



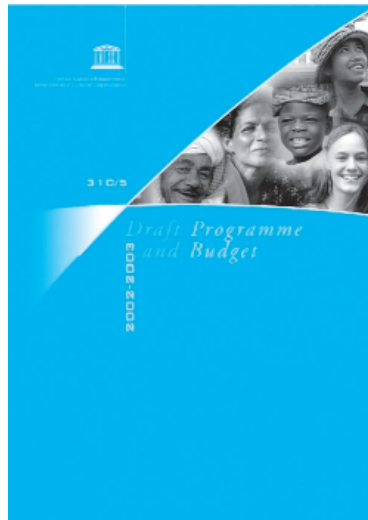
United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

General Conference
Thirty-first Session
PARIS 2001

31C/5

*Draft Programme
and Budget*

2002-2003



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

Published in May 2001
by the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 PARIS 07 SP

Composed and printed in the workshops of UNESCO

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Printed in France

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Introduction

I have the honour to present hereby the Draft Programme and Budget for the 2002-2003 biennium (Draft 31 C/5). This is the first programme and budget prepared during my term as Director-General. Taken together with the Draft Medium-Term Strategy 2002-2007 (Draft 31 C/4), both documents translate into programmatic and budgetary terms the reform efforts I have undertaken since my appointment. Indeed, these documents are an integral part of the overall reform effort of the Organization, complementing my earlier measures of administrative, structural and personnel reform. Moreover, the documents themselves have also undergone changes and reform, inasmuch as their structure, presentation and results-orientation are concerned.

The preparation of draft documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5 provided an occasion for an intensive and inclusive process of review, analysis and strategic reorientation of programmes, involving all sectors, to define the profile of the new UNESCO. This process has been tantamount to a total review of all programmes from scratch. I have striven to present a complete and quality document, which has resulted in late circulation of the document to Members of the Executive Board, a delay I sincerely regret.

The Programme and Budget proposed for 2002-2003 serves as a tool and provides the means for UNESCO to fulfil its mandate and mission, as articulated in draft document 31 C/4. The key and novel features of the present Programme and Budget proposals are:

- (a) Focus: the choice of one principal priority for each programme sector provides a limited focus and prioritization. The Executive Board endorsed my proposal to assign increased resources to the principal priority of each sector of up to 50% above the funds approved for document 30 C/5. The strengthening of the principal priorities for the major programmes can be broken down as follows:

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

- (b) New structure: various adjustments have been made in the structure of the Programme and Budget itself, most notably the presentation of a separate major programme for the Social and Human Sciences, but also a revised grouping of services pertaining to the Directorate and central functions and services.
- (c) Results orientation: expected outcomes have been integrated in draft document 31 C/4. Together with the expected results defined in document 31 C/5, they provide a basis for better evaluation and results-based monitoring and assessment as part of strategic planning and programming. No doubt, this is just a beginning, and refinement, particularly in terms of measurement tools and performance indicators, will need to be progressively introduced to arrive at a fully satisfactory system.

- (d) **Interdisciplinarity and teamwork:** in defining the budget envelope, I have allocated \$12 million for projects to be funded and implemented in connection with the two cross-cutting themes identified in the Medium-Term Strategy. To select these projects, a competitive process was organized throughout the Secretariat involving both Headquarters and the field, calling for proposals by interdisciplinary teams composed of at least three sectors and/or field offices. An amount of \$1 million was set aside for teams of young professionals (up to P-3 level) so as to involve them more closely in programme activities and to engender responsible professional attitudes. A total of 160 project proposals were received, involving some 400 staff members, and a total of 43 projects were selected for funding, including a full complement for the funds allocated for younger colleagues.
- (e) **Alliances and partnerships:** all programmes envisage numerous partnerships and alliances with organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and actors of civil society and the private sector. To the extent possible, these proposed linkages have been described in the pertinent sections of the Draft Programme and Budget, representing the first step of a context map. Further refinements will be made to draw up complete context maps, indicating the respective contributions and responsibilities of each partner.
- (f) **Strengthening staff competencies:** an allocation of \$3 million is included in the Draft Programme and Budget to intensify staff training during the biennium. This will help build the capacities and skills required for UNESCO to perform well in the competitive multilateral environment.
- (g) **Decentralization:** the present proposals not only are based on the newly announced field network structure, but also envisage a substantial decentralization of programme funds to the field, of up to 70%, in some programme areas. This will give practical meaning to my commitment to reinforce the action of the Organization at the country level.

The present document contains only limited references to regional and subregional strategies. As has been pointed out in draft document 31 C/4, it is envisaged that such strategies be developed by the stakeholders in the regions themselves, based on the approved 31 C/4 and 31 C/5 documents and involving fully UNESCO's new field network.

As regards UNESCO's institutes and centres, the present document contains only provisional proposals. I have established an Intersectoral Task Force, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director-General, which will report to me on the subject in September 2001. It is my intention to present to the governing bodies immediately thereafter my recommendations and possible amendments, based on the results and findings of the Task Force.

Let me now turn to some more specific aspects of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003. It follows the same presentation as document 30 C/5 in that the first section contains proposals which are submitted for the decision of the General Conference and are thus binding, the second contains nine appendices giving detailed budgetary data covering various aspects of the 31 C/5 proposals as a whole, while the third provides, for information only, technical details regarding the possible ways and means of implementing these proposals. Draft document 31 C/5, however, has been considerably streamlined, as I mentioned earlier, in a quest for greater clarity and concision. To this end, it is presented in four principal Parts, as opposed to seven in previous biennia. The main innovations are under:

- Part I, where the Direction of the Organization has been limited to the Directorate, the Office of the Director-General and the two independent services which report directly to him – Internal Oversight and International Standards and Legal Affairs.
- Part II which now regroups all the programmes of the Organization, as well as the services involved not only in implementation but also in the planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination of activities and the promotion of public awareness of UNESCO's aims and ideals.

- Part III which encompasses External Relations and Cooperation, Human Resources Management and all the Administrative Services required to ensure the efficient operation of the Organization as a whole.
- Part IV presents the Anticipated Cost Increases – and replaces the former Part VII.

Decision 5.1, taken by the Executive Board at its 160th session, invited me to prepare the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 on the basis of the views expressed during the debate on my preliminary proposals. Subsequently, I decided to establish document 31 C/5 on the basis of zero nominal growth – an extremely difficult and complex task bearing in mind that, in reality, zero nominal growth represented – at that point in time – a reduction in resources of 5.4% compared to document 30 C/5 Approved. However, in order to diminish this considerable reduction to the extent possible, while keeping resources for the programme intact, I had no alternative but to revise the requirements for recosting to the absolute minimum. Thus, document 31 C/5, compared to its predecessor, has been refined to reflect a reduction of 4.2% only.

My main concern when preparing the draft budget for 2002-2003 was to preserve UNESCO's *raison d'être* – its programme. I therefore decided to maintain the overall appropriation for programmes at the same level as in document 30 C/5, even though it has undergone far-reaching internal adjustments designed to highlight the notions of priority, clarity and realism. And it is in staff costs that I have made most of the savings needed both to absorb the cost of statutory increases and inflation and to finance the cost of the reforms.

My initial objective was to save \$30 million on Headquarters posts. I did not achieve that figure. After many efforts and a very rigorous review of the need for each post, I nevertheless managed to identify \$26 million in savings, which made it possible to cover statutory cost increases, raise the number of field posts (by some \$3 million) and finance some of the costs relating to the reform, in particular to earmark – as I undertook to do – an amount of \$3 million (i.e. 1% of the staff budget) for training. But this reduction of \$26 million represents a real cutback in Secretariat staff at Headquarters: it involves a net decrease of 170 Headquarters posts by comparison with document 30 C/5 Approved, a figure that actually amounts to over 200 posts if we take into consideration all the posts that had been established previously, or outside document 30 C/5, and were not included in the “official” figures provided in document 30 C/5 Approved.

	Headquarters	Field	Total
30 C/5 Approved	1 587	531	2 118
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	1 620	551	2 171
31 C/5 Proposed	1 417	566	1 983
Net decrease vis-à-vis 30 C/5 Approved	-170	35	-135
Net decrease vis-à-vis 30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	-203	15	-188

A sound management basis has thus been restored: all posts are now budgeted and at the incumbent's real grade (the notion of “promotion in a personal capacity” having been scrapped). I have also included, under the staff cost budget, a small reserve (\$1.5 million) for reclassifications with the aim of dealing with this issue in an orderly and transparent manner and avoiding the situation that occurred in the past whereby a number of posts were reclassified over and above the provision for staff costs. Adequate

provision has been made for our participation in the Medical Benefits Fund and in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System: hence we shall no longer “export our debt” to the institutions of the System. Services crucial to the success of the reform of the Organization, such as the Office of Internal Oversight and the Bureau for Field Coordination, have had their resources considerably increased.

The drive for austerity and rationalization has also made it possible to finance some of the investment needed for a satisfactory launch of the new decentralized system: in addition to strengthening the expertise and administrative capacities of the cluster offices, an amount of approximately \$2.5 million will be allocated to training, advisory, assistance and networking activities for field units.

Nevertheless, the constraints of zero nominal growth have prevented me from going as far and as fast as I would have liked. The Young Professionals Programme, for example, has been expanded by just five posts. Neither was I able to find additional funds – beyond those already earmarked in document 30 C/5, that is to say \$6.5 million – to finance the renovation of the Headquarters buildings. The same applies to the development of the new management and monitoring instruments. It is true that the difficulties involved in setting up a programme as ambitious as the new finance and budget monitoring system, with its SAP software, have led us to consider phasing in the system over the first year of the next biennium, postponing accordingly the investments needed for the development of the human resources module. I was also unable to constitute, as I would have liked, a contingency reserve to enable me to respond – without drastically changing the approved programmes – to exceptional circumstances arising, for example, from natural disasters, unpredictable events (such as the destruction of the Afghan heritage) or the costs of legal actions with which UNESCO might be faced.

Finally, difficult choices had to be made, which inevitably involved sacrifices: for example, an adjustment in the budget for the Bureau of Public Information to take account of its relative importance as compared with substantive activities while at the same time financing the new communication strategy priorities. As a result I was led, *inter alia*, to make the difficult decision to close down the UNESCO *Courier*, which has a chronic deficit in spite of the \$4 million from the regular budget which the Organization invests each year in the magazine, in the absence of sufficient resources to ensure its development and halt, at least, the constant decline in its readership.

This example illustrates the difficulties involved in laying the foundations for a revitalized Organization while at the same time following to the letter the instructions of the General Conference and the Executive Board:

- maintaining the constant dollar principle, at a rate of 5.70 French francs (or 0.869 euro) and 1.45 Swiss francs for one United States dollar;
- absorbing in the budget base increases in staff costs and other increases related to statutory factors or inflation. The amount of \$28,511,200 originally provided in my preliminary proposals has been reduced to the strictly minimum requirement of \$22,072,900 in an effort to compress, wherever possible, the impact of these increases on the programmes of the Organization under this zero nominal growth budget;
- maintaining the principle of full budgeting and including, under Part IV of the budget, \$13,690,850 for anticipated cost increases for 2002-2003;
- maintaining a lapse factor rate of 3% on staff costs for the adjustment for staff turnover and delays in recruitment.

As it stands, the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 is a reflection of requirements as imperative as they are contradictory: it endeavours to set the scene for a renewal of the Organization while at the same time following the instructions for a degree of budgetary austerity more conducive to contraction

than to revitalization. That is why I am presenting in an addendum to this Draft Programme and Budget, which is formulated within the strict limits of zero nominal growth, additional proposals designed to create the conditions for a successful reform of the Organization. Reform and rejuvenation do not come cheap. Properly executed, they often require additional resources so that an organization can get back on an even keel and in an effective operating mode. We have seen this at WHO, UNDP, the World Bank, and in the United Nations itself. Will UNESCO also be able to earn and benefit from a reform dividend? I sincerely hope so.

The Draft Programme and Budget represents a genuine effort to review all of the Organization's activities in the light of new strategic thrusts and a firm resolve to establish a small number of clear priorities. In this regard, the principle of zero-base budgeting, which involves the elaboration of budget proposals for the ensuing biennium from scratch, has been fully applied, giving rise to a complete overhaul of the previous programme and budget equilibria. The priority programmes, as I have said, have come first, in order to ensure that they have an adequate budget base for achieving the objectives fixed and the expected results. To give just one example, the resources for Programme I.1 (basic education) have been increased by approximately \$6 million, bringing its funds for activities from the level of \$14 million to nearly \$20 million, in addition to the increased contribution which all the education programmes, including those carried out by the institutes and by the Organization as a whole, will be making to the Dakar follow-up. This determined effort to focus more closely on the programme priorities was not made without difficulty and sacrifice. I had, for example, to decide to go back to the amount initially earmarked in document 30 C/5 for the Participation Programme, i.e. \$22 million.

The task has thus been long and hard: it was back to the drawing board more than once, as it is difficult to shed old reflexes and learn to tell the difference between what is desirable and what is possible. Hence the delay in sending out my proposals: I hope that all the Member States, and in particular those represented on the Executive Board, will kindly forgive me.

I am aware that these proposals are but a first step, which will have to be followed by others, on the road to concentration and to renewal. To carry on, I will need the support of the Member States – political support, naturally, with regard to the Organization's new priorities, and its new profile, and financial support as well. Extrabudgetary resources are clearly a precious resource for supplementing and extending actions launched under the regular budget. Prospects for the 2002-2003 biennium are good, with extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$320 million. Those funds cannot, however, under any circumstances replace the resources approved by the General Conference which alone guarantee the independence and the strength of our Organization. The Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 must be regarded, in all respects, as a programme and, above all, a budget of transition. I have every confidence that in the future the Member States will provide UNESCO with the means to play its full role.

Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2002-2003

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

A. Regular programme

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

Appropriation line	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	
A. Governing bodies	
1. General Conference	6 237 100
2. Executive Board	7 795 700
Total, Part I.A	14 032 800
B. Direction	15 427 000
<i>(Including: Directorate; Office of the Director-General; Internal Oversight; International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i>	
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 382 900
TOTAL, PART I	30 842 700
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES	
A. Programmes	
Major Programme I – Education	
I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum	
I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action	21 270 400
I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems	23 736 300
I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems	
I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education	15 488 400
I.2.2 Renewal of education systems	14 165 600
UNESCO education institutes	
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4 591 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5 100 000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1 900 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 100 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 200 000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	1 200 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1 865 000
Total, Major Programme I	92 616 700

* **Cross-cutting themes:**

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

Appropriation line	\$
Major Programme II – Natural Sciences	
II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management	
II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education	5 609 400
II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building	14 638 600
II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development	
II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8 524 600
II.2.2 Ecological sciences	4 943 600
II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction	5 487 400
II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands	2 278 600
II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	7 058 600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	2 335 000
Total, Major Programme II	50 875 800
Major Programme III – Social and Human Sciences	
III.1 Ethics of science and technology	3 513 700
III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles	11 832 200
III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies	9 987 900
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	2 580 000
Total, Major Programme III	27 913 800
Major Programme IV – Culture	
IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture	
IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	10 165 300
IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting	2 384 000
IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue	
IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage	17 360 300
IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue	5 835 200
IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1 430 000
Total, Major Programme IV	42 549 200
Major Programme V – Communication and information	
V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain	
V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge	5 672 800
V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society	6 890 800
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities	
V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace	7 136 100
V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities	9 390 100
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	3 290 000
Total, Major Programme V	32 379 800
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000
Project relating to cross-cutting theme*	500 000
Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	7 320 000
Total, Part II.A	253 655 300
B. Participation Programme	22 000 000
C. Programme Related Services	
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	5 844 800
2. Budget preparation and monitoring	4 016 000
3. Field management and coordination	48 809 000
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	2 540 000
5. Fellowships Bank Programme	1 942 000
6. Public information	19 750 300
Total, Part II.C	82 902 100
TOTAL, PART II	358 557 400
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION	
A. External relations and cooperation	21 264 200
B. Human resources management	25 237 600

Appropriation line		\$
C. Administration		86 982 000
D. Renovation of Headquarters premises		6 292 500
	TOTAL, PART III	139 776 300
	TOTAL, PARTS I-III	529 176 400
Reserve for reclassifications		1 500 000
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES		13 690 850
	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	544 367 250

Additional appropriations

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

Obligations to be incurred

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

Transfers

- (d) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers, with the approval of the Executive Board, for the purpose of meeting increases in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services, from Part IV of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) to the appropriation lines concerned in Parts I to III of the budget.
- (e) Transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the prior approval of the Executive Board, it being understood that under Part II.A of the budget all budget lines for programmes and fields of action corresponding to a programme resolution of the General Conference will constitute appropriation lines.
- (f) In urgent and special circumstances (i.e. in unforeseeable circumstances and when immediate action is required), however, the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines, informing the Members of the Executive Board in writing, at the session following such action, of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.
- (g) A clear distinction is to be made and adhered to between allocations mentioned under paragraphs (e) and (f) above. In the case of transfers exceeding \$50,000, substantive justification should be provided to the Executive Board on the rationale for such transfers and the financial impact on the activities affected. Transfers which affect the implementation of priorities approved by the General Conference must be submitted to the Executive Board for prior approval.
- (h) With the exception of Part IV of the budget, no transfers modifying the overall amounts originally approved for each appropriation line by more than 10% shall be made.

- (i) The budget provisions concerning the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) shall not be subject to adjustments by transfers of funds to other Parts of the budget.

Staff

- (j) The established posts by grade foreseen for the 2002-2003 biennium are summarized in Appendix V. The Director-General shall present any change he envisages making to this appendix, in respect of the number of Director and above posts, to the Executive Board for prior approval. For the financing of the posts in Appendix V an amount of \$310,776,500,¹ is provided in the appropriation in paragraph (a) above for established posts at Headquarters and in the field, and shall not be exceeded. This amount includes IOC and WHC, as well as a Reserve for reclassifications which has been set up with a view to improving transparency and to providing a budgetary framework for reclassifications.
- (k) Posts funded from financial allocations provided by the Organization, by decision of the General Conference, to the IBE (UNESCO International Bureau of Education – 19 posts), IIEP (UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning – 38 posts), UIE (UNESCO Institute for Education – 5 posts), IITE (UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, Moscow – 3 posts), IESALC (UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, Caracas – 13 posts), IICBA (UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa, Addis Ababa – 1 post) and UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics – 30 posts), are not included in the established posts referred to in paragraph (j) above, in view of the special legal identity of those institutions.

Assessment

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

Currency fluctuation

- (m) The appropriation under paragraph (a) above is expressed at the constant dollar rate of one United States dollar to 0.869 euros (equivalent to 5.70 French francs used in 2000-2001) and 1.45 Swiss francs, hence expenditure against this appropriation will also be recorded at the constant dollar rate. In order to account for the differences arising from the translation of expenditure incurred during the course of the financial period in euros and Swiss francs at varying operational rates of exchange as compared with the constant dollar rates, a separate currency clearing account shall be maintained. The differences between the operational rates of exchange at which Member States' contributions in euros are brought to account and the rate of exchange of the euro used to calculate the budget shall also be credited or debited to this account. Any balance under the currency clearing account at the end of the biennium shall be added to or deducted from Miscellaneous Income.

B. Extrabudgetary programmes

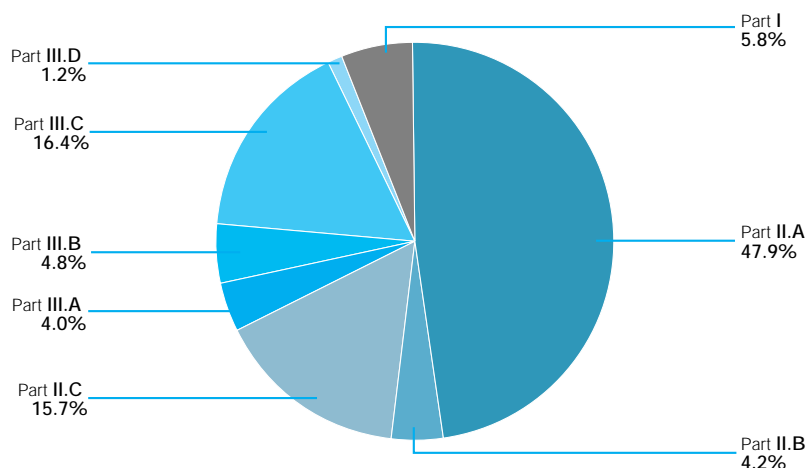
- (n) The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from governments, international, regional or national organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individuals for the implementation of programmes and projects consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the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

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

Overall summary of Parts I to IV of the budget

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (decrease) in resources	%			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION							
A. Governing Bodies	13 805 500	13 535 800	(269 700)	(2.0)	497 000	14 032 800	184 000
B. Direction	13 151 300	14 825 700	1 674 400	12.7	601 300	15 427 000	589 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 122 900	1 334 400	211 500	18.8	48 500	1 382 900	-
Total, Part I	28 079 700	29 695 900	1 616 200	5.8	1 146 800	30 842 700	773 000
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES							
A. Programmes	257 523 300	243 135 900	(14 387 400)	(5.6)	10 519 400	253 655 300	306 700 000
B. Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 939 900	(3 890 100)	(15.7)	1 060 100	22 000 000	-
C. Programme Related Services	79 299 600	79 184 300	(115 300)	(0.1)	3 717 800	82 902 100	7 834 800
Total, Part II	361 652 900	343 260 100	(18 392 800)	(5.1)	15 297 300	358 557 400	314 534 800
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION							
A. External Relations and Cooperation	23 324 400	20 379 300	(2 945 100)	(12.6)	884 900	21 264 200	2 854 000
B. Human Resources Management	21 068 900	24 274 600	3 205 700	15.2	963 000	25 237 600	294 000
C. Administration	90 258 000	83 421 700	(6 836 300)	(7.6)	3 560 300	86 982 000	15 578 300
D. Renovation of Headquarters Premises	6 292 500	6 071 900	(220 600)	(3.5)	220 600	6 292 500	160 000
Total, Part III	140 943 800	134 147 500	(6 796 300)	(4.8)	5 628 800	139 776 300	18 886 300
Total, Parts I - III	530 676 400	507 103 500	(23 572 900)	(4.4)	22 072 900	529 176 400	334 194 100
Reserve for reclassifications	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	N.A.	-	1 500 000	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13 690 850	12 980 400	(710 450)	(5.2)	710 450	13 690 850	-
Total, Parts I - IV	544 367 250	521 583 900	(22 783 350)	(4.2)	22 783 350	544 367 250	334 194 100

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES (PARTS I-III)



