial reports concerning the previous financial period in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference, and to delays by other Member States in formulating contractual/financial arrangements for the transfer of funds before the date of closure.

248. **Cash flow situation.** Subsequent to the 157th session of the Executive Board, the Director-General has continued his efforts to collect contributions from Member States through reminder letters, personal representation and telephone calls. Many Member States made great efforts to pay their outstanding arrears so as to avoid the need to request voting rights at the General Conference and no external borrowing was required up to the end of November. However, due to the poor receipt of contributions in December 1999, UNESCO had to resort to external borrowing over the year-end period, but this was completely reimbursed in January 2000. The net interest cost of borrowing for the 1998-1999 biennium totalled \$1.2 million, which has been charged to miscellaneous income without any repercussion on the programme. During the first two months of 2000, several Member States responded to the appeal of the Director-General for early payment of assessed contributions for which he is most grateful. Contributions received during this period totalled \$90.4 million

as detailed in Part II of this document. The cash situation has consequently improved and no external borrowing was outstanding at the end of January and February.

249. The Director-General would remind all Member States with payment plans of the commitments they made at the time that the General Conference approved these plans. In this respect, it should be noted that with effect from 1 January 2000 there were 36 Member States with approved plans for settlement of arrears in annual instalments for a total amount of \$35.4 million, of which only \$8.5 million is scheduled for payment in the year 2000 and prior years. He invites all Member States with foreign exchange problems to consider SWAP arrangements for the implementation of specific activities and projects. He will likewise accept payment of contributions in national currencies, where there is a foreseeable need for such currencies in the execution of the programme during the current biennium.

250. **Extrabudgetary resources.** Activities financed from extrabudgetary resources increased significantly during the 1998-1999 biennium.

251. Expenditure amounted to \$271.9 million as against \$161.2 million in 1996-1997 or an increase of \$110.7 million (69%). Cooperation programmes with Brazil and the "oil for food" programme in Iraq account in part for the high level of expenditure during the 1998-1999 biennium.

252. In accordance with paragraph 6 of 157 EX/Decision 3.1, a breakdown of this expenditure contained in a report on the execution of activities financed by extrabudgetary resources was distributed to the Permanent Delegations and will be available in the meeting room during the 159th session of the Board.

Funding source	Actual expenditure		Increase (Decrease) in 1998-1999 compared to 1996-1997	
	1996-1997	1998-1999		
	\$M	\$M	\$M	%
United Nations sources				
UNDP	22.9	20.5	(2.4)	(10.5)
UNFPA	12.9	11.0	(1.9)	(14.7)
Other United Nations sources	8.6	32.7	24.1	280.2
Other sources				
World Bank/Technical assistance	2.8	2.1	(0.7)	(25.0)
Regional banks and funds	6.1	5.9	(0.2)	(3.3)
Funds-in-trust	61.0	144.3	83.3	136.6
Associate Experts	9.0	9.6	0.6	6.7
Special accounts and voluntary contributions	37.9	45.8	7.9	20.8
Grand total	161.2	271.9	110.7	68.7

Hundred and fifty-ninth Session

159 EX/4, Part I Corr.
PARIS, 12 May 2000
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 I

CORRIGENDUM

Paragraph 221

- (i) First line should read as follows:
“Pursuant to 29 C/Resolution 87, consultations will be held ...”

- (ii) Ninth line should read as follows:
“19-22 June 2000; **Africa** (Windhoek, Namibia), 26-30 June 2000; **Asia and ...**”

Hundred and fifty-ninth Session

159 EX/4
Part II
PARIS, 6 April 2000
Original: English

Item 3.1 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 1998-1999

(29 C/5 Approved)

No. 25

Status as at 31 December 1999

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I - PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1998-1999

CHART 1

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET FROM 1979 TO 1999

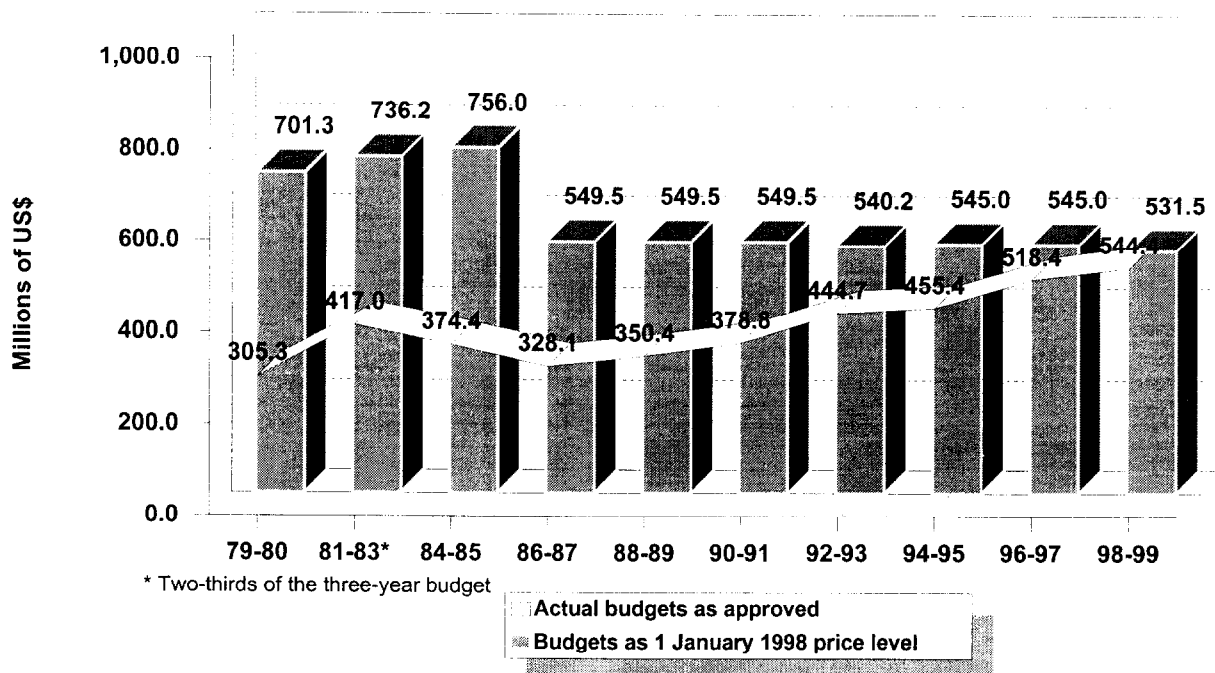
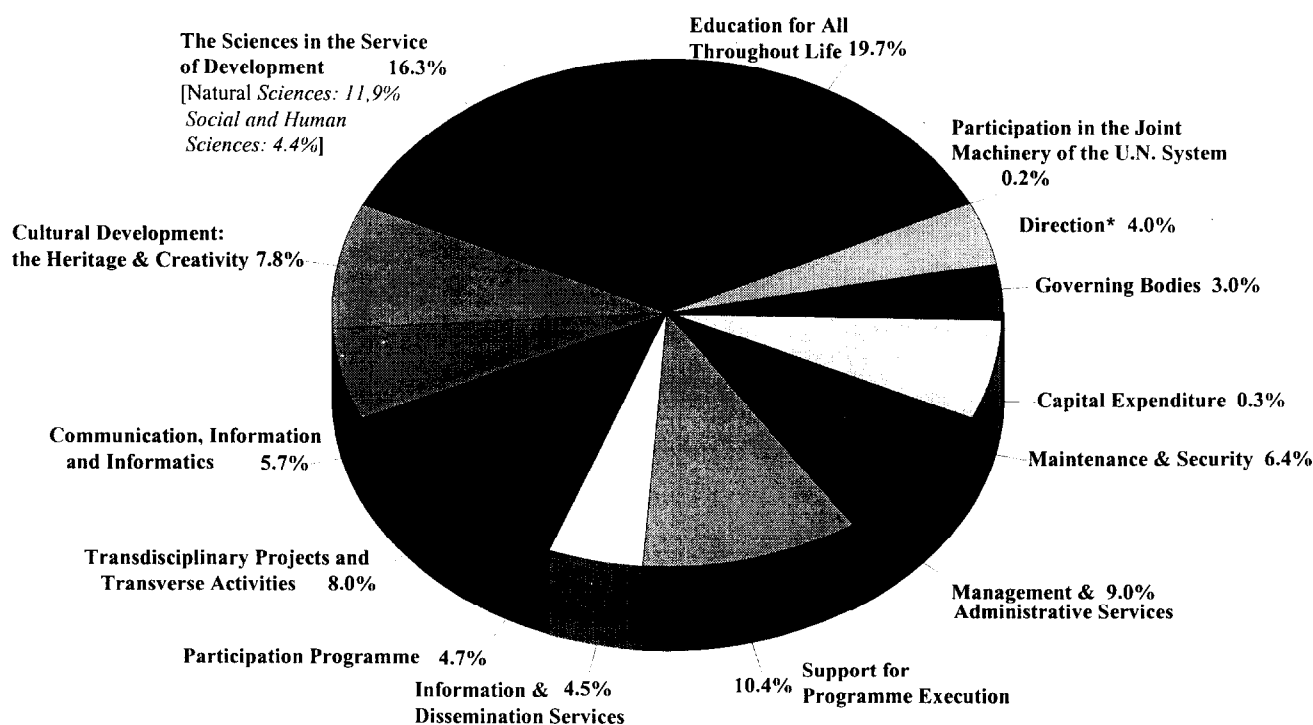


CHART 2

APPROVED REGULAR BUDGET BY PART/SECTOR



* that is : the Directorate and Services of the Directorate (Office of the ADG/DRG; Executive Office of the Director-General; Office of Management Co-ordination and Reforms; Inspectorate-General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)

CHART 3

**TOTAL BUDGET
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITIES**

(Regular* and Extrabudgetary Programmes)

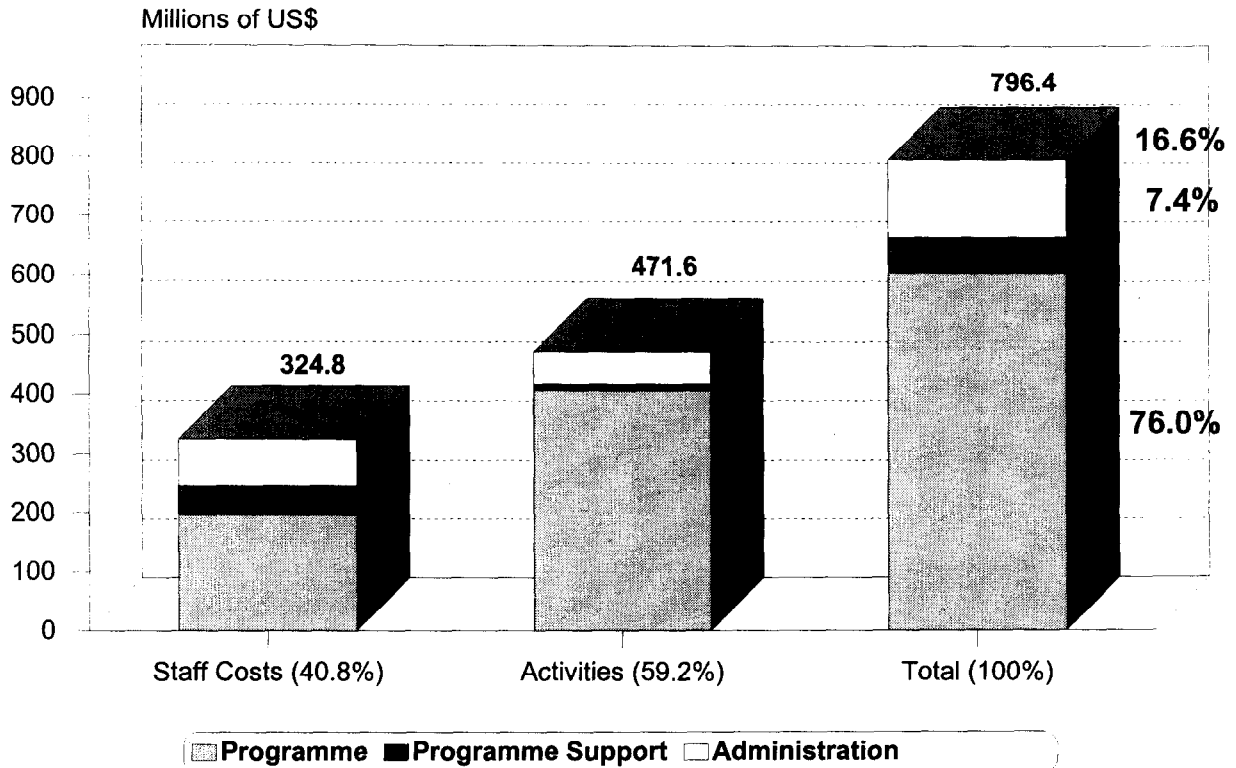
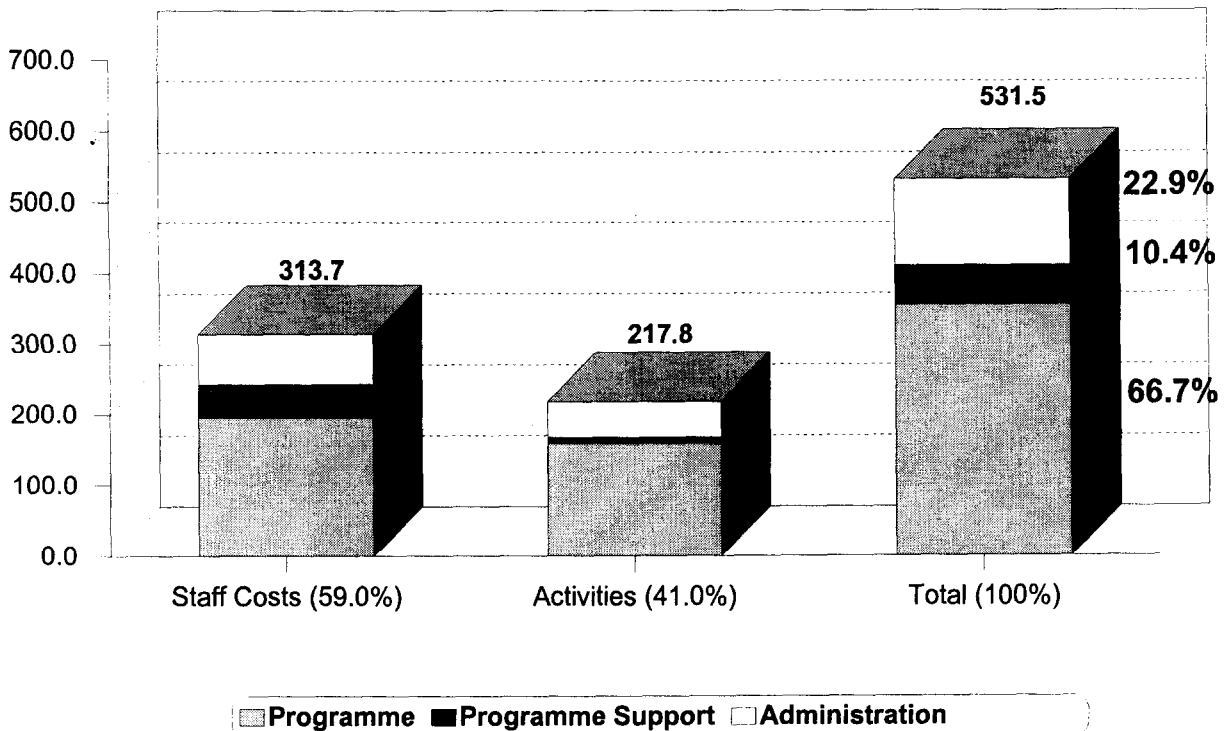


CHART 4

**REGULAR BUDGET*
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITIES**

Millions of US\$



* Parts I - VI

II - REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION

TABLE 1

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2000

A. COMPARATIVE STATUS FOR 2000, 1998 AND 1996

	Contributions due (see footnotes (a) and (b))	Total due as a percentage of amount assessed for first year of biennium
	\$	%
Status as at 29 February 2000		
□ Contributions for 2000	200,689,366	73.73
□ Contributions for previous years	46,528,175	17.09
□ Instalments for 2000 and prior years under payments plans	8,213,149	3.02
□ Instalments deferred to future years	26,788,838	9.84
Total due at 29 February 2000 (c)	282,219,528	103.68
Status as at 28 February 1998		
□ Contributions for 1998	200,927,817	74.10
□ Contributions for previous years	84,516,645	31.17
□ Instalments for 1998 and prior years under payments plans	5,571,190	2.05
□ Instalments deferred to future years	12,246,105	4.52
Total due at 28 February 1998 (c)	303,261,757	111.84
Status as at 29 February 1996		
□ Contributions for 1996	209,809,503	81.22
□ Contributions for previous years	101,024,671	39.11
□ Instalments for 1996 and prior years under payments plans	3,357,787	1.30
□ Instalments deferred to future years	7,473,488	2.89
Total due at 29 February 1996 (c)	321,665,449	124.52

Notes :

- (a) For further details of amounts due at 29 February 2000, please refer to Section B.
- (b) Contributions due in Euros for 2000 and in French francs for 1998 and 1996 are converted into dollars at the constant rate of exchange of US\$1 = Euro .869 or FF5.70.
- (c) Including Associate Members.

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2000

Member States	Rate for 2000 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000 Instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 01.01.2000 and 29.02.2000 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS				Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual Instalments for 2000 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Afghanistan	0.004	244,575	10,887	-	100,742	143,833	10,887	255,462	Oct. 1991
Albania	0.004	87	10,887	-	87	-	10,887	10,974	July 1999
Algeria	0.116	-	315,733	9,964	-	-	305,769	305,769	Sep. 1999
Andorra	0.005	-	13,609	-	-	-	13,609	13,609	Apr. 1999
Angola	0.014	-	38,106	3,718	-	-	34,388	34,388	Oct. 1999
Antigua and Barbuda	0.003	385,649	8,166	-	232,539	153,110	8,166	393,815	Oct. 1987
Argentina	1.492	3,877,808	4,060,980	-	3,877,808	-	4,060,980	7,938,788	Oct. 1999
Armenia	0.008	990,698	21,775	1,750	532,528	456,420	21,775	1,010,723	Oct. 1999
Australia	2.006	-	5,460,004	-	-	-	5,460,004	5,460,004	Sep. 1999
Austria	1.275	-	3,470,341	-	-	-	3,470,341	3,470,341	Sep. 1999
Azerbaijan	0.015	942,446	40,828	3,500	292,823	646,123	40,828	979,774	Nov.
Bahamas	0.020	-	54,437	54,437	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Bahrain	0.023	-	62,601	-	-	-	62,601	62,601	Mar. 1999
Bangladesh	0.014	35,318	38,106	-	35,318	-	38,106	73,424	Mar. 1999
Barbados	0.011	-	29,940	490	-	-	29,450	29,450	May 1999
Belarus	0.077	1,091,347	209,581	8,250	225,212	857,885	209,581	1,292,678	Sep. 1999
Belgium	1.494	-	4,066,423	-	-	-	4,066,423	4,066,423	Apr. 1999
Belize	0.001	-	2,722	1,411	-	-	1,311	1,311	Jan. 1997
Benin	0.003	-	8,166	6,947	-	-	1,219	1,219	May 1997
Bhutan	0.001	-	2,722	-	-	-	2,722	2,722	Oct. 1999
Bolivia	0.009	51,515	24,497	-	51,515	-	24,497	76,012	Sep. 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.007	37,740	19,052	-	-	37,740	19,052	56,792	Sep. 1999
Botswana	0.014	-	38,106	38,106	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Brazil	1.990	10,736,892	5,416,454	-	10,736,892	-	5,416,454	16,153,346	Oct. 1999
Bulgaria	0.015	-	40,828	2,705	-	-	38,123	38,123	July 1999
Burkina Faso	0.003	14,422	8,166	-	14,422	-	8,166	22,588	Oct. 1999
Burundi	0.001	67,908	2,722	-	67,908	-	2,722	70,630	July 1999
Cambodia	0.001	-	2,722	-	-	-	2,722	2,722	Oct.
Cameroon	0.018	82,589	48,993	-	82,589	-	48,993	131,582	Apr. 1999
Canada	3.697	-	10,062,629	10,062,629	-	-	-	-	Jan. 2000
Cape Verde	0.003	-	8,166	111	-	-	8,055	8,055	Oct. 1999
Central African Republic	0.001	212,395	2,722	-	85,819	126,576	2,722	215,117	Oct. 1997
Chad	0.001	63,339	2,722	-	-	63,339	2,722	66,061	Oct. 1999
Chile	0.184	191,737	500,818	177,750	13,987	-	500,818	514,805	Jan. 2000
China	1.346	-	3,663,591	-	-	-	3,663,591	3,663,591	Sep. 1999
Colombia	0.148	-	402,832	57,902	-	-	344,930	344,930	Dec. 1999
Comoros	0.001	82,820	2,722	-	-	82,820	2,722	85,542	Nov. 1999
Congo	0.004	45,837	10,887	-	45,837	-	10,887	56,724	Oct. 1999
Cook Islands	0.001	-	2,722	-	-	-	2,722	2,722	Oct. 1999
Costa Rica	0.022	23,184	59,880	-	-	23,184	59,880	83,064	Oct. 1999
Côte d'Ivoire	0.012	-	32,662	-	-	-	32,662	32,662	Mar. 1999
Croatia	0.041	330,783	111,595	1,750	329,033	-	111,595	440,628	Oct. 1999
Cuba	0.033	-	89,820	541	-	-	89,279	89,279	May 1999
Cyprus	0.046	-	125,204	125,204	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Czech Republic	0.145	-	394,666	4,601	-	-	390,065	390,065	May 1999
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.020	365,537	54,437	1,250	131,815	232,472	54,437	418,724	Oct. 1999
Dem. Republic of the Congo	0.009	126,518	24,497	-	126,518	-	24,497	151,015	Nov. 1995
Denmark	0.936	-	2,547,639	2,547,639	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000

*Contributions due in Euros are translated at the constant rate of exchange of US\$ 1= EUR. 0.869

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2000

Member States	Rate for 2000 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 01.01.2000 and 29.02.2000 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS				Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2000 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Djibouti	0.001	7,811	2,722	-	-	7,811	2,722	10,533	Oct. 1999
Dominica	0.001	-	2,722	23	-	-	2,699	2,699	Sep. 1999
Dominican Republic	0.020	219,723	54,437	-	110,763	108,960	54,437	274,160	Oct. 1999
Ecuador	0.027	102,600	73,489	-	102,600	-	73,489	176,089	Oct. 1999
Egypt	0.088	-	239,522	239,522	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
El Salvador	0.016	2,583	43,549	2,583	-	-	43,549	43,549	Dec. 1999
Equatorial Guinea	0.001	208,990	2,722	-	81,595	127,395	2,722	211,712	Oct. 1997
Eritrea	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	July 1997
Estonia	0.016	157,708	43,549	1,000	-	156,708	43,549	200,257	Apr. 1999
Ethiopia	0.008	-	21,775	-	-	-	21,775	21,775	May 1999
	0.005	-	13,609	-	-	-	13,609	13,609	Apr. 1999
Finland	0.735	-	2,000,550	2,000,550	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
France	8.855	-	24,101,860	-	-	-	24,101,860	24,101,860	Mar. 1999
Gabon	0.020	68,694	54,437	-	68,694	-	54,437	123,131	Aug. 1999
Gambia	0.001	168,082	2,722	-	5,422	162,660	2,722	170,804	Oct. 1997
Georgia	0.009	506,831	24,497	4,000	-	502,831	24,497	527,328	May 1999
Germany	13.336	-	36,298,408	18,121,299	-	-	18,177,109	18,177,109	Jan. 2000
Ghana	0.009	-	24,497	-	-	-	24,497	24,497	Aug. 1999
Greece	0.475	-	1,292,872	-	-	-	1,292,872	1,292,872	Apr. 1999
Grenada	0.001	25,000	2,722	-	-	25,000	2,722	27,722	Dec. 1999
Guatemala	0.024	95,324	65,324	-	95,324	-	65,324	160,648	May 1999
Guinea	0.004	92,583	10,887	-	21,690	70,893	10,887	103,470	Nov. 1999
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	58,380	2,722	-	-	58,380	2,722	61,102	Feb. 1996
Guyana	0.001	5,422	2,722	-	5,422	-	2,722	8,144	Aug. 1999
Haiti	0.003	13,274	8,166	4,764	8,510	-	8,166	16,676	Feb. 2000
Honduras	0.004	-	10,887	-	-	-	10,887	10,887	Aug. 1999
Hungary	0.162	-	440,937	-	-	-	440,937	440,937	Jan. 1999
and	0.043	-	117,038	117,038	-	-	-	-	Jan. 2000
India	0.405	-	1,102,344	3,136	-	-	1,099,208	1,099,208	Sep. 1999
Indonesia	0.254	301,459	691,346	-	301,459	-	691,346	992,805	May 1999
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.218	704,020	593,359	10,000	-	694,020	593,359	1,287,379	Sep. 1999
Iraq	0.043	4,048,137	117,038	4,250	4,043,887	-	117,038	4,160,925	Mar. 1993
Ireland	0.303	-	824,716	824,716	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Israel	0.474	-	1,290,150	-	-	-	1,290,150	1,290,150	Sep. 1999
Italy	7.357	19,716,838	20,024,549	17,950,969	1,765,869	-	20,024,549	21,790,418	Feb. 2000
Jamaica	0.008	-	21,775	-	-	-	21,775	21,775	Feb. 1999
Japan	25.000	-	68,045,907	-	-	-	68,045,907	68,045,907	July 1999
Jordan	0.008	-	21,775	-	-	-	21,775	21,775	Sep. 1999
Kazakhstan	0.065	200,342	176,918	5,750	-	194,592	176,918	371,510	Aug. 1999
Kenya	0.009	-	24,497	11,070	-	-	13,427	13,427	May 1999
Kiribati	0.001	-	2,722	-	-	-	2,722	2,722	Sep. 1999
Kuwait	0.173	-	470,878	1,624	-	-	469,254	469,254	June 1999
Kyrgyzstan	0.008	148,235	21,775	750	-	147,485	21,775	169,260	no payment mad
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	0.001	-	2,722	-	-	-	2,722	2,722	May 1999
Latvia	0.023	244,877	62,601	2,250	-	242,627	62,601	305,228	Dec. 1999
Lebanon	0.022	-	59,880	-	-	-	59,880	59,880	Oct. 1999
Lesotho	0.003	-	8,166	8,166	-	-	-	-	Apr. 1997

*Contributions due in Euros are translated at the constant rate of exchange of US\$ 1= EUR. 0.869

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2000

Member States	Rate for 2000 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 01.01.2000 and 29.02.2000 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS				Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2000 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Liberia	0.003	50,781	8,166	-	-	50,781	8,166	58,947	Nov. 1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.168	680,207	457,268	2,250	677,957	-	457,268	1,135,225	Oct. 1999
Lithuania	0.020	238,596	54,437	2,250	236,346	-	54,437	290,783	Oct. 1999
Luxembourg	0.092	-	250,409	107,112	-	-	143,297	143,297	Feb. 2000
Madagascar	0.004	20,396	10,887	-	20,396	-	10,887	31,283	Oct. 1999
Malawi	0.003	16,268	8,166	-	16,268	-	8,166	24,434	Sep. 1999
Malaysia	0.248	526,704	675,015	-	526,704	-	675,015	1,201,719	Nov. 1999
Maldives	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	Feb. 1997
Mali	0.003	24,969	8,166	-	19,110	5,859	8,166	33,135	Nov. 1999
Malta	0.019	-	51,715	-	-	-	51,715	51,715	Feb. 1999
Marshall Islands	0.001	3,212	2,722	-	3,212	-	2,722	5,934	Oct. 1999
Mauritania	0.001	5,422	2,722	-	5,422	-	2,722	8,144	Oct. 1999
Mauritius	0.012	-	32,662	32,662	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Mexico	1.346	924,637	3,663,591	878,834	45,803	-	3,663,591	3,709,394	Feb. 2000
Micronesia	0.001	550	2,722	-	550	-	2,722	3,272	Mar. 1999
Monaco	0.005	-	13,609	13,609	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Mongolia	0.003	11,645	8,166	4,514	7,131	-	8,166	15,297	Jan. 2000
Morocco	0.056	-	152,423	-	-	-	152,423	152,423	Apr. 1999
Mozambique	0.001	-	2,722	974	-	-	1,748	1,748	June 1999
Myanmar	0.011	23,155	29,939	-	23,155	-	29,939	53,094	Oct. 1999
Namibia	0.009	-	24,497	-	-	-	24,497	24,497	Feb. 1999
Nauru	0.001	5,422	2,722	-	5,422	-	2,722	8,144	Oct. 1999
Nepal	0.005	-	13,609	9,342	-	-	4,267	4,267	Jan. 1998
Netherlands	2.208	-	6,009,814	6,009,814	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
New Zealand	0.299	-	813,829	-	-	-	813,829	813,829	July 1999
Nicaragua	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	Oct. 1999
Niger	0.003	42,334	8,166	-	-	42,334	8,166	50,500	Oct. 1997
Nigeria	0.043	-	117,038	16,195	-	-	100,843	100,843	Feb. 1999
Niue	0.001	3,131	2,722	-	3,131	-	2,722	5,853	Jan. 1999
Norway	0.825	-	2,245,515	2,245,515	-	-	-	-	Jan. 2000
Oman	0.069	-	187,806	-	-	-	187,806	187,806	July 1999
Pakistan	0.080	-	217,747	47,179	-	-	170,568	170,568	Oct. 1999
Palau	0.001	766	2,722	-	766	-	2,722	3,488	Oct. 1999
Panama	0.018	93,153	48,993	-	93,153	-	48,993	142,146	Sep. 1999
Papua New Guinea	0.009	12,611	24,497	3,987	8,624	-	24,497	33,121	Feb. 2000
Paraguay	0.019	190,340	51,715	17,009	97,046	76,285	51,715	225,046	Jan. 2000
Peru	0.134	925,037	364,726	-	648,010	277,027	364,726	1,289,763	May 1999
Philippines	0.110	-	299,402	-	-	-	299,402	299,402	May 1999
Poland	0.265	712,406	721,287	3,000	709,406	-	721,287	1,430,693	Oct. 1999
Portugal	0.583	-	1,586,831	-	-	-	1,586,831	1,586,831	June 1999
Qatar	0.045	121,380	122,483	56,039	65,341	-	122,483	187,824	Feb. 2000
Republic of Korea	1.361	-	3,704,419	-	-	-	3,704,419	3,704,419	Dec. 1999
Republic of Moldova	0.014	356,529	38,106	2,500	-	354,029	38,106	392,135	Nov. 1997
Romania	0.076	-	206,860	3,789	-	-	203,071	203,071	Nov. 1999
Russian Federation	1.457	9,844,964	3,965,714	133,500	9,711,464	-	3,965,714	13,677,178	Dec. 1999
Rwanda	0.001	23,619	2,722	-	23,619	-	2,722	26,341	Nov. 1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	Mar. 1997
Saint Lucia	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	Oct. 1997

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B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2000