Summary by Sector/Unit of regular programme and extrabudgetary activities

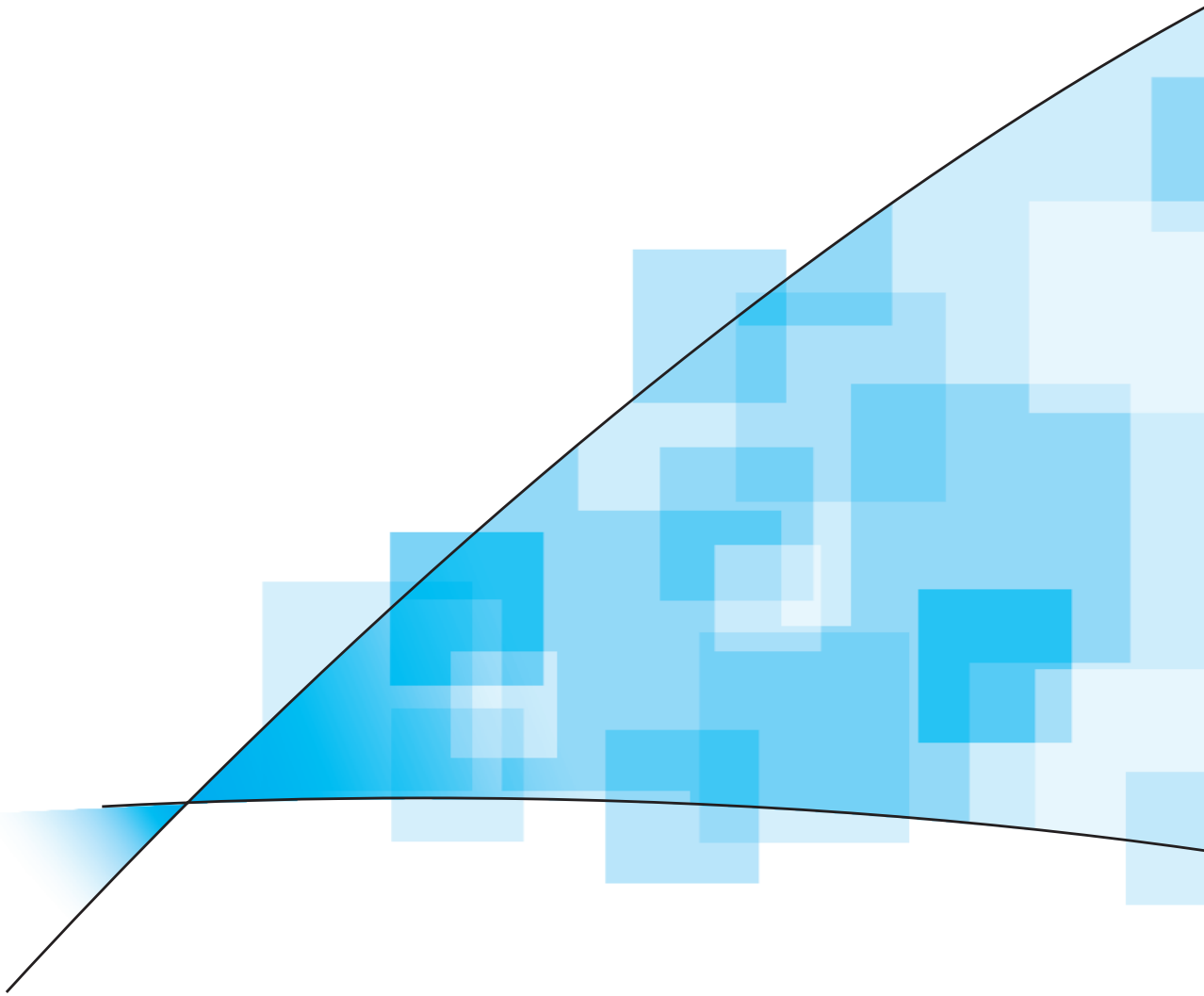
Regular budget					Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Principal Appropriation Line	2002-2003			Total Proposed Appropriation	
	Programme		Indirect programme costs		
	Personnel	Activities			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION					
A. Governing Bodies					
1. General Conference (GC)	745 900	5 491 200	–	6 237 100	184 000
2. Executive Board (EXB)	1 263 900	6 531 800	–	7 795 700	–
Total, I.A	2 009 800	12 023 000	–	14 032 800	184 000
B. Direction	13 798 300	1 628 700	–	15 427 000	589 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	–	1 382 900	–	1 382 900	–
TOTAL, PART I	15 808 100	15 034 600	–	30 842 700	773 000
PART II - PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES					
A. Programmes					
Education Sector (ED)					
Major Programme I	45 234 000	44 881 100	636 600	90 751 700	130 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	1 865 000	–	1 865 000	–
Total, ED	45 234 000	46 746 100	636 600	92 616 700	130 000 000
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)					
Major Programme II	29 045 900	19 194 000	300 900	48 540 800	56 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	2 335 000	–	2 335 000	–
Total, SC	29 045 900	21 529 000	300 900	50 875 800	56 000 000
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)					
Major Programme III	16 487 200	8 648 400	198 200	25 333 800	25 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	2 580 000	–	2 580 000	–
Total, SHS	16 487 200	11 228 400	198 200	27 913 800	25 000 000
Culture Sector (CLT)					
Major Programme IV	30 236 300	10 667 200	215 700	41 119 200	56 200 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	1 430 000	–	1 430 000	–
Total, CLT	30 236 300	12 097 200	215 700	42 549 200	56 200 000
Communication and Information Sector (CI)					
Major Programme V	18 101 800	10 778 800	209 200	29 089 800	35 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	3 290 000	–	3 290 000	–
Total, CI	18 101 800	14 068 800	209 200	32 379 800	35 000 000
UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS)					
Project relating to cross-cutting themes	–	6 820 000	–	6 820 000	4 500 000
Total, UIS	–	7 320 000	–	7 320 000	4 500 000
Total, IIA	139 105 200	112 989 500	1 560 600	253 655 300	306 700 000
B. Participation Programme	–	22 000 000	–	22 000 000	–
C. Programme Related Services					
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)	4 860 700	984 100	–	5 844 800	–
2. Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)	3 946 000	70 000	–	4 016 000	372 000
3. Field management and coordination (BFC)	2 797 500	531 600	–	3 329 100	–
Field - Personnel/Indirect programme costs	33 372 800	–	12 107 100	45 479 900	–
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)	2 120 400	419 600	–	2 540 000	–
5. Fellowships Bank Programme (FEL)	923 400	1 018 600	–	1 942 000	3 505 500
6. Public Information (BPI)	14 882 300	4 868 000	–	19 750 300	3 957 300
Total, IIC	62 903 100	7 891 900	12 107 100	82 902 100	7 834 800
TOTAL, PART II	202 008 300	142 881 400	13 667 700	358 557 400	314 534 800
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION					
A. External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)	16 867 700	4 396 500	–	21 264 200	2 854 000
B. Human Resources Management (HRM)	14 535 500	10 702 100	–	25 237 600	294 000
C. Administration (ADM)	60 056 900	26 925 100	–	86 982 000	15 578 300
D. Renovation of Headquarters Premises (HQD)	–	6 292 500	–	6 292 500	160 000
TOTAL, PART III	91 460 100	48 316 200	–	139 776 300	18 886 300
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	309 276 500	206 232 200	13 667 700	529 176 400	334 194 100
Reserve for reclassifications	1 500 000	–	–	1 500 000	–
PART IV - ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES					
	9 863 400	3 827 450	–	13 690 850	–
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	320 639 900	210 059 650	13 667 700	544 367 250	334 194 100



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

SECTION 1

Draft Programme and Budget



Part I

General Policy and Direction

00001

Regular budget							Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
2000-2001		2002-2003			Recosting			
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted		31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (decrease) in resources			\$	\$	\$
\$	\$	\$	%	\$				
A. Governing Bodies								
1. General Conference								
Personnel	699 400	721 700	22 300	3.2	24 200	745 900	84 000	
Activities	5 491 200	5 298 700	(192 500)	(3.5)	192 500	5 491 200	100 000	
2. Executive Board								
Personnel	1 083 100	1 212 500	129 400	11.9	51 400	1 263 900	–	
Activities	6 531 800	6 302 900	(228 900)	(3.5)	228 900	6 531 800	–	
Total, IA	13 805 500	13 535 800	(269 700)	(2.0)	497 000	14 032 800	184 000	
B. Direction								
3. Directorate								
Personnel	1 783 800	1 669 400	(114 400)	(6.4)	58 200	1 727 600	–	
Activities	458 500	442 400	(16 100)	(3.5)	16 100	458 500	–	
4. Office of the Director-General								
Personnel	5 256 500	5 521 300	264 800	5.0	233 700	5 755 000	117 000	
Activities	399 500	385 500	(14 000)	(3.5)	14 000	399 500	–	
5. Internal oversight								
Personnel	2 948 500	3 704 400	755 900	25.6	162 000	3 866 400	472 000	
Activities	238 800	547 700	308 900	129.4	19 900	567 600	–	
6. International standards and legal affairs								
Personnel	1 862 600	2 359 000	496 400	26.7	90 300	2 449 300	–	
Activities	203 100	196 000	(7 100)	(3.5)	7 100	203 100	–	
Total, IB	13 151 300	14 825 700	1 674 400	12.7	601 300	15 427 000	589 000	
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations system								
Activities	1 122 900	1 334 400	211 500	18.8	48 500	1 382 900	–	
Total, PART I	28 079 700	29 695 900	1 616 200	5.8	1 146 800	30 842 700	773 000	

00002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

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

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$15,034,600 for programme costs and \$15,808,100 for staff costs.

00003

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

I.A Governing Bodies

1. General Conference
2. Executive Board

I.B Direction

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

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

I.A Governing Bodies

General Conference

00101

The 32nd session of the General Conference – unless otherwise decided at its 31st session – will be held at Headquarters in October-November 2003 and (like the 30th session) will not last more than 18 working days. The work will be organized on the basis of the decisions taken by the General Conference, in particular at its 29th session (29 C/Resolution 87).

00102

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

Executive Board

00201

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

00202

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

00203

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

00204

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

I.B Direction

Directorate

00301

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

Office of the Director-General

00401

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

Internal oversight

00501

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

International Standards and Legal Affairs

00601

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

00701

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

00702

Extrabudgetary programmes

Subject to the availability of funds, a provision of \$589,000 will be made under extrabudgetary resources in 2002-2003 to cover the costs of personnel services for the Office of the Director-General and the Office of Internal Oversight.

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

00801

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

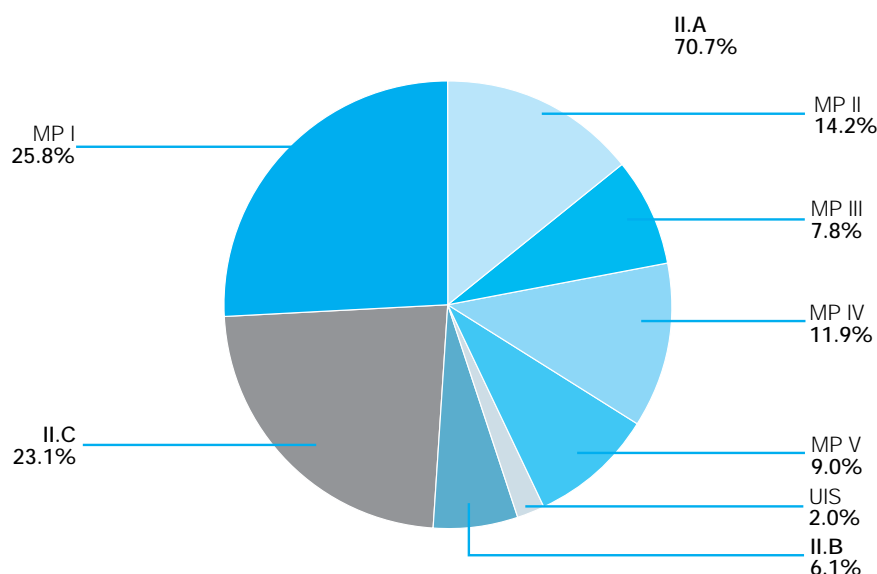
- ◆ In concertation with the other United Nations organizations taking part in the activities of the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System, UNESCO will continue to explore ways and means of reducing the financial contribution of participating agencies.

Part II

Programmes and Programme Related Services

Regular budget							Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
2000-2001		2002-2003			Recosting			
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (decrease) in resources						
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
PART II.A Programmes								
MP I	Education	96 112 700	89 034 000	(7 078 700)	(7.4)	3 582 700	92 616 700	130 000 000
MP II	Natural Sciences	52 373 500	48 750 500	(3 623 000)	(6.9)	2 125 300	50 875 800	56 000 000
MP III	Social and Human Sciences	29 227 500	26 708 800	(2 518 700)	(8.6)	1 205 000	27 913 800	25 000 000
MP IV	Culture	42 995 900	40 630 600	(2 365 300)	(5.5)	1 918 600	42 549 200	56 200 000
MP V	Communication and Information	29 993 700	30 948 500	954 800	3.2	1 431 300	32 379 800	35 000 000
	UNESCO Institute of Statistics	6 820 000	7 063 500	243 500	3.6	256 500	7 320 000	4 500 000
Total, Part II.A		257 523 300	243 135 900	(14 387 400)	(5.6)	10 519 400	253 655 300	306 700 000
PART II.B Participation Programme								
		24 830 000	20 939 900	(3 890 100)	(15.7)	1 060 100	22 000 000	-
PART II.C Programme related services								
1.	Strategic planning and programme monitoring	6 764 800	5 617 300	(1 147 500)	(17.0)	227 500	5 844 800	-
2.	Budget preparation and monitoring	4 032 900	3 865 100	(167 800)	(4.2)	150 900	4 016 000	372 000
3.	Field management and coordination	41 032 600	46 409 500	5 376 900	13.1	2 399 500	48 809 000	-
4.	Coordination of action to benefit Africa	2 159 500	2 439 000	279 500	12.9	101 000	2 540 000	-
5.	Fellowships Bank Programme	2 300 900	1 858 800	(442 100)	(19.2)	83 200	1 942 000	3 505 500
6.	Public Information	23 008 900	18 994 600	(4 014 300)	(17.4)	755 700	19 750 300	3 957 300
Total, Part II.C		79 299 600	79 184 300	(115 300)	(0.1)	3 717 800	82 902 100	7 834 800
TOTAL, PART II		361 652 900	343 260 100	(18 392 800)	(5.1)	15 297 300	358 557 400	314 534 800

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES

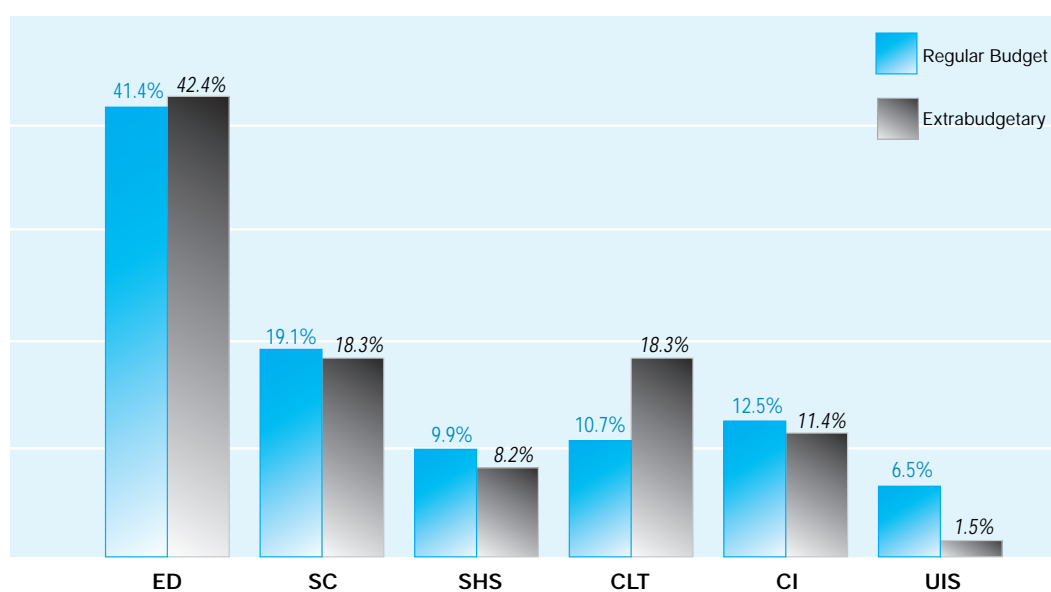


Part II.A - Programmes

Summary of regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

Regular budget					Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Principal Appropriation Line	2002-2003			Total Proposed Appropriation	
	Programme		HQ indirect programme costs		
	Personnel	Activities			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Part II.A - Programmes					
Major Programme I Education	45 234 000	46 746 100	636 600	92 616 700	130 000 000
Major Programme II Natural Sciences	29 045 900	21 529 000	300 900	50 875 800	56 000 000
Major Programme III Social and Human Sciences	16 487 200	11 228 400	198 200	27 913 800	25 000 000
Major Programme IV Culture	30 236 300	12 097 200	215 700	42 549 200	56 200 000
Major Programme V Communication and Information	18 101 800	14 068 800	209 200	32 379 800	35 000 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	7 320 000	-	7 320 000	4 500 000
TOTAL, Part II.A	139 105 200	112 989 500	1 560 600	253 655 300	306 700 000

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR PROGRAMME AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES





United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Major Programme I

Education



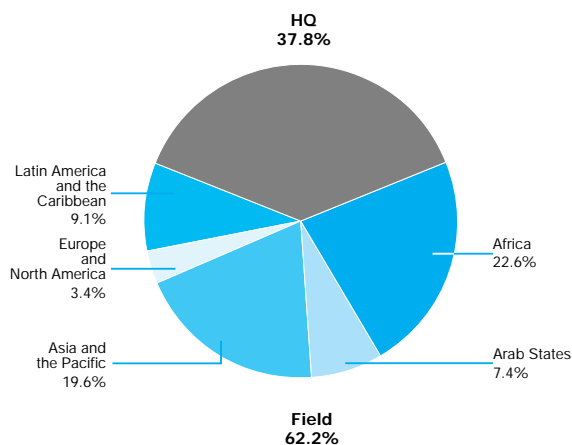
MAJOR PROGRAMME I

Education

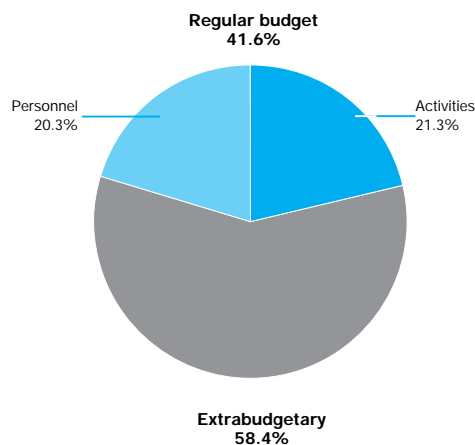
01001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003					
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Activities	28 965 500	29 580 700	615 200	2.1	1 074 400	30 655 100	115 500 000
Personnel	49 263 300	43 312 100	(5 951 200)	(12.1)	1 921 900	45 234 000	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs	636 600	614 300	(22 300)	(3.5)	22 300	636 600	-
UNESCO education institutes	17 247 300	15 526 900	(1 720 400)	(10.0)	564 100	16 091 000	14 500 000
Total, Major Programme I	96 112 700	89 034 000	(7 078 700)	(7.4)	3 582 700	92 616 700	130 000 000

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



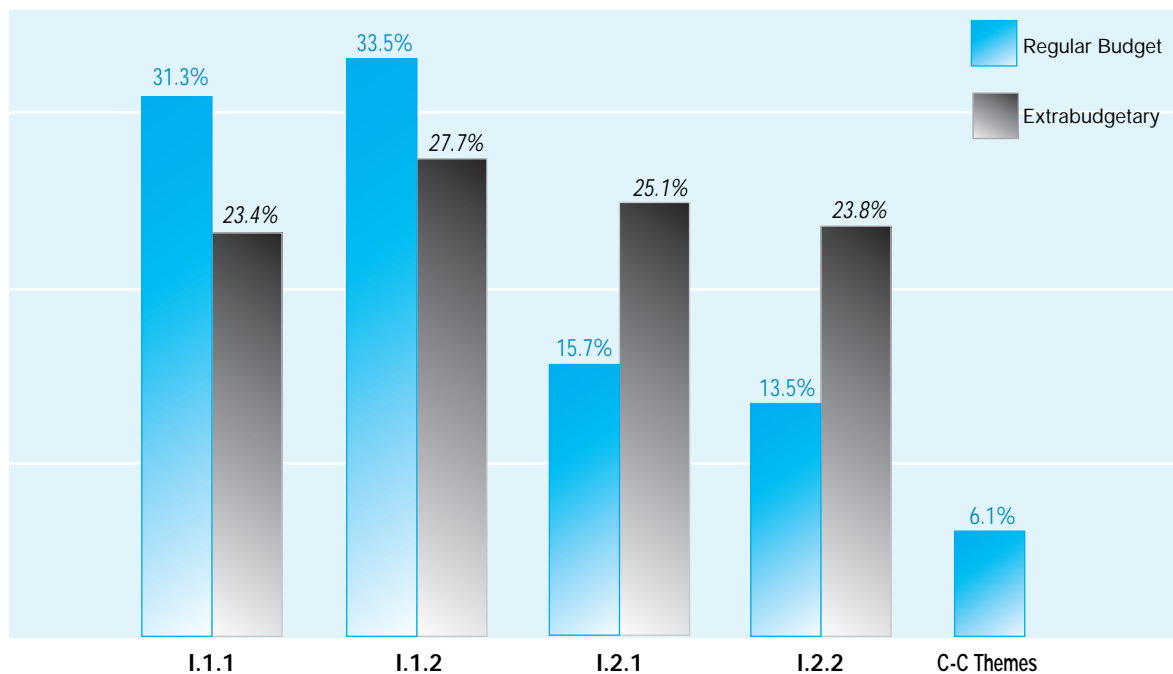
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



01002

Major Programme I		Regular budget activities	Extra-budgetary resources
		\$	\$
Programme I.1	Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum		
Subprogramme I.1.1	Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action	9 588 000	27 000 000
Subprogramme I.1.2	Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems	10 261 000	32 000 000
	Total, Programme I.1	19 849 000	59 000 000
Programme I.2	Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems		
Subprogramme I.2.1	Towards a new approach to quality education	4 800 000	28 956 000
Subprogramme I.2.2	Renewal of education systems	4 141 100	27 544 000
	Total, Programme I.2	8 941 100	56 500 000
UNESCO education institutes			
	UNESCO International Bureau of Education	4 591 000	3 000 000
	UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning	5 100 000	4 700 000
	UNESCO Institute for Education	1 900 000	800 000
	UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education	1 100 000	2 500 000
	UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean	2 200 000	500 000
	UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa	1 200 000	3 000 000
	Total, UNESCO education institutes	16 091 000	14 500 000
D	Projects relating to cross-cutting themes		
	• Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	595 000	-
	• The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	1 270 000	-
	Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 865 000	-
31 C/5 - Total activities, Major Programme I		46 746 100	130 000 000

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



Education

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

01004 The urgency of action regarding the achievement of basic education for all is based on the view that, as we enter the twenty-first century, the denial of anyone's right to education – be they child, youth or adult, be they male or female, be they rich or poor – is fundamentally unacceptable. This urgency has become even more imperative due to the impact of globalization and the rapidly expanding role of knowledge, information and communication at the interface between society, economy, culture and technology. More than ever before, education is at the heart of these relationships and is central to all efforts to ensure that knowledge societies are grounded upon considerations of equity, respect for cultural diversity and the protection of the common good. In this regard, the shaping of Major Programme I by intersectoral and interdisciplinary orientations will be vital in addressing the cross-cutting themes of poverty alleviation and the utilization of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

01005 UNESCO's role in the Dakar follow-up process will be geared mainly towards tasks of advocacy, mobilization, coordination and information-sharing at international, regional and national levels. It is essential to achieve a harmonization of efforts among all partners and stakeholders to ensure that national EFA plans are not only well-designed and adequately resourced but also implemented fully. Continuous monitoring of and reporting on progress towards EFA targets figure centrally in Major Programme I. Assistance to Member States will be focused on facilitating the generation of national EFA plans and the incorporation of EFA goals, priorities and themes within wider frameworks of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. More broadly, the Programme will promote the design of educational policies, improvement programmes and reforms in such ways that they are shaped by relevant research, up-to-date information and innovative best practices.

01006 Significant advance towards EFA will only be achieved if basic education becomes more readily and continuously available to the poor and the unreached.

For this purpose, basic education should be seen as an indispensable instrument of all poverty reduction strategies and not merely as a beneficial outcome. Embedded within this conception is the role of education as a vehicle of empowerment at all levels of policy-making and educational practice. Particular attention will be focused on issues of access and equity concerning girls' opportunities for primary schooling and, within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2002-2012), on how literacy and non-formal education can provide learning opportunities to those who have been ill-served by or excluded from formal schooling.

Education and poverty eradication

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

UNESCO's approach to the education/poverty nexus will focus on the elaboration of strategies to make education a more effective means for empowering the poor and enhancing their quality of life. Education, as an end in itself and as a tool for addressing the root causes of poverty and for achieving the human rights of the poor, is central to all poverty eradication. UNESCO's strategies for addressing poverty through education have several dimensions, including the emphasis on public responsibilities for mass primary schooling; the protection and promotion of the right to education so that there is access to basic education for all and equality of educational opportunities; the design of pro-poor strategies, programmes and projects in the areas of literacy and non-formal education; and the targeting of countries, locations and groups whose educational needs are largely unmet. UNESCO, therefore, will address the educational dimensions of poverty and poverty elimination in several ways: through policy debate and dialogue at national and international levels; through community-based projects and the dissemination of good practices and innovations including new delivery mechanisms; through micro-financing mechanisms and associated education schemes; and through EFA-related planning and implementation processes involving a variety of ministries as well as civil society representatives and international partners.

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

01007 At Dakar, the international community renewed its commitment to improving all aspects of the quality of education so that the basic learning needs of all are satisfied and the lives of learners are thereby enriched. While keeping in mind all the relevant aspects of quality education and the work by other agencies and research institutions, Major Programme I will devise an approach to quality education that offers a new strategic thrust towards the building of knowledge societies. This approach will place its strongest emphasis on those aspects of quality education that appear most at risk from tendencies towards curricular and cultural homogenization and from other trends that weaken the relevance of educational contents and that narrow the possibilities for enhancing the learner's quality of life. Consequently, the Programme will highlight the values, attitudes and skills necessary to face the complex challenges of contemporary societies (such as a culture of peace, sustainable development, science and technology, HIV/AIDS and ICTs). Moreover, attention will be focused on strengthening those aspects of education that promote the full development of the human personality, especially the linguistic, cultural, physical, intellectual and creative dimensions of learners' well-being. These core concerns of quality education should be reflected in how the goals and purposes of education are defined, taking into account the specific context of each society and the needs of learners, and how these normative foundations shape educational contents, methods, materials, learning environments, teacher education, relations between all relevant stakeholders, and the assessment and monitoring of learning achievements.

01008 The building of knowledge societies places a premium upon processes of knowledge-sharing and how education systems and institutions can harness long-established and newly emerging methods of generating, analysing and disseminating knowledge and information. This context imposes major challenges of adaptation and renewal upon the entire education system but especially upon those parts which deal with technical and vocational education and training, higher education and teacher education. In this perspective the programme will seek to encourage a broad-based policy dialogue over the renewal of education systems and the ways in which new information and communication technologies can best be harnessed. In a context of rapid and sometimes unprecedented changes, existing norms and standards may be insufficient; Major Programme I will therefore seek to identify where normative changes or gaps need to be addressed. This will be particularly important regarding the ethical and intellectual challenges being generated by the creation of knowledge societies.

Programme I.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 48-63

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

01100

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$19,849,000
• Decentralization:	67.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$59,000,000

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

0111

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$ 9,588,000
• Decentralization:	63.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$27,000,000

01110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
 - (i) lay the foundations to ensure the right to education for all through the realization of the six goals of the Dakar Framework for Action by coordinating EFA partners and maintaining their collective momentum in designing strategies and mobilizing resources in support of national efforts;
 - (ii) strengthen institutional capacities and promote national policy dialogue to enable Member States to draw up their EFA national action plans and begin to implement them;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$9,588,000 for programme costs, \$11,470,300 for staff costs and \$212,100 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

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

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

01111

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,070,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$4,000,000

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

Strategy. Building on the recommendations of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century, UNESCO will continue to promote the reflection on educational issues, encouraging knowledge-sharing and accessibility to a wider public through existing and newly established networks of partners and education practitioners. UNESCO will undertake studies and data analyses, and disseminate knowledge related to EFA so that educational policy formulation is informed by research findings, innovations, best practices and a sensitivity to prospective as well as current educational agendas. The educational implications of the international development goals and anti-poverty strategies will be emphasized. A series of short policy-oriented background papers on key issues related to EFA will be produced by UNESCO through its different institutes in relation to their particular fields of competence, linking research to current priority education needs. Progress towards EFA goals will be monitored by the EFA Observatory, hosted within the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), with the mission to promote evidence-based policies. (See also Part II.A relating to UIS.) It will collect, analyse and disseminate up-to-date data and statistical information on the state of education in Member States and help build national capacities to that effect. Drawing on various sources of data, and special surveys, in addition to regular data collection systems, periodic assessment will aim to promote the informed use of data. UNESCO will assist Member States to develop, review and adjust national policies as necessary to ensure that the EFA goals are achieved in all countries. The Education Sector will pursue its collaboration with UIS in the development of education indicators, in particular those related to EFA, within the World Education Indicators (WEI) project in partnership with OECD and the World Bank. In the context of the new priorities expressed at Dakar, the Education Sector will focus future editions of its biennial report on EFA-related issues. Based on data collected and indicators developed by the EFA Observatory, and drawing on national, regional and subregional EFA forums' reports, as well as special reports prepared by IBE, IIEP and UIE, an analytical and informative periodic report, *Education for All: Progress and Prospects*, will be prepared. It will identify major trends and developments in education and report on progress towards the achievement of the EFA goals, analyse successes and constraints, anticipate future challenges and explore alternative policy orientations. In addition, and in order to ensure better informed sector-wide

approaches to reconstruction of education in post-conflict situations, UNESCO will collaborate with other United Nations agencies to the *Inter-Agency Network on Education in Situations of Crisis*, through information sharing on an interactive website, initiated by UNESCO in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Publication of policy papers and special studies on key issues related to EFA, education and poverty eradication and the use of ICTs in education.
- ◆ Creation and operation of EFA Observatory, including availability of national capacities to support evidence-based policies, through close cooperation with UIS.
- ◆ Publication of the first issue of a biennial analytical report, *Education for All: Progress and Prospects*.
- ◆ Production of eight issues of a quarterly magazine on UNESCO's activities in education and EFA, in particular.
- ◆ Dissemination of and worldwide access to research findings and survey results, effective policies, innovations and best practices, through the consolidated knowledge-base maintained by the research and documentation clearing-house services, and more particularly through the EFA Gateway.
- ◆ Expanded and consolidated information sharing networks on EFA and education in countries in crisis and/or post-conflict situations.