Member States	Rate for 2000 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 01.01.2000 and 29.02.2000 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS				Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2000 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	5,422	2,722	-	5,422	-	2,722	8,144	Oct. 1999
Samoa	0.001	-	2,722	249	-	-	2,473	2,473	Nov. 1999
San Marino	0.003	-	8,166	-	-	-	8,166	8,166	June 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	125,708	2,722	-	5,422	120,286	2,722	128,430	Oct. 1997
Saudi Arabia	0.760	-	2,068,596	541	-	-	2,068,055	2,068,055	Apr. 1999
Senegal	0.008	668	21,775	-	668	-	21,775	22,443	Dec. 1999
Seychelles	0.003	25,481	8,166	-	16,268	9,213	8,166	33,647	Sep. 1999
Sierra Leone	0.001	96,937	2,722	-	96,937	-	2,722	99,659	June 1993
Slovakia	0.047	-	127,925	127,925	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
Slovenia	0.083	225,311	225,912	-	225,311	-	225,912	451,223	Dec. 1999
Tomon Islands	0.001	-	2,722	-	-	-	2,722	2,722	Dec. 1999
Somalia	0.001	324,986	2,722	-	324,986	-	2,722	327,708	Dec. 1989
South Africa	0.495	-	1,347,309	1,347,309	-	-	-	-	Jan. 2000
Spain	3.506	-	9,542,758	-	-	-	9,542,758	9,542,758	Apr. 1999
Sri Lanka	0.016	-	43,549	-	-	-	43,549	43,549	June 1999
Sudan	0.009	102,601	24,497	-	57,375	45,226	24,497	127,098	Nov. 1999
Suriname	0.005	27,114	13,609	-	27,114	-	13,609	40,723	Oct. 1999
Swaziland	0.003	121	8,166	3,613	-	-	4,674	4,674	Feb. 2000
Sweden	1.460	-	3,973,881	3,973,881	-	-	-	-	Jan. 2000
Switzerland	1.644	-	4,474,699	4,474,699	-	-	-	-	Jan. 2000
Syrian Arab Republic	0.087	-	236,800	-	-	-	236,800	236,800	Aug. 1999
Tajikistan	0.005	492,716	13,609	500	492,216	-	13,609	505,825	Sep. 1998
Thailand	0.230	158,905	626,022	-	158,905	-	626,022	784,927	June 1999
The form.Yug.Rep.of Macedonia	0.005	-	13,609	5,821	-	-	7,788	7,788	Feb. 2000
Togo	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	Oct. 1999
Tonga	0.001	-	2,722	397	-	-	2,325	2,325	Feb. 1999
Trinidad and Tobago	0.022	-	59,880	59,880	-	-	-	-	June 1999
Tunisia	0.038	159,510	103,430	-	159,510	-	103,430	262,940	Aug. 1999
Turkey	0.595	226,024	1,619,493	-	226,024	-	1,619,493	1,845,517	Nov. 1999
Turkmenistan	0.008	230,545	21,775	750	-	229,795	21,775	251,570	Sep. 1996
Tuvalu	0.001	-	2,722	2,722	-	-	-	-	Oct. 1999
Uganda	0.005	-	13,609	3,641	-	-	9,968	9,968	Aug. 1999
Ukraine	0.257	1,716,200	699,512	36,750	-	1,679,450	699,512	2,378,962	Oct. 1999
United Arab Emirates	0.241	-	655,963	-	-	-	655,963	655,963	May 1999
United Kingdom	6.889	-	18,750,730	18,750,730	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
United Republic of Tanzania	0.004	-	10,887	768	-	-	10,119	10,119	July 1999
Uruguay	0.065	90,535	176,918	-	90,535	-	176,918	267,453	July 1999
Uzbekistan	0.034	125,155	92,542	4,000	121,155	-	92,542	213,697	Oct. 1998
Vanuatu	0.001	78,422	2,722	-	78,422	-	2,722	81,144	Nov. 1997
Venezuela	0.217	1,477,679	590,638	4,750	1,472,929	-	590,638	2,063,567	Oct. 1999
Viet Nam	0.009	-	24,497	-	-	-	24,497	24,497	Mar. 1999
Yemen	0.014	70,494	38,106	-	70,494	-	38,106	108,600	Oct. 1999
Yugoslavia	0.035	6,355,405	95,264	2,750	6,352,655	-	95,264	6,447,919	Oct. 1991
Zambia	0.003	-	8,166	1,007	-	-	7,159	7,159	Nov. 1999
Zimbabwe	0.012	578	32,662	-	578	-	32,662	33,240	Dec. 1999
TOTAL MEMBER STATES	100.000	74,072,808	272,183,626	90,833,204	46,525,589	8,213,149	200,684,492	255,423,230	

*Contributions due in Euros are translated at the constant rate of exchange of US\$ 1= EUR. 0.869

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2000

Member States	Rate for 2000 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 01.01.2000 and 29.02.2000 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS				Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2000 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Associate Members									
Aruba	.0006	17,897	1,634	19,531	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2000
British Virgin Islands	.0006	-	1,634	28	-	-	1,606	1,606	Oct. 1999
Macao	.0006	-	1,634	-	-	-	1,634	1,634	Jan. 1999
Netherlands Antilles	.0006	2,586	1,634	-	2,586	-	1,634	4,220	June 1999
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		20,483	6,536	19,559	2,586	-	4,874	7,460	
TOTAL ALL CONTRIBUTORS		74,093,291	272,190,162	90,852,763	46,528,175	8,213,149	200,689,366	255,430,690	
Add:									
Instalments on payments plans deferred to future years								26,788,838	
							TOTAL DUE	282,219,528	

*Contributions due in Euros are translated at the constant rate of exchange of US\$ 1= EUR. 0.869

**C. CASH SITUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH
FROM DECEMBER 1998 TO DECEMBER 1999**

(expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Year/End of month	Cash deficit of Regular Budget	Available in Working Capital Fund	Cash borrowed after utilization of Working Capital Fund			
			Current account borrowing represented by unrepresented cheques	Internal	External	TOTAL
1998						
December	(63,394)	24,990	-	32,404	6,000	(38,404)
1999						
January	(44,244)	24,805	-	19,439	-	(19,439)
February	(48,134)	24,806	-	23,328	-	(23,328)
March	(14,841)	24,840	-	-	-	9,999
April	(21,848)	24,840	-	-	-	2,992
May	(39,188)	24,855	-	14,333	-	(14,333)
June	(35,769)	24,855	-	10,914	-	(10,914)
July	(5,331)	24,862	-	-	-	19,531
August	(22,663)	24,862	-	-	-	2,199
September	(24,997)	24,954	-	43	-	(43)
October	(38,668)	24,956	-	13,712	-	(13,712)
November	(56,309)	24,956	66	31,287	-	(31,353)
December	(74,660)	24,956	4,215	30,389	15,100	(49,704)

TABLE 2

REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY APPROPRIATION LINE

(Parts I to VI of the Budget)

Appropriation Line	29 C/5	Approved	Execution	
	Approved	Allocations*	as at	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
I.A - Governing bodies				
1. General Conference	7,596,800	7,731,100	8,136,436	105.2
2. Executive Board	8,403,000	8,552,000	8,251,430	96.5
I.B - Direction				
3. Directorate	1,728,200	1,769,040	1,844,432	104.3
4. Services of the Directorate (i.e.: Office of the ADG/DRG; Executive Office of the Director-General; Office of Management Co-ordination and Reforms; Inspectorate-General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of the Studies, Programming and Evaluation, Bureau of the Budget)	19,462,700	19,949,510	20,096,721	100.7
I.C - Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
	1,170,700	1,202,700	1,565,726	130.2
Total, Part I	38,361,400	39,204,350	39,894,745	101.8
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
I. Education for all throughout life	104,697,150	107,805,304	109,211,110	101.3
II. The sciences in the service of development				
. Natural Sciences	63,070,900	65,281,501	63,846,803	97.8
. Social and Human Sciences	23,675,000	24,076,210	24,557,234	102.0
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	41,577,000	43,432,896	45,831,859	105.5
IV. Communication, information and informatics	30,002,100	30,611,582	31,483,201	102.8
Transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities				
. Transdisciplinary projects:				
- Educating for a sustainable future	4,546,600	4,619,614	4,026,992	87.2
- Towards a culture of peace	18,400,800	18,833,239	19,596,283	104.1
. Transverse activities:				
- Statistical programmes and services	6,522,700	6,593,700	6,591,432	100.0
- Fellowships and equipment services	4,753,400	4,812,200	4,265,301	88.6
- Priority Africa Department	4,813,800	4,918,700	3,586,408	72.9
- Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries	3,369,600	3,401,765	3,906,833	114.8
Participation Programme	24,830,000	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
Subtotal, Part II.A	330,259,050	341,699,711	343,932,258	100.7
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
1. Clearing house	6,316,700	6,430,440	6,211,508	96.6
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	4,971,700	4,962,280	4,932,195	99.4
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	3,693,100	5,267,630	4,352,440	82.6
4. Office of Public Information	9,113,000	7,859,510	8,367,459	106.5
Subtotal, Part II.B	24,094,500	24,519,860	23,863,602	97.3
Total, Part II	354,353,550	366,219,571	367,795,860	100.4
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	55,283,200	56,383,020	56,166,585	99.6
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	47,896,200	50,236,220	49,312,768	98.2
PART V - MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY	33,863,400	34,640,200	33,521,918	96.8
PART VI - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,711,900	1,758,700	1,715,163	97.5
Total, Parts I - VI	531,469,650	548,442,061	548,407,039	100.0

* 29 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 154th, 155th, 156th and 157th sessions and by donations received up to 31 December 1999 (Document 159 EX/19)

TABLE 3

PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE

(Parts I - VI of the Budget)

Object-of-expenditure	29 C/5 Approved	Approved Allocations*	Expenditure vis-à-vis approved allocations	
	\$	\$	\$	%
SALARIES AND OTHER PERSONNEL SERVICES				
- Headquarters staff costs	245,948,750	251,491,780	252,072,737	100.2
- Field staff costs	67,709,900	69,251,900	68,170,800	98.4
- Temporary assistance	12,489,100	12,915,100	17,381,799	134.6
- Interpretation services	2,665,700	2,684,382	4,084,759	152.2
- Consultants to Member States	2,518,800	2,568,093	3,856,339	150.2
- Consultants to the Secretariat	1,826,100	1,877,785	2,797,667	149.0
- Other personnel services	1,490,300	1,492,350	2,906,622	194.8
TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS				
- Delegates' travel	7,653,800	7,876,424	9,019,940	114.5
- Staff travel on official business	6,009,800	5,305,651	8,114,072	152.9
- Travel of representatives of States Members of the Executive Board	2,853,700	2,853,700	2,146,593	75.2
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
- Publishing contracts	3,019,000	3,097,234	2,921,262	94.3
- Contributions to co-publications	2,378,600	2,452,210	1,482,345	60.4
- Organization of seminars and meetings	8,462,300	8,480,012	6,298,320	74.3
- Other contractual services	31,882,100	32,826,332	26,131,267	79.6
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES				
	27,241,800	27,951,055	26,746,369	95.7
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS				
	8,404,900	8,587,070	7,307,425	85.1
ACQUISITION OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT				
	5,838,500	6,019,189	6,835,061	113.6
FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS				
	19,747,500	20,053,000	14,337,689	71.5
CONTRACTS WITH NGOS (framework-agreements)				
	3,973,400	3,973,400	2,671,667	67.2
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS				
	19,849,300	20,652,713	25,832,888	125.1
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME				
	24,830,000	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
OTHER EXPENDITURE				
	10,921,700	12,319,500	9,993,977	81.1
INDIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS				
	13,754,600	16,400,181	20,268,639	123.6
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI				
	531,469,650	548,442,061	548,407,039	100.0

* 29 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 154th, 155th, 156th and 157th sessions and by donations received up to 31 December 1999 (Document 159 EX/19)

TABLE 4
PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY SECTOR
(Parts I - VI of the Budget)
(excluding staff costs and Participation Programme)

Part/Sector/Unit	29 C/5 Approved	Approved - Allocations*	Execution as at 31 December 1999	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	16,858,300	17,154,340	17,797,387	103.7
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
I. Education for all throughout life	45,520,600	47,469,754	47,659,502	100.4
II. The sciences in the service of development:				
. Natural Sciences	28,088,800	29,568,281	29,566,884	100.0
. Social and Human Sciences	10,164,600	10,248,630	9,923,472	96.8
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	14,274,700	15,603,396	16,347,692	104.8
IV. Communication, information and informatics	13,461,000	13,696,452	14,019,768	102.4
Transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities				
. Transdisciplinary projects:				
- Educating for a sustainable future	1,896,400	1,882,574	1,886,241	100.2
- Towards a culture of peace	9,259,100	9,493,139	9,309,284	98.1
. Transverse activities:				
- Statistical programmes and services	1,597,700	1,549,500	1,552,257	100.2
- Fellowships and equipment services	1,232,100	1,212,400	1,179,083	97.3
- Priority Africa Department	519,300	519,300	477,940	92.0
- Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries	716,100	686,765	699,858	101.9
Subtotal, Part II.A	126,730,400	131,930,191	132,621,981	100.5
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
1 . Clearing house	1,593,700	1,593,570	1,619,462	101.6
3. UNESCO Publishing Office	900,900	793,920	792,840	99.9
4. Office of Monthly Periodicals	1,445,400	2,028,560	2,025,666	99.9
5. Office of Public Information	2,960,800	2,499,440	2,580,678	103.3
Subtotal, Part II.B	6,900,800	6,915,490	7,018,646	101.5
Total, Part II	133,631,200	138,845,681	139,640,627	100.6
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	8,684,800	8,645,960	8,557,083	99.0
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	12,940,200	14,315,560	14,415,764	100.7
PART V - MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY	19,186,600	19,665,140	19,008,676	96.7
PART VI - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,711,900	1,758,700	1,715,163	97.5
Total, Parts I - VI	193,013,000	200,385,381	201,134,700	100.4

* 29 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 154th, 155th, 156th and 157th sessions and by donations received up to 31 December 1999 (Document 159 EX/19)

TABLE 5

DECENTRALIZATION(1)

(amounts for expenditure in the Field)

Sector/Unit	29 C/5 Approved	Approved allocations(2)	Execution as at 31 December 1999	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
Education	52,504,300	57,840,484	58,449,351	101.1
Natural sciences	27,318,600	26,755,815	25,269,661	94.4
Social and human sciences	5,926,100	3,048,015	3,074,688	100.9
Culture	16,808,700	15,310,954	17,168,468	112.1
Communication, information and informatics	10,782,100	10,297,219	10,672,349	103.6
Transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities				
. Transdisciplinary projects:				
. Educating for a sustainable future	1,693,900	1,207,585	1,164,123	96.4
. Towards a culture of peace	3,278,700	3,922,131	4,191,795	106.9
. Transverse activities:				
. Statistical programmes and services	427,000	427,000	430,674	100.9
. Fellowships and equipment services	83,400	84,800	69,610	82.1
. Priority Africa Department	236,700	241,000	-	
. Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries	293,900	379,675	923,398	243.2
Participation Programme	24,830,000	24,830,000	17,016,434	68.5
Subtotal, Part II.A	144,183,400	144,344,678	138,430,551	95.9
II.B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
UNESCO Publishing Office	35,400	35,700	43,115	120.8
Office of Public Information	1,111,500	1,183,705	1,080,872	91.3
Subtotal, Part II.B	1,146,900	1,219,405	1,123,987	92.2
Total, Part II	145,330,300	145,564,083	139,554,538	95.9
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION				
Bureau for External Relations	3,718,500	3,768,502	4,000,528	106.2
Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	62,728	292,000	288,936	99.0
Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents		32,000	49,093	153.4
Total, Part III	3,781,228	4,092,502	4,338,557	106.0
Total, Parts II and III	149,111,528	149,656,585	143,893,095	96.1

(1) Including direct and indirect programme costs and Field staff costs.

(2) 29 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 154th, 155th, 156th and 157th sessions and by donations received up to 31 December 1999 (Document 159 EX/19)

TABLE 6

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

A. APPROPRIATION LINES

Appropriation Line	Approved allocations	Execution as at 31 December 1999	
	\$	\$	%
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES			
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES			
I. Education for all throughout life	8,416,968	8,371,709	99.5
II. The sciences in the service of development:			
. Natural Sciences Sector	3,378,887	3,354,593	99.3
. Social and Human Sciences Sector	3,482,580	3,378,634	97.0
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	5,551,455	5,483,164	98.8
IV. Communication, information and informatics	3,093,330	3,069,216	99.2
Transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities			
. Transdisciplinary projects:			
- Educating for a sustainable future	146,344	126,344	86.3
- Towards a culture of peace	1,472,650	1,481,213	100.6
. Transverse activities:			
- Priority Africa Department	8,200	8,200	100.0
Total, Part II.A	25,550,414	25,273,073	98.9
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	1,762,586	1,755,729	99.6
TOTAL	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

B. NATURE OF EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Allotments issued		Execution as at 31 December 1999	
	\$	\$	\$	%
A. FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR:				
■ Conferences, meetings	5,877,110	5,891,660		100.2
■ Training seminars or courses	3,115,750	3,154,197		101.2
■ Supplies and equipment	5,235,130	5,389,003		102.9
■ Fellowships, study grants	441,000	419,997		95.2
■ Consultants	896,005	908,005		101.3
■ Publications, translations, reproduction	1,626,405	1,627,405		100.1
■ Allocations to NGOs	1,843,000	1,890,590		102.6
■ Other forms of financial participation not specified above	1,892,600	1,996,250		105.5
B. MATERIAL AND/OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED DIRECTLY BY UNESCO				
■ Conferences, meetings	1,026,000	1,048,509		102.2
■ Training seminars or courses	764,400	676,575		88.5
■ Supplies and equipment	1,032,800	627,794		60.8
■ Fellowships	151,600	149,979		98.9
■ Consultants	192,700	168,800		87.6
■ Publications, translations, reproduction	80,500	98,999		123.0
■ Material and/or technical assistance to NGOs	993,000	966,124		97.3
■ Other material and/or technical assistance provided directly by UNESCO	2,145,000	2,014,915		93.9
TOTAL	27,313,000	27,028,802		99.0

TABLE 7
STAFF AND STAFF COSTS

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 1998 to December 1999

YEAR/MONTH	29 C/5 APPROVED STAFF ESTABLISHMENT 1998-1999		VACANT POSTS			VARIATIONS VIS-À-VIS TARGET TO ACHIEVE 3% LAPSE FACTOR (66 POSTS)
	Total number of posts	Filled posts	Professional and above	General Service	Total	
1998						
January	2,188	2,116	20	52	72	6
February	2,188	2,125	15	48	63	(3)
March	2,188	2,127	15	46	61	(5)
April	2,188	2,139	8	41	49	(17)
May	2,188	2,134	10	44	54	(12)
June	2,188	2,148	4	36	40	(26)
July	2,188	2,162	(10)	36	26	(40)
August	2,188	2,163	(13)	38	25	(41)
September	2,188	2,149	(9)	48	39	(27)
October	2,188	2,145	(6)	49	43	(23)
November	2,188	2,141	(4)	51	47	(19)
December	2,188	2,140	(3)	51	48	(18)
1999						
January	2,188	2,117	3	68	71	5
February	2,188	2,113	7	68	75	9
March	2,188	2,109	9	70	79	13
April	2,188	2,106	13	69	82	16
May	2,188	2,102	16	70	86	20
June	2,188	2,098	19	71	90	24
July	2,188	2,094	18	76	94	28
August	2,188	2,092	19	77	96	30
September	2,188	2,087	13	88	101	35
October	2,188	2,082	13	93	106	40
November	2,188	2,082	12	94	106	40
December	2,188	2,079	15	94	109	43
AVERAGE	2,188	2,119	7.7	61.6	69.3	3.3

B. Total cumulative situation of staff costs for 1998-1999

	Allocations \$	Expenditure \$	%
HEADQUARTERS	251,491,780	252,072,737	100.2
FIELD	69,251,900	68,170,800	98.4
TOTAL	320,743,680	320,243,537	99.8

III - PRESENTATION OF EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

CHART 5

**Extrabudgetary Operational Programmes for 1998-1999
(29 C/5 Approved)
by Source of Funds and by Major Programme**

(Figures in Millions of US dollars,
Total: US\$ 250 Million)

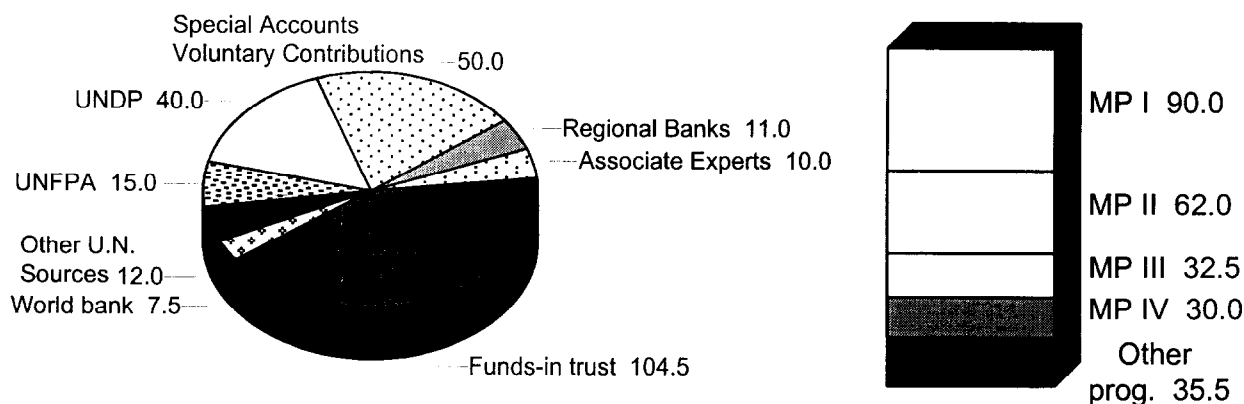


CHART 6

**Extrabudgetary Operational Programmes
Allocation vs. Expenditure**

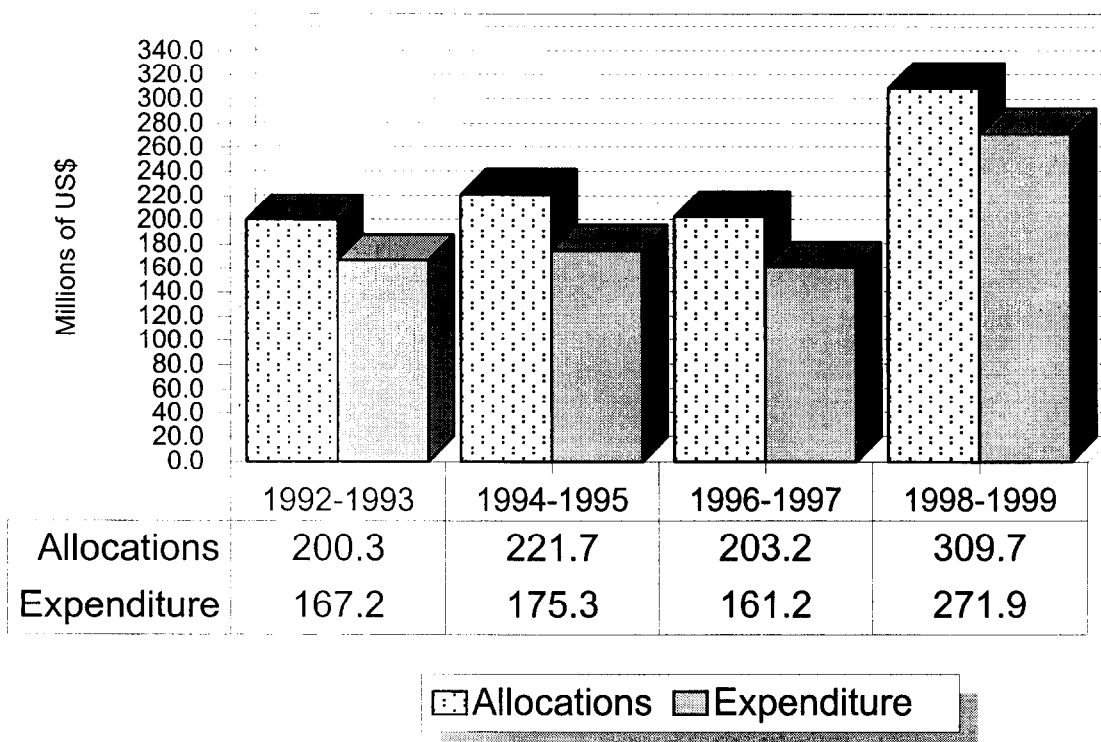


TABLE 8
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1998-1999			1996-1997		
	Allocations 1 Jan.98-31 Dec.99	Expenditure 1 Jan.98-31 Dec.99	Rate of Expenditure	Allocations 1 Jan.96-31 Dec.97	Expenditure 1 Jan.96-31 Dec.97	Rate of Expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
→ UNDP	27.1	20.5	76	31.5	22.9	73
→ UNFPA	12.5	11.0	88	15.2	12.9	85
→ Other	41.8	32.7	78	9.6	8.6	90
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
→ World Bank	2.5	2.1	84	3.1	2.8	90
→ Regional Banks and Funds	8.1	5.9	73	8.8	6.1	69
→ Funds-in-Trust and self-benefiting funds	153.2	144.3	94	75.0	61.0	81
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	64.5	55.4	86	60.0	46.9	78
TOTAL	309.7	271.9	88	203.2	161.2	79

IV - EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME EXECUTION

TABLE 9

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION

1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999

(in millions of US dollars)

SOURCES OF FUNDS	TOTAL	AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	ASIA AND PACIFIC	ARAB STATES	EUROPE	INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL PROJECTS
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES							
→ UNDP	20.5	7.9	1.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	0.1
→ UNFPA	11.0	1.8	1.1	2.8	-	0.3	5.0
→ Other United Nations Sources	32.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	24.4	0.2	5.5
Subtotal, United Nations Sources	64.2	10.7	2.7	9.6	29.5	1.1	10.6
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
→ World Bank (Technical Assistance)	2.1	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.2
→ Regional Development Banks and Funds	5.9	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	-	-
→ Self-benefiting Funds Donated Funds	144.3	12.0	94.1	14.7	8.7	6.4	8.4
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	55.4	5.3	3.3	4.8	2.6	2.6	36.8
Subtotal, Other Programmes	207.7	22.0	98.6	20.2	11.5	9.0	46.4
TOTAL	271.9	32.7	101.3	29.8	41.0	10.1	57.0

TABLE 10
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES
BY SECTOR

SECTOR	1998-1999			1996-1997		
	Allocations 1 Jan.98-31 Dec.99	Expenditure 1 Jan.98-31 Dec.99	Rate of Expenditure	Allocations 1 Jan.96-31 Dec.97	Expenditure 1 Jan.96-31 Dec.97	Rate of Expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
→ ED	140.5	119.5	85	82.8	67.4	81
→ SC	35.4	32.1	91	25.3	20.3	80
→ SHS	40.4	37.8	94	7.1	4.6	65
→ CLT	24.5	23.7	97	25.8	22.1	86
→ CII	24.9	19.0	76	21.7	14.0	65
→ Other	44.0	39.8	90	40.5	32.8	81
TOTAL	309.7	271.9	88	203.2	161.2	79

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part I - General Policy and Direction			
A. Governing bodies			
1. General Conference			
Staff Costs	621,360	584,471	94.1
. Languages and documents services	5,888,805	6,395,294	108.6
. External Audit	577,800	577,800	100.0
. Other Costs	643,135	578,871	90.0
Total activities	7,109,740	7,551,965	106.2
Subtotal, General Conference	7,731,100	8,136,436	105.2
End-of-biennium adjustment	405,336		
Total, General Conference	8,136,436	8,136,436	100.0
2. Executive Board			
Staff Costs	1,096,460	1,093,766	99.8
. Languages and documents services	4,120,100	4,056,958	98.5
. Travel of Board Members	2,334,047	2,149,847	92.1
. Other Costs	1,001,393	950,859	95.0
Total activities	7,455,540	7,157,664	96.0
Subtotal, Executive Board	8,552,000	8,251,430	96.5
End-of-biennium adjustment	(300,570)		
Total, Executive Board	8,251,430	8,251,430	100.0
Governing Bodies			
Staff Costs	1,717,820	1,678,237	97.7
Other Costs	14,565,280	14,709,629	101.0
End-of-biennium adjustment	104,766		
Total, Governing Bodies	16,387,866	16,387,866	100.0
B. Direction			
3. Directorate			
Staff Costs	1,273,040	1,293,451	101.6
Other Costs	496,000	550,981	111.1
Subtotal, Directorate	1,769,040	1,844,432	104.3
End-of-biennium adjustment	75,392		
Total, Directorate	3,613,472	1,844,432	51.0
4. Services of the Directorate:			
A. Office of the ADG/DRG			
Staff Costs	740,100	1,059,051	143.1
Other Costs	34,700	34,700	100.0
Total, Office of the ADG/DRG	774,800	1,093,751	141.2
B. Executive Office of the Director-General			
Staff Costs	5,881,250	6,142,346	104.4
Other Costs	241,919	356,971	147.6
Total, Executive Office of the DG	6,123,169	6,499,317	106.1

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
C. Office of Management Co-ordination and Reforms			
Staff Costs	760,200	892,729	117.4
Other Costs	33,200	29,249	88.1
Total, MCR	793,400	921,978	116.2
D. Inspectorate General			
Staff Costs	2,236,100	1,616,993	72.3
Other Costs	51,900	52,116	100.4
Total, IOM	2,288,000	1,669,109	73.0
E. Office of the Mediator			
Staff Costs	119,000	133,660	112.3
Other Costs	17,700	17,700	100.0
Total, MED	136,700	151,360	110.7
F. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs			
Staff Costs	1,715,300	1,772,123	103.3
Other Costs	199,643	173,677	87.0
Total, LA	1,914,943	1,945,800	101.6
G. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation			
- Office of the Director			
Other Costs	17,300	17,658	102.1
- Division of Studies and Programming			
Staff Costs	2,185,500	2,289,677	104.8
Other Costs	76,300	76,324	100.0
Total, BPE	2,279,100	2,383,659	104.6
- Central Programme Evaluation Unit			
Staff Costs	1,405,600	1,223,203	87.0
Other Costs	171,500	166,848	97.3
Total, CEU	1,577,100	1,390,051	88.1
H. Bureau of the Budget			
Staff Costs	4,016,100	3,995,888	99.5
Other Costs	46,198	45,808	99.2
Total, BB	4,062,298	4,041,696	99.5
Sub-total I.B-4			
Staff Costs	19,059,150	19,125,670	100.3
Other Costs	890,360	971,051	109.1
Subtotal, Services of the Directorate	19,949,510	20,096,721	100.7
End-of-biennium adjustment	147,211		
Total, Services of the Directorate	20,096,721	20,096,721	100.0
Direction			
Staff Costs	20,332,190	20,419,121	100.4
Other Costs	1,386,360	1,522,032	109.8
End-of-biennium adjustment	222,603		
Total, I.B	21,941,153	21,941,153	100.0

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System			
UNACC	16,200	16,200	100.0
CCPOQ	36,240	36,237	100.0
UN Security measures	64,100	99,240	154.8
Security requirements of staff in Field	81,960	51,299	62.6
ISCC	64,500	64,500	100.0
JIU	338,500	410,854	121.4
ICSC, CCAQ and ILO	601,200	887,396	147.6
Total activities	1,202,700	1,565,726	130.2
End-of-biennium adjustment	363,026		
Total, I.C	1,565,726	1,565,726	100.0
RECAPITULATION, PART I			
Staff Costs	22,050,010	22,097,358	100.2
Other Costs	17,154,340	17,797,387	103.7
End-of-biennium adjustment	690,395		
TOTAL, PART I	39,894,745	39,894,745	100.0
Part II - Programme Execution and Services			
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Projects and Transverse Activities			
I Education for all throughout life			
I.1 Basic education for all			
To expand access to basic education in the perspective of education for all throughout life and renew its contents, methods and process to suit the needs of individual and societal development.			
1 - Expansion of primary education systems			
(a) Capacity building for primary education personnel	2,422,792	2,384,448	98.4
(b) Curriculum and learning materials for effective schooling	1,000,378	1,005,722	100.5
(c) Basic education for poverty alleviation	100,829	100,245	99.4
(d) Strengthening the learning environment of basic education	187,980	187,961	100.0
(e) Expertise on education for aids	108,000	108,000	100.0
Total, Main line of action	3,819,979	3,786,376	99.1
2 - Promoting early childhood education			
(a) Training of early childhood personnel, parents and families	652,400	662,235	101.5
(b) Information, documentation and networking	295,931	290,950	98.3
Total, Main line of action	948,331	953,185	100.5
3 - Literacy, post-literacy and basic adult education			
(a) Strategies for literacy and non-formal education	329,864	338,508	102.6
(b) Capacity building for literacy and non-formal education	441,403	442,556	100.3
(c) Advocacy, mobilization and partnerships for creating a literate world	494,975	492,607	99.5
Total, Main line of action	1,266,242	1,273,671	100.6

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
4 - 'Reaching the unreached', a priority for securing education for all			
(a) Promotion of 'Inclusive schooling'	540,260	451,138	83.5
(b) Educational support for excluded groups (including street and working children)	402,574	402,696	100.0
(c) Support for refugees education programme	690,700	647,760	93.8
Special project : 'Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth'	827,335	832,632	100.6
Total, Main line of action	2,460,869	2,334,226	94.9
5 - Community education to provide education for all, especially girls and women	458,195	458,536	100.1
Special project : 'Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa'	429,772	433,616	100.9
Total, Main line of action	887,967	892,152	100.5
6 - International Consultative Forum on Education for all			
(a) EFA Assessment 2000	104,800	103,782	99.0
(b) Advocacy and co-operation with EFA partners	138,988	138,986	100.0
(c) Education for all in the nine high population countries	405,838	406,891	100.3
Total, Main line of action	649,626	649,659	100.0
7. Mobilizing political and public commitment to basic education			
Policy dialogue: UN Special Initiative in favour of Africa	1,101,126	1,104,922	100.3
Total, Main line of action	1,101,126	1,104,922	100.3
Co-operation for development	671,392	666,153	99.2
TOTAL, Programme I.1	11,805,532	11,660,344	98.8
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education throughout life			
To renew, diversity and expand education systems, programmes and processes in the perspective of education throughout life and render them more responsible to social transformations and to the challenges of the twenty-first century.			
I.2.1 Educational strategies for the twenty-first century			
1 - Promoting education systems responsive to the challenges of the twenty-first century			
(a) Follow-up to the International Commission on Education for the 21st Century	517,800	518,641	100.2
(b) World Education Report	380,607	382,285	100.4
(c) Supporting policy dialogue and partnership at the regional level	225,730	225,716	100.0
Total, Main line of action	1,124,137	1,126,642	100.2
2 - Information and documentation services to sustain the renewal of education systems			
Providing educational information and documentation services	345,840	359,224	103.9
Total, Main line of action	345,840	359,224	103.9