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

01112

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 7,918,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$21,000,000

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

Strategy. A key element of UNESCO's strategy under this main line of action will centre on strengthening national institutional capacities. UNESCO, particularly through its institutes, will strengthen national strategic planning capacities in such areas as leadership, management and finance; teacher training and professional in-service development; policy dialogue and community involvement; system performance indicators and monitoring; lifelong learning; curriculum and assessment of learning achievements, the use of information and communications technologies; and the rehabilitation and construction of educational facilities. UNESCO will promote and facilitate national policy dialogue and participatory consultations and decision-making processes, involving all stakeholders: governmental (including, in particular, the Ministries of Education and Finance), civil society, parent and teachers' associations, NGOs and the private sector. This will assist Member States in developing coherent EFA action plans, with close links between different levels of education and forms of learning, and embedded within poverty reduction

and national development strategies. Building on existing mechanisms, UNESCO will strengthen regional cooperation and reinforce regional, subregional and national EFA forums and networks in support of national EFA activities. It will in particular mobilize its existing technical and financial resources and seek additional ones from its EFA partners, donor agencies and the private sector to provide support for the preparation of national action plans by 2002 in conformity with the Dakar Framework. Emphasis will be given to strengthening cooperative mechanisms and action plans at the regional and subregional levels and to supporting existing regional programmes and mechanisms. In Africa, in conjunction with the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA), the various cooperative frameworks (UNSI, COMEDAF, ADEA and its Working Groups) will be used to implement regional EFA strategies. UNESCO will prepare in particular the Eighth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States (MINEDAF VIII) in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In the Arab States, support will be provided to ARABEFA, UNWRA and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories. In Asia and the Pacific, support will be given to cooperative EFA initiatives including APPEAL, the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific (EDCOM) and Focus on the Pacific. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO will support the new fifteen-year PROMEDLAC regional project, Focus on the Caribbean and CARNEID. UNESCO will also continue to support a European regional programme including South-East Asia and the Caucasus, and United Nations coordination and action in countries in crisis. Finally, UNESCO will pursue supporting education programmes in the E-9 countries (see box). An evaluation of the E-9 Initiative will be carried out.

E-9 countries

The encouraging results of the EFA 2000 assessment in the nine high-population countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan) justify pursuing programmes and projects initiated under the previous biennium, placing all activities in the context of implementing the objectives of Dakar. Efforts will be directed to further improving EFA parameters by assisting Member States to develop and implement the national EFA plans, including the regular monitoring of such plans. An evaluation of the E-9 Initiative will be carried out and the results will determine future strategies and actions.

In the context of national EFA plans, the strategy will focus on the following complementary activities. Improving the quality of primary education will be supported by projects in the field of monitoring learning achievement, management and planning, and curriculum development and change. Pre- and in-service training of teachers will be evaluated and upgraded, using ICTs and distance education. Teacher guides will be developed and teachers will be encouraged to work with parents and community-based organizations. Expanded access to EFA for girls will be promoted through the organization of subnational seminars and advocacy programmes, the development of gender-sensitive materials, specific training for teachers and national plans for the education of girls. Distance education and ICTs in EFA will receive special attention, in terms of monitoring current programmes, focusing on the quality of learning through distance education and assisting countries in the use of ICTs for young or adult learners in non-formal education. Further efforts will be made to introduce ICTs in face-to-face teaching, especially in primary education in rural areas. The development and implementation of national plans for women's education will receive special attention. Support will be given to advocacy, and to literacy programmes for rural women, linked with income-generating and micro-credit activities. In South Asia, E-9 countries will cooperate with other countries in the region for training and capacity-building in the fields of literacy and non-formal education, in cooperation with IIEP and IBE. In order to support an E-9 project on developing sound indicators for monitoring non-formal education and literacy, national and joint workshops, local research, testing of indicators and development of standards of comparability will take place in cooperation with UIS.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Development and/or reinforcement of EFA action plans within sector-wide policies and programmes, especially in Africa and South Asia, LDCs, countries in transition and post-conflict situations and E-9 countries.
- ◆ National, subregional and regional capacities strengthened in the areas of policy design, planning and simulation techniques, budgeting, costing of education development programmes, monitoring, management, micro-planning for decentralized and community-based education systems and the design, construction and maintenance of appropriate, cost-effective and durable educational buildings. *(In cooperation with IIEP.)*

Main line of action 3. Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative

01113

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 600,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,000,000

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

Strategy. UNESCO will convene annual meetings of the High-level Informal Group on EFA, as well as of the Working Group on Education for All, the former focusing on high-level advocacy and mobilization of resources (in particular of educational investments), and the latter on advice and support for achieving EFA goals. Participants will provide up-to-date information on the progress achieved at the national and regional levels, and report on the inter-agency flagship programmes. UNESCO will enhance its cooperation with civil society through consultations and joint activities with NGOs, civil society networks, campaigns and coalitions. It will reinforce the Collective Consultation of NGOs on EFA by supporting its presence and activities, particularly at regional level and by associating it closely with all the EFA programmes, meetings and mechanisms. The Collective Consultation will develop concrete actions to channel the professional experience of its members into the EFA policy dialogue, advocate and generate knowledge around the contribution and role of civil society in the Dakar follow-up. Together with the Collective Consultation and other EFA partners, UNESCO will strengthen NGO capacity in support of EFA and use ICTs for networking and information-sharing. Actions will be developed and carried out in collaboration with other EFA partners and initiatives including education campaigns, the EFA Observatory and UNESCO Institutes and centres, in particular UIE. In consultation with all EFA partners, UNESCO will continue to coordinate the global initiative aimed at designing the strategies and mobilizing the resources needed to support national EFA efforts. Support to national efforts is understood broadly to include financial, human and institutional resources. Strategies will cover resource mobilization, utilization and management and will combine traditional and innovative approaches. Close collaboration with OECD/DAC

will aim at ensuring that DAC Member States fulfil their commitment to increase Official Development Assistance for education and, specifically, basic education. It will further contribute to the identification of alternative financial sources and utilize the prospects for supporting national development processes through improved trade relations, debt relief and debt swap mechanisms. Building on the momentum created at Dakar, an advocacy strategy will be developed in order to maintain high awareness, across the international community, of the Education for All movement and the progress it is making. UNESCO will continue to map all major initiatives and programmes conducted by major EFA partners and make this information available through the EFA Gateway. Together with its EFA partners and through its institutes and field offices, UNESCO will act as a knowledge broker and support regional and subregional EFA networks around the world to better assist policy-makers and national planners, NGOs, education specialists and other partners in their pursuit of national EFA goals.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

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

0112

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$10,261,000
● Decentralization:	70.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$32,000,000

01120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) promote the renewal and expansion of basic formal education of good quality, which includes both early childhood care and education and primary education, using inclusive and innovative approaches to increase access for girls, children in difficult circumstances, those with special needs and those belonging to ethnic minorities, with particular attention to Member States of Africa, South Asia and LDCs .
- (ii) support national literacy programmes and non-formal education in order to reach marginalized children, youth and adults, especially girls and women, to ensure that they enjoy the right to education and acquire the life skills needed to overcome poverty and exclusion;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$10,261,000 for programme costs, \$13,248,500 for staff costs and \$226,800 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

The purpose of Subprogramme I.1.2 is to contribute to implementation of the six objectives approved at Dakar and more particularly to develop and improve the availability and quality of basic education for all. It thus seeks to ensure access to the right to education and hence to enjoyment of a series of other rights, such as the right to development, to which access is limited by the absence of an education in the modern sense. The subprogramme gives priority to various population categories and groups not or inadequately covered by existing education systems. While endeavouring to promote equality of the sexes and ensure the quality of basic education services, provided in the mother and/or official languages according to learners' wishes, it seeks (a) to develop and improve early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children; (b) to foster the universal availability of compulsory, free, good quality primary education, especially for girls, children in difficulty and ethnic minorities; (c) to meet the specific needs of young people and adults for the knowledge and skills required in daily life; (d) to consolidate efforts to eradicate illiteracy, particularly in the case of women, and to develop basic education and lifelong education programmes for adults.

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

01121

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 4,225,400
Extrabudgetary:	\$13,000,000

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

Strategy. UNESCO's strategy regarding early childhood care and education, and primary and secondary schooling is to support and encourage the reform and renewal of education through direct technical assistance and the sharing of successful experiences. The Organization will support Member States in developing comprehensive early childhood policies, including family support policies, and will reinforce early childhood information management and networking. Support will also be given to Member States to develop alternative delivery systems so that primary education reaches the poorest children and enables them to achieve on an equal footing with others. Recognizing that changes in education require long-term intervention, UNESCO seeks new partnerships with Member States and funding sources, and promote regional and international exchange and networking. It will ensure participation in the collaborative structures such as CCA/UNDAF Joint Programming and United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (see box). Through its field offices, UNESCO will take the opportunity of sector-wide programming exercises to support systemic changes that will improve access to good quality education for the poorest children, covering both early childhood and primary education. Sustainable interventions will be encouraged through actions strengthening institutional development in line with objective 6 of the Dakar Framework for Action and capacity-building, with emphasis on pedagogical support to teaching personnel. UNESCO will expand its contribution to improve teaching and learning, curriculum development and adaptation, testing and measurement as well as guidance and counselling. UNESCO will provide support to Member

States in developing and implementing new policies regarding educational governance, book development and quality control mechanisms. An evaluation of the follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, 1994) will be carried out and UNESCO's strategy regarding education for those with special needs will be adjusted according to its recommendations. ICTs open new opportunities and UNESCO will assist Member States in developing their capacities to use ICTs to enhance the outreach and quality of formal education. As in the past, priority will be given to Africa, South Asia, LDCs and to the education of girls. In this respect, UNESCO will continue to cooperate with the Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre in Malawi, the International Centre for the Education of Girls and Women in Burkina Faso and the International Centre for Special Needs Education in India.

UNGEI and gender equality in basic education

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ New education policies formulated leading to the reform and of education for the early childhood and primary school-age groups.
- ◆ More open dialogue, strategies and targeted interventions for: (a) family support in early childhood education in Africa, Asia and Latin America, (b) access to good quality education for primary age group, especially girls, those with special needs and the poorest children, and (c) opening alternative delivery channels for education at the primary level.
- ◆ The learning environment in Member States strengthened through the provision of guidance and counselling services for all children, with special attention to those affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, through support to local governance in policy-making and through national capacity-building in the production and distribution of educational materials of good quality.
- ◆ Alternative delivery systems and inclusive approaches to learning result in education reaching more children as a result of increased policy dialogue and innovative projects.
- ◆ Teachers skills upgraded through improved information exchange and dissemination and expanded use of ICTs to sharing successful experiences and provide support.
- ◆ Consolidated regional and international networks for initiatives directed at the very poor, at girls, and at those with special needs.
- ◆ Trained trainers at regional and subregional levels to achieve the multiplier effect at the national level.

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

01122

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

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

Strategy. UNESCO's action in the field of literacy training and non-formal education focuses on two stages: firstly upstream of action in the field with the purpose of preparing and following up international policies, and secondly the downstream research action necessary for the preparation of new policies that will demonstrate the relevance of specific programmes and actions to the needs of population groups experiencing great difficulties. It is through international instruments that reflect the commitments of the international community and take into account the existence of acute social and economic disparities that UNESCO can expect to mobilize the necessary resources and energies to instigate and support national policies for literacy training and non-formal education. At the same time, UNESCO intends to develop new instruments for the evaluation and monitoring of such programmes of alternative education and to establish links with the formal education system that will enable the beneficiaries of literacy and non-formal education programmes to find their places in mainstream lifelong education. Literacy training and non-formal basic education for girls and women will remain an absolute priority for UNESCO. A second

series of actions and activities is concerned with research action to demonstrate the relevance of programmes intended for specific groups or designed to address specific problems, such as those of ethnic minorities and the inhabitants of shantytowns or remote rural areas, and of programmes designed for transitional periods after a conflict or natural disaster. The purpose of this action is to ensure the dissemination of conclusions and provide input for reflection and policy-making concerning the problems of marginalization and disorganization and their solution in terms of education. These actions will be primarily aimed at children in difficult circumstances, especially street children and/or working children, children seriously affected by hunger and children caught up in conflicts. Priority will be given to the strengthening of partnerships in order, on the one hand, to create the necessary conditions for learning and, on the other, to strengthen education and vocational training for these children. Young people and women, who are often the most vulnerable to poverty, as well as communities affected by conflicts or natural disasters, are also among the population groups targeted by these programmes, which will rely on micro-enterprises and grass-roots economics to provide these groups with a sustainable livelihood: closer links between education and micro-credits should consolidate the practical value of literacy and non-formal education programmes. As much use as possible will be made of both new and more traditional (e.g. radio) information technologies wherever they can be of assistance to the poorest groups and help tackling the digital divide. These programmes and actions will be undertaken in cooperation with UNESCO Institutes, in particular UIS for evaluation and monitoring, UIE for the foundations of lifelong education and other research and training institutions such as INRULED for education in rural areas and ILI for literacy training.

Literacy for All

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Preparation of the Literacy Decade and involvement in the organization of its plan of activity.
- ◆ Addition of an “education for adult women” component to UNGEI.
- ◆ Preparation, in conjunction with UIS in particular, of an initial new proposal concerning indicators and methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of literacy and non-formal education programmes and projects.
- ◆ A series of field projects aimed at finding the most appropriate ways of providing functional basic education for population groups marginalized by poverty, geographical and/or cultural isolation or social discrimination in order to enable them to improve their living conditions and ensure a sustainable livelihood for themselves; some sample case studies will be published and widely distributed.
- ◆ A forum will be set up on the Internet for information exchange and documentation and the foundations for a virtual reference library established; at the same time research work will be undertaken leading to pilot projects to determine the feasibility of producing and disseminating audiovisual training materials for the most marginalized population groups.
- ◆ National policy-making and planning capacities in regard to literacy training and non-formal education will thus be strengthened with respect to both public institutions and NGOs and the organizations of civil society.
- ◆ Policies and strategies for the education of children in difficult circumstances will be reformulated in conjunction with governments, United Nations agencies, WFP and NGOs.
- ◆ National capacity to take preventive and other action to help children in difficult circumstances, particularly with respect to their basic needs (food, health, physical security), will be strengthened and mobilized.
- ◆ Strategies and programmes for non-formal education will be developed to promote the social and educational integration of young people in countries in emergency or crisis situations and/or engaged in post-conflict reconstruction.

Programme I.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 64-70

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

01200

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 8,941,100
● Decentralization:	46.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$56,500,000

I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education

0121

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 4,800,000
● Decentralization:	44.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$28,956,000

01210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) promote a new approach to quality education by emphasizing the acquisition of values, attitudes and skills needed to face the challenges of contemporary society and globalization, in particular through education for a culture of peace, for human rights, for cultural and linguistic diversity and for a sustainable future;
- (ii) support Member States in improving the quality of education overall, with emphasis on the school environment and school health, preventive education against HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, and science and technology education, and carry out surveys and build up a knowledge base in order to provide advice on the use of ICTs in education;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,800,000 for programme costs, \$10,582,200 for staff costs and \$106,200 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

While recognizing that quality education includes improvements in such areas as teacher education, learning environments, contents and materials, UNESCO's approach will place particular emphasis on the acquisition of values, attitudes and skills necessary to face the emerging challenges of contemporary societies. In this regard, UNESCO will seek to ensure that quality education embraces a deep concern for the fundamental goals and purposes of education, for the relevance of learning contents and processes, and for modes of learning that reinforce human values. It is vital that curriculum contents,

methods and materials are appropriately adapted to each society's distinctive character and the needs of learners.

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

Main line of action 1. Education for a culture of peace and universally shared values

01211

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

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

Strategy. UNESCO will support initiatives aiming at weaving the values and practices of learning to live together into all levels of education by assisting Member States in reorientating their basic educational policies so that contents and processes include such values as respect for human rights, gender equity, peace, tolerance, non-violence and intercultural understanding. Priority will be given to the promotion of human rights education through support to national and regional training programmes, the development of educational materials, and networking and advocacy in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. UNESCO will also work closely with the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (Seoul) and the International Academy for Education and Democracy (Denmark). As a follow-up to the Conference on "Disarming History" (Visby, 1999) and in the framework of the Enhanced Graz Process, UNESCO will contribute to the improvement of curricula and textbooks for the teaching of history. UNESCO will promote dialogue on the role of language and culture as key factors in the development through education of understanding between people within and between Member States. This dialogue will be promoted

and will figure in the educational activities of the World Decade for Indigenous Peoples. UNESCO will contribute to the dissemination of new approaches to language education, the production of guidelines on mother tongue and multilingual education, the preparation of culturally appropriate materials in local languages and the development of specific strategies targeting women. An evaluation of ASPnet including its modalities of action will be undertaken with the view to strengthening its capacity as a catalyst for the development and dissemination of innovative educational practices and resource materials. A process of monitoring and assessment of learning outcomes in relation to the impact of values and human rights education programmes will be initiated.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Human rights and values education and issues facing multilingual and multicultural societies included within national EFA action plans.
- ◆ Training on human rights education organized and teaching materials developed.
- ◆ Best practices and innovative approaches on culture of peace and human rights education published and disseminated.
- ◆ Support to networks of experts and research institutions to advise Member States and UNESCO on major issues pertaining to education for human rights, linguistic pluralism and multilingualism in education.
- ◆ Practical guidelines on teaching values and life skills and technical tools for language education developed.
- ◆ Strategy focusing on cultural dimensions of education formulated.
- ◆ Traditional and indigenous knowledge included in learning materials.
- ◆ ASPnet evaluated and a Strategy and Plan of Action 2004-2008 elaborated, including a new reporting system established using ICTs.
- ◆ New educational materials developed in support of ASPnet flagship projects.
- ◆ Development of quality indicators for values and human rights education initiated, as well as parameters for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes related to education for peace, human rights and democracy.
- ◆ National and subregional capacity-building workshops on the development and application of monitoring instruments and indicators for quality education organized.
- ◆ Regional cooperation reinforced to improve curricula and textbooks on history.

Main line of action 2. Education for a sustainable future

01212

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

Background. UNESCO has promoted a transdisciplinary vision of education for sustainable development based on the outcomes of major United Nations conferences of the 1990s (Rio, Cairo, Copenhagen, Beijing, Istanbul). Education, at all levels and in all its forms, constitutes a vital tool for addressing global problems such as environmental degradation, population growth and wasteful consumption. UNESCO serves as the inter-agency Task Manager for chapter 36 of Agenda 21 on education, public awareness and training for sustainable development. Advances have been made towards improved inter-agency, intersectoral and interdisciplinary work regarding educational contents and teacher education in the perspective of sustainability. Through the Inter-Agency Technical Advisory Programme (TAP) and in close collaboration with UNFPA, UNESCO has provided technical support for developing, monitoring and evaluating population and development policies and programmes. Preventive education has emphasized the training of teachers and the preparation of materials, including the promotion of school health and education against drug abuse and the spread of HIV/AIDS. During recent years, the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport has provided orientation for the development of physical education and sport. The Declaration of MINEPS III (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1999) has provided a clear agenda for action that addresses both the EFA goals and the need for sustained development and improved quality of life.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Education for sustainable development and issues of cultural and linguistic diversity included in national development strategies and EFA plans of action.
- ◆ Coordination and cooperation with other United Nations agencies in regard to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the follow-up to ICPD +5 maintained.
- ◆ Key social sectors and associated actors mobilized in support of education on priority topics such as water, energy, biodiversity, climate change, desertification and sustainable consumption.
- ◆ Innovative transdisciplinary activities related to environmental education and population and reproductive health education initiated and ICT educational materials developed.
- ◆ School health policies promoted within the framework of FRESH.
- ◆ Research and training activities relating to the interaction between sport and health, non-violence and tolerance promoted, and dissemination of successful experiences undertaken.
- ◆ Increased support to preventive education initiatives against drug abuse (especially through the PEDDRO network), HIV/AIDS, sexual abuse and domestic violence.
- ◆ Capacity-building arranged through consortia of ministers of education, to monitor learning conditions and outcomes by means of appropriate assessment instruments.

Main line of action 3. Promoting science and technology education

01213

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

Background. Since science and technology education (STE) and its applications constitute indispensable parts of every country's efforts to achieve sustainable development, the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) emphasized the urgent need to equip both the young and adults, with the scientific knowledge and skills required in the world of the twenty-first century. Science and technology are keys to narrowing the disparity in education between developed and developing countries. To address the issue of children's diminishing interest in science and technology study and careers, the Organization's

programme activities in recent years have been focused on assisting Member States reinforce their STE programmes. Gender-sensitive, socially and culturally appropriate, hands-on approaches to STE are deemed more attractive to youth, especially at secondary education level, as it enables them to contribute to sustainable personal and social development. In this context, the Science and Education Sectors have already agreed to develop a joint intersectoral project as part of the next Medium-Term Strategy.

Strategy. As part of the intersectoral project with the Science Sector, Member States will be assisted to improve their STE programmes, particularly in general secondary and vocational schools, aiming at developing socially and culturally relevant teaching methods and curricula. Special attention will be paid to providing scientific knowledge and skills relevant to teachers and learners. More discipline-oriented actions geared to preparation for scientific careers and the world of work, as well as to combat poverty and contribute to sustainable development, will be emphasized at the upper-secondary level. Taking into account the outcomes of the International Conference on Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (Goa, 2001) and inputs from the Science Sector, national policy guidelines and “best innovative practices” in teaching/learning will be provided aiming at the adoption of approaches that stimulate analytical thinking and creativity of learners and contribute to capacity-building through training of curriculum developers and officers in charge of STE at ministries of education. The production of innovative teaching/learning materials and development of pilot projects will also be promoted. The popularization of science and technology will be facilitated by helping Member States develop non-formal modes of STE such as contests, fairs, exhibitions and field trips accessible to all, from children to adults, and encouraging scientists to interact with science educators. The exchange of information and experiences will be fostered, with emphasis on efforts to reach unreached young people through websites, networking and cooperation with NGOs. Relevant IGOS, IBE and IIEP, field offices and other specialized institutions will be involved in the implementation of the programme activities with their expertise and experience. ICTs and the media will be utilized to ensure the widest dissemination of materials and information.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Production and dissemination of a manual on *Policy Guidelines for Developing STE*, resource books on *Best Practices in STE and Indigenous Technologies*.
- ◆ At least 80 STE curriculum planners and developers trained in various regions.
- ◆ Information of science and its applications disseminated through the STE website and the newsletter *Connect*.
- ◆ STE contests, fairs, festivals, exhibitions, field trips and meetings organized in at least 10 countries.
- ◆ Participation of scientists and technologists in STE workshops, classroom activities, community projects, etc.
- ◆ Database on best practices, lists of STE personnel and specialized institutions accessible via STE website.
- ◆ The network of best practices schools and of officers in charge of STE at ministries of education reviewed and strengthened.

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

01214

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

Background. UNESCO, as one of the key partners of UNAIDS, has been actively involved in preventive and health education actions around the world. At the World Education Forum held in Dakar in April 2000, the global community recognized the need to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a matter of urgency. By affecting the demand, supply and quality of education, HIV/AIDS was seen as posing an immense challenge to the education sector and, in some countries, was already undermining progress towards the goals of education for all by 2015. UNESCO has committed itself to making HIV/AIDS one of its

highest priorities in its Dakar follow-up strategies and actions. Under the aegis of the United Nations, governments have adopted several clear AIDS-related targets. By 2005, it is intended that at least 90% of young people aged 15 to 24 will have access to the information, education and services necessary to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection. UNESCO's contribution will focus strongly on preventive education, both formal and non-formal, but with careful attention to the effectiveness of different preventive strategies in securing behavioural and attitudinal change. Based on broad interdisciplinary foundations, UNESCO's approach will embrace the cultural perspective on HIV/AIDS care and prevention and will emphasize the importance of a well-developed communication strategy to convey preventive messages to targeted audiences.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Enhanced preventive education policies produced and implemented, particularly in severely affected Member States in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Caribbean regions, with special attention to the 15-24 age group.
- ◆ Integration of HIV/AIDS prevention into the larger framework of comprehensive preventive and health education strategies against malnutrition, substance abuse, malaria and tuberculosis.
- ◆ Clearly targeted and culturally-sensitive preventive education methods and materials disseminated.
- ◆ Increased participation of all education sector stakeholders in strengthening HIV/AIDS preventive education.
- ◆ Integration of HIV/AIDS prevention into the larger framework of comprehensive preventive and health education strategies against malnutrition, substance abuse, malaria and tuberculosis, etc.
- ◆ Stronger links, in selected countries, between in-school programming and civil society, particularly through community programmes.
- ◆ Greater knowledge developed and disseminated regarding the effectiveness of different preventive education approaches and their impact on learning and behaviour.
- ◆ Increased awareness of the measures available for coping with the impact of HIV/AIDS on the functioning of educational institutions.
- ◆ Sharing of information and best practices through the establishment of two clearing houses on HIV/AIDS and education. (By *IIEP and IBE*.)