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
3 - Learning Without Frontiers: breaking down barriers to learning	504,225	505,822	100.3
4 - Adult and continuing education: recognizing learning acquired outside formal systems	206,500	206,275	99.9
5 - Technical assistance for the renewal of education systems			
(a) Upstream services and regional expert network for technical support to Member States	279,367	281,680	100.8
(b) Partnerships in sector analysis and policy development	149,546	149,545	100.0
(c) Educational facilities and materials	254,234	249,737	98.2
Special project : 'Education policy reforms in LDCs'	109,550	109,487	99.9
Total, Main line of action	792,697	790,449	99.7
Co-operation for development	137,881	135,369	98.2
Total, Subprogramme I.2.1	3,111,280	3,123,781	100.4
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education			
1 - Renewal of secondary education; structures, contents and networks			
Renewal of secondary education	976,399	963,632	98.7
Total, Main line of action	976,399	963,632	98.7
2 - Science and Technology Education (STE)			
(a) Reforming and popularizing STE	160,468	163,116	101.7
(b) Capacity building and training for curriculum specialists and teacher educators in STE	316,475	313,266	99.0
Total, Main line of action	476,943	476,382	99.9
3 - Preventive education against drug abuse and AIDS			
(a) National action plans and development of training materials for preventive education	186,712	187,452	100.4
(b) Networking and cultural programme for youth	33,850	28,754	84.9
(c) Promoting the awareness of women for the prevention of AIDS and drug abuse	167,450	166,229	99.3
(d) ONUSIDA programme	40,000	43,322	108.3
Total, Main line of action	428,012	425,757	99.5
4 - Teacher education and improvement of the status of teachers	166,142	164,112	98.8

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
5 - International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC)			
(a) 2nd International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education	541,497	541,921	100.1
(b) Strengthening the UNEVOC network	328,100	324,249	98.8
Special project : 'Scientific, technical and vocational education of girls in Africa'	271,213	284,148	104.8
Total, Main line of action	1,140,810	1,150,318	100.8
Co-operation for development	183,020	181,576	99.2
Total, Subprogramme 1.2.2	3,371,326	3,361,777	99.7
1.2.3 Higher education and development			
1 - The role and functions of higher education			
Reflection on policies and the renewal of higher education	1,486,731	1,494,793	100.5
Total, Main line of action	1,486,731	1,494,793	100.5
2 - UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme			
(a) Co-operation with NGOs	251,496	251,047	99.8
(b) Interdisciplinary and inter-university networks	402,523	401,515	99.7
(c) UNESCO Chairs and networks in the field of higher education	709,361	689,367	97.2
(d) Monitoring and external evaluation of UNITWIN	33,560	33,474	99.7
World Conference on Higher Education	1,222,177	1,190,347	97.4
Total, Main line of action	2,619,117	2,565,750	98.0
3 - Promotion of academic mobility			
(a) Academic mobility and recognition of studies	139,500	139,123	99.7
(b) Status of higher education teaching personnel	35,201	35,103	99.7
Special project : 'Women, higher education and development'	115,616	115,616	100.0
Total, Main line of action	290,317	289,842	99.8
Co-operation for development	153,437	152,508	99.4
Total, Subprogramme 1.2.3	4,549,602	4,502,893	99.0
TOTAL, Programme I.2	11,032,208	10,988,451	99.6
Fellowships	354,660	331,758	93.5
Promotional and informative activities	924,584	920,511	99.6
Intersectorial activities	1,444,299	1,202,995	83.3
UNESCO International Bureau of Education	5,762,800	5,762,302	100.0
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning	5,822,400	5,822,400	100.0
UNESCO Institute for Education	1,679,900	1,677,819	99.9
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education	881,800	875,894	99.3
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	39,708,183	39,242,474	98.8
Staff Costs	60,335,550	61,551,608	102.0
Indirect programme costs	7,761,571	8,417,028	108.4
Subtotal, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	107,805,304	109,211,110	101.3
End-of-biennium adjustment	1,405,806		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	109,211,110	109,211,110	100.0

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DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
II The Sciences in the Service of Development			
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the exact and natural sciences			
To strengthen national capacities in university-level teaching and research in the basic sciences and engineering disciplines, and reinforce regional and international co-operation in this regard; to foster environmentally compatible technologies and the use of renewable sources of energy, particularly solar energy.			
1 - Improving university teaching in the basic & engineering sciences			
(a) Promotion of innovation in university science education	312,738	312,585	100.0
(b) Regional projects in university science teaching	439,257	439,157	100.0
(c) Strengthening co-operation among Member States to upgrade engineering education and promote technology for sustainable development	339,020	339,011	100.0
(d) Promotion of engineering education and environmentally sound technology through the development of learning materials and establishment of UNESCO Chairs	158,780	159,075	100.2
Total, Main line of action	1,249,795	1,249,828	100.0
2 - Strengthening national research capacities in mathematics, physics and chemistry			
(a) Promoting co-operation in research and training in mathematics	341,594	336,461	98.5
(b) Promoting co-operation in research and training in physics	1,699,618	1,678,718	98.8
(c) Promoting co-operation in research and training in chemistry	479,621	474,422	98.9
Total, Main line of action	2,520,833	2,489,601	98.8
3 - Promoting research capacities in biological sciences and biotechnologies			
(a) Co-operation with NGOs	664,098	621,971	93.7
(b) Human genome and Bioinformatics	145,825	145,824	100.0
(c) Molecular and cell biology (MCBN/UNAIDS)	818,452	825,355	100.8
(d) Biotechnology, BAC and MIRCEN	1,081,715	1,081,825	100.0
Special project : 'Biotechnologies for development in Africa'	73,000	70,500	96.6
Total, Main line of action	2,783,090	2,745,475	98.6
4 - Information sharing and cross-disciplinary partnerships			
(a) Major projects of UNESCO/ICSU Framework agreement	943,000	943,000	100.0
(b) Cross-disciplinary programmes, sponsored jointly with partners	659,766	661,461	100.3
(c) Science prizes	48,071	48,867	101.7
(d) Evaluation of ICSU	-	-	-
(e) Scientific information	276,082	276,020	100.0
Special project : 'Women, sciences and technology'	273,649	272,608	99.6
Total, Main line of action	2,200,568	2,201,956	100.1
5 - Science in the service of peace and development: towards a global strategy			
(a) Preparation of the World Science Conference	1,073,834	1,078,132	100.4
(b) Promotion of regional strategies in science and technology	167,775	167,774	100.0
Total, Main line of action	1,241,609	1,245,906	100.3

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
6 - University-Industry-Science Partnership (UNISPAR)			
(a) UNISPAR Programme - New initiative to establish and develop a technology management of maintenance programme	418,224	417,812	99.9
(b) UNISPAR Programme - To promote a "Culture of Maintenance"	35,272	35,248	99.9
Total, Main line of action	453,496	453,060	99.9
7 - Education and training in renewable energies			
Development and implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme and promotion of an international information and communication system in renewable energy	552,754	556,052	100.6
Total, Main line of action	552,754	556,052	100.6
8 - Expanding the use of renewable energies to improve living conditions			
(a) Promotion of the use of renewable energies to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions	394,132	411,510	104.4
(b) Contribution to the global and regional projects of the World Solar Programme (1996-2005) to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions	278,821	287,724	103.2
Total, Main line of action	672,953	699,234	103.9
TOTAL, Programme II.1	11,675,098	11,641,112	99.7
II.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences			
To strengthen national training and research capacities in the social and human sciences; and to intensify regional and international co-operation in higher education and research and in the collection and dissemination of information and documentation.			
1 - Improving university teaching and research			
(a) UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN in social sciences sustainable development and MOST Chairs	293,132	290,978	99.3
(b) World Conference on Higher Education, NGO partnerships, inter-agency co-operation and information	57,783	57,636	99.7
Total, Main line of action	350,915	348,614	99.3
2 - Strengthening capacity building in research and policy formation			
Capacity building for research and policy making	220,674	217,074	98.4
Total, Main line of action	220,674	217,074	98.4
3 - Collaboration with non-governmental organizations			
(a) Framework agreements with NGO	750,000	749,998	100.0
(b) Co-operation with specialized NGOs, AIU, IFLA, ..	108,900	83,414	76.6
(c) Co-operation with Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research	156,000	153,334	98.3
Total, Main line of action	1,014,900	986,746	97.2

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
4 - Transfer and sharing of information in the social and human sciences			
(a) Co-operation with NGOs (information and documentation) and Social Science Documentation Centre	203,063	201,609	99.3
(b) International Social Science Journal, World Social Science Report and contribution to the World Science Conference	661,994	634,258	95.8
Total, Main line of action	865,057	835,867	96.6
TOTAL, Programme II.2	2,451,546	2,388,301	97.4
II.3 Philosophy and ethics			
To stimulate international reflection on the ethical implications of the transformations that contemporary societies are going through, especially those associated with progress in sciences and technology; to promote philosophy education in support of human and civic values.			
1 - Enhancing the role of philosophy in the analysis of contemporary problems and their ethical implications			
(a) Fostering the role of philosophy in the analysis of contemporary problems	260,682	194,878	74.8
(b) Enhancing international co-operation among philosophers and intellectual circles	593,798	593,797	100.0
Total, Main line of action	854,480	788,675	92.3
2 - Philosophy education			
(a) Promoting philosophy education as a tool for democratic apprenticeship	179,508	178,306	99.3
(b) Development of philosophy education	50,683	49,433	97.5
(c) Conceptual analysis to the work of UNESCO	10,000	10,000	100.0
(d) Support to philosophical meetings	10,000	10,000	100.0
Total, Main line of action	250,191	247,739	99.0
3 - International Bioethics Committee			
(a) International Bioethics Committee and follow up the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights	112,191	112,021	99.8
(b) Sessions of the International Bioethics Committee	124,894	124,894	100.0
(c) Support to Member States to establish national ethics committees	119,809	119,335	99.6
(d) Bioethic education	60,900	60,900	100.0
Total, Main line of action	417,794	417,150	99.8
World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology	223,574	226,614	101.4
TOTAL, Programme II.3	1,746,039	1,680,178	96.2

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
II.4 Environmental sciences and sustainable development			
To foster the development of endogenous capacities in environmental sciences and the advancement, sharing and transfer of scientific knowledge for socio-economic development integrating environmental protection, in line with Agenda 21 and other UNCED-related conventions, global and regional conferences and plans of actions including those of the Earth Summit +5 (June 1997).			
II.4.1 Co-ordination and promotion of interdisciplinary and inter-agency co-operation			
1 - Fostering co-operation between intergovernmental scientific programmes			
(a) Fostering interdisciplinary co-operation	106,717	106,561	99.9
(b) Interdisciplinary activities in disaster reduction	20,300	20,294	100.0
Total, Main line of action	127,017	126,855	99.9
2 - Building inter-agency partnerships			
(a) Participation in intergovernmental and inter-agency forum on UNCED follow-up	49,287	49,287	100.0
(b) Participation in joint inter-agency programmes on global change issues	85,084	88,676	104.2
Total, Main line of action	134,371	137,963	102.7
Total, Subprogramme II.4.1	261,388	264,818	101.3
II.4.2 Earth sciences, earth system management & natural hazards			
1 - Capacity-building in earth sciences			
(a) International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)	550,948	551,335	100.1
(b) Network of geosites and geoparks	55,325	55,318	100.0
(c) Support to international post graduate courses and to increase human resources in geological sciences in developing countries	229,392	229,339	100.0
(d) Support to the preparation and publication of geological metamorphic and mineralogical maps	25,250	24,732	97.9
Total, Main line of action	860,915	860,724	100.0
2 - Modernizing geodata handling and monitoring			
(a) Geological information technology for mineral resources management and environmental monitoring	82,191	82,380	100.2
(b) Remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) as tools in the decision-making process	283,029	282,203	99.7
Special project : 'Modernization of geodata handling'	66,474	66,476	100.0
Total, Main line of action	431,694	431,059	99.9
3. Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters			
(a) Collaborative projects in disaster monitoring, early warning and mitigation system	305,359	301,949	98.9
(b) Post-disaster investigation and technical assistance	74,441	74,441	100.0
(c) RELEMR project	125,706	125,706	100.0
Total, Main line of action	505,506	502,096	99.3
Total, Subprogramme II.4.2	1,798,115	1,793,879	99.8

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
II.4.3 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme			
1. Combating desertification			
(a) Servicing of the statutory meetings of the MAB programme	70,957	70,957	100.0
(b) Promotion of regional co-operation and national participation in the MAB programme	145,162	144,706	99.7
(c) Contribution to the conventions on biological diversity, desertification and the UNCED follow-up	91,009	91,743	100.8
Special project : 'Arid and semi-arid land management in Africa'	136,150	116,150	85.3
Total, Main line of action	443,278	423,556	95.6
2. Implementation of the Seville Strategy			
(a) Servicing of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves	187,791	187,759	100.0
(b) Promoting regional and sub-regional networks of biosphere reserves	281,244	284,663	101.2
(c) Promoting the biosphere reserve concept and integrated approaches to ecosystems management	175,737	175,395	99.8
Total, Main line of action	644,772	647,817	100.5
3. Promoting biological diversity			
(a) Basic research and monitoring of biological diversity	207,589	208,019	100.2
(b) Human dimension of natural resource use	170,755	168,140	98.5
(c) Support to regional and inter-regional collaborative research	99,956	99,709	99.8
Total, Main line of action	478,300	475,868	99.5
4. Capacity-building in ecological sciences			
Regional post-graduate school integrated management of tropical forests	64,513	64,460	99.9
UNESCO-Cousteau Ecotechnics Programme and UNESCO Chairs	165,705	165,698	100.0
Special project : 'Young scientists' involvement in the MAB programme'	108,900	101,861	93.5
Communication and information exchange	165,480	153,583	92.8
Publication "Nature and Resources"	142,493	139,426	97.8
Total, Main line of action	647,091	625,028	96.6
Total, Subprogramme II.4.3	2,213,441	2,172,269	98.1
II.4.4 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment			
1. Building capacities in water resources management			
(a) Capacity building in water resources management	394,025	394,306	100.1
(b) Post graduate courses	143,617	143,616	100.0
(c) Computer-aided learning and virtual university	24,749	24,749	100.0
(d) Public awareness	69,860	71,173	101.9
Total, Main line of action	632,251	633,844	100.3

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2. Management of groundwater resources in vulnerable environments			
(a) Climate impact on hydrology	543,160	544,179	100.2
(b) Ecohydrology	137,700	137,331	99.7
(c) Groundwater resources at risk	262,214	262,172	100.0
(d) Water management in coastal/small islands	47,116	47,114	100.0
Total, Main line of action	990,190	990,796	100.1
3. Water resources development in arid and semi-arid areas			
(a) Global strategy for water crisis	270,753	271,599	100.3
(b) Integrated water resources management in arid/semi-arid areas	227,201	226,936	99.9
(c) Wadi hydrology	68,300	68,300	100.0
(d) Humid tropics hydrology	179,883	181,709	101.0
(e) Integrated water resources management in urban areas	102,684	102,202	99.5
Total, Main line of action	848,821	850,746	100.2
4. Managing conflicts in the use of water resources			
(a) Development of conflict management methodologies	185,182	184,881	99.8
(b) Water and civilization	51,823	51,894	100.1
(c) Comprehensive environmental risk and impact assessment	26,735	26,626	99.6
Special project : 'Women and water resource supply and use in sub-Saharan Africa'	77,250	74,155	96.0
Total, Main line of action	340,990	337,556	99.0
Total, Subprogramme II.4.4	2,812,252	2,812,942	100.0
Project on Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands			
1. Consolidating pilot project activities			
(a) Sustainable development in continental coastal regions	353,522	354,829	100.4
(b) Sustainable development in small island developing states	187,758	187,273	99.7
Total, Main line of action	541,280	542,102	100.2
2. Education and training for integrated coastal management			
Capacity building in integrated coastal and small island management	170,196	169,690	99.7
Total, Main line of action	170,196	169,690	99.7
3. Wise practices for sustainable management of coastal zones and small islands			
Global initiative to generate and disseminate preliminary 'wise practices'	370,312	365,876	98.8
Total, Main line of action	370,312	365,876	98.8
Total, Project	1,081,788	1,077,668	99.6
II.4.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)			
1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about oceans and coastal areas			
(a) Ocean sciences	580,270	579,779	99.9
(b) Ocean services	575,539	574,309	99.8
Total, Main line of action	1,155,809	1,154,088	99.9

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2. IOC regional programmes			
(a) IOC regional Programme Co-operation	399,152	395,908	99.2
(b) Training, Education and Mutual Assistance (TEMA)	490,734	489,794	99.8
Total, Main line of action	889,886	885,702	99.5
3. Building world-wide awareness of the importance of the ocean			
(a) Raising awareness of the importance of the ocean	325,792	326,217	100.1
(b) Co-operation, co-ordination and policy development	303,663	304,205	100.2
(c) Evaluation of IOC development, operation structure and statutes	57,866	57,866	100.0
(d) Educational material for the Year of Oceans	-	-	-
Total, Main line of action	687,321	688,288	100.1
4. Coastal zone management in Africa: a Pan-African Conference			
Sustainable Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Africa	169,950	169,845	99.9
Total, Main line of action	169,950	169,845	99.9
Total, Subprogramme II.4.5	2,902,966	2,897,923	99.8
Co-operation for development	925,648	933,183	100.8
Total, Programme II.4	11,995,598	11,952,682	99.6
II.5 Social and human sciences and social development			
To encourage the application of the findings of social sciences research to improve the formulation of social development policies and strengthen the capacity of local communities to deal with social and environmental problems.			
To strengthen young people's capacity to participate more actively in the fight against poverty and exclusion and in the promotion of development and democratic governance at the local, national and international levels.			
II.5.1 Social transformations and development			
1. MOST Programme: consolidating existing projects and networks			
(a) Steering and promoting MOST	267,221	264,317	98.9
(b) Evaluation of MOST	53,119	53,119	100.0
(c) MOST strategies to cope with global processes	197,117	194,537	98.7
(d) Migration and development	127,434	101,262	79.5
(e) Research and action plan for urban development	213,904	206,147	96.4
(f) Urban development and revitalization of inner cities	59,330	59,351	100.0
The societal impact of migrations in the Asia-Pacific region	283,989	311,326	109.6
Total, Main line of action	1,202,114	1,190,059	99.0
2. The MOST Programme's clearing house	283,482	283,451	100.0
3. The social and human sciences in support of the fight against poverty	383,409	368,773	96.2
4. Combating exclusion	323,724	313,972	97.0

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Project on Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment			
- Consolidating ongoing pilot projects	256,624	253,290	98.7
- Expertise, extension and technical cooperation	26,940	26,852	99.7
Total, Project	283,564	280,142	98.8
Total, Subprogramme II.5.1	2,476,293	2,436,397	98.4
II.5.2 Youth and social development			
1. 'Rounding the Cape'			
(a) 'Rounding the Cape'	239,032	236,858	99.1
(b) Evaluation	28,687	28,685	100.0
Special project : 'Youth leadership for a culture of peace in the Pacific'	150,000	150,207	100.1
Special project : 'The role of youth in promoting better perception of the "Other"'	58,996	58,953	99.9
Total, Main line of action	476,715	474,703	99.6
2. Promoting youth information exchange			
Strengthening of INFOYOUTH networks	98,811	96,470	97.6
Total, Main line of action	98,811	96,470	97.6
3. Contribution to the implementation of the World			
Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond			
(a) Support local initiatives for the implementation of the World			
Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond	234,607	234,980	100.2
(b) Youth, tolerance and solidarity	229,247	197,822	86.3
(c) Youth and voluntary work	16,940	16,930	99.9
(d) "Planet-Society" project	65,059	65,673	100.9
Total, Main line of action	545,853	515,405	94.4
4. Sport for all	428,653	432,649	100.9
Total, Subprogramme II.5.2	1,550,032	1,519,227	98.0
Total, Programme II.5	4,026,325	3,955,624	98.2
Co-operation for development	285,775	281,796	98.6
Intersectoral activities (Sector: SC)	583,850	579,913	99.3
Fellowships (Sector: SC)	230,800	230,774	100.0
Promotional and informative activities (Sector: SC)	573,461	517,428	90.2
Intersectoral activities (Sector: SHS)	634,320	475,835	75.0
Fellowships (Sector: SHS)	86,800	82,393	94.9
Promotional and informative activities (Sector: SHS)	171,400	167,987	98.0
Recapitulation			
Planned activities (Sector: SC)	25,058,807	24,921,909	99.5
Planned activities (Sector: SHS)	9,402,205	9,032,114	96.1
Staff costs (Sector: SC)	35,713,220	34,279,919	96.0
Staff costs (Sector: SHS)	13,827,580	14,633,762	105.8
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SC)	4,509,474	4,644,975	103.0
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SHS)	846,425	891,358	105.3
Subtotal, MAJOR PROGRAMME II (SC)	65,281,501	63,846,803	97.8
Subtotal, MAJOR PROGRAMME II (SHS)	24,076,210	24,557,234	102.0
End-of-biennium adjustment (SC)	(1,434,698)		
End-of-biennium adjustment (SHS)	481,024		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	88,404,037	88,404,037	100.0

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity			
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage			
To promote an international approach to the preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage, reconciling the imperatives of conservation and the requirements of development; to that end, to strengthen endogenous capacities and the participation of local communities in rehabilitation efforts.			
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage			
1. Fostering preventive action			
(a) Ratification and implementation of standards	1,088,362	1,055,127	96.9
(b) Creation and dissemination of technical information to prevent disaster	66,691	66,877	100.3
(c) Protection of languages and cultural expressions in danger	179,624	187,526	104.4
Total, Main line of action	1,334,677	1,309,530	98.1
2. Combating illicit traffic of cultural property			
(a) Training	138,486	138,142	99.8
(b) Legislation	47,475	47,475	100.0
Total, Main line of action	185,961	185,617	99.8
3. Integrating heritage management into national development plans			
(a) Training of specialists	321,115	301,230	93.8
(b) Strengthening the museum management programme	641,135	646,519	100.8
(c) Tribute to Aimé Césaire	16,753	16,687	99.6
Special project : 'Museum outreach programmes in West Africa'	70,000	70,000	100.0
Total, Main line of action	1,049,003	1,034,436	98.6
4. Revitalizing the tangible and the intangible heritage			
(a) Revitalizing the historic centres of cities	145,801	113,624	77.9
(b) Transmitting the intangible heritage	275,803	274,888	99.7
(c) Integrated community development and cultural site preservation	40,760	35,782	87.8
(d) Culture and environment	64,713	64,712	100.0
Total, Main line of action	527,077	489,006	92.8
5. Fostering cultural tourism as a factor of sustainable development	121,022	118,782	98.1
6. Raising awareness of the values enshrined in the heritage			
(a) Stimulate support to the international community and solicitate public awareness	267,117	252,366	94.5
(b) Mobilization of human resources	121,946	122,754	100.7
Total, Main line of action	389,063	375,120	96.4

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
7. Emergency and restoration operations -			
International safeguard campaigns			
(a) Emergency actions and special projects	297,485	289,052	97.2
(b) Technical assistance	180,673	187,531	103.8
(c) International safeguarding campaigns	237,585	229,787	96.7
(d) Assistance to implementation of ISC	37,000	37,000	100.0
Total, Main line of action	752,743	743,370	98.8
Co-operation for development	123,826	124,006	100.1
Total, Subprogramme III.1.1	4,483,372	4,379,867	97.7
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage			
1. Ensuring that the World Heritage List is more representative			
(a) Implementation of the Convention: Statutory meeting	269,181	276,960	102.9
(b) Implementation of the Convention: Co-ordination	10,000	10,000	100.0
(c) Implementation of the Convention: Secretariat	262,436	258,264	98.4
(d) Establishment of the text of the World Heritage List: Preparatory assistance	15,235	15,234	100.0
(e) Establishment of the World Heritage List : Global strategy	40,847	55,707	136.4
(f) Establishment of the World Heritage List : Consultative services and evaluation	2,235	2,235	100.0
Total, Main line of action	599,934	618,400	103.1
2. Developing national capacities for the protection of sites			
(a) Technical co-operation	29,860	29,860	100.0
(b) Assistance in training	16,478	16,477	100.0
Total, Main line of action	46,338	46,337	100.0
3. Monitoring the state of conservation of world heritage properties			
(a) Reactive monitoring: rapid response to reported threats to World Heritage properties	43,021	44,520	103.5
(b) Periodic reporting: Establishment of procedure for the application of Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention	32,159	32,157	100.0
Total, Main line of action	75,180	76,677	102.0
4. Information and awareness-raising activities			
(a) Documentation	17,376	17,494	100.7
(b) Information	13,477	13,459	99.9
Special project : 'Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion'	94,694	94,694	100.0
Total, Main line of action	125,547	125,647	100.1
Total, Subprogramme III.1.2	846,999	867,061	102.4
Total, Programme III.1	5,330,371	5,246,928	98.4

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
III.2 Promotion of living cultures			
. To promote creativity by enhancing expressions of popular culture, fostering artistic information and training networks, and contributing to the shaping of an environment conducive to the creation, dissemination and protection of works, in particular through the promotion of endogenous cultural industries, involving creative activities protected by copyright.			
III.2.1 Creativity and copyright			
1. Fostering a better understanding of the interaction between culture and development			
(a) Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development	435,529	431,475	99.1
(b) Follow-up of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development	189,880	191,518	100.9
(c) Further promotion of our creative diversity	218,427	238,566	109.2
(d) Fostering a better understanding of the interaction between cultural development	45,497	42,996	94.5
(e) Sud-Sud network for the training of cultural animators	13,398	13,369	99.8
(f) Preparation and publication of the 1998 World Culture Report	74,170	64,765	87.3
Evaluation for the World Decade for Cultural Development	6,500	6,500	100.0
UNESCO Dialogo 1998	24,000	22,999	95.8
Special project : 'African Itinerant College for culture and development'	105,600	105,600	100.0
Total, Main line of action	1,113,001	1,117,788	100.4
2. Artistic education			
(a) Encouraging art education	68,793	68,768	100.0
(b) Promoting multicultural art education	17,100	17,100	100.0
(c) Equipment for art education in deprived urban areas	48,534	48,534	100.0
Total, Main line of action	134,427	134,402	100.0
3. Enhancing traditional and popular cultures			
(a) Support to NGOs	492,993	491,319	99.7
(b) Promotion of creativity of young people and women	338,080	394,247	116.6
Special project: 'Popular creativity in deprived areas'	26,900	24,900	92.6
Total, Main line of action	857,973	910,466	106.1
4. Encouraging the development of crafts			
(a) Training and promotion of craftworkers	117,799	122,115	103.7
(b) Promotion of crafts of quality	120,622	123,173	102.1
(c) Development of crafts	10,500	10,500	100.0
Special project: 'Training craftswomen in southern Africa'	24,800	21,808	87.9
Total, Main line of action	273,721	277,596	101.4
5. The status of the artist			
(a) Creation of a European observatory on funding for culture	10,000	10,000	100.0
(b) Publication and studies on the status of artist	32,300	30,166	93.4
Total, Main line of action	42,300	40,166	95.0

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
6. Protection of copyright and neighbouring rights			
(a) Administrative support to the Conventions	103,794	103,633	99.8
(b) Improvement of the teaching at university	92,095	91,642	99.5
(c) Study on protection of copyright in the information society	23,043	23,043	100.0
Total, Main line of action	218,932	218,318	99.7
Co-operation for development	42,359	42,349	100.0
Evaluation	43,492	43,491	100.0
Total, Subprogramme III.2.1	2,726,205	2,784,576	102.1
III.2.2 Books and cultural industries			
1. Strengthening local capacities in the book and other cultural industries			
(a) National policy and regional strategies for developing books and multimedia industries	411,361	410,904	99.9
(b) National policy and regional strategies for developing music and arts	121,845	121,841	100.0
(c) National policy and regional strategies for developing cinema and audiovisual	257,340	254,449	98.9
Total, Main line of action	790,546	787,194	99.6
2. Promoting reading and other cultural practices			
(a) UNESCO Prize for children's and young people's literature in the service of tolerance	102,979	101,728	98.8
(b) Promoting cultural events	52,698	52,000	98.7
(c) Promoting cinema and audiovisual	108,695	108,184	99.5
(d) Promoting reading	443,219	448,168	101.1
Total, Main line of action	707,591	710,080	100.4
3. Collection of Representative Works, Index Translationum			
(a) UNESCO Collection of Representative Works	125,873	125,852	100.0
(b) Index Translationum	154,999	154,999	100.0
(c) Cinema Foundation of the Caribbean	32,600	32,600	100.0
Total, Main line of action	313,472	313,451	100.0
4. Culture and cyberspace			
Cyberlaw - INFO/ETHICS	39,480	39,479	100.0
Special project: 'UNESCO Cyber-Readers' Club'	65,005	65,525	100.8
Special project: 'Women on the Net'	41,727	41,727	100.0
Total, Main line of action	146,212	146,731	100.4
Co-operation for development	55,415	48,263	87.1
Intersectoral activities	1,298,099	1,292,715	99.6
Total, Subprogramme III.2.2	3,311,335	3,298,434	99.6
Total, Programme III.2	6,037,540	6,083,010	100.8

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Fellowships	108,200	107,200	99.1
Promotional and informative activities	328,252	393,749	120.0
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	11,804,363	11,830,887	100.2
Staff Costs	27,829,500	29,484,167	105.9
Indirect costs	3,799,033	4,516,805	118.9
Subtotal, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	43,432,896	45,831,859	105.5
End-of-biennium adjustment	2,398,963		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	45,831,859	45,831,859	100.0
IV Communication, Information and Informatics			
IV.1 Free flow of information			
To encourage the free flow of ideas and image and a wider and better balanced dissemination of all forms of information contributing to the advancement of societies, without any obstacle to freedom of expression, both through the traditional media and through the new electronic media.			
IV.1.1 Media and freedom of expression			
1. Freedom of expression and freedom of the press			
(a) Celebration of World Press Freedom Day and World Press Freedom Prize	781,597	802,528	102.7
(b) 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	170,216	170,099	99.9
(c) Support to the International Freedom of Expression Network (IFEX) and NGOs	66,657	72,648	109.0
Total, Main line of action	1,018,470	1,045,275	102.6
2. Promoting independent and pluralistic media			
(a) Support to professional organizations in the fields of ethics, media legislation and action in case of violations of press freedom	256,939	255,734	99.5
(b) UNESCO Chairs in freedom expression	38,662	38,579	99.8
(c) Assistance to independent media in Angola	70,000	85,607	122.3
Total, Main line of action	365,601	379,920	103.9
3. The educational and cultural mission of public service broadcasting; violence on the screen			
(a) Cultural dimensions of public service broadcasting	132,595	130,689	98.6
(b) Youth and the Net	244,596	244,708	100.0
Total, Main line of action	377,191	375,397	99.5
4. Women in the media			
Women in the Net	109,349	110,744	101.3
Total, Main line of action	109,349	110,744	101.3
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.1	1,870,611	1,911,336	102.2
IV.1.2 Access to information and new technologies			
1. Memory of the World Programme			
Implementation of the memory of the World Programme	425,618	439,250	103.2
Total, Main line of action	425,618	439,250	103.2

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2. Facilitating access to information in the public domain			
(a) Content of and access to information in the public domain	361,968	354,968	98.1
(b) Strategies and techniques for digitizing information	115,262	115,154	99.9
Total, Main line of action	477,230	470,122	98.5
3. Policies for the development of information technologies			
Application of policies on information and informatics	418,515	416,321	99.5
Total, Main line of action	418,515	416,321	99.5
4. 'On-line governance'			
Developing telematics and information networks for on-line governance	253,926	255,701	100.7
Total, Main line of action	253,926	255,701	100.7
Project on Ethical and sociocultural challenges of the new information society			
New technologies: legal, ethical and societal issues			
Ethical and sociocultural challenge (INFOETHICS)	151,413	176,084	116.3
Total, Main line of action	151,413	176,084	116.3
Cultural and educational aspects of the information society			
(a) World Information and Communication Report	215,222	222,691	103.5
(b) Meetings of the Advisory Group	92,550	93,987	101.6
Total, Main line of action	307,772	316,678	102.9
Total, Project	459,185	492,762	107.3
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.2	2,034,474	2,074,156	102.0
Total, Programme IV.1	3,905,085	3,985,492	102.1
IV.2 Capacity-building in communication, information and informatics			
To help Member States, particularly the developing countries and disadvantaged communities worldwide to strengthen their capacities in communication, information and informatics.			
IV.2.1 Development of communication			
1. Assistance to projects for the development of communication			
(a) IPDC meetings	807,390	817,851	101.3
(b) Support for projects in the field	150,429	151,900	101.0
Total, Main line of action	957,819	969,751	101.2
2. Training communication professionals			
(a) Regional Programme for Emergency Education and the Culture of Peace Funding	180,000	193,246	107.4
Special project: 'Improving communication training in Africa'	20,711	20,703	100.0
Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM)	51,234	50,606	98.8
(b) Support to communication training	601,831	568,588	94.5
Total, Main line of action	853,776	833,143	97.6