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

01215

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 500,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,956,000

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

Strategy. UNESCO will design and establish an Internet-based education portal as part of the overall UNESCO portal. In that context, UNESCO will set up an active and dynamic clearing house to document, generate and disseminate international information and knowledge on the relation between ICTs and education. The clearing house will assist Member States in building their own capacities for policy analysis and decision-making in the area of ICTs for education and learning. The first step will be a survey of other clearing houses and a review of their organization, databases and practices. This will help in the design of the global UNESCO clearing house and its databases, and the identification of a network for collaboration. The clearing house will be web-based but will also use other means of networking and dissemination. A complement to the knowledge base will be a resource centre that documents major content materials – audio, video, digital, multimedia, etc. – available worldwide. The centre will select and catalogue materials using established criteria of quality and relevance in collaboration with existing testing laboratories. It will encourage the negotiation of copyright waivers and of additional language tracks. It will seek out and facilitate exchange of self-standing print and electronic materials, such as CDs, videos and documents to reach those to whom the Internet is out of reach or inefficient or unaffordable. It will promote international dialogue on major issues in this field through conferences and workshops. UNESCO will also work closely with countries with similar situations to facilitate cross-country projects in the use of ICTs in education, in particular their use as alternative delivery mechanisms to reach the unreached, to realize economies of scale and expertise and to enhance quality. In addition to the work aimed at encouraging self-regulated mechanisms for quality assurance in e-learning and distance learning, UNESCO (the Education Sector in collaboration with the Communication and Information Sector) will explore the establishment of public-private consortia for: (a) setting standards for educational software and hardware that are derived from educational needs, have a long lifetime, and are cost-effective; (b) the development and application of new technologies that are most appropriate for education, particularly in developing countries; and (c) the introduction of new modes of connectivity for different educational solutions.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Internet-based UNESCO education portal established as part of overall UNESCO portal.
- ◆ Published (electronically) survey of existing clearing houses, portals and mechanisms for evaluating educational software and courseware.
- ◆ Collaborative partnerships with other private and public centres of information, expertise and development established.
- ◆ Multi-country ICT and education projects facilitated.
- ◆ Functioning electronic clearing house, and documented records of exchanges of materials.
- ◆ Consortia established and functioning.
- ◆ Information on the innovative and strategic use of ICTs for education analysed, produced and disseminated.

I.2.2 Renewal of education systems

0122

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 4,141,100
● Decentralization:	49.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$27,544,000

01220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) enhance international and national capacities for the renewal, diversification and expansion of education systems with emphasis on meeting the diverse needs of the growing number of students reaching post-primary levels of education and in particular ensuring technical and vocational education and training for all within a vision of lifelong learning;
 - (ii) assist Member States, higher education institutions and other stakeholders in the follow-up to the World Conference of Higher Education, consolidate and strengthen the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, promote the academic mobility of students and staff, and support Member States in improving the quality of teacher education;
 - (iii) encourage the formulation and adoption of new norms and standards in selected key areas of education, particularly with regard to the right to education, anti-doping in sport, ICTs, school architecture, and emerging issues involving ethics and values;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,141,100 for programme costs, \$9,933,000 for staff costs and \$91,500 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Main line of action 1. Reorienting general secondary education

01221

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

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

Strategy. In line with the Dakar World Education Forum's recommendations, and with particular regard to enhancing access and improving the relevance, effectiveness and equity of secondary education, UNESCO will seek to facilitate international policy dialogue on secondary education reform. Particular emphasis will be placed on selected key issues, notably those of equity in and access to secondary education (especially with regard to gender and marginalized groups), the renewal of content and teaching/learning processes (especially science/technology-related subjects), harmonizing youth programmes and policies with the provision of secondary education, and the promotion of life skills and counselling programmes. Other issues will include the role of teachers, the involvement of new education actors, school management and the learning environment. The use of art and cultural activities will also be promoted as effective

approaches to facilitate the development of learners' creativity and critical thinking. During this biennium, assistance will be provided to Member States in reforming their general secondary education systems and improving articulation with other types and levels of education (particularly technical and vocational education and training). Best practices drawn from a variety of social and cultural contexts will be identified, disseminated and promoted, with a particular focus on alternative access routes into general secondary education, education for responsible behaviours, approaches to counselling adolescents, the participation of new education actors and partners, and the renewal of secondary education contents, methods and management (both at central and school levels). Policy dialogue and networking will be promoted through inter-agency collaboration and cooperation with NGOs, students' groups and parents' associations within the framework of the International Working Group on Secondary Education Reform, recently established and led by UNESCO. Within this framework, advocacy efforts will be undertaken to promote a new vision of general secondary education among decision-makers. A website will be created to encourage information-sharing and networking.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A coherent set of recommendations for the reform and improvement of secondary education elaborated within the framework of the International Working Group on Secondary Education Reform.
- ◆ A series of case studies regarding current national secondary education reforms published.
- ◆ Updated indicators regarding gender equity in and access to secondary education prepared, in collaboration with UNESCO Institutes.
- ◆ Guidelines on the expanded role of teachers and other actors at the secondary level prepared and disseminated.
- ◆ Innovative and successful experiences of alternative access to secondary education selected and disseminated through traditional and ICT channels, and a website containing a selection of "best innovative practices" drawn from a variety of social and cultural contexts established.

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

01222

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,200,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,300,000

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

Strategy. Programme actions in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) will assist Member States, particularly LDCs, to adapt national policies, systems and programmes to prepare young people for the world of work or further learning. The overarching objective is to ensure that all beneficiaries of TVET, whether in formal or non-formal settings, are prepared for responsible citizenship and contribute to sustainable development. Two normative documents, the Convention on Technical and Vocational Education (1989) and the Revised Recommendation Concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001), as well as the recommendations of the Seoul Congress, will be applied more effectively, in close collaboration with ILO, to ensure the right of all, especially the disadvantaged, marginalized and excluded groups, to

have access to TVET. Special efforts will be made to empower girls and women to engage in a broad range of livelihoods. Life-skills training and integrating pre-vocational competencies/skills in the general secondary curriculum as well as career and life guidance/counselling will contribute to the follow-up of the Dakar World Education Forum. Efforts will be made to assist Member States through advocacy and training programmes to promote the cross-cutting skills demanded by the contemporary world of work, such as entrepreneurship, ICTs including e-commerce, and environmental issue awareness. CD-ROMs, websites and electronic forums, will be used to give such programmes wide exposure in Member States. Distance education techniques will be employed to disseminate teaching-learning-training packages. Cooperation with IGOs, NGOs and private sector partners will help implement these programme actions. The UNEVOC Network will be strengthened, particularly at regional and subregional levels. The UNESCO Bonn Centre will continue to orchestrate the Network using ICTs and will provide refresher training for TVET policy-makers and practitioners from developing countries.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Upgraded technical backstopping for advocacy in selected Member States to ensure the right of access to TVET.
- ◆ Guidelines for policy-makers in developing countries to ensure increased participation of girls and women in TVET.
- ◆ A selection of “best practices” integrated in the national TVET programmes of a test group of developing countries.
- ◆ Training packages in the cross-cutting skills promoted in selected LDCs through advocacy programmes for policy-makers.
- ◆ Pilot projects implemented in five countries to determine the effectiveness of distance education in TVET, with special emphasis on cross-cutting skills.
- ◆ Linkages between TVET, micro-credit and career/life guidance enhanced as a means of poverty alleviation in selected developing countries.
- ◆ Increased use of ICTs to facilitate TVET information exchange within the UNEVOC Network through the Bonn Centre’s website and electronic forums.
- ◆ Electronic access to TVET research databases jointly developed with the National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australia.
- ◆ Strengthened inter-agency cooperation, particularly with ILO, in the area of articulation between education and training.

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

01223

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

Background. The World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE, Paris, 1998) and its follow-up strategy to ensure the application of the Declaration and Framework for Priority Action at the national, regional and international levels provided the backdrop to UNESCO’s programme in higher education. Member States, principal stakeholders in higher education, and WCHE monitoring bodies have been actively involved in the implementation of the follow-up strategy and have advised on priorities. The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme and the Special Project “Women, higher education and development” were the subjects of an external evaluation and activities to further enhance each of them were proposed. The seven conventions on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education have continued to provide the framework for the further promotion of academic mobility and recognition, and mechanisms such as TALVEN and TOKTEN proved effective in reducing brain drain.

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

The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme: 10 years of action

Launched in 1991, this Programme is UNESCO's most important intersectoral downstream activity in the field of higher education with almost 500 UNESCO Chairs and networks established in 108 Member States. A privileged mechanism for knowledge transfer and capacity-building in the spirit of solidarity with and between developing countries, its main participants are hundreds of universities and many important higher-education NGOs, and hundreds of other organizations, foundations and companies are partners. Over the last five years these partners brought some US \$30 million towards UNITWIN projects, six times more than UNESCO's proper funding. UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs projects are dealing with training and research activities and cover all major fields of knowledge within UNESCO's competence, such as education, human rights, cultural development, environment, basic and engineering sciences, etc. The principal beneficiaries of this programme are institutions of higher learning in developing countries and countries in transition. The majority of the projects are interdisciplinary and intersectoral, involving all UNESCO programme sectors as well as numerous field offices.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities to devise higher-education policies that can contribute to the renewal of systems and institutions to meet the challenges of globalization and of the “learning society” reinforced.
- ◆ Strategies to ensure wider access to higher education on merit and equity implemented.
- ◆ Increased relevance of higher education in particular to meet the needs of disadvantaged population groups.
- ◆ An international framework for accreditation and quality assurance in transnational education created and strategic indicators for monitoring higher education pursued.
- ◆ International cooperation in academic mobility and recognition, and national capacity-building in quality assurance and accreditation strengthened.
- ◆ Higher education and research internationalized through new partnerships across the academic community and society at large, strengthening UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs.
- ◆ Thirty-second edition of *Study Abroad* prepared in print, online and on CD-ROM.
- ◆ Website on higher education developed as part of the UNESCO education portal.

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

01224

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

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

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

establishment of an inter-ministerial planning process in a subregion of Africa and of countries in transition. Policy dialogue and the exchange of innovative practices on issues of quality and ICTs will take place mainly at the subregional level, using UNESCO's education innovation networks, UNESCO Chairs, and other mechanisms for dialogue.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Incorporation into national plans for teacher education reform, especially on issues of ICT and quality.
- ◆ Development and use of new policy-related teacher-indicators in national teacher education reform processes.
- ◆ Incorporation and use of provisions of United Nations normative instruments concerning the teaching profession.
- ◆ Strengthened subregional networks in teacher education on issues of the renovation of teacher education, of quality and use of new technologies.
- ◆ General model for sustainable in-service teacher training using ICTs.
- ◆ Better knowledge of how to improve the status of the teaching profession in at least one subregion.
- ◆ Revitalization of selected Écoles Normales Supérieures in Africa.
- ◆ Pilot planning established in at least one subregion, with focus on the Pacific.
- ◆ World Teachers Day observed in Member States.

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

01225

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 315,200
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,344,000

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

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

in genetics; and HIV/AIDS); appropriate, cost-effective and durable buildings that provide safe and healthy environments for learning for all types of educational programmes and that use building technologies and materials that are suitable and ecologically acceptable; education for refugees and displaced children; and the United Nations Disaster Reduction Initiative.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A study of the desirability of developing a new consolidated normative instrument on the right to education.
- ◆ Studies of the desirability of new norms and standards in the area of distance education and e-learning.
- ◆ Adaptation of the European Council Anti-Doping Convention with a view to adopting an international normative instrument on anti-doping, education and information in the field of physical education and sport.
- ◆ Studies of selected trends, patterns and challenges in education involving issues of ethics and values, with a view to identifying potential areas of development of new norms and standards.
- ◆ Norms and standards for school construction and furniture that ensure the quality, safety and adaptability of the learning environments.
- ◆ Norms and standards of education for refugee and displaced children.
- ◆ Norms and standards regarding educational provision, materials, etc., within the framework of the United Nations Disaster Reduction Initiative.

UNESCO education institutes

01300

The six UNESCO institutes in the field of education – the International Bureau of Education (IBE), the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), the International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) and the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) – will contribute directly to attaining the objectives of Major Programme I, in particular implementing the Framework for Action. In their respective fields of specialization, they will focus on curriculum policy, contents and methods (IBE); the reform and reconstruction of education systems, and the promotion of relevant policy planning and management capacities (IIEP); adult and continuing education (UIE); the application of information and communication technologies in education (IITE); higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC); and education capacity-building in Africa (IICBA). The General Conference at its 30th session invited the Director-General to establish a system of coordination and division of labour between the Secretariat at Headquarters and all units away from Headquarters, in particular the UNESCO education institutes, for the implementation of Major Programme I and to submit proposals on an overall strategy, including coordination mechanisms, to the 161st session of the Executive Board, with a view to improving the coherence and implementation of the education programme as well as the cost-effectiveness and the functioning of the institutes and their governing bodies. The text will be adjusted following the decisions taken in this report.

01301

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

01302

The present proposals are made on a provisional basis, subject to the conclusions and recommendations by a Task Force on UNESCO Institutes and Centres, set up by the Director-General and chaired by the Deputy Director-General. The final report of the Task Force is expected to become available in September 2001.

UNESCO International Bureau of Education

0131

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

01310

The General Conference

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

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

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to provide IBE with a financial allocation under the regular programme of \$4,591,000 enabling it to efficiently contribute to the improvement of the quality of education by stimulating sustainable, innovatory efforts in Member States on educational structures, contents and methods for learning to live together and promoting universally shared values, in particular:
 - (a) to contribute to strengthening capacity-building in the domain of curriculum development, through its international curriculum development network;

- (b) to develop a platform and an observatory of educational contents, methods, structures and curriculum change processes;
 - (c) to promote policy dialogue among decision-makers, educators and other partners in the field of educational content, methods and structures;
2. *Requests* the IBE Council:
- (a) to supervise, in conformity with its statutory functions, the implementation of IBE's activities with due emphasis on the harmonization of IBE's activities with those carried out by the Education Sector and other concerned UNESCO units and institutions;
 - (b) to continue to mobilize the human and financial resources necessary for IBE to accomplish its mission;
3. *Invites* Member States, international organizations and the private sector:
- (a) to take full advantage of the IBE's operational capacity to support educational development in Member States;
 - (b) to contribute financially and by other appropriate means to reinforcing its programme activities.

01311

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

01312

Strategy. The first thrust of IBE's strategy will be to strengthen capacity-building in Member States for curriculum development through, *inter alia*, the further development of an international network for curriculum change in liaison with the Education Sector, other UNESCO institutes, regional offices and other national and international partners; through courses on the cross-cutting competencies needed for efficient curriculum management, and through technical assistance/advice to a number of experimental and operational projects, initiated in Member States. The second thrust will be related to IBE's observatory function. An information platform of educational curricula, textbooks and teaching/learning methods will be developed; curriculum development methodologies and innovative practices will be analysed, and comparative and evaluation studies carried out. In selecting the themes for the publication *Prospects*, due attention will be paid to UNESCO's priorities and specific target groups, and to the development of practical skills for improving the quality of life and for building a knowledge society. Thirdly, policy dialogue among decision-makers, educators and other partners in the field of education content, methods and structures will be promoted by disseminating the outcomes of the forty-sixth session of the International Conference on Education and stimulating follow-up activities. In particular, an Internet forum will be set up for a high-level policy dialogue. Partnerships will be strengthened with relevant institutions in Member States, various United Nations bodies (ITU, ILO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNMIK, etc.), as well as with non-governmental organizations. Collaboration with professional networks and associations will be reinforced. Information and communication technologies will be used to facilitate linkages between potential users of educational information throughout the world.

01313

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Eight or more thematic seminars and/or modular training courses for decision-makers and curriculum development specialists organized.
- ◆ At least six modules for training curriculum development specialists on cross-cutting competencies drafted, tested and made available.

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

UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning

0132

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

01320

The General Conference

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

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

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

01321

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

01322

Strategy. IIEP's strategy to contribute to the implementation of Major Programme I and in particular the goals of the Dakar Framework for Action is to reinforce Member States' capacity-building for the management, and administration of education systems. Intensive courses, workshops and specialized seminars will be organized at regional and subregional levels in order to reinforce national capacities for the preparation, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of educational policies, programmes and plans. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening Member States' capacities to prepare, implement and monitor national EFA action plans, particularly in Africa and the LDCs. Two sessions of the annual training programme will be organized and distance training courses will continue to be offered. A wide range of training materials and modules will be produced and disseminated. Study and research activities will be designed in close cooperation with the National Commissions, with the support of IIEP networks and consortiums, and will be conducted mainly by national research teams. They will analyse such issues as how to increase access to high quality learning, the contribution of education to poverty alleviation, planning of education in a context of HIV/AIDS and the challenges that globalization poses to educational planning and management, at technical and higher education level. IIEP will continue to maintain regular relations with the professional community, national training and research institutions, the other organizations of the United Nations system (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WHO) and the development banks. It will initiate contacts with a variety of foundations and the private sector to conduct a number of its activities using new electronic devices. It will also continue to support the consortiums and networks associated with it, such as SACMEQ, ADEA in Africa, ANTRIEP in Asia, a network of faculties of education in Latin America and a new network of training institutions to be set up in French-speaking Africa.

01323

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

UNESCO Institute for Education

0133

Financial allocation: \$1,900,000
 Extrabudgetary resources: \$ 800,000

01330

The General Conference

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

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

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

01331

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

01332

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

01333

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education

0134

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

01340

The General Conference

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

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

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

01341

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

01342

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

01343

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

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

0135

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

01350

The General Conference

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

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

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

01351

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

01352

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

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

01353**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

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

UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa

0136

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

01360

The General Conference

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

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

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

01361

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

01362

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

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

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

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

Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0140

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

01400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,865,000 for programme costs.

01401

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

◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

01410

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

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

01411

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$200,000

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

Expected results. Educational planners and teachers will have obtained advanced training and at least 200 girls will have completed the STV courses and proceeded to appropriate occupations; publication and dissemination of research findings and policy guidelines; educational planners and teachers will have received advanced training on the concepts, methods and applications in scientific, technical and vocational education; publication of research in target countries on efficiency, impact and pedagogical adequacy of the project; guidelines for policy-makers to develop policies in scientific, technical and vocational education based on the project results and follow-up studies.

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

01412

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$395,000

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

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

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

01420

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

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

01421

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$400,000

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

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

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

01422

Regular budget
● Activities: \$200,000

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

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

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

01423

Regular budget
● Activities: \$275,000

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

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

ICT-based training in basic education for social development

01424

Regular budget
● Activities: \$395,000

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

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

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

01501

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

01502

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

01503

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

01504

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

01505

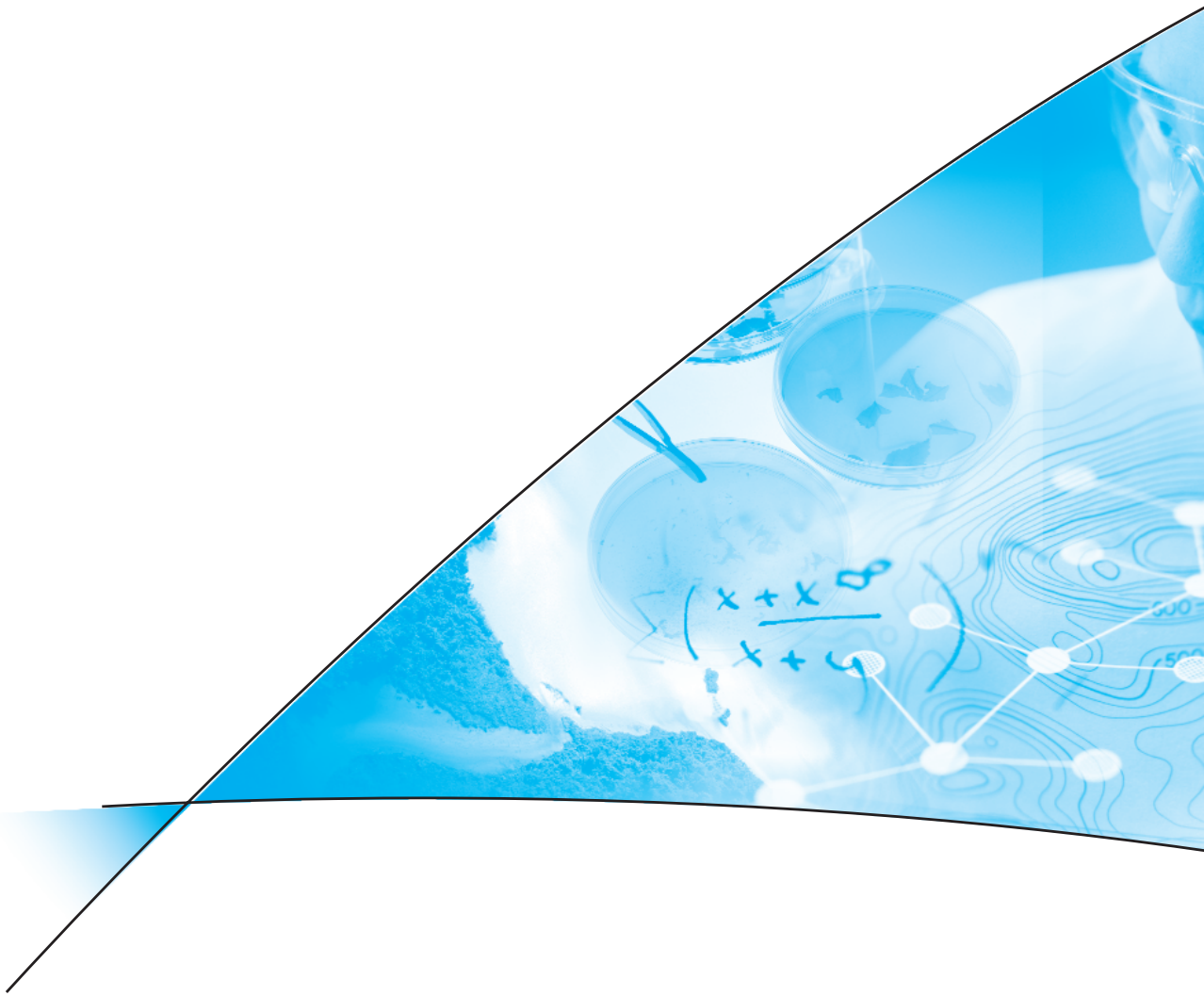
UNESCO's education institutes, which enjoy functional autonomy, will negotiate the voluntary contributions and project-bound support to their programmes and budgets directly with the Member States and extrabudgetary funding sources concerned.



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Major Programme II

Natural sciences



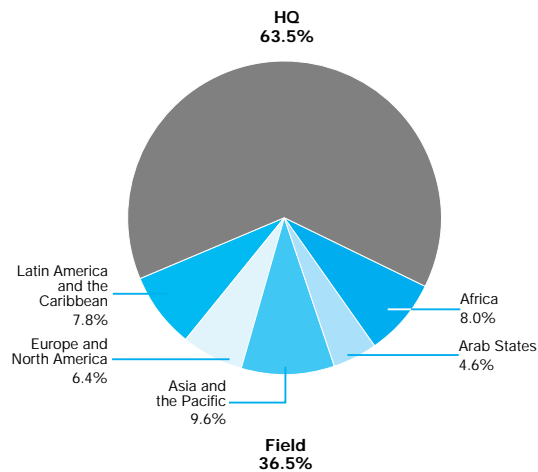
MAJOR PROGRAMME II

Natural sciences

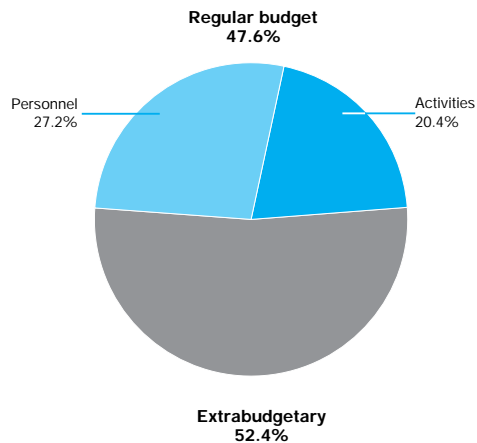
02001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003					
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Activities	22 325 000	20 774 400	(1 550 600)	(6.9)	754 600	21 529 000	56 000 000
Personnel	29 747 600	27 685 700	(2 061 900)	(6.9)	1 360 200	29 045 900	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs	300 900	290 400	(10 500)	(3.5)	10 500	300 900	-
Total, Major Programme II	52 373 500	48 750 500	(3 623 000)	(6.9)	2 125 300	50 875 800	56 000 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

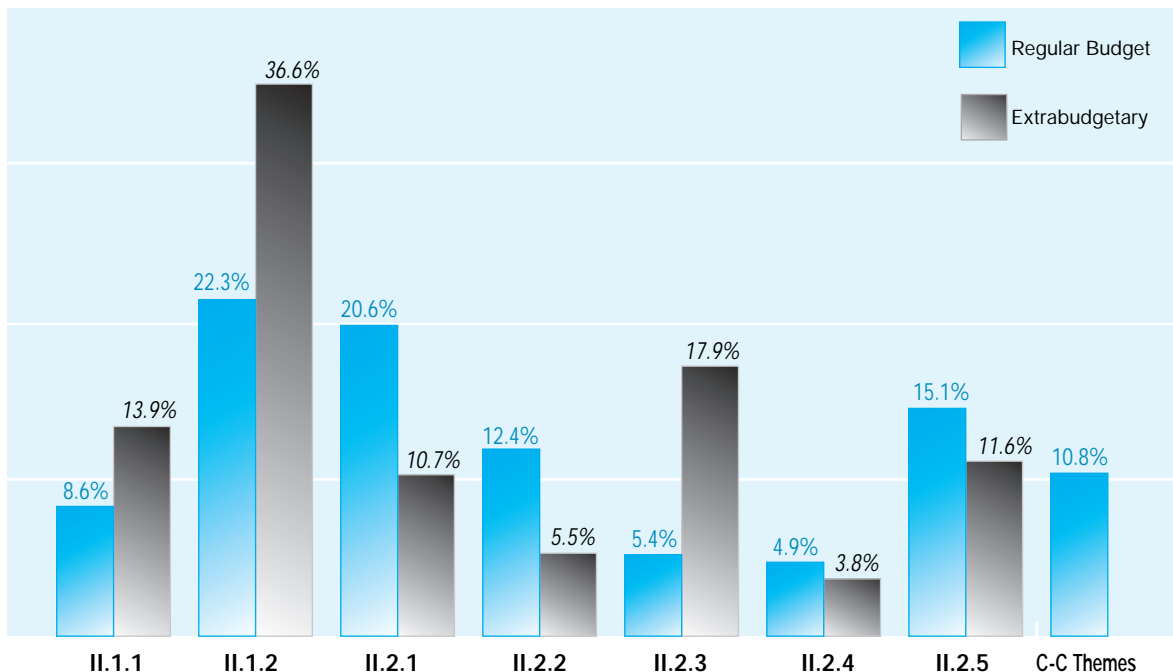


DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



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

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



Natural sciences

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

02004 In order to mount a coherent and collective response to the challenges posed by globalization, as well as opportunities offered by it, all the science programmes of UNESCO will align their efforts with the results of WCS, often in cooperation with the social sciences programmes, around the following four major planks:

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

02005 Water resources and their associated ecosystems are under great threat. For this reason the Director-General and the Executive Board have selected this area as principal priority for Major Programme II, with an increase in budgetary allocations of 30% over the 30 C/5 Approved. To provide appropriate knowledge bases for water security in the twenty-first century is a major challenge that also requires interdisciplinary cooperation among all programmes dealing with environment and development issues.

02006 For their part, IHP and MAB will contribute to water security in the twenty-first century by promoting scientifically sound policy decisions for sustainable use of freshwater and their associated biodiversity resources and ecosystems.

02007 The timeliness and urgency of addressing freshwater issues is now widely recognized; indeed, the United Nations General Assembly recently declared 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater, during the course of which a series of regional and global consultations will be held with a view to enhancing water-related awareness at various levels. As a highlight of the International Year of

Freshwater, and as the central product of the United Nations system-wide World Water Assessment Programme, the first *World Water Development Report* will be launched in 2003, prepared by 23 agencies of the United Nations system under the leadership of UNESCO.

Programme II.1

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

Science and technology: capacity-building and management

02100

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

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

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

0211

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

02110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) ensure effective follow-up to the World Conference on Science (WCS) through the fostering of national, regional and international partnerships and the implementation of WCS recommendations through the activities of the entire natural sciences programme and relevant areas in other programmes, with particular attention to the regional dimension of scientific development;
 - (ii) assist Member States in elaborating science and technology policies and plans and in implementing those strategies by forging national, regional and international partnerships;
 - (iii) assist Member States in improving the quality and relevance of science and technology education at all levels through a coherent, integrated programme of action;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,852,000 for programme costs, \$3,728,400 for staff costs and \$29,000 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Identification and exchange of experiences, information and best practices on over 100 activities launched to meet regional and national needs within a consolidated partnership programme of WCS follow-up.
- ◆ Wide diffusion of information, on national programmes and projects revitalizing science and technology policies through regular editions of the electronic *WCS Newsletter*.
- ◆ Under the terms of a new UNESCO-ICSU Framework Agreement 2002-2007, joint execution of over 50 cross-disciplinary activities addressing capacity-building, access to scientific information, promotion of basic research and the protection of the environment.
- ◆ Excellence of scientific research in developing countries promoted through enhanced cooperation with the Third World Academy of Sciences, ICSU and other partners.
- ◆ Various advisory services provided to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners on opportunities linked to the follow-up to WCS.
- ◆ Reinforced national capacities in science and technology policy formulation and management in about 10 developing countries, through upstream advisory services, exchange of information and networking.
- ◆ Preparation for an evaluation of follow-up to WCS in 2004 (Budapest+5) completed.
- ◆ Guidelines developed, in close cooperation with SHS, for decision-makers and legislators on the formulation of science and technology policies and legislation.
- ◆ S&T plans and investment programmes elaborated in 10 countries, in collaboration with development banks and donor agencies, with focus on poverty alleviation.
- ◆ Promotion of access of women to scientific and technological education and training, through the establishment of two new UNESCO Chairs in Asia and the Arab States and the support of existing networks of women scientists in Africa.

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

Science education

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Closer links between secondary education and higher education institutions, aimed at improved scientific content of secondary level science courses, greater in-service training and exchange of teaching resources, know-how and good practices.
- ◆ Increased use of ICTs in secondary and higher education for the teaching and demonstration of science; development, through extrabudgetary funding, of virtual universities in several regions.
- ◆ Enhanced participation of girls and women in science and technology education.
- ◆ Broader access to scientific information through training in science communication, and the fostering of Internet-based networking and tools such as portals and virtual libraries, literature, in partnership with IGOs, NGOs and bilateral and private sector funding sources.

II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building

0212

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

02120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

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

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,793,300 for programme costs, \$9,770,200 for staff costs and \$75,100 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

02121

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

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

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

Cooperation will be reinforced between UNESCO-associated centres and centres of excellence in basic science disciplines, chemical sciences and chemical education. Subregional and international olympiads in basic science disciplines will be supported through the preparation of teaching materials. Special attention will be paid to water chemistry, trace elements in water, green chemistry, and courses on membrane electrochemistry.

New techniques will be encouraged to enhance practical laboratory work in basic science disciplines in developing countries and countries in transition, based on the experience gained in the previous biennium and reflecting new trends in education.

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

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

02122

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ High-level training arranged for about 300 scientists in modern biology, molecular biology and bio-informatics and technical capacities of national institutions reinforced so as to provide access to high-level training programmes through interregional networks.
- ◆ Ten fellowships provided to researchers in Africa through cooperation with FAO, WHO, and cost-sharing with professional biotechnological agencies, e.g. the International Union of Microbiological Societies (IUMS) and the American Society for Microbiology.
- ◆ Establishment of two UNESCO Chairs in the areas of marine biotechnology (Oman) and agro-industrial biotechnology and sustainable development (France).
- ◆ Access provided for about 60 researchers from developing countries to training opportunities in novel biotechnologies at research institutions in developed countries.
- ◆ Reinforcement of national capacities in the utilization of microbial diversity and of plant, environmental and aquatic biotechnologies for sustainable development in cooperation with MAB, CSI, IHP and the Education and Culture Sectors.
- ◆ Contributing to the implementation of UNESCO's HIV/AIDS strategy, through close cooperation with other agencies in the United Nations system in the framework of the UNAIDS Programme, and in close collaboration with UNESCO's partners.

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

02123

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Production and dissemination of updated educational materials and packages on renewable energy development and management.
- ◆ Increased number of specialists and managers and enhanced institutional capacities in renewable energies, especially in Africa.
- ◆ Development of online information on renewable energy including energy resource mapping, virtual libraries and data.
- ◆ Enhanced capacity in Member States, particularly least advanced small island countries in the Pacific and the Caribbean, to formulate national strategies for the use of renewable energies, such as for purposes of decentralized rural electrification, micro-hydro and water supply.
- ◆ Pilot projects conducted, focusing on solar facilities and solar villages.
- ◆ Enhanced knowledge about the use, maintenance and management of solar energy systems.

Programme II.2

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

Sciences, environment and sustainable development

02200

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

02201

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

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

02202

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

02203

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

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

0221

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

02210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) fulfil the biennial objectives set for the principal priority of the Natural Sciences Sector “Water resources and ecosystems”, in the framework of the sixth phase of the International Hydrological Programme, by investigating jointly with the other scientific programmes and sectors of UNESCO, the means of minimizing risk to vulnerable water resource systems, taking into account the social challenges and interactions and developing integrated land and water management approaches which emphasize sustainability and security;
- (ii) improve the understanding of the physical and geobiochemical processes that affect water resource systems; strengthen the research networks in the field, in cooperation with Member States, regional bodies, field offices and other partners; develop improved techniques, indicators and databases for water resource assessment at different scales; formulate policy recommendations for water resource management; and provide leadership in the implementation of the United Nations system-wide World Water Assessment Programme;
- (iii) develop tools for water-related conflict resolution approaches so as to enhance water security.

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,427,200 for programme costs, \$4,027,900 for staff costs and \$69,500 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

02211

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Enhanced information and improved methodologies to assess the state of the world's water supply and consumption (both for surface water and groundwater).
- ◆ Set of global indicators developed and applied to select river basins so as to measure water-related stress under various socio-economic conditions.
- ◆ Methodology established and case studies carried out for United Nations system-wide geo-referenced database for integrated global water resource assessment.
- ◆ Preparation and publication of the first *World Water Development Report* (2003) as the central product of WWAP.
- ◆ International water resource assessment and capacity-building centres established to assist management of urban areas, regional river basins and aquifers.
- ◆ HELP integrated pilot studies of hydrology, water resources policy and management launched in several river basins.
- ◆ Effective strategies for water-related emergency management and preparedness formulated.
- ◆ New approaches and tools developed for integrated water management.

Main line of action 2. Water interactions and security

02212

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

Background. The term "Water security for the 21st Century", as expressed by the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference associated with the Second World Water Forum (The Hague, March 2000), entails a concept of security that ranges from extreme natural events to conflicts over water among competing water uses and users. Climate change and its consequences escalate the conflict potential. Unless a balance is achieved at global, regional basin and local scales, the sustainability of both human civilizations and that of the supporting ecosystems may be affected. Such issues acquire an important social dimension, calling for new ethical approaches, the participation of all stakeholders in decision-making, a proper valuation of the resource "water" and awareness-raising among the public at large. The formulation of pertinent principles and their application need to be anchored in a sustainability-centred water policy that provides for interaction at policy-making levels and between disciplines of the natural and social sciences and technology.

Strategy. UNESCO will seek to strengthen the knowledge base and disseminate information and knowledge through research and Water Education and Training (WET) activities. The improved knowledge base will be created through a four-pronged disciplinary approach, namely past lessons learnt, legal means, negotiation tools and systems analyses methods and their synergies in solving water resources management problems. Technical and scientific aspects will be analysed in their interaction with various governance models, including participating processes in both water sharing and disaster alleviation. Ethical aspects of water resources management will be addressed jointly with COMEST and SHS. GOUTTE (Global Organization of Universities for Teaching, Training and Ethics) of Water network will be launched. ICT will be used to facilitate and promote interactions and networking among people and communities and for knowledge dissemination and sharing. Priority will be given to higher and continuing professional education and to activities targeting “training of trainers”. New mechanisms will be put in place to encourage the participation of young scientists in water-related programmes. The proposed UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education in Delft, Netherlands, is proposed to serve as a centre for worldwide networking for water-related human capacity-building.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improved knowledge and awareness about dimensions of water-related security and related conflicts.
- ◆ Development of ethical principles for sustainable water resources management.
- ◆ Capacities of water resource administrations in developing countries strengthened, including through use of ICTs.
- ◆ Incorporation of water related security issues, conflict resolution tools, ethical issues and policies into water-related university curricula.
- ◆ Establishment of new, and strengthening of existing, water educational networks.

Joint IHP/MAB

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

02213

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

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

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

degraded ecosystems, comparative studies will be undertaken of the ecological and socio-economic dynamics.

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Strengthened research and capacity-building networks contributing to a knowledge base for the sustainable management of water resources.
- ◆ Formulation of the ecohydrology approach completed.
- ◆ Improved hydro-informatics tools developed for modelling and management of different water-based systems.
- ◆ Regional centres for research, technological development and capacity-building in urban water management established or reinforced.
- ◆ Guidelines developed for policy-makers and urban planners on urban water management strategies and new technologies, particularly for developing countries.
- ◆ Ecosystem approach improved for integrated management of river basins.
- ◆ Guidelines prepared for policy-makers on innovative institutional arrangements for managing hydrological and related ecological systems and applied in biosphere reserves/World Heritage sites/Ramsar wetland sites.
- ◆ Scientific capacities enhanced for the rehabilitation of degraded land and water ecosystems, especially in developing countries.

II.2.2 Ecological sciences

0222

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

02220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement, in particular through the Man and the Biosphere programme, the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) enable Member States to apply the ecosystem approach for the integrated management of land, water and biodiversity and promote conservation and sustainable use in an equitable manner, using the World Network of Biosphere Reserves as pilot sites;
 - (ii) build institutional and personal capacities for promoting the sustainable use of land, water and biodiversity, to improve human-environment interactions;
 - (iii) enhance the scientific basis for an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable management of land, water and biodiversity, including through inter-programme collaboration;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose the sum of \$2,672,100 for programme costs, \$2,229,600 for staff costs and \$41,900 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

02221

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Revised guidelines drafted and disseminated on the use of biosphere reserves to implement the ecosystem approach, to apply biosphere reserve concepts in coastal areas and small islands, and to establish and manage transborder sites.
- ◆ Development of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, including establishment of new transborder sites.
- ◆ Greater recourse to biosphere reserves in monitoring global change, through the BRIM initiative.
- ◆ Improved understanding of the importance of biodiversity including the economic, cultural and social values of ecosystem goods and services.
- ◆ Awareness about mountain biosphere reserves increased, especially during the International Year of Mountains (2002).
- ◆ Ecotourism and other sustainable use activities promoted, including through the development of policy guidelines.
- ◆ Networking and knowledge-sharing mechanisms between biosphere reserves established through use of ICTs.

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

02222

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The CBD-UNESCO initiative on biodiversity education formally launched and educational materials on combating land degradation and on environmental management of drylands and mountains prepared and distributed.
- ◆ MAB Young Scientists Research Awards increased to 30, and mechanisms for wider participation of young people in the scheme, especially at national and regional levels initiated.
- ◆ ERAIFT consolidated as a regional centre of excellence in West Africa, and the concept developed for use in other locations.
- ◆ Wider use of traditional forms of learning and knowledge in natural resource management, resulting in policy guidelines on integrating traditional and indigenous knowledge systems with modern science.
- ◆ Roster of international experts developed to undertake studies on urban ecology and urban-rural interactions.
- ◆ An integrated approach to biodiversity science developed and promoted through DIVERSITAS.
- ◆ Development, with SCOPE, of a scientific approach to emerging ecosystems and recombinant ecology.
- ◆ Training of specialists in integrated approaches to ecosystem management supported in part through linkage of the Ecotechnie Chairs network and outreach activities of UNU.

II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction

0223

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

02230

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) improve international cooperation and capacity-building in the earth sciences aimed at wise geo-environmental management, including of hydrogeological processes, through the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), including the enhanced use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as remote sensing, geo-information systems (GIS), and through cooperative capacity-building projects and training courses, and by promoting respect for the geological heritage through education and popularization activities on earth sciences;
- (ii) further strengthen activities to increase human security from geologically induced natural hazards in the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), with emphasis on public awareness-raising and knowledge-building.

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,158,800 for programme costs, \$4,310,400 for staff costs and \$18,200 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Main line of action 1. International cooperation in earth sciences

02231

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)

- ◆ Increased knowledge on the earth's crust processes through multidisciplinary and multinational projects related to global groundwater assessment, palaeo-ecosystem analysis (climate change, desertification), geo-environmental management, geohazard studies on mountains (landslides) and coastal regions (tsunamis, in cooperation with IOC), as well as the investigation of the dynamics, origin and genesis of the earth's crust.
- ◆ Improved transfer of geo-information, a geological Internet-based sub-portal created, and international cooperation between geoscientists from developed and developing countries intensified.
- ◆ Geoscientific baseline data provided on global changes related to interactions between the geo-, hydro- and biosphere.
- ◆ Establishment of an "IGCP Young Geoscientist Award" for outstanding results in earth sciences research.

Information and communication technologies in the earth sciences

- ◆ The network of geological information systems in Africa (PANGIS) transformed into a virtual network, including discussion groups and distance learning courses.
- ◆ In GARS, experts trained in the use of remote sensing in geological resources assessment studies (Africa), landslide monitoring (Latin America) and volcanic risk mapping (Asia) in the framework of Global Observing Systems (G3OS/IGOS).
- ◆ A methodological research study initiated in the Arab region on geological parameters affecting desertification and on remote sensing of internationally shared groundwater aquifers (in collaboration with IHP and MAB).
- ◆ Earth observation imagery introduced in secondary education, in collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies, space-related institutions and the private sector.

Training and capacity-building in earth sciences

- ◆ Contributions made to strengthen teaching and research capacities of universities and research centres in earth sciences.
- ◆ Cooperative links strengthened between governmental and private scientific institutions, universities and research centres.
- ◆ The use of geological landscapes (geological parks) promoted.

Main line of action 2. Natural disaster preparedness and prevention

02232

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Contribution to the reduction of societal vulnerability to natural disasters through workshops, training courses and "network" collaboration, especially regarding the technical and scientific aspects of natural disaster mitigation.
- ◆ Pertinent projects carried out in Asia, Central America and the Mediterranean through extrabudgetary funds.
- ◆ Regional and worldwide exchange of seismic data reinforced.
- ◆ Coordination of the creation of post-disaster/earthquake response teams.
- ◆ Regional studies completed on disaster reduction, with emphasis on hazards of a geological nature.
- ◆ Societal mechanisms strengthened to enhance disaster preparedness, reduce risks and cope with impact of disasters.

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

0224

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

02240

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) to promote sustainable development in coastal regions and for small islands through an integrated approach involving the five intergovernmental scientific programmes and all sectors, in particular by evaluating, sharing and applying wise practices through intersectoral field projects, associated UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Networks and a multilingual virtual forum; and
- (ii) to ensure effective contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in general, and of “Barbados+5” in particular;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,046,700 for programme costs, \$1,215,500 for staff costs and \$16,400 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

02241

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

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

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

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

Mediterranean and Africa, natural disaster reduction in the eastern Caribbean islands and tourism impact in the Asia-Pacific region will receive special attention.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Frameworks for enhanced sustainable coastal and small island living defined and applied through interlinked field projects.
- ◆ A university UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Network consolidated to coordinate intersectoral support for field projects and training to students.
- ◆ A set of wise practices, guidelines and principles formulated, including an ethical code of practice for an equitable sharing of resources.
- ◆ The WiCoP Virtual Forum redesigned to promote information- and knowledge-sharing in the coastal and small island domain.

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

02242

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Small-island priority issues addressed through field project actions, to foster capacity in sustainable development, awareness creation and the transfer of environmentally sound technology.
- ◆ Interaction and networking among SIDS improved through the sharing of experience, and professional expertise and the linking of project activities across regions.

II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

0225

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

02250

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) improve scientific knowledge and understanding of oceanic and coastal processes with a view to assisting Member States in the design and implementation of sustainable policies for the ocean and coastal zones, through the organization and coordination of major scientific programmes, responding to the mandate of UNCLOS, UNCED/Agenda 21 and the Global Conventions of Climate Change and Biodiversity, and by reinforcing the capacity of developing countries in the development of scientific mechanisms for an ecosystem approach;
 - (ii) organize the collection of ocean and coastal observations, the modelling and the production of forecasts needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean, particularly by implementing the Global Ocean Observing System and its related pilot projects, and by increasing the capacities and participation of developing countries;
 - (iii) further developing the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) system through the establishment of new national oceanographic data and information exchange facilities, the creation of needed capacities, particularly in developing countries, and the provision of access by a wide community of users to current ocean data and information;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,243,900 for programme costs, and \$3,763,900 for staff costs and \$50,800 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

02251

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

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

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

this challenge, there is an urgent need to develop robust, useful indicators of the health of ocean ecosystems.

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

The IOC Ocean Science Programme will: (i) participate in and co-sponsor global programmes that address a wide spectrum of scientific issues related to the ecosystem approach to the management of marine and coastal environments; (b) investigate specific scientific issues that require in-depth study by convening study groups, panels and small ad hoc groups that are sponsored either jointly with the existing or emerging global programmes or initially by IOC alone; (c) ensure that all of its activities are pertinent to regional concerns and involve participation of scientists from developing nations; (e) further strive that all its activities respond to the scientific needs of the international global and regional conventions and programmes; and (f) globally disseminate the scientific knowledge base thus developed through reports, publications, symposia, Internet-based websites, workshops and training activities. In the framework of the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) programme and other IOC programmes addressing coastal issues (such as harmful algal blooms (HABs) and Coral Reef Monitoring), intersectoral projects will be developed in the area of water resources in coastal regions, integrated river basins management, the use of ICAM approaches to coastal biosphere reserves, and the development of coastal urban pilot projects, together with IHP, MAB, CSI and MOST.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Gaps and weak links identified in the present carbon cycle observation system, and scientific solutions for filling of these gaps developed.
- ◆ Comprehensive review and scientific framework for the use of environmental indices produced, helping to hindcast/nowcast and forecast changes in the availability and distribution of pelagic fish in selected areas.
- ◆ A scientific network related to small pelagic fishes and climate change established as well as a system to facilitate the transfer of information, tools and knowledge to developing regions through training workshops.
- ◆ Molecular, cellular, physiological, and community indicators of coral bleaching developed, able to detect early stress signals; analysis completed of mechanisms by which coral reefs adapt and acclimatize to global environmental change.
- ◆ Understanding improved of the factors regulating the dynamics of HABs in the context of physical and chemical forcing, ecosystem dynamics and human influences.
- ◆ Methods improved for groundwater discharge assessments to evaluate the water/salt balance in coastal zones.
- ◆ A set of scientifically based tools and techniques developed for Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM).
- ◆ Management capabilities of Member States increased through studies of human communities and ecosystem interactions, in coastal areas, and in particular in coastal urban environments.
- ◆ Global synthesis published on coupled physical-biological-chemical-sedimentary-ecosystem dynamical processes in the coastal oceans.

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

02252

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

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

02253

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0240

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$2,335,000
● Decentralization:	78.3%

02400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,335,000 for programme costs.

02401

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

◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

02410

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,665,000
● Decentralization:	78.5%

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

02411

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$500,000

Objectives. To promote recognition of local and indigenous knowledge systems – sophisticated sets of understandings, interpretations and meanings possessed by communities with long histories of interaction with the natural environment – as a powerful resource for combating marginalization and impoverishment; to develop through intersectoral field projects local knowledge resource bases and to conduct research on critical issues such as women as knowledge bearers, customary control of knowledge access, and synergies between science and local knowledge in natural resource conservation; to revitalize the transmission of local and indigenous knowledge by strengthening the dialogue between elders and youth, including through the use of ICTs; to protect intangible heritage from improper appropriation through the development of innovative normative actions.

Expected results. Awareness raised among national authorities and local partners on the need to protect and promote local knowledge through prior informed consent and innovative mechanisms; critical reflection and dialogue catalysed among scientists, decision-makers and local communities on the interrelationship between science and other systems of knowledge; field projects and research to sustain/revitalize local knowledge within communities developed; systems for strengthening local and indigenous transmission, including through the use of ICTs put in place.

Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean

02412

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$375,000

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

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

Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability

02413

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$150,000

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

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

Mining and sustainable development in Latin America

02414

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$295,000

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

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

The UNISOL-TAPE alliance against poverty

02415

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$345,000

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

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

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

02420

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

Small islands – Voice 2004

02421

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$375,000

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

Expected results. Increased awareness and understanding about environment and development issues in small islands and worldwide; local participatory communication modes developed for increased access to information, sharing of experience and production of knowledge; training in communication skills,

e.g. radio programme, design supported; the creation of a dozen community radio stations initiated or enhanced; dozens of Internet connections established or improved in civil society centres and organizations; Internet-based discussion forums established at national, regional and interregional levels, focusing on young people.

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

02422

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$295,000

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

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

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

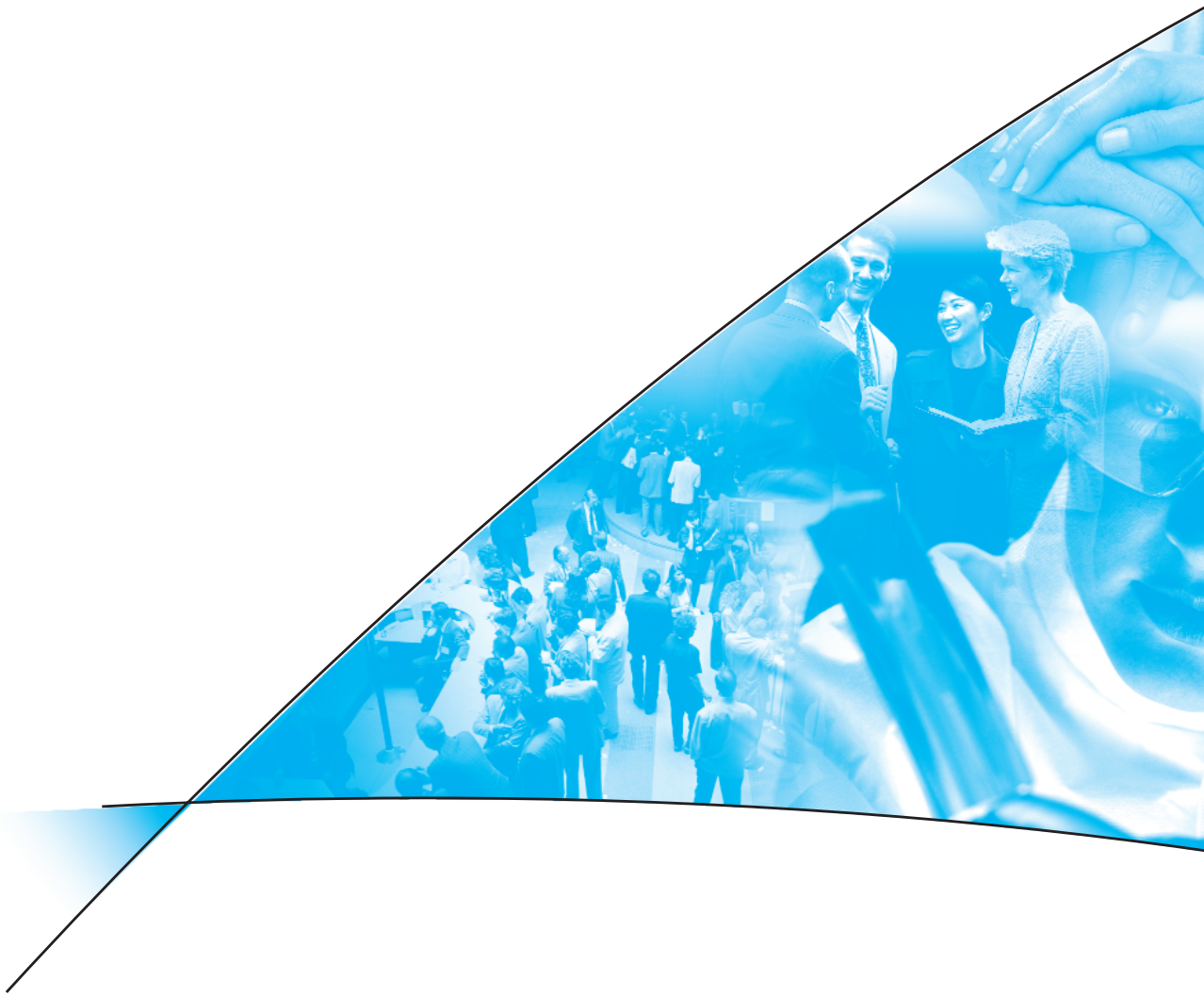
- 02501** Efforts will be deployed to strengthen existing cooperation with multilateral and bilateral donors and creating new partnerships with a view to mobilizing extrabudgetary funds for the new priorities of the Organization in the area of **water and supporting ecosystems**, capacity-building in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



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Major Programme III

Social and human sciences



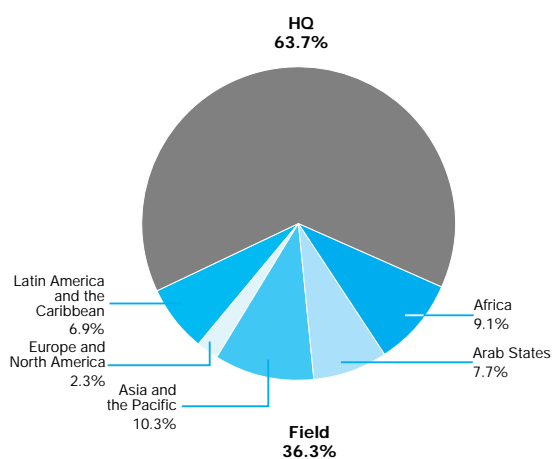
MAJOR PROGRAMME III

Social and human sciences

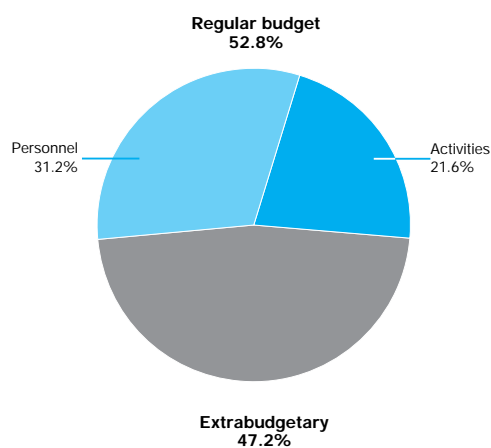
03001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Activities	10 895 800	10 834 900	(60 900)	(0.6)	393 500	11 228 400	25 000 000
Personnel	18 133 500	15 682 600	(2 450 900)	(13.5)	804 600	16 487 200	–
HQ - Indirect Programme Costs	198 200	191 300	(6 900)	(3.5)	6 900	198 200	–
Total, Major Programme III	29 227 500	26 708 800	(2 518 700)	(8.6)	1 205 000	27 913 800	25 000 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

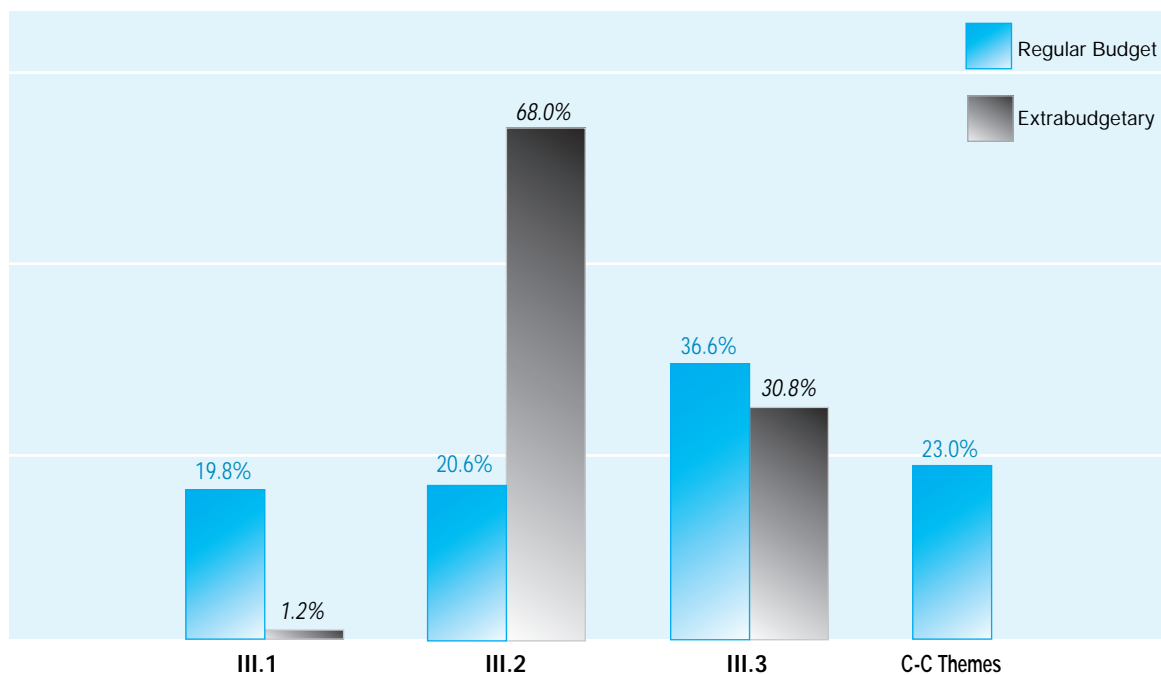


DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



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

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



Social and human sciences

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

03004 The principal priority – the ethics of science and technology, which benefits from an increase in budgetary allocations of 50% over those provided in document 30 C/5 – and one of the other priorities – human rights – fall essentially within the first dimension, whilst the other two priorities – social transformations and future-oriented activities – correspond in particular to the second.

03005 Under each of the three programmes of Major Programme III there are activities aimed at applying the concepts and methods of the social and human sciences, philosophy and future-oriented activities to major challenges of today, and activities concerning the scientific, vocational and infrastructure issues linked to those disciplines. To that end, the Major Programme supports international cooperation in partnership with professional NGOs and university networks. This structuring of Major Programme III stems from the Organization's mandate, unique in the United Nations system, of contributing to the development of the social and human sciences and philosophy in the world.

03006 The Social and Human Sciences Sector, together with other programmes, will ensure the Organization's participation in the follow-up to the major international conferences, in particular those of Budapest on science, Rio on sustainable development, Copenhagen on social development and Istanbul on cities.

03007 The sector has been assigned the lead intellectual and conceptual responsibility for the cross-cutting theme "Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty", which is being implemented through a series of intersectoral projects which have been chosen through a competitive process within the Secretariat (see also paragraph 07001 and the Introduction by the Director-General). In this field, the Social and Human Sciences Sector, in cooperation with the Bureau of Strategic Planning, will provide training activities, help develop expertise within the Secretariat and follow up the work carried out so as to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the Organization's action.

Programme III.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 20, 80-85

Ethics of science and technology

0310

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$2,225,300
● Decentralization:	21.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 300,000

03100

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) reinforce UNESCO's role as an international intellectual forum for ethical reflection on science and technology, in particular in the framework of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) and the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and in response to crucial ethical challenges related to the advance of science and technology, in particular as highlighted by the World Conference on Science;
- (ii) ensure the follow-up of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, through the promotion and dissemination of its contents and a reinforcement of its impact, and to explore the possibility of preparing an international instrument on genetic data;
- (iii) promote education on the ethics of science and technology and the dissemination of relevant information thereon addressed to scientists, universities, decision-makers, the media, the general public and specific target groups, in particular young scientists;
- (iv) ensure UNESCO's advisory role to Member States in the field of the ethics of science and technology, by promoting "good practices" worldwide, by encouraging the inclusion of ethical guiding principles in policy formulation and reinforcing national capacity-building through international networks;
- (v) foster international cooperation in the human sciences and philosophy, *inter alia*, through closer cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and the International Centre for Human Sciences (Byblos, Lebanon), in particular by highlighting the contributions of the different philosophical traditions;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,225,300 for programme costs, \$1,237,400 for staff costs and \$51,000 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

03101

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

Background. In 2000-2001 UNESCO strengthened the major international role it is playing in the ethics of science and technology, in particular with a view to responding to current concerns about the dangers inherent in the growing pace of scientific progress and discoveries and their technological applications.

The “Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge” and the “Science Agenda - Framework for Action” adopted by the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) accorded priority status to the ethical dimensions of advances in science, giving their support to the activities undertaken by UNESCO. In the framework of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), UNESCO accordingly carried out in 2000-2001 a series of integrated multidisciplinary and multicultural analyses in the field of the ethics of energy, freshwater resources, outer space and the information society. Those analyses have contributed to a better identification of the ethical issues involved, and have helped to detect early signs of situations that might pose risks to society and to draw ethical principles and guidelines to inspire policy choices to be made by decision-makers, both from the public and the private sectors.

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

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

Strategy. UNESCO will consolidate the role of COMEST as a multicultural and transdisciplinary advisory body, and foster the reinforcement of national and regional capacities, networking and knowledge-sharing between institutions and raising the awareness of decision-makers, in particular parliamentarians, and the public at large on the ethical issues of scientific knowledge and technology. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant scientific programmes of the Organization and with the competent bodies of the United Nations, as well as other international intergovernmental organizations, such as the European Space Agency (ESA), and non-governmental organizations (ICSU and its Standing Committee on Responsibility and Ethics in Science (SCRES), ISSC, CIPSH, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Energy Council, World Water Council), national entities (such as academies of science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), etc.) and the private sector.

In the framework of COMEST, UNESCO will focus on the ethics of the environment, building on its previous work pertaining to energy and freshwater resources. The aim is to develop an ethical platform able to allow risk assessment and management and to provide accurate information to the public, given the impact of new technologies, which are seriously affecting the environment and in view of accelerating climate change. The principle of precaution will be the overarching consideration, with special emphasis on concepts such as “environmental responsibility” and “sustainable development”. In this perspective, UNESCO will:

- (i) identify “good practices” that minimize the emission of greenhouse gases and the waste of energy (while maximizing the use of renewable energy sources) and develop renewable energy (e.g. solar energy) for water transportation, in connection with the World Solar Programme;
- (ii) foster, in cooperation with the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the RENEW project on “best ethical practices” for freshwater use, and, also in cooperation with the Natural Sciences Sector, introduce an ethical component in university programmes in water engineering and management within the UNESCO proposed GOUTTE (Global Organization of Universities for Teaching, Training and Ethics) of Water network;
- (iii) clarify, in cooperation with national space agencies, the issues of intellectual property in outer space, as well as those pertaining to the reduction of environmental pollution through satellite surveys;

- (iv) focus on the social and cultural implications, positive and negative, inherent in the information society, and the use of underlying ICTs taking into account the potential contribution of ICTs to the development of societies, especially in the field of education, empowerment, increase of intercultural exchanges and networking, changes in social relationships and behaviour, privacy issues, etc. This activity and the programme carried out by the Sector of Communication and Information in the same area are complementary.

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

UNESCO will develop its action in this field along the following main lines:

1. **Intellectual forum:** UNESCO, in particular in the context of activities carried out by its International Bioethics Committee (IBC), will continue to offer opportunities for transdisciplinary, pluralistic and multicultural debate to members of the intellectual and scientific community, executives in the private sector, representatives of civil society and the general public to enable them to discuss ethical and legal issues raised by the life sciences and their application including, for example, questions relating to the use of personal genetic data, data banks and banks of biological material, the use of DNA and human tissue in research, research on the brain, electronic implants, genetically modified organisms, gene therapy and AIDS. The Organization, in cooperation *inter alia* with FAO and WHO, will endeavour to reach a convergence of viewpoints on these issues and on that basis to contribute to the formulation of appropriate ethical standards. The International Symposium on “Ethics, intellectual property and genomics” (UNESCO, 30 January-1 February 2001) will be followed up in consultation with the main partners concerned, especially the relevant agencies of the United Nations system (FAO, WTO, WIPO, WHO, etc.).
2. **Standard-setting action:** Priority will be given to strengthening the impact of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights by making it more widely known and especially by fostering incorporation of its principles in national legislation, regulations and practices. UNESCO will also study the ethical and legal issues raised by the potential use of personal genetic data in such areas as employment, social security and education, in association *inter alia* with ILO and relevant actors from the public sector and the private sector. On this basis and in cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies, it will explore the possibility of drafting an international instrument on genetic data, dealing in particular with the collection, processing, storage, retrieval and use of such data and their impact on health systems. UNESCO will carry out an evaluation both of the results achieved due to the “Guidelines” (30 C/Resolution 23) and of the Declaration’s impact.
3. **Educational action and awareness-raising:** UNESCO will undertake action on a major scale to promote education and training in bioethics for specialists (researchers, jurists, journalists, etc.) and young people, on the one hand by encouraging universities and secondary schools to incorporate ethical reflection and an understanding of current bioethical issues into their curricula – in particular through UNESCO Chairs and their organization into a network – and, on the other, by preparing teaching materials and aids, tested during training sessions arranged by the Natural Sciences Sector. It will also step up its information and awareness-raising activities intended for public and private decision-makers, the press and the general public.
4. **Advice and capacity-building:** UNESCO will perform an advisory role among Member States wishing to promote reflection and debate on bioethics and/or to set up national ethics committees able to contribute to the exchange of ideas, decision-making and initiation of pertinent legislation. UNESCO will also contribute to national and regional capacity-building by facilitating the establishment

of regional networks of institutions, committees and specialists concerned with bioethics. A sustained communication strategy will be implemented, including information and audiovisual materials geared to the general public, to target groups, and more specifically to youth, as well as through the preparation of press kits for the media.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Ethical reflection on scientific knowledge and technology at national, regional and global levels enhanced, based on respect for human rights and freedoms and interests of society and future generations.
- ◆ Ethical issues and reflection pertaining to scientific knowledge and technology introduced in national and international decision-making processes and a series of recommendations formulated to translate ethical guiding principles into policy formulations.
- ◆ Principles set forth in the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights promoted and ethical reflection on current trends in genomics refined, through, *inter alia*, the work of IBC and IGBC; impact of the Declaration on Member States evaluated.
- ◆ Preliminary proposals for an international instrument on genetic data drafted for initial examination by IBC and IGBC.
- ◆ National capacities strengthened for conducting ethical discussions related to the life sciences through:
 - (a) Knowledge networks and forums established/strengthened to reflect on ethical principles, and criteria for presentation to decision-makers to foster responsible and informed choices;
 - (b) At least four Member States supported in the formulation and adoption of legislation on bioethics;
 - (c) Exchanges of information, sharing of knowledge and experience intensified among experts, decision-makers and national bioethics committees.
- ◆ Bioethics education reinforced in cooperation with WHO and competent international professional organizations, and sensitization efforts intensified directed at experts, decision-makers, young people, general public, etc., through teaching aids and information materials.
- ◆ Press, the media, the general public and specific target groups (e.g. young scientists and young engineers) sensitized to the ethical implications of the use of scientific knowledge and technology.

Main line of action 2. Human sciences and philosophy

03102

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

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

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

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

ecoethics, financed by extrabudgetary funding, will also be launched with a view to promoting and disseminating ethical values in the economic arena.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Dialogue encouraged among thinkers, philosophers and specialists in the social and human sciences on issues related to knowledge societies, including the proliferation, fragmentation and growing complexity of information and the impact on cognitive and analytic processes and on ways of participating in democratic processes.
- ◆ International and transdisciplinary cooperation promoted in the field of philosophy and the human sciences, in particular through the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and international and regional non-governmental organizations, and through publication of the journal *Diogenes*.
- ◆ Research, teaching and information in human sciences and philosophy, promoted through the International Centre for Human Sciences (CISH) in Byblos, Lebanon.
- ◆ UNESCO will undertake, in cooperation with NGOs and funded from extrabudgetary resources, a retrospective reflection on its past orientations, activities and accomplishments and the interactions with Member States in that regard.

Programme III.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 86-88, 108

Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles

0320

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

03200

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) enhance UNESCO's contribution to the promotion of all human rights, focusing on those within UNESCO's competence, particularly social, economic and cultural rights, rights of women and gender equality, in conformity with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), relevant resolutions and decisions of summit meetings, of the United Nations General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission of Human Rights;
- (ii) ensure the Organization's active involvement, in the implementation of recommendations approved by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, 2001), in the framework of enhanced cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- (iii) contribute to the consolidation of peace, human security and democratic principles, in accordance with UNESCO's role as lead agency for the Decade of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, focusing on the establishment of integrated regional and subregional approaches to conflict prevention at the root, the enhancement of traditional and innovative conflict prevention practices and strengthening of democratic participation;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,315,100 for programme costs, \$9,464,000 for staff costs and \$53,100 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

03201

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

Background. UNESCO has been involved actively in the development and protection of human rights through normative action, research and education. Between 1997 and 2001 a series of regional conferences on human rights education was organized, which encouraged the adoption and implementation of national

plans of action. UNESCO also contributed to the development of human rights education by preparing and disseminating educational and information materials, and strengthened cooperation with other institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Awareness enhanced and acceptance promoted, of human rights standards and procedures, of the principles of universality, inseparability and interdependence of all human rights, and their indissoluble link with peace, democracy, development and the eradication of poverty.
- ◆ Progress realized in the struggle against discrimination, by means of an effective follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, through information, research and advocacy measures and in cooperation with UNESCO Chairs, human rights research and training institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other UNESCO partners.
- ◆ Cooperation strengthened within the United Nations system, in particular with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as with human rights treaty bodies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations and, in a number of cases, institutionalized in order to combine efforts to attain common goals and avoid a duplication of activities. The network of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance will be further

strengthened and cooperation with human rights research and training institutions will be developed through, in particular, their annual meetings.

- ◆ Awareness about the importance of gender equality in all spheres of life increased, understanding of the effects and implications of gender-based violence on development processes deepened and gender-sensitive public policies adopted.
- ◆ Human rights education advanced, *inter alia*, through the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2002). A UNESCO website on human rights developed to serve as an information source on the Organization's activities in this field.

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

03202

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Integrated ethical, normative and educational training frameworks for the promotion of peace and human security, established with UNESCO contribution.
- ◆ Promotion, dissemination and exchange of best practices by international peace training and research institutions and NGOs concerned and UNESCO Prize for Peace Education awarded.

- ◆ Regional and subregional capacities strengthened in countries in transition, especially in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, in Asia and the Pacific and in Europe, in the areas of preventing conflicts at the source and employing traditional and innovative methods of conflict resolution and prevention.
- ◆ Contributions to the follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations prepared and disseminated.
- ◆ The practice of democratic principles, values and ethics, of citizenship, tolerance and non-violence, especially among youth and in multicultural societies, strengthened through the dissemination of studies, training, and the sharing of experience.
- ◆ Continuation of cooperation with the Félix Houphouët-Boigny International Foundation for Peace.

Programme III.3

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

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

0330

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

03300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) support interdisciplinary research on social transformations and its use in policy determination, particularly with respect to problems of multicultural and multi-ethnic societies, urban development, and local governance in a context of globalization;
 - (ii) strengthen the knowledge base, professional infrastructure, and policy relevance of the social sciences by improving access to the results of social science research, by networking and capacity-building, and by partnerships with selected non-governmental organizations;
 - (iii) promote forward-looking debate and dialogue in accordance with the Organization's function as a future-oriented forum;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,108,000 for programme costs, \$5,785,800 for staff costs and \$94,100 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Main line of action 1. Social transformations and development

03301

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,300,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,500,000

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

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

MOST

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Wider recognition obtained by policy-makers, media and communities of the utility of the results of comparative interdisciplinary research for policy design and implementation.
- ◆ Acceptance enhanced of the importance of social policies that account for universal principles and norms, multiculturalism, empowerment, and participation in dialogue and decision-making processes.
- ◆ Integrated approach encouraged to major issues of social transformations under the new research and policy agenda.
- ◆ Effective means deployed for disseminating and explaining research findings to policy actors and stakeholders.
- ◆ Research and policy-making capacities strengthened in selected social transformation questions.

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

03302

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Policy-relevant social science results disseminated through the ISSJ in the six official languages of UNESCO.
- ◆ UNESCO's website revamped providing data on social science research, training institutions and online resources.
- ◆ UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks consolidated to provide an interdisciplinary perspective, with special attention to re-training and social empowerment.
- ◆ Relevance of social sciences in different societies increased, through joint activities with ISSC; support given to an international conference on "Social sciences in society in the twenty-first century" to be held in 2002, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of ISSC.
- ◆ Young town planners and architects trained, and of results of the UNESCO/UIA and UNESCO/IFLA Prizes widely disseminated.

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

03303

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Future-oriented dialogues and debate promoted in UNESCO's fields of competence; foreseeable trends and emerging challenges identified, especially concerning the status of women.
- ◆ Greater awareness promoted among the general public and decision-makers about the major challenges of the future and the importance of anticipation and future-oriented thinking in UNESCO's fields of competence.
- ◆ Future-oriented thinking and incorporation of this dimension in UNESCO's programmes and approaches promoted.
- ◆ Better anticipation by UNESCO and by Member States of the main foreseeable trends in UNESCO's fields of competence in order to facilitate the formulation of strategies and policies to provide timely preventive responses to identified challenges.

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

- ◆ Sensitization of Member States, scientific and intellectual communities, the media and civil society institutions to the importance of future-oriented thinking in UNESCO's fields of competence and to the need for Member States and regional institutions to build national and regional capacities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies.

Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0340

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

03400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*,

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,580,000 for programme costs.

03401

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

◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

03410

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

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

03411

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$200,000

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

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

Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication

03412

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$150,000

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

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

Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth

03413

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$100,000

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

Expected results: Segments of youth better equipped to develop skills and to find livelihoods and, in general, to offer avenues out of poverty.

Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world

03414

Regular budget
 ● Activities: \$245,000

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

Expected results: Introduction of training programmes and action plans locally and nationally at the level of NGOs working for human rights in five countries; definition of qualitative indicators and their use in planning development policies; development of educational tools for the most deprived areas, in particular encouraging schooling for girls; use of general training material culturally adapted to national needs for NGOs; development of national and regional strategies with a view to improving the application of human rights education and their integration into national development policies; strengthened cohesion and dialogue among the parties engaged in the democratization process (State and civil society).

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

03415

Regular budget
● Activities: \$395,000

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

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

Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Mongolia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia

03416

Regular budget
● Activities: \$395,000

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

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

Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication

03417

Regular budget
● Activities: \$300,000

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

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

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

03420

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

Information and communication technologies as a tool for social cohesion and local democracy

03421

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$295,000

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

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

UNESCO World Report on "Building Knowledge Societies"

03422

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$500,000

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

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

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

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



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Major Programme IV

Culture



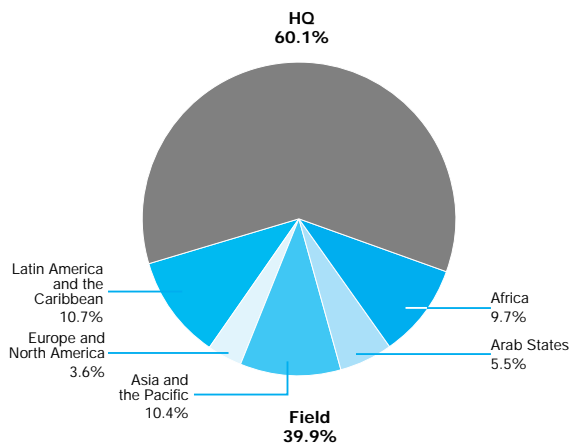
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

Culture

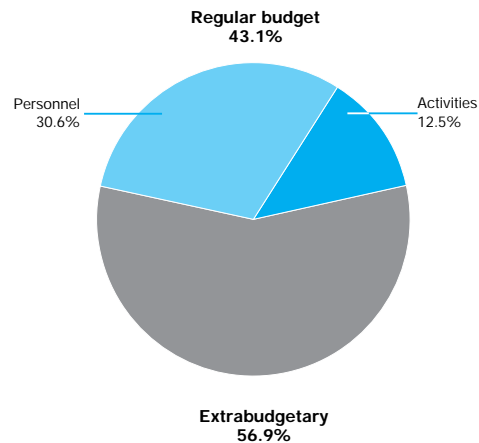
04001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources	%			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	
Activities	12 658 800	11 673 200	(985 600)	(7.8)	424 000	12 097 200	56 200 000
Personnel	30 121 400	28 749 300	(1 372 100)	(4.6)	1 487 000	30 236 300	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs	215 700	208 100	(7 600)	(3.5)	7 600	215 700	-
Total, Major Programme IV	42 995 900	40 630 600	(2 365 300)	(5.5)	1 918 600	42 549 200	56 200 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

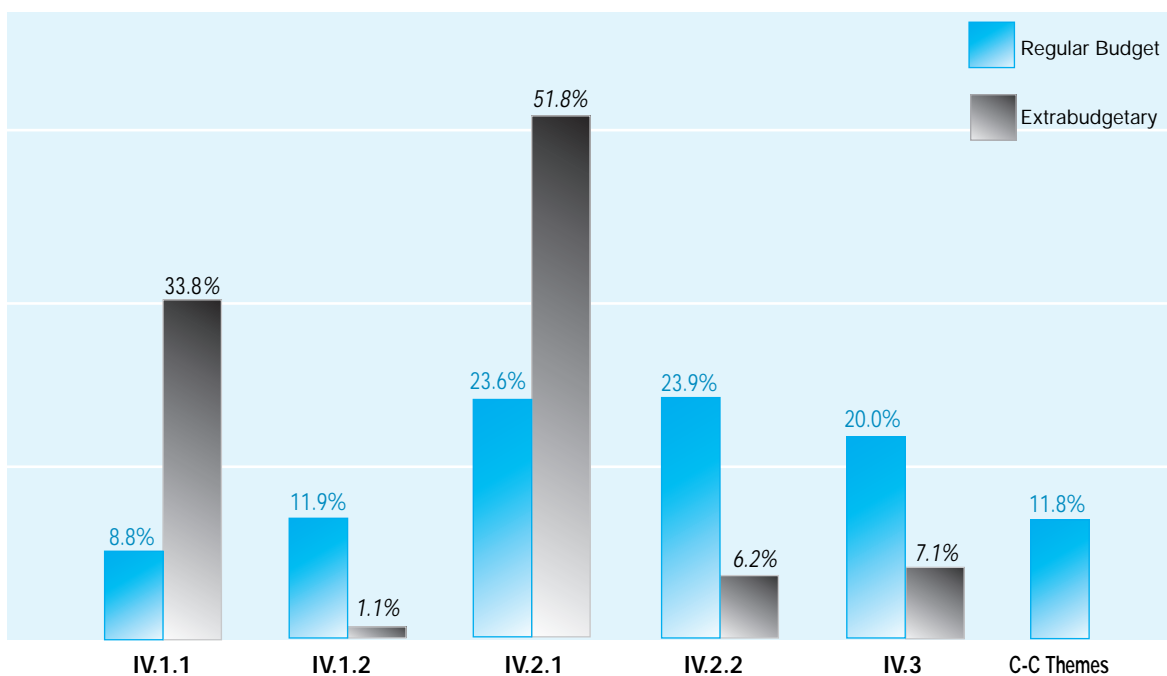


DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



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

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



Culture

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

04004 In the next two years, the culture programme of the Organization will consist of three main interrelated programmes, namely *Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture* with emphasis on the promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting, in particular concerning the underwater and the intangible cultural heritage; *Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue*; and *Strengthening links between culture and development*.

Programme IV.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 121-128

Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture

04100

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

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

0411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$ 1,068,900
• Decentralization:	–
Extrabudgetary:	\$19,000,000

04110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the following plan of action for the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, through the provision of services to the World Heritage governing bodies, establishment of the World Heritage List, management and monitoring of world heritage cultural and natural properties, outreach in support of world heritage conservation and a Special Project for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention in 2002;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,068,900 for programme costs, \$9,074,800 for staff costs and \$21,600 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Background. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre was established in 1992 to encourage adherence to, and more effective implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, to which 162 Member States are Parties. As of January 2001, 690 properties – 529 cultural, 138 natural and 23 mixed properties – in 122 countries are inscribed on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Centre works closely with the 162 States Parties, advisory bodies to the Committee (ICCROM, IUCN and ICOMOS) and coordinates its work with UNESCO field offices and other programme sectors as well as relevant international environmental and cultural conventions and programmes.

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

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

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

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

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

Strategy. Countries not yet signatories to the World Heritage Convention will be encouraged to do so by having the direct benefits of becoming involved in global cooperation for the protection of outstanding cultural and natural sites demonstrated to them. For natural heritage, continued emphasis will be placed on increasing the representation of the world's forests on the World Heritage List – at present world heritage-listed forests contribute nearly 5% of the planet's global tropical forest cover. With support from the United Nations Foundation a global review of protected areas in tropical coastal, marine and small island ecosystems will be prepared with a view to identifying potential world heritage sites. For cultural heritage, emphasis will continue to be placed on the under-represented regions and subregions of Africa, Central Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean. Actions will target decision-makers and stakeholders and support will be provided for national and regional institution-building in support of heritage conservation. A review of national laws and regulations to ensure protection of new categories of heritage identified through the Global Strategy will be carried out. In response to the periodic report on the Arab States presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2000, actions to improve the representation and inclusion of outstanding natural, prehistoric, Arab and Islamic cultural sites on the World Heritage List will be given priority.

Special efforts will be made to build capacities for local authorities in the context of urban conservation of world heritage historic cities. In this regard, technical cooperation through the twinning of European and Asian cities, successfully brokered by the Centre since 1996, will be expanded to cover other regions. Training and technical cooperation will be provided for the strengthening of legislative, policy planning and institutional support for the conservation of world heritage sites, adapted to the particular type of a site (e.g. multi-use and multi-tenure cultural landscape, forest reserve, historic urban centre, etc.);

promotion of adherence to conservation legislation, regulations, policies and plans at the regional and local levels; integration of sustainable conservation actions into development programmes; and development of local and regional skills, competencies and infrastructure for on-site protection and interpretation through the organization of national and regional training courses, seminars and curriculum development. Advice will be provided to States Parties to develop fiscal policies to help finance conservation activities. A reform of the World Heritage Committee will be initiated so as to enhance the decision-making processes and to improve the implementation of the Convention. This will include provision of clearer guidance to States Parties concerning all aspects of implementation of the Convention, increased representation of under-represented regions and categories of heritage on the World Heritage List, greater participation of States Parties in the work of the World Heritage Committee and establishment of priorities and criteria for provision of international assistance for world heritage projects.

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

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

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

The World Heritage Convention - Thirty Years Later

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Four new States Parties to the Convention added.
- ◆ At least 10 new tentative lists submitted.
- ◆ At least 10 nominations of cultural sites received from various regions or categories of heritage currently under- or not represented on the World Heritage List.
- ◆ Regional and subregional strategy action plans developed and implemented.
- ◆ Twenty preparatory assistance requests completed for the preparation of tentative lists and nominations from LDCs and priority States Parties and regions.
- ◆ Policies formulated and services rendered on legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary to conserve cultural and natural heritage in at least five States Parties.
- ◆ System of international assistance provided from the World Heritage Fund reformed through the establishment of new selection criteria.
- ◆ At least 100 reactive monitoring reports examined by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau.
- ◆ State of conservation of 96 world heritage sites in Asia and the Pacific and 62 world heritage sites in Latin America and the Caribbean reviewed.
- ◆ Baseline information on state of conservation of world heritage sites made available through the World Heritage State of Conservation Reporting Database (1986-).
- ◆ At least 100 international assistance requests from LDCs and priority States Parties and regions implemented; management, tourism, interpretation or other plans developed for at least 10 world heritage sites; improved legislation, policy planning and institutions in at least five States Parties; management in at least 10 world heritage sites strengthened; and emergency situations in at least 10 world heritage sites addressed.
- ◆ Training for world heritage conservation reinforced at education and training centres and training of at least 100 staff in site conservation techniques completed.
- ◆ National legislation, heritage resource inventories and maps, conservation and development plans and associated regulations adopted and implemented in five world heritage urban properties (in Asia, the Caribbean and Africa).
- ◆ The World Heritage Educational Resource Kit “World Heritage in young hands” (digital and print) and other world heritage educational material and audiovisual products for distance education translated and distributed (digital and in print).
- ◆ Teacher-training seminars organized on world heritage education and regional skills development courses for young people at cultural and natural sites.
- ◆ New partnerships developed and fund-raising campaigns conducted.

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

0412

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

04120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) encourage Member States to engage in the drafting of new normative tools to protect the underwater cultural heritage;
 - (ii) take preventive action by encouraging Member States to ratify and, as appropriate, improve the application of international conventions and recommendations concerning the protection of the tangible cultural heritage, in particular with regard to situations of armed conflict and illicit traffic;
 - (iii) ensure improved protection of the intangible cultural heritage by carrying out high-level consultations and studies on the advisability of regulating internationally, through a new standard-setting instrument, the protection of this threatened heritage;
 - (iv) enhance the training of experts in the protection and collective management of the rights of authors and neighbouring rights, in particular the rights of artists; and devise new strategies in the context of the digital environment;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,434,900 for programme costs, \$920,100 for staff costs and \$29,000 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

04121

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

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

Strategy. Enhance the protection of underwater cultural heritage at the international level by obtaining a sufficient number of States Parties to allow entry into force of the convention and by improving public understanding of the issues involved.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Awareness-raising campaign conducted aimed at increasing the number of States Parties to the convention in order to accelerate entry into force of the international instrument.
- ◆ Assistance provided to Member States in translating the treaty into national legislation.
- ◆ Educational and academic networks and general public sensitized and informed media coverage induced.
- ◆ Grants and fellowships awarded for studies on specific aspects of the legal and archaeological protection of underwater cultural heritage.
- ◆ Organization of two subregional expert meetings in East Asia and the Pacific, and South and South-East Asia with a view to raising awareness about the conservation of the underwater archaeological heritage.

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

04122

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National legislations pertaining to the Conventions adopted or amended and assistance provided to States with the drafting of national legislation.
- ◆ Citizen participation in protection improved and public attitudes regarding prevention of illicit traffic and protection in conflict influenced, through training.
- ◆ One statutory meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation organized.

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

04123

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Constituent parts of the fields covered by the intangible cultural heritage identified.
- ◆ The nature, form and content of the proposed legal instrument to protect intangible heritage defined.

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

04124

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

Background. The Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (1980) and the World Congress on the Status of the Artist (Paris, 1997) have given rise to a series of initiatives aimed at encouraging and protecting creativity, in particular in disadvantaged settings, by stressing endogenous capacity-building, the teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights and social protection for artists. Since its approval by the General Conference in 1950, UNESCO has worked to make known to and promote among its Member

States the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (known as the Florence Agreement). In 1976, the General Conference slightly enlarged the scope of the Agreement by the addition of a Protocol (known as the Nairobi Protocol). As of 20 January 2000, there were 94 States Parties to the Florence Agreement and 37 to the Nairobi Protocol. Internet Treaties, adopted in 1996 under the aegis of WIPO, do not include precise provisions on the adaptation of the “fair use” notion to the digital environment, an issue that is left to national legislations. The lack of consensus on this matter is hampering electronic circulation of and access to protected works, as well as the development of e-commerce in this area. UNESCO is well placed to work towards a balance between the legitimate, yet conflicting interests of creators and rights-holders on the one hand and interests of the public at large on the other hand, which are both recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Study of the provisions of the international conventions facilitating rapid access to protected works completed.
- ◆ Model law prepared for the social protection of artists and four regional studies conducted on social protection of artists.
- ◆ Four national legislation projects prepared.
- ◆ Arabic version of the UNESCO manual on copyright and neighbouring rights published (with extrabudgetary support).
- ◆ Electronic version of the *Copyright Bulletin* prepared in English, French and Spanish and print version published in Chinese and Russian; website updated on national legislation concerning copyright and neighbouring rights in English and French; CD-ROM produced in Spanish on legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- ◆ Accession by five new States to the Florence Agreement and the Nairobi Protocol.
- ◆ Evaluation of the scope and adequacy of these instruments at the regional level.
- ◆ Assessment of technical, legal and ethical issues involved in the adaptation of the concept of “fair use” to the exigencies of the digital environment and tools.

Programme IV.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 129-142

Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

04200

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

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

0421

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

04210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) contribute to the improved integration of heritage management and preservation in national development plans by strengthening endogenous capabilities, also in the area of museology;
- (ii) help restore heritage damaged by conflicts;
- (iii) foster the protection and revitalization of the intangible heritage by contributing to the training of specialists in collection and conservation and by giving high priority to the enhancement and transmission of that heritage, including the linguistic heritage;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,853,700 for programme costs, \$14,449,000 for staff costs and \$57,600 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

04211

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Protection and conservation of some 20 cultural sites secured through the further implementation of international campaigns (Tyre, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, Gorée and the cultural monuments of Ethiopia and Angkor) and some 15 restoration projects implemented, financed by extrabudgetary funds.
- ◆ Efforts continued to ensure intercommunity protection of national monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, reconstruction of the Mostar bridge and surrounding historic buildings completed, in cooperation with the World Bank and the international community; historic centres and religious monuments in Kosovo rehabilitated.
- ◆ Activities of the Palestinian Antiquities Department supported, especially in Nablus, Hebron, Gaza and Jericho; and further activities to benefit Jerusalem implemented.
- ◆ Projects launched to restore sites affected by conflicts in Africa, Iraq, Afghanistan and East Timor.
- ◆ Specialists in conservation and restoration of cultural heritage trained in use of new technologies and traditional technologies revitalized.
- ◆ Information- and knowledge-sharing strengthened in museology, including through the bilingual publication *Museum International*, and the development of dedicated websites supported, especially for museums in LDCs.

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

04212

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

Background. UNESCO has endeavoured to revitalize the intangible heritage as a means of promoting cultural identity and diversity, creativity, freedom of expression and cultural pluralism. Emphasis has been placed on alerting Member States to the need to take into account the UNESCO Recommendation

on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore (1989), a practical application of which has been the first Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity and also the use by States of the Guidelines for the Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System at the national level. Recent efforts focused on operational definitions for intangible cultural heritage (such as at the International Round Table “Intangible Cultural Heritage: Working Definitions”, Turin, Italy, 14-17 March 2000). These initiatives have enabled the Organization to identify courses of action for encouraging full participation by local communities, the custodians of traditional know-how and transmitters of culture in the formulation of strategies for the protection and development of their intangible heritage. Action to protect and revitalize endangered languages and the promotion of multilingual education form an important element of UNESCO’s action for the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Increased custodian, creator and local community participation through implementation of the Recommendation for the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore (1989) in 20 countries.
- ◆ Member States assisted in the implementation of national plans for the revitalization and promotion of the intangible cultural heritage, especially for heritage in danger of dying out.
- ◆ National committees for the protection of the intangible cultural heritage established as well as national mechanisms for cooperation involving custodians of the heritage, creators, local communities and political decision-makers.
- ◆ Inventories of the intangible cultural heritage produced, including work on traditional practices and skills at the national level, and specialized personnel at the national and regional levels trained.
- ◆ Production of records in the UNESCO collection of traditional music increased and a pilot project for a DVD on traditional music and musical practices in the world implemented.
- ◆ Pilot projects for the revitalization of the intangible heritage implemented and the project “Women, the intangible cultural heritage and development” strengthened.
- ◆ Second Proclamation of “masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity”.
- ◆ Member States encouraged to create national “Living Human Treasures Systems” with a view to establishing a “Living Human Treasures System” in 10 Member States.
- ◆ Awarding of the “Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture”.
- ◆ First UNESCO World Language Report produced and published as well as revised edition of the World Atlas on Endangered Languages.

IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

0422

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

04220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) encourage the formulation of policies, strategies and programmes fostering pluralism and intercultural action; promote the practices of cultural pluralism by supporting innovative intercultural social and cultural practices with particular attention to innovative approaches at national, local and subregional levels, especially in urban contexts, with a view to strengthening social cohesion within multi-ethnic and multicultural environments; and to stimulate activities aimed at enhancing the participation and support of indigenous peoples in the framework of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) in particular by strengthening consultative cooperative networks and mechanisms at regional and interregional levels;
 - (ii) encourage the review of historical research and the teaching of history with a view to enhancing the processes of dialogue, cross-fertilization and convergence between cultures in the framework of follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001); support the efforts of Member States wishing to revise their educational textbooks in this area; and promote follow-up activities for the implementation of intercultural projects aimed at promoting greater understanding between various cultures and spiritual and religious traditions;
 - (iii) promote cultural diversity in the field of cultural goods and services in particular in the book industry; provide support to the self-sustainability of endogenous cultural industries and distribution and marketing capacities especially in LDCs; launch the special project *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity*;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,888,100 for programme costs, \$2,888,600 for staff costs and \$58,500 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

04221

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

Background. The processes and dynamics of globalization call for new strategies to counter the emergence of intercultural tensions. There is a need to focus on the construction of pluralism, so as to inspire the emergence of coherent and interdependent societies based on “living together”. This corresponds to the recommendations of the symposium entitled “Towards a Constructive Pluralism” (January 1999) and the objectives of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001), both of which have laid the foundations for wide-ranging action in this field. In that same vein and in the context of the

International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004), UNESCO joined in the efforts of the entire United Nations system to promote the involvement of indigenous people in the formulation of national cultural policies, paying particular attention to cultural rights issues.

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Formal or informal multidisciplinary bodies established for consultation among local, national and regional actors to advise on national multicultural policy formulation and mechanisms for cultural action to promote pluralism designed.
- ◆ Education systems sensitized to cultural diversity with a view to revising curricula (in cooperation with IBE, the Associated Schools Project and UNESCO Chairs specializing in this field).
- ◆ Networking between indigenous communities and local and national institutions, research centres, universities and NGOs strengthened and expanded.
- ◆ Intersectoral pilot projects implemented, with extrabudgetary resources, for sustainable cultural and environmental development of indigenous communities.
- ◆ Project for the Development of the Maya Peoples continued.
- ◆ Cooperation strengthened with the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

04222

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

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

Strategy. The priority given to dialogue among cultures and civilizations will focus, in both reflection and action, on two closely linked lines of emphasis: the promotion of mutual knowledge of cultures, civilizations and spiritual traditions and the highlighting and recognition of instances of interaction and cross-fertilization. UNESCO will endeavour to support historical research on the convergence of cultures, the revision of educational tools for the teaching of history, the promotion of appropriate curricula to

improve reciprocal knowledge and mutual respect by promoting the teaching of philosophical and literary works representative of different world aesthetic, ethical and spiritual traditions (written and oral), by strengthening existing UNESCO Chairs and by enlisting decision-makers, intellectuals and scientists for a renewed analysis of the concept of identity and the separation of cultures and territories (i.e. the Roads and their cultural itineraries). To bring its action to fruition, UNESCO will give preference to support for regional intercultural strategies (i.e. the Arabia Plan, and the programmes for the Caucasus, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean).

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Follow-up activities to the International Year for the Dialogue among Civilizations on the basis of the recommendations and declarations of the major international and regional meetings held in 2001 in celebration of the Year, with a view to fostering a positive convergence between cultures and through the discovery of a common heritage and shared values; these activities will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant international, regional and subregional organizations as well as with universities and the relevant UNESCO Chairs.
- ◆ Development of historical research on the processes of interactions between cultures through the pursuit of cooperation with the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) of networks of historians interested in this field.
- ◆ Revision of history and geography textbooks by several Member States.
- ◆ Completion of the general and regional histories: through the publication of the remaining volumes of the History of Humanity; the Different Aspects of Islamic Culture; the History of Civilizations of Central Asia; the General History of Latin America and the General History of the Caribbean; and adaptation of the content of the General History of Africa for use, as appropriate, in secondary education.
- ◆ Development of the Arabia Plan, Gorée and projects concerning cultural itineraries.
- ◆ Establishment of operational networks and a database on the following projects: the Slave Route and Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia.

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

04223

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

Background. The Organization has supported and disseminated cultural policies, strategies and practices that could contribute to economic and social development in the field of cultural industries. In this connection, support for national book policies and regional strategies, including the training of book professionals, is recognized as a domain in which UNESCO has special experience. Diagnostic studies were undertaken at country level and cooperation was established with regional bodies, some of which had been founded at UNESCO's initiative (CERLALC, ACCU/APPREB, APNET, etc.). Furthermore, the Organization

provides regularly technical assistance to States, in particular the introduction of the ISBN code. As to translations, the *Index Translationum*, the only international bibliography of translated and published books covering all fields of knowledge, constitutes a unique reference work, as does the *UNESCO Collection of Representative Works*, created for the purpose of promoting and safeguarding the different forms of literary expression in the world. In addition, an experimental portfolio of available translation rights was launched in cooperation with the Frankfurt Book Fair. As regards the film industry, selective support for regional festivals, the award of a special prize as part of *International Year for the Culture of Peace*, the production of a study on the situation of the film industry throughout the world and support for initiatives of the *International Council for Film, Television and Audiovisual Communication (IFTC)* have allowed UNESCO to give prominence to quality cinematographic productions and to identify the needs of the audiovisual industries in a number of countries.

During the previous biennium UNESCO enhanced awareness in Member States on the need to safeguard diversity in the production and dissemination of cultural goods and services, particularly through regional meetings devoted to different sectors of the cultural industries. UNESCO organized a Round Table of Ministers of Culture (11 and 12 December 2000) on *Cultural diversity: the challenges of the marketplace*. If the General Conference, at its 31st session, adopts a declaration on cultural diversity, UNESCO will assist Member States, as a follow-up in developing pertinent national strategies which will aim at empowerment of national cultural industries. A number of awareness-raising initiatives were also organized, such as *World Book and Copyright Day* (23 April), and the publication of the literary supplement “*Kitâb-fi-Jarîda*” by some 20 newspapers in Arabic.

Strategy. UNESCO’s strategy concerning the development of cultural industries and the training of professionals will be strengthened. Alongside the publishing industry, stress will be laid on the music and the multimedia industries, given their promising prospects for the economic, cultural and social life of many countries. As regards books, national capacities and regional cooperation will be developed, with emphasis on training needs. UNESCO will continue to serve as the administering agency for Group 92 of the International Standard Numbering System for Books, Software, Mixed Media, etc., in Publishing, Distribution and Library Practices (ISBN), and will actively participate in the annual International ISBN Advisory Panel meetings organized by the International ISBN Agency. With regard to translation, ongoing activities will be more closely coordinated and opened to a wider public.

The current strategy will seek to translate into practice the results of the consultations organized by UNESCO over the last few years with the purpose of helping States to formulate their sectoral policies in regard to books, recorded music and multimedia. *World Book and Copyright Day* will be given even greater visibility and the *Kitâb-fi-Jarîda* project will be strengthened by means of additional extrabudgetary contributions and a complementary project on the traditional music of the region.

The Global Alliance on Cultural Diversity

*A six-year UNESCO initiative to explore tangible new ways
for supporting cultural diversity*

Background. Cultural industries related to books, magazines, newspapers, CDs, records, cassettes, films, videos and crafts are key components of today’s world markets and domestic economies. While globalization provides unprecedented opportunities for cultural exchange, factors such as technological convergence and market concentration often jeopardize the very conditions necessary for cultural diversity and industries to prosper. Cultural industries are increasingly concentrated among those few players with advanced technical capacity for producing and distributing creative products. In addition, new technologies have made piracy of cultural products easier and faster. In the light of these and other industry challenges there is an urgent need for concerted global action to safeguard the capacity of diverse cultures to develop and disseminate their creative work.

The Global Alliance will promote bilateral and multilateral partnerships among businesses, governments and non-governmental bodies committed to supporting cultural diversity through the strengthening of

cultural industries and the prevention of piracy. It will draw on the combined experience and skills of stakeholders to create new solutions to challenges related to the creation, production, distribution and protection of a diverse range of creative expressions.

UNESCO will reinforce partnership agreements through the setting up of a dedicated extrabudgetary fund that will address the potential needs of participating developing countries and countries in transition. This fund will finance the development of policies and infrastructure necessary for domestic cultural industries to benefit and build from partnership agreements.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ At least 35 partnerships among governments, private sector and civil society organizations established, with two thirds focused on professional and business training.
- ◆ Successful fund-raising of one third of the UNESCO Special Fund and support of the following:
 - at least 15 technical assistance operations in countries willing to improve copyright and preventing piracy, resulting in the opening of cultural markets that are copyright-safe for all;
 - at least 15 technical interventions to develop specific industry sectors (music, publishing, crafts, etc.), resulting in the establishment of cultural industry sectors that are viable, diverse and sustainable.
- ◆ Increased trade flow and investment in cultural products and a diverse array of creative cultural products available worldwide.
- ◆ Increased understanding of the potential benefits of globalization for cultural diversity, and the integral role of cultural diversity and pluralism for economic and social development.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities strengthened in the book publishing industry of five countries.
- ◆ Partnerships with specialized networks and institutions concerned with books redefined.
- ◆ ISBN codes allocated to all applicants.
- ◆ *Index Translationum* and the *Collection of Representative Works* placed online, activities coordinated and publishers' translation activities encouraged through the available translation rights portfolio.
- ◆ Pilot project implemented in music publishing in the Caribbean region.
- ◆ Awareness of decision-makers increased concerning the issues related to goods and services generated by the cultural industries.
- ◆ Cooperation scheme of the *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity* launched by means of five projects during the biennium.
- ◆ Number of countries participating in *World Book and Copyright Day* increased with a view to enhancing public interest in books.
- ◆ Public interest in Arabic-speaking countries raised for the region's literature and music.
- ◆ Public awareness of literary masterpieces broadened.

Programme IV.3

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 143-148

Strengthening links between culture and development

0430

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

04300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) promote public policies that recognize the central role of culture in development, by mobilizing and sharing information and new knowledge in this domain, in particular concerning the need to collect national cultural statistics in cooperation with UIS and in particular in LDCs; facilitate the elaboration of innovative policy frameworks and strengthening national and local capacities in the management/administration of cultural institutions, and to develop further inter-agency cooperation with a view to establishing close links between cultural, educational, social and development policies;
 - (ii) stimulate the promotion of creativity, in particular by fostering the development of high-quality crafts and the acknowledgement of their importance by Member States for poverty alleviation strategies, promote formal and informal art education and the vocational training of young artists, and provide support for the strengthening of endogenous capacities in the protection and collective management of the rights of authors and artists;
 - (iii) enhance the development of linkages between culture and education through reading to contribute to the promotion of the practice of reading among young people, in particular the most disadvantaged young people, in the framework of the Dakar Action Plan and EFA objectives;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,421,600 for programme costs, \$2,903,800 for staff costs and \$49,000 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

04301

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$ 999,500
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,100,000

Background. The World Commission on Culture and Development and the Stockholm Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (1998) highlighted and strongly reaffirmed the need for development processes to be rooted in the diversity and endogenous vital forces of cultures and

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

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

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

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

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

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Virtual observatory on cultural policies created.
- ◆ Internationally agreed framework for cultural statistics developed in cooperation with UIS, reflecting both quantitative and qualitative aspects.
- ◆ Specialists trained in the management/administration of cultural institutions, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition, through the activities of NETCULT.
- ◆ Interregional Network of UNESCO Chairs and Training Centres in Cultural Policy and Management (NETCULT) and CULTURELINK strengthened through one regional (Asia-Pacific) and interregional meeting and elaboration of a cooperative plan for the training of cultural administrators and managers.
- ◆ Role of culture in development strategies, programmes and projects increasingly recognized, in particular in the framework of joint programming by the United Nations system for six LDCs.
- ◆ Proposals for cultural tourism policies elaborated, aimed at strengthening subregional, regional and international cooperation: establishment of active networks of universities (UNESCO Chairs), of cities (*UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize* and the *Heritage Cities: Culture, Tourism and Sustainable Development* network), of indigenous and local communities (Andean region and Asia), and of experts.
- ◆ Regulations, legislation and institutional measures to promote cultural tourism implemented and awareness raised among tourism professionals and tourists (especially young people) about the cultural issues involved in tourism.
- ◆ Three pilot projects launched, combining reflection and action for the benefit of communities (indigenous communities in the Andean region and in Africa) and in the Caribbean subregion, vulnerable to the impact of tourism.

Main line of action 2. Promotion of arts and crafts

04302

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

Background. The design and implementation of arts-related projects remains one of the spheres that young artists and arts promoters in the developing countries are least well able to master. At a time when artistic creation is being increasingly devised by associations of artists, and when festivals and artistic events are being organized in developing countries, specific training is warranted. Fellowships and travel grants in liaison with the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and the award of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts correspond to this need, as is support for the network of the three major arts NGOs (PEN International, the International Music Council (IMC) and the International Theatre Institute (ITI)). The importance of these networks in promoting national and regional artistic life has been highlighted by an evaluation carried out in 2001. Amateur artistic activities practised in the developing countries constitute both a factor for promoting creative diversity and a source of renewal of national capacities for artistic creation.

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

Strategy. Action to promote artistic creativity will be undertaken through: (i) the organization of national workshops for reflection on and training in the design of cultural and artistic projects and events; (ii) the funding of study trips and missions to canvass sponsors and funding bodies; (iii) the award of short-term fellowships for specialized academic training, in liaison with IPFC; (iv) the organization of seminars and training, especially in artistic techniques pertaining to the cultural traditions of States and to their intangible heritage; (v) support to the network of three major arts NGOs (PEN International, IMC and ITI); (vi) support for cultural and artistic events organized at regional and international levels through the award of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts.

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

In the field of art education, and in line with the Organization's strategy for follow-up to the Dakar Framework for Action, four supplementary actions will be pursued: (i) the design of framework curricula for arts education by region for the primary and secondary levels of basic education; (ii) the holding of three regional meetings of experts aimed at helping States to incorporate arts education into their education systems as a means of anchoring identity and ensuring endogenous cultural development; (iii) regular posting on the Internet of good arts education practices in the fields of music, the plastic arts and the

performing arts; and (iv) the implementation of pilot projects in Member States in order to test the relevance of the curricula identified at the regional level by arts experts and educators.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Four workshops organized providing training in financing and programming creative or professional activities.
- ◆ Sixty UNESCO/Aschberg (IFPC) study grants awarded to artists.
- ◆ Five fellowships awarded to arts promoters.
- ◆ On the occasion of five international arts and cultural events, the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts awarded.
- ◆ Artists' networks promoted, in developing countries and in particular LDCs, and seminars, professional and educational encounters organized.
- ◆ Awareness-raising in Member States regarding World Poetry Day.
- ◆ Some 100 craftworkers trained to train other craftworkers in their respective trades, countries and communities (Central Africa, Andean States, Maghreb countries).
- ◆ Training materials made available on the Internet for training centres/institutes at national level.
- ◆ Increased access of craftspeople and young designers to the international market.
- ◆ Linkages established between crafts activities and tourism development.
- ◆ Short-term study grants awarded for specialized academic training, in liaison with IFPC (UNESCO-Aschberg Bursaries);
- ◆ Support for the chief cultural and artistic events held at the regional and international levels through the awarding of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts;
- ◆ Preparation of two framework curricula (for Europe and Asia and the Pacific);
- ◆ Provision of assistance to four Member States for the incorporation of art education curricula, and sponsorship of 10 "artist in school" projects in the least developed countries.

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

04303

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 104,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,900,000

Background. The experience acquired by the Organization with regard to the promotion of reading in recent years has confirmed the need to strengthen its efforts in order to consolidate the links between culture and education. To that end, a number of initiatives have been promoted, such as the award of the UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance (instituted in 1995). In addition, the SAP KAWI project for the development of popular science books for children in Africa has included the production of a complete collection of works, which give an added boost to the Organization's efforts to develop reading and emphasize the value of cultural diversity. The third component of UNESCO's action to raise public awareness of the importance of reading has been developed through the "Books for All" programme, including the donation of books to underprivileged areas in the quest for new methods of making reading attractive to young people (mobile libraries, resource kits). Since its launch, the programme has introduced several specific components to strengthen reading plans in five countries in Latin America (Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela) through the establishment of libraries and reading rooms, its mobile library programme, *maletas viajeras*, and training workshops for the promotion of reading through the organization of sociocultural activities. Improving reading is regarded as one of the key components in the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action on education for all.

Strategy. The efforts will aim at giving a higher profile to minority languages and local languages with a view to the promotion of linguistic pluralism and the promotion of universal values. Initiatives will be continued to facilitate access to scientific knowledge through reading in African languages (SAP KAWI project). To implement its strategy, UNESCO will strive to give pride of place to new learning methods while continuing to support endogenous initiatives for learning to read. Under the “Books for All” programme, many requests from French-speaking Africa and Central Asia are prompting consideration of a stage whereby countries in other linguistic areas can be assisted through extrabudgetary funding. As regards the incorporation of arts education into the education system, proposals have been included in Programme IV.3, Main line of action 2.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Editors of children’s books made more aware of the values of tolerance and peace for educational purposes through the award of the UNESCO Prize for Children’s and Young People’s Literature in the Service of Tolerance (2003).
- ◆ Reading practices in developing countries strengthened.
- ◆ Translation completed into indigenous African languages of works produced under the SAP KAWI project.
- ◆ Knowledge of basic scientific facts improved as portrayed by African authors and illustrators for young people in African languages.
- ◆ Under the “Books for All” extrabudgetary project: establishment of three regional book banks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; technical backstopping for the development of reading policies, plans and campaigns in five countries; strengthening and establishment of networks of public libraries in ten countries; release of 500,000 high-quality books; preparation of a guide to reading-oriented activities and the promotion of reading in schools, libraries and the community; training of 500 teacher-trainers in the promotion of reading; implementation of the mobile library programme in five countries.

Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0440

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,430,000
● Decentralization:	78.4%

04400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the projects related to one cross-cutting theme, namely *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,430,000 for programme costs.

04401

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

◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

04410

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,430,000
● Decentralization:	78.4%

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

04411

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$245,000

Objectives. To identify potential areas for culturally and environmentally sustainable tourism in mountainous and rural areas of Central Asia and the Himalayas, rich in traditional and minority cultures as well as in biodiversity; to promote best practices in the areas concerned; to explore sustainable tourism patterns that provide income-generating activities in the tourism sector so as to contribute to poverty alleviation of mountain populations.

Expected results. “Wise practices” on mountain tourism management identified for comparable areas; twinning of these practices with new areas developed; recommendations on the development of cultural eco-tourism elaborated and disseminated, taking into account the ecological situation and related cultural aspects; participatory research carried out and information gathered within mountain communities; capacities for mountain tourism management strengthened; website created on “Cultural Eco-tourism in Central Asia/Himalayas”.

Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

04412

Regular budget
● Activities: \$150,000

Objectives. To foster subregional cooperation between the Member States concerned (Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia) for the development of strategic principles and recommendations and for the implementation of “good practices” with respect to tourism; to help to design an international instrument/cooperation agreement to develop tourism in the Sahara, to serve as a tool for the preservation and development of the cultural and natural heritage and the economic, social and cultural development of the local inhabitants; to contribute to the study and protection of the cultural heritage (rock art, archaeological sites, cities, etc.) and natural heritage, and to encourage the Member States concerned to formulate strategies for development and poverty alleviation which incorporate traditional forms of knowledge.

Expected results. Execution of a feasibility study and identification of research themes; establishment of an international committee for the project bringing together national officials, NGO associations, and specialists in culture, environmental science and the human sciences in order to identify joint approaches; elaboration of a draft cooperation agreement and identification of measures for the protection of the heritage and the promotion of good-quality tourism which is conducive to local development.

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

04413

Regular budget
● Activities: \$345,000

Objectives. To enable the local inhabitants to remain in their traditional habitat with improved housing and sanitation, simultaneously maintaining the authenticity of the sites with a view to promoting socially equitable tourism; to mobilize local leaders and project teams; to conduct legal studies on property rights, urban regulations, conservation and development planning; to disseminate results.

Expected results. Feasibility studies completed on subsidy and micro-credit schemes based on socio-economic surveys; local associations of target groups created; living conditions improved in each pilot site; target groups trained in employable skills (crafts, health, education) adapted to local opportunities; video/photo reportage of community events prepared.

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

04414

Regular budget
● Activities: \$395,000

Objectives. To train poor, disadvantaged children and youth in traditional crafts as part of their regular school programme, thereby providing concrete opportunities for future income-generating employment requiring minimal investment; to provide students with practical skills and impart awareness of their cultural heritage, local know-how and their cultural and natural environment; to improve the status of the crafts people, particularly women, through their integration into the school system and enhancement of their traditional knowledge and skills.

Expected results. Capacities and skills of marginalized children and youth developed in traditional crafts leading to better job opportunities; awareness increased among teachers, principals, students, parents and the community of the value and wealth of traditional arts and crafts, thus reinforcing their cultural identity; status of crafts people within the community recognized and enhanced; integration of local crafts people in community living improved; public awareness raised through project-related exhibitions and media products; diffusion of “best practices” and practical guidelines to ensure replicability.

Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism

04415

Regular budget

- Activities: \$295,000

Objectives. To contribute to the reduction of poverty and to the social and economic development in the Caribbean through training of youths at risk with a view to developing natural and cultural sites in communities designed sustainable community tourism centres; to provide training in literacy, numeracy, life skills, fostering of peace and gender equity; to develop content materials such as video productions; to promote trail maintenance; environmental preservation; disaster preparedness; to provide for electronic networking and relevant business development, including the use of micro-credit.

Expected results. Youths pulled out of poverty and risk; sustainable cultural/national tourism sites functioning; information on sites documented; policy papers produced; application of the World Heritage Convention enhanced.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

04501

UNESCO supported by its regional and cluster offices will strengthen its cooperation in the area of normative action for culture with its traditional partners that include States Parties to the Conventions, Ministries of Culture, National Commissions and bilateral donors; as well as specialized advisory bodies and national departments, international conservation conventions and entities in particular in the field of cultural heritage protection and conservation (such as ICOMOS, ICCROM, UICN, WCMC, NWHO, OVPM, IFLA, Biodiversity Convention, RAMSAR, CITIES).

Cooperation with universities and private partners will constitute a considerable asset in forging new alliances in particular with regard to the preparation and implementation of the *Thirtieth Anniversary of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972). In the same context, UNESCO will also continue its activities to raise public and private funds for the international safeguarding campaigns under way. New partnerships will also be sought with private foundations and funds such as the World Monuments Fund and the Getty Trust.

04502

A special effort will be devoted to enhancing cooperation in two priority areas that are illicit traffic and underwater cultural heritage, in particular, between Ministries of Culture, Foreign Affairs and Justice, the International Seabed Authority, the World Customs Organization, the International Committee of the Blue Shield and the International Law Association.

04503

Multilateral institutional partners such as UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank and regional development banks, the World Tourism Association, the European Union and the Council of Europe will provide cooperation to UNESCO, in particular, with a view to implementing projects concerning the revitalization of historic urban centres, the restoration of heritage damaged by armed conflict, the preservation of natural and cultural sites – included or not in the World Heritage List – the protection and transmission of intangible cultural heritage, but also be valuable allies for exchanging expertise to enhance capacity-building in and within Member States.

04504

Cooperation will also be pursued through the strengthening of specialized research networks to devise, protect and transmit intangible cultural heritage. With regard to the protection of intangible cultural heritage, new bilateral funds-in-trust will be established together with the cooperation with international institutions such as ASEAN, ALECSO, Asia Europe Foundation, OUA, ECOWAS, SADC, OEA, MERCOSUR, CARICOM, the Andean Parliament, and concerned international NGOs such as the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean. Private partners will increasingly be called upon to support the Organization's strategy in this domain such as Microsoft Corporation, Sony Corporation and Toyota Foundation.

04505

UNESCO will develop its partnership with multilateral and bilateral institutions, both public and private, with a view to strengthening its action aimed at promoting the training of artists and live performances, in particular through the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, encouraging capacity-building in the area of cultural industries and to preserve and support the diversity of cultural goods and services on the world market. Private partners and national institutions will be associated in the implementation of the special project *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity*.

04506

UNESCO will continue, in collaboration with multilateral and bilateral agencies, to provide scientific and technical expertise for the design of cultural policies in fields such as the collection and analysis of cultural statistics, in cooperation with national specialized institutes, the training in copyright protection and the promotion of creativity. New partnerships will be established with the private sector for cultural enterprise especially in craft production and dissemination and with the tourism industry.

04507

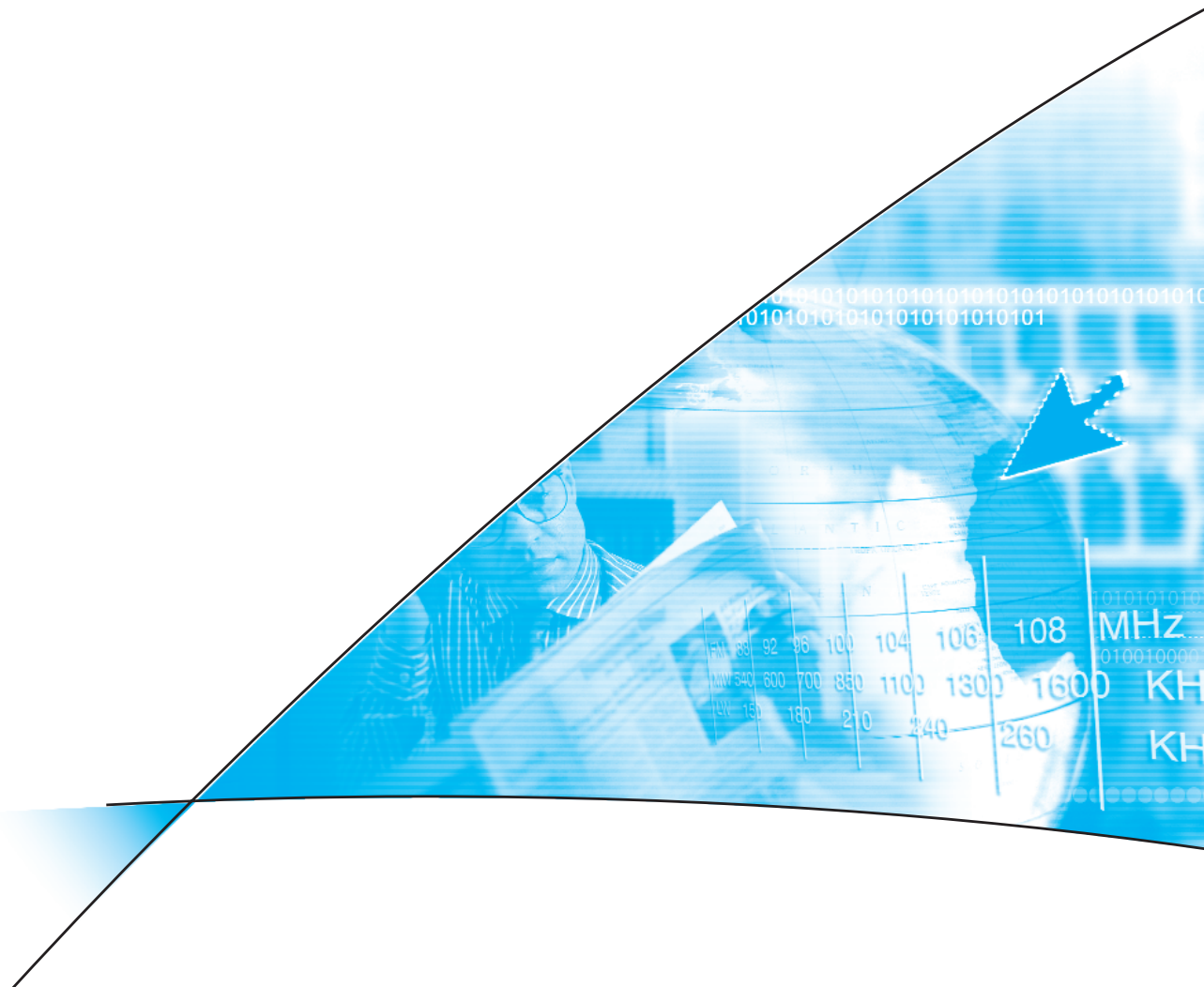
Funds-in-trust and financial cooperation with other United Nations agencies will remain a favoured means of implementation of such projects. At the same time, the field units will endeavour to ensure that cultural objectives are included in the national strategies devised within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Major Programme V

Communication and information



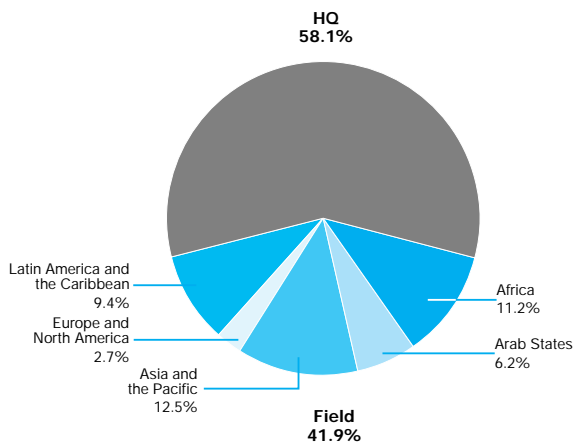
MAJOR PROGRAMME V

Communication and information

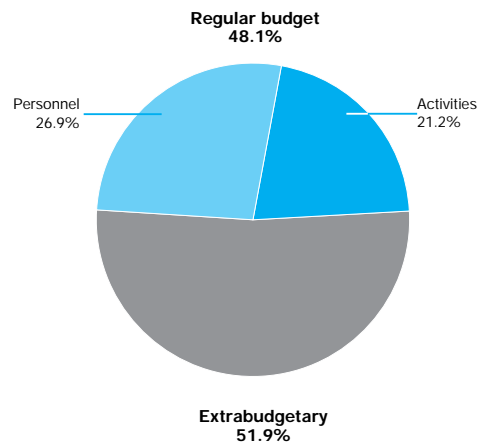
05001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003					
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Activities	12 496 900	13 575 700	1 078 800	8.6	493 100	14 068 800	35 000 000
Personnel	17 287 600	17 170 900	(116 700)	(0.7)	930 900	18 101 800	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs	209 200	201 900	(7 300)	(3.5)	7 300	209 200	-
Total, Major Programme V	29 993 700	30 948 500	954 800	3.2	1 431 300	32 379 800	35 000 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



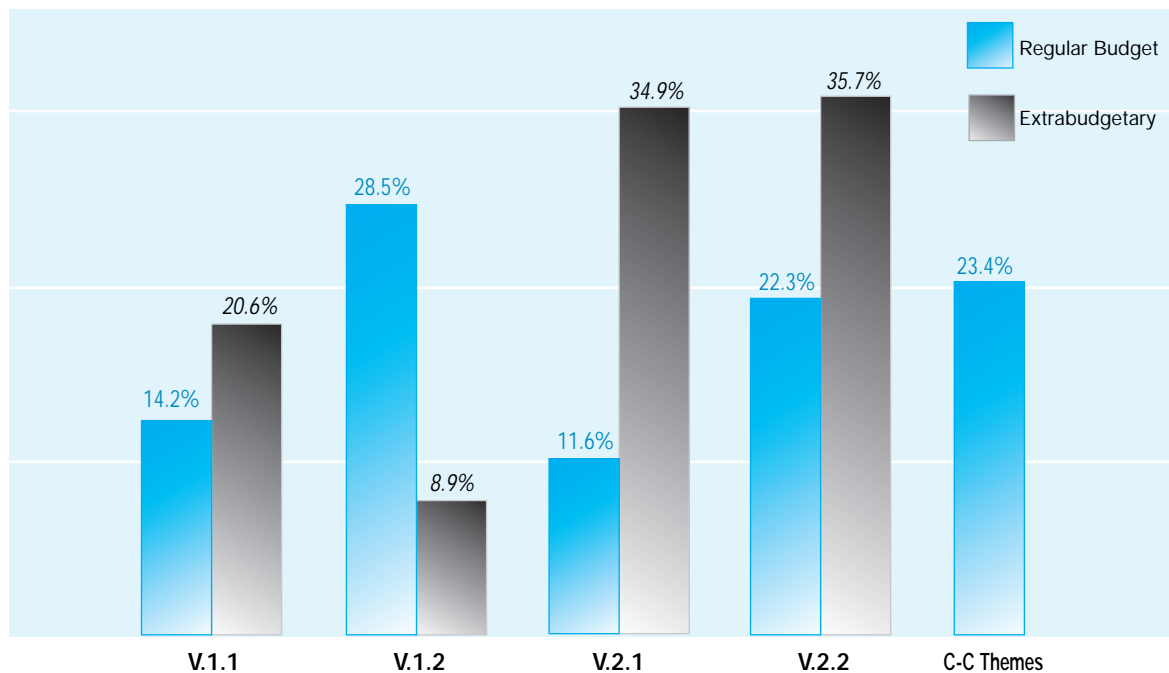
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



05002

Major Programme V		Regular budget activities	Extra-budgetary resources
		\$	\$
Programme V.1	Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain		
Subprogramme V.1.1	Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge	1 997 300	7 200 000
Subprogramme V.1.2	Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society	4 004 000	3 100 000
	Total, Programme V.1	6 001 300	10 300 000
Programme V.2	Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities		
Subprogramme V.2.1	Freedom of expression, democracy and peace	1 634 200	12 200 000
Subprogramme V.2.2	Strengthening communication capacities	3 143 300	12 500 000
	Total, Programme V.2	4 777 500	24 700 000
D	Projects relating to cross-cutting themes		
	♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	400 000	-
	♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	2 890 000	-
	Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	3 290 000	-
31 C/5 - Total activities, Major Programme V		14 068 800	35 000 000

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



Communication and information

05003 Information and communication have become major issues for most of the peoples and nations of our planet, not only as they affect development and peace but also as they contribute to the construction of a more just society with stronger ties of solidarity. The capacity of nations to generate knowledge through scientific research and cultural production, to transmit it by means of formal, informal, initial or continuing education, and to share it through the media and information systems varies considerably from one country to another. The widening digital divide combined with the developmental gap has given rise to new forms of exclusion and marginalization. In the new context of globalization, access to information resources, freedom of expression, the participation of citizens as actors in civil society, the preservation of cultural diversity, the availability of public service broadcasting side by side with growing private ownership of communication and information industries, the lack of adequate financial and material resources for the development of the media in many developing countries, and the very objectives of the knowledge society are all challenges whose broad scope cannot be ignored.

05004 One of UNESCO's fundamental tasks is to promote the free flow of ideas and universal access to information and to contribute to the strengthening of communication and information capacities so as to empower communities and citizens and to enable them to participate effectively in the democratic process. In line with the objectives set out in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council (July 2000) on "the role of information and communication technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy" and in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, UNESCO will contribute to the realization of the global commitments made. It will engage a wide range of partners, including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and, by virtue of its ethical mission, will strive to encourage international debate and reflection on the impact of globalization on access to information services and communication processes. It will also contribute to an assessment of existing or future mechanisms for promoting universal access to information and communication and fostering the expression of cultural diversity in the knowledge society. In that regard, "Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain" has been identified as "principal priority" for 2002-2003 and benefits, in total, from an increase of 31.6% over comparable allocation in document 30 C/5. The other priorities are reflected in the various subprogrammes.

05005 In response to these challenges, Major Programme V provides an entirely new framework for UNESCO's activities in these fields, one that is both more concentrated and more relevant. Programme I is entirely focused on the challenges associated with the emergence of an information society and the threat of a widening digital divide. In Programme II, the emphasis is more on continuity. In accordance with the Organization's mandate, it aims at promoting freedom of expression and helping to reinforce communication capacities.

05006 Programme I is divided into two subprogrammes which are designed to give rise to coherent international action. Subprogramme I.1 is composed of three complementary areas relating to international action. The first area is the new Information for All Programme, established in 2001, which will provide the general policy framework not only for UNESCO's action within Major Programme V, but also, by its intersectoral nature, for other UNESCO activities relating to the new technologies and the transition to a knowledge society. Reflection of the ethical issues associated with advances in ICT, UNESCO's participation in the World Summit on the Information Society, scheduled for 2003, and the strengthening of the UNESCO Observatory on the Information Society constitute the second component of the subprogramme and will serve as a benchmark for international action in that respect. Based on a broad-based consultation process involving all regions and many NGOs, UNESCO can make a unique contribution to defining international objectives regarding the digital divide which involve civil society, professional associations concerned and the most disadvantaged regions of the world. The third area involves the setting up by UNESCO of a knowledge portal which emphasizes the provision of and access to diversified content directly related to UNESCO's areas of competence, relying strongly on the public domain and promoting cultural and linguistic diversity. UNESCO will establish strategic alliances and cooperation with other similar portal projects, such as the World Bank's Development Gateway and will also seek to engage the private sector. It will also continue its efforts to make available open source software programmes by using its extensive international network.

05007 The four areas of Subprogramme I.2 deal with a limited number of very precise action which lends itself to replications and promises a significant multiplier effect. First, UNESCO will demonstrate that access to information in and through the public domain is a fundamental priority