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
3. Community media			
Special project: 'Women speaking to women'	364,966	378,870	103.8
(a) Community radio and support to community media	267,551	266,409	99.6
(b) Combining traditional and new communication technologies for community media programmes	53,440	52,740	98.7
(c) Advocacy and awareness raising	72,530	70,872	97.7
Total, Main line of action	758,487	768,891	101.4
4. Developing local audiovisual productions			
(a) Support to local audio-visual productions	402,868	407,507	101.2
(b) Co-operation with broadcasting organizations for co-productions for the 3rd millennium	194,311	193,798	99.7
(c) Screens without frontiers	36,734	36,729	100.0
Total, Main line of action	633,913	638,034	100.7
Co-operation for development	157,464	157,633	100.1
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.1	3,361,459	3,367,452	100.2
IV.2.2 Development of libraries, archives & information services			
1. Development of library and information services			
(a) Development of libraries	551,955	576,501	104.4
(b) Development of information services	232,790	234,322	100.7
Total, Main line of action	784,745	810,823	103.3
2. Restoration of major world libraries			
(a) Development and modernization of major world libraries	55,561	34,360	61.8
(b) Revival of the Alexandria Library	30,554	30,585	100.1
Total, Main line of action	86,115	64,945	75.4
3. Upgrading of archival services			
(a) Modernization of archival infrastructures and improved archival preservation	258,049	241,769	93.7
(b) Strengthening of archival services and interregional professional co-operation	267,400	266,461	99.6
Special project: 'Video libraries for young people in Africa'	60,621	60,533	99.9
Total, Main line of action	586,070	568,763	97.0
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.2	1,456,930	1,444,531	99.1
IV.2.3 Development of informatics and telematics applications			
1. Expanding access to global information flows			
Increased access to global information through the use of information technologies	221,831	221,824	100.0
Total, Main line of action	221,831	221,824	100.0
2. Electronic networks for increased co-operation in science, education and culture			
Development of regional information network for increased co-operation in the field of education, science and culture	363,670	360,854	99.2
Total, Main line of action	363,670	360,854	99.2

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
3. Virtual learning communities and virtual laboratory applications			
(a) Development and distribution of the CDS/ISIS/IDAMS system	158,393	157,390	99.4
(b) Support for virtual learning	571,445	548,128	95.9
Total, Main line of action	729,838	705,518	96.7
4. Training of computer specialists, trainers and users			
Development of informatics training and training materials	405,670	402,822	99.3
Special project: 'Computer-based educational materials for teaching information in Africa'	15,877	14,908	93.9
Total, Main line of action	421,547	417,730	99.1
Intersectoral activities	820,666	820,873	100.0
Co-operation for development	168,500	169,210	100.4
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.3	2,726,052	2,696,009	98.9
Total, Programme IV.2	7,544,441	7,507,992	99.5
Promotional and informative activities	774,615	774,477	100.0
Fellowships	115,700	114,936	99.3
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	12,339,841	12,382,897	100.3
Staff Costs	16,915,130	17,463,433	103.2
Indirect costs	1,356,611	1,636,871	120.7
Subtotal, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	30,611,582	31,483,201	102.8
End-of-biennium adjustment	871,619		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	31,483,201	31,483,201	100.0
Transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities			
Educating for a sustainable future			
To strengthen Member States' capacities to reorient education at all levels towards education for a sustainable future and to promote public awareness and training as well as inter-agency co-operation and joint action in this regard.			
1. Integrated follow-up of United Nations conferences			
(a) Integrated follow-up of United Nations conferences	151,750	162,924	107.4
(b) Follow-up of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICDP)	42,800	32,077	74.9
Total, Main line of action	194,550	195,001	100.2
2. Elaborating the concept and key messages of education for a sustainable future			
(a) Refine the concept and key messages for regions and priority topics of education for sustainable development	107,640	107,188	99.6
(b) Enhance public understanding about sustainability	146,404	127,195	86.9
(c) UNESCO/OAS co-operation arrangement concerning sustainable development	125,000	125,000	100.0
Total, Main line of action	379,044	359,383	94.8

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
3. Developing national educational policies and action plans			
(a) Reorienting education to support sustainability	181,090	178,982	98.8
(b) International project to promote reorienting of teacher training towards sustainability	35,000	35,000	100.0
(c) Follow-up to regional and inter-regional agreements	50,000	50,000	100.0
(d) Empowerment of rural women for sustainable development	23,299	23,299	100.0
Total, Main line of action	289,389	287,281	99.3
4. Training and capacity-building at the municipality and community level			
(a) Training and capacity-building at the municipality and community level	422,623	424,608	100.5
(b) Innovative demonstration projects on education for sustainability	293,387	315,892	107.7
Total, Main line of action	716,010	740,500	103.4
Administrative costs and intersectoral activities	303,581	304,076	100.2
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	1,882,574	1,886,241	100.2
Staff Costs	2,737,040	2,140,751	78.2
Subtotal, EPD	4,619,614	4,026,992	87.2
End-of-biennium adjustment	(592,622)		
TOTAL, EPD	4,026,992	4,026,992	100.0
Towards a culture of peace			
Unit 1: Culture of peace: raising awareness & building partnerships			
To promote better understanding and recognition of the principles, norms and conditions which are conducive to a culture of peace; to enhance information sharing and partnerships between countries, institutions and groups engaged in initiatives for a culture of peace.			
1. Encouraging research on key themes for the development of a culture of peace	731,894	744,642	101.7
2. Raising awareness against intolerance, discrimination, racism and violence	151,555	151,174	99.7
3. Better understanding of democratic principles & processes	778,272	741,708	95.3
4. Mobilizing new partners for a culture of peace	862,626	855,936	99.2
5. Organizing information exchange on culture of peace activities	230,168	217,188	94.4
Total, Unit 1	2,754,515	2,710,648	98.4
Unit 2: Educating for a culture of peace			
To intensify the development of a comprehensive system of education and training for peace, human rights and democracy, international understanding and tolerance, embracing all levels of education, both formal and non-formal.			
1. National education plans for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding & tolerance	575,055	574,460	99.9

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2. Linguistic diversity & plurilingualism in education	151,771	151,672	99.9
3. Developing innovations in school curricula and educational contents and methods	104,359	92,307	88.5
4. Educational materials and training aids	209,850	189,401	90.3
5. Training for a culture of peace	649,284	524,439	80.8
Special project: 'Women and a culture of peace in Africa'	76,608	71,608	93.5
6. Associated Schools System	897,116	882,137	98.3
7. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	687,759	679,050	98.7
Total, Unit 2	3,351,802	3,165,074	94.4
Unit 3: Culture of peace in action			
To contribute, through national, subregional, regional and interregional programmes and projects, to the creation of conditions conducive to reconciliation, intercultural understanding and long-term peace-building.			
1. National culture of peace programmes	344,126	358,733	104.2
2. Continuum between relief operations and post-conflict reconstruction: the role of education	1,081,514	1,091,344	100.9
3. Providing assistance to independent media before, during and after conflicts	308,681	300,268	97.3
4. Facilitating intercultural and intercommunity dialogue: regional and subregional projects	419,871	453,337	108.0
5. Action in favour of autochthonous peoples	213,000	213,000	100.0
6. Routes of dialogue between cultures and civilizations	279,659	277,447	99.2
Total, Unit 3	2,646,851	2,694,129	101.8
Intesectional activities	589,971	577,831	97.9
Indirect costs	150,000	161,602	107.7
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	9,343,139	9,147,682	97.9
Indirect costs	150,000	161,602	107.7
Staff Costs	9,340,100	10,286,999	110.1
Subtotal, CPP	18,833,239	19,596,283	104.1
End-of-biennium adjustment	763,044		
TOTAL, CPP	19,596,283	19,596,283	100.0

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Transverse activities			
Statistical programmes and services			
To improve & expand international statistical information & indicators in UNESCO's fields of competence, with a view to increasing their quality & policy-relevance.			
1. Development of common definitions and standards	83,556	83,556	100.0
2. Collection, dissemination and analysis of statistical information	558,316	558,315	100.0
3. Development of new data and indicators	143,242	143,242	100.0
4. Strengthening national statistical capacities	133,591	136,246	102.0
Special project: 'Strengthening National Education Statistical Information Systems (NESIS) in Sub-Saharan Africa' (financed through extrabudgetary resources)			
Administrative costs	47,655	47,758	100.2
3. Transfer to UNESCO Institute of Statistics	583,140	583,140	100.0
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	1,549,500	1,552,257	100.2
Staff Costs	5,044,200	5,039,175	99.9
Subtotal, ST	6,593,700	6,591,432	100.0
End-of-biennium adjustment	(2,268)		
Total, ST	6,591,432	6,591,432	100.0
Fellowships and equipment services			
1. Fellowships services	1,105,674	1,088,166	98.4
2. Equipment services	94,692	84,190	88.9
3. Reports services	12,034	6,726	55.9
Recapitulation			
Staff Costs	3,599,800	3,086,218	85.7
Other Costs	1,212,400	1,179,083	97.3
Subtotal, PSD	4,812,200	4,265,301	88.6
End-of-biennium adjustment	(546,899)		
Total, PSD	4,265,301	4,265,301	100.0
Priority Africa Department			
Staff Costs	4,399,400	3,108,468	70.7
Other Costs	519,300	477,940	92.0
Subtotal, DPA	4,918,700	3,586,408	72.9
End-of-biennium adjustment	(1,332,292)		
Total, DPA	3,586,408	3,586,408	100.0
Other priority groups and specific clusters of countries			
Staff Costs	2,715,000	3,206,975	118.1
Other Costs	686,765	699,858	101.9
Subtotal, CLU	3,401,765	3,906,833	
End-of-biennium adjustment	505,068		
Total, CLU	3,906,833	3,906,833	100.0

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Participation Programme	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
End-of-biennium adjustment	(249,176)		
Total, Participation Programme	27,063,824	27,028,802	99.9
TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES			
Participation Programme	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
Planned activities	3,967,965	3,909,138	98.5
Staff Costs	15,758,400	14,440,836	91.6
End-of-biennium adjustment	(1,625,567)		
Total	45,413,798	45,378,776	99.9
Recapitulation Part II.A			
Planned activities	113,507,077	112,353,342	99.0
Staff Costs	182,456,520	184,281,475	101.0
Indirect programme costs	18,423,114	20,268,639	110.0
Participation Programme	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
End-of-biennium adjustment	2,267,569		
TOTAL, II.A	343,967,280	343,932,258	100.0
B. Information and Dissemination Services			
1. Clearing House			
A. Clearing House services	358,700	359,814	100.3
B. Anticipation and Future-Oriented Studies	733,341	764,055	104.2
C. Library services	331,959	331,959	100.0
D. Archives and micrography services	69,800	69,367	99.4
E. Other costs	99,770	94,267	94.5
Total Activities	1,593,570	1,619,462	101.6
Staff Costs	4,836,870	4,592,046	94.9
Subtotal, CLH	6,430,440	6,211,508	96.6
End-of-biennium adjustment	(218,932)		
Total, CLH	6,211,508	6,211,508	100.0
2. UNESCO Publishing Office			
Staff Costs	4,168,360	4,139,355	99.3
Other Costs	793,920	792,840	99.9
Subtotal, UPO	4,962,280	4,932,195	99.4
End-of-biennium adjustment	(30,085)		
Total, UPO	4,932,195	4,932,195	100.0
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals			
Staff Costs	3,239,070	2,326,774	71.8
Other Costs	2,028,560	2,025,666	99.9
Subtotal, OPM	5,267,630	4,352,440	82.6
End-of-biennium adjustment	(915,190)		
Total, OPM	4,352,440	4,352,440	100.0

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
4. Office of Public Information			
A. Office of Director	455,208	452,606	99.4
B. Press division	765,497	764,110	99.8
C. Audiovisual division	569,806	674,833	118.4
D. Documentation centre	16,909	15,990	94.6
E. Regional information activities	311,042	325,914	104.8
F. Operating costs of regional offices	82,900	78,022	94.1
G. Other expenses	298,078	269,203	90.3
Total Activities	2,499,440	2,580,678	103.3
Staff Costs	5,360,070	5,786,781	108.0
Subtotal, OPI	7,859,510		
End-of-biennium adjustment	507,949		
Total, OPI	8,367,459	8,367,459	100.0
Recapitulation Part II.B			
Staff costs	17,604,370	16,844,956	95.7
Other costs	6,915,490	7,018,646	101.5
End-of-biennium adjustment	(656,258)		
TOTAL, II.B	23,863,602	23,863,602	100.0
TOTAL, PART II			
Planned activities	120,422,567	119,371,988	99.1
Personnel costs	200,060,890	201,126,431	100.5
Indirect programme costs	18,423,114	20,268,639	110.0
Participation Programme	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
End-of-biennium adjustment	1,611,311		
TOTAL, PART II	367,830,882	367,795,860	100.0

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part III - Support for Programme Execution			
1. Bureau for External Relations			
A. Relations with Member States	446,859	446,607	99.9
B. Co-operation with National Commissions and with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations	1,726,454	1,695,293	98.2
C. Relations and co-operation with international organizations	277,604	277,400	99.9
D. Relations with established offices away from Headquarters and decentralization	660,687	659,845	99.9
E. Operations of the Office of the Assistant Director-General	620,830	653,825	105.3
F. Partnerships for the Twenty-first Century	151,848	151,122	99.5
G. Relations with UNESCO honorary goodwill ambassadors	49,200	48,870	99.3
Total Activities	3,933,482	3,932,962	100.0
Staff costs	16,643,160	18,804,810	113.0
Total, BRX	20,576,642	22,737,772	110.5
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources			
Staff Costs	3,163,100	2,881,896	91.1
Other Costs	921,040	899,408	97.7
Total, BER	4,084,140	3,781,304	92.6
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents			
Staff Costs	27,930,800	25,922,796	92.8
Other Costs	3,791,438	3,724,713	98.2
Total, CLD	31,722,238	29,647,509	93.5
TOTAL, PART III			
Staff Costs	47,737,060	47,609,502	99.7
Other Costs	8,645,960	8,557,083	99.0
Subtotal, PART III	56,383,020	56,166,585	99.6
End-of-biennium adjustment	(216,435)		
TOTAL, PART III	56,166,585	56,166,585	100.0
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services			
1. Office of the ADG/MA			
Staff Costs	1,295,100	1,679,841	129.7
Other Costs	46,300	41,138	88.9
Total, ADG/MA	1,341,400	1,720,979	128.3
2. Bureau of the Comptroller			
Staff Costs	7,120,000	6,789,586	95.4
Other Costs	1,110,200	1,130,789	101.9
Total, BOC	8,230,200	7,920,375	96.2

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
3. Bureau of Personnel			
Staff Costs	11,926,730	11,929,815	100.0
Young probationers	1,271,534	1,271,084	100.0
Other Costs	1,192,456	1,152,872	96.7
Total, PER	14,390,720	14,353,771	99.7
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications			
Staff Costs	5,711,030	5,509,781	96.5
Other Costs	5,916,170	6,212,077	105.0
Total, DIT	11,627,200	11,721,858	100.8
5. Bureau for Support and Services			
Staff Costs	9,867,800	8,987,981	91.1
A. General Service Division	72,400	69,704	96.3
B. Medical Services	139,600	129,109	92.5
C. Public Relations and Cultural Events	237,300	229,593	96.8
D. Staff Pension Division	138,000	137,981	100.0
E. Medical Benefits Fund for associate participants	4,191,600	4,041,417	96.4
Total, Other Costs	4,778,900	4,607,804	96.4
Total, GES	14,646,700	13,595,785	92.8
TOTAL, PART IV			
Staff Costs	35,920,660	34,897,004	97.2
Other Costs	14,315,560	14,415,764	100.7
Subtotal, PART IV	50,236,220	49,312,768	98.2
End-of-biennium adjustment	(923,452)		
TOTAL, PART IV	49,312,768	49,312,768	100.0
Part V - Maintenance and Security			
Staff Costs	14,975,060	14,513,242	96.9
Other costs:			
A. Supplies and materials	1,484,900	1,452,303	97.8
B. Furniture and equipment	408,400	403,863	98.9
C. Communications and freight	3,082,500	2,803,490	90.9
D. Rental and maintenance of premises	10,777,100	10,713,324	99.4
E. Temporary assistance and overtime for safety and security	172,800	174,034	100.7
F. Maintenance of furniture and equipment	286,800	282,749	98.6
G. Public relations and cultural events	67,100	63,847	95.2
H. Conservation of buildings	3,385,540	3,115,066	92.0
Total, Other Costs	19,665,140	19,008,676	96.7
Subtotal, PART V	34,640,200	33,521,918	96.8
End-of-biennium adjustment	(1,118,282)		
TOTAL, PART V	33,521,918	33,521,918	100.0

ANNEX

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part VI - Capital Expenditure			
A. Renovation and refurbishing of Headquarters premises	1,667,800	1,619,686	97.1
B. Less amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations	(185,000)	(180,387)	97.5
C. Amortization of IBE	275,900	275,864	100.0
Total, Other Costs	1,758,700	1,715,163	97.5
End-of-biennium adjustment	(43,537)		
TOTAL, PART VI	1,715,163	1,715,163	100.0
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI			
Staff costs	320,743,680	320,243,537	99.8
Planned activities	181,962,267	180,866,061	99.4
Indirect programme costs	18,423,114	20,268,639	110.0
Participation Programme	27,313,000	27,028,802	99.0
End-of-biennium adjustment	0		
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI	548,442,061	548,407,039	100.0
Part VII - Anticipated cost increases	-	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	548,442,061	548,407,039	100.0

Hundred and fifty-ninth Session

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ADDENDUM

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

SUMMARY

This document contains information on the salient activities relating to the execution of the programme undertaken during the current biennium.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

EDUCATION

1. The *World Education Report 2000*, on the theme “The right to education: towards education for all throughout life”, was launched during the World Education Forum in Dakar, 26-28 April. The English and French editions are available now. The Spanish edition is expected to be available in June/July and the other official language editions later in the year. This year’s report is the fifth in the Organization’s biennial series. Its theme is particularly appropriate for the International Year for the Culture of Peace. As the Report recalls, education is conceived by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights both as a right in itself and as a means of promoting peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms generally. The report presents a unique overview of the successive commitments to the implementation of the right to education that have been adopted by the international community over the past half century, as well as a broad, yet concise, analysis of the progress made in that regard in the different regions of the world. Detailed information on the outcome of the World Education Forum in Dakar is provided in document 159 EX/41, to be examined under item 3.2.3 of the provisional agenda.

2. Following on the Cologne Declaration on Lifelong Learning that resulted from the G8 Summit in July 1999, a **G8 Education Ministers’ Meeting** (1-3 April 2000) was held in Tokyo. UNESCO and the OECD were invited to participate as observers and submitted a joint information document to this meeting, at which the Director-General of UNESCO delivered a speech. The G8 meeting confirmed the fast-growing consensus on the pre-eminent role of lifelong learning in the successful transition of societies from the industrial age to the knowledge age and on other issues of key concern for UNESCO. The Organization’s role in bridging the gap between wealthy and developing countries was explicitly recognized and welcomed. In the wake of this meeting, the United States Secretary of Education, Mr William Riley, made a speech on international education in which he declared that “the United States must become much more of an engaged member of the international community by once again becoming an active member of UNESCO. UNESCO offers the broadest world forum for action on making education for all a reality. The United States should have a seat in that forum. I urge members of Congress to authorize the funds necessary to make it possible”.

THE SCIENCES

3. The two principal documents approved by the **World Conference on Science** - the *Declaration on science and the use of scientific knowledge* and the *Science Agenda-framework for action* - have been printed in their definitive texts in small-format booklet form in English, French and Spanish and are being made widely available among Member States. Arrangements have been made for printing and distribution of Russian, Chinese and Arabic versions through relevant National Commissions. A Portuguese edition has been produced at the initiative of the Portuguese National Commission. The publication in English of the Proceedings of the World Conference is expected before the end of June. The entire text will also be made available on the World Conference website. As a response to a call made at the World Conference on Science for the swap of the debt for science, the Division for Science Policy and Operations has produced a guide to negotiating debt relief for science and technology. This guide includes a practical step-by-step approach that shows how

to integrate a science component in the debt relief negotiations. As a follow-up to the recommendation of the WCS for building alliance between modern technical sciences and the holistic wisdom and traditions, the Science Sector, in collaboration with the Culture Sector, organized an international meeting on Science and Religion (Paris, 12-13 April 2000), in which 60 scientists, thinkers and philosophers from Europe, Latin America, Africa and the United States participated. Consultations are under way for setting up a mechanism to ensure appropriate follow-up to the World Conference in cooperation with a wide range of stakeholder groups, making extensive use of electronic means of communication.

4. UNESCO, as one of the key sponsors and host of the World Water Vision, took an active part in the **Second World Water Forum** (The Hague, Netherlands, 17-22 March 2000) convened to find new answers to the challenges raised by the World Water Situation. This Forum, attended by 4,500 participants, was composed of over 80 sessions marking the culmination of the 18-month long consultation process of the World Water Vision. During its last two days, the open forum was linked with a ministerial conference where more than 120 countries were represented. UNESCO convened sessions on: Inter-basin Water Transfer, Water and Ethics, Aral Sea Basin, Water and Indigenous People, Water and Religion, and Water-Education-Training and contributed to the organization, or participated with keynote presentations, in the sessions on Water and Space, Scientists on Water and Knowledge, Citizens' Demands Spur Water Management Reform, Water in Rivers.

5. The results of the Ministerial Conference are summarized in the *Declaration* which strengthens the United Nations system, entrusting it explicitly to carry out key components of the World Water Vision follow-up activities. First among them will be the launching of the **World Water Assessment Programme** and of a biannual World Water Development Report. The main objective of the Programme is to identify and diagnose the state of global fresh water - its quantity, quality and use, the organizational, socio-economic and environmental context of its management, as well as current problems and emerging threats. The Director-General of UNESCO announced that UNESCO will provide the secretariat for this United Nations-wide initiative and an aide-mémoire was signed with the Government of Netherlands to create a globally-mandated **UNESCO Institute for Water Education** on the basis of the existing International Institute for Infrastructure, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) in Delft, Netherlands. It is foreseen that the Institute will serve as a secretariat for capacity building-oriented projects of all United Nations agencies and other international and national donor agencies.

6. Considerable progress was made towards the realization of the **SESAME** (Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East) project, which seeks to establish an international centre of excellence in the Middle East that would have as its central research and training facility a synchrotron light source promoting scientific collaboration and making a contribution to peace in the region. UNESCO serves as overall coordinator in the consultations involving scientists and government representatives from 11 countries in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region. At a meeting held on 10 and 11 April 2000 at CERN (Geneva), it was recommended to locate the SESAME facility in Jordan; a meeting of the SESAME Interim Council in Amman on 21 and 22 June is expected to ratify this recommendation. Increased efforts are being made to invite Arab countries not yet members of SESAME to join the project.

7. As part of the preparations for the international forum on **social development**, due to be held at UNESCO in November 2000, a meeting on “Corporate responsibility: a new deal” was held at Headquarters on 14 April, attended by 250 business leaders and senior managers from multinationals. The meeting helped to open up new prospects for collaboration and partnerships between the private sector and UNESCO as regards development based on solidarity and the fight against poverty. The results are very encouraging and the follow-up to this activity has already begun.

8. The Director-General expressed his entire satisfaction concerning the statements made recently by Mr Bill Clinton, President of the United States of America, Mr Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, on the subject of the human genome, all of them citing the same principles as those enshrined in the Universal Declaration on the **Human Genome and Human Rights**. He therefore addressed a letter on 21 April to Mr Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan, in which he urged the adoption at the G8 meeting to be held in Tokyo in July 2000 of a declaration affirming the principle that data derived from the sequencing of the human genome must be made freely available to the world scientific community for the good of humanity as a whole.

CULTURE

9. In the framework of the **Global Strategy** adopted by the **World Heritage Committee** in 1994, various activities have been implemented during the first months of 2000. These included in particular: a Global Strategy Meeting for Southeast and East Asia (21-26 February 2000 held in Tokyo and Yakushima Island World Heritage Site) hosted by the Japanese Environmental Agency at which potential new sites for new nominations, including cluster and transborder areas, were identified for Southeast and East Asian countries; the launch, with support from the United Nations Foundation, of a project “World Heritage Biodiversity Sites-Filling critical gaps and promoting multi-site approaches to new nominations” to undertake *inter alia* a global review of coastal, marine and small island protected areas in order to increase world heritage site representation in those ecosystems; and pilot projects to elaborate at least one cluster and one transborder nominations of tropical forest protected areas in ASEAN countries; an international meeting on “Mining and Biodiversity” (London, United Kingdom, 13-15 March 2000) following which five case-studies on mining operations at world heritage sites are being developed for presentation at the forthcoming meeting on mining and world heritage (IUCN, September 2000).

10. Actions also included a world heritage convention technical regional workshop on “Assessing Natural Heritage of Coastal and Marine Areas of Africa” (20-23 March 2000 in Maputo, Mozambique) organized as part of the follow-up to the Pan-African Congress on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (Mozambique, 1998) at which a number of sites were identified that will be submitted to WHC for consideration for the Tentative List; a regional expert meeting on natural heritage in the Caribbean (Paramaribo, Suriname, 18-20 February 2000) aimed at improving the representativity of natural heritage in the region; a meeting on “Cultural landscapes: Concept and implementation” (Catania, Italy, 8-11 March 2000) which adopted recommendations concerning the protection of cultural landscapes in the Mediterranean region; and an International Expert Meeting on the Revision of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Canterbury, United Kingdom, 10-14 April 2000).

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

11. As part of the celebration of **World Press Freedom Day** (3 May), 7,000 press kits containing the joint message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director-General of UNESCO were distributed in five languages to the press, National Commissions and professional organizations. The Day itself, on 3 May 2000, was marked by an important ceremony in Geneva organized by UNESCO in conjunction with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO. On 4 and 5 May, UNESCO and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs held a round table together with professional media associations. It was on the theme: "The media in conflict and post-conflict zones: How to combat war propaganda and hatred without restricting press freedom and the editorial independence of local media - the role and duties of intergovernmental organizations". It was the first high-level meeting between NGOs working in the media field and intergovernmental organizations concerned with the media in conflict situations.

12. On the recommendation of the international jury meeting in Paris on 17 March, the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize (2000) was awarded to the Syrian journalist, Nizzar Nayyouf, who is currently in prison. In his absence, the Prize was presented by the Director-General to Mr Timothy Balding, Director of the World Association of Newspapers, on 3 May in Geneva. World Press Freedom Day also provided the occasion for various events worldwide - radio and television programmes, meetings, round tables, seminars and the like - organized by professional media organizations or by the National Commissions in cooperation with the field offices. The importance of the Declaration of Sana'a was reaffirmed at a conference held in Amman from 3 to 5 February 2000, organized by the International Press Institute with the support of UNESCO. The conference brought together about a hundred Arab journalists, who appealed to the States of the region to implement the principles contained in the Declaration.

13. On the occasion of the celebration of the **International Women's Day**, on 8 March, the Director-General of UNESCO, launched an appeal to the media worldwide to place the news under the editorial responsibility of women journalists. In so doing, UNESCO pursued the commitment made at the Toronto Symposium on Women: Access to expression and decision-making (1995), and the 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) to promote the coverage of women issues in the media and defend equal professional opportunities for women. The initiative, "Women Make the News", was supported by the United Nations Secretary-General, who, in his message, called on women to cover all issues "with equal strength and in equal numbers". Altogether, more than 1,000 print, broadcast and Internet media organizations from 56 countries and thousands of women journalists (6,000-8,000) took part in this event as a symbolic way of affirming that **equal access and full participation of women in decision-making and management in the media** are essential to the media industry, democratization and enhancement of the freedom of expression.

14. UNESCO endorses the terms of the *Manifeste pour une télévision éducative et culturelle* (Manifesto for educational and cultural television), drawn up by the International Association of Educational and Discovery Television Companies (AITED) and presented at the Organization's Headquarters in Paris. The President of the French Republic, Mr Jacques Chirac, the Dalai Lama, Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the International Organization of the Francophonie, Mr Mstislav Rostropovich, Mr Elie Wiesel,

Mr Peter Brook, Mr Claude Chabrol and Mr Mikis Theodorakis were among the first signatories. The Manifesto promotes the role of television in educating for peace and social cohesion and in promoting cultural diversity, education for all and dissemination of scientific knowledge.

15. UNESCO participated actively in the **Second Global Knowledge Conference** on the theme “Building knowledge societies - access, empowerment and governance” held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in March 2000. About 700 participants representing intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, national development agencies and private corporations who attended the Conference adopted an Action Plan. Several items of the Plan concern UNESCO, namely, the use of community radio, freedom of expression, education, media and access to content. UNESCO has an essential role in these areas and will continue to mobilize partnerships with UNDP, ITU, the World Bank, international development agencies, the private sector and other interested parties for the development of joint projects. Similarly, at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) seminar “America XXI: Information technology for efficient, equitable and sustainable development” in New Orleans, in March 2000, UNESCO took part in the thematic plenary on “Creating human capital: Learning in the knowledge economy”. This meeting led to more visibility of UNESCO’s position and activities in this field and at the same time strengthened the development cooperation process between UNESCO and IDB.

16. The High-Level Segment of ECOSOC 2000 (5-7 July) will focus on “Development and international cooperation in the 21st Century: The role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy”. It will be preceded by panel discussions, regional meetings and an exhibition. In recognition of its expertise, UNESCO has been requested to organize the Panel on “**Universal Access to Information and Informatics for Human Development**” - one of the key identified areas - in New York, on 10 May. It will examine issues such as the “right of access to information”, national and international strategies as well as policies to develop information resources as a global public good. For UNESCO, these strategies and policies should especially be designed to promote a vibrant electronic public domain; make provisions for fair use of electronic information; ensure empowerment and participation of communities and public service institutions in the information society; and facilitate the production and dissemination of content relevant to human development while protecting freedom of expression and human dignity.

17. To **promote audiovisual productions and co-productions** in developing countries, UNESCO and the International Public Television (INPUT) jointly organized the First Latin American UNESCO/INPUT Workshop for Television Producers in Panama, in January 2000. Attending were about 60 television professionals from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, United States and Venezuela. The participants considered that this type of forum which discusses and reflects on the content of television programmes was most needed and requested that it be organized on an annual basis. To further stimulate the transition from State-owned to **public service broadcasting**, UNESCO provided support to Radio France Internationale (RFI) to organize a Conference of Latin American National Radio Broadcasters at UNESCO Headquarters, in March 2000. The Conference brought together 100 participants from 19 Latin American countries and adopted the Declaration of Paris, stressing the need for networking among public service radio stations in the region.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

18. One of the major tasks of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) during this period was the preparation of the **EFA Year Assessment 2000 Statistical Document** which provides an overview of core EFA indicators, supported by tables and graphs of statistics on education for the 11 EFA regions. It presents a decade of education in six key areas: the demand for education, early childhood programmes, primary education, education finance, teachers and literacy. It also bears witness to the importance of quality, relevant and timely data for assessing the state of education today, and as the basis of sound policy-making in the future. This publication is the main UIS input for the EFA Assessment 2000, the most in-depth evaluation of basic education ever undertaken on a global scale. The publication is based on data provided in 167 country reports. The document was distributed in English and in French at the World Education Forum in Dakar.

19. In addition, a new update of literacy estimates and projections was completed in February 2000 and the results have been communicated to the corresponding Member States for information. These results have been used in assessing progress towards the achievement of the goals of Education for All and other major world conferences of the 1990s. They were also made available to UNDP, the World Bank, WHO and other international organizations for publication in their world reports. The UIS contributed to the preparation of the plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade particularly in the area of monitoring and assessment.

ANTICIPATION AND FUTURE-ORIENTED STUDIES

20. The twelfth session in the series of “Twenty-first Century Talks”, held at Headquarters on 18 April 2000, was on the theme “The sicknesses of the soul in the 21st century: Foresight and preventive action”. Inaugurated by the Director-General who, on that occasion, stated that “UNESCO’s mission is to be a future-oriented institution”, this session provided an opportunity for three eminent personalities - Julia Kristeva, a psychoanalyst and author, Denise Bombardier, a journalist and essayist, and Adalberto Barreto, a Brazilian psychiatrist and ethnologist - to discuss the sickness of the soul, their development at the beginning of the twenty-first century and their prevention. The session was attended by more than 800 persons and given broad press coverage. The thirteenth session of the “Twenty-first Century Talks”, held on 5 May 2000 at Headquarters on the theme “What is the Future of the Universe?”, brought together three famous astrophysicists, Trinh Xuan-Thuan, André Brahic and Nicolas Prantzos.

21. The first anthology of “Twenty-first Century Talks” and “Twenty-first Century Dialogues” will be published in French, in conjunction with Editions du Seuil, on 19 May 2000. This work, entitled “Les Clés du XXIe siècle” and with a preface by the Director-General, contains the contributions of over 80 experts and eminent personalities and deals with some 30 issues crucial to the future of us all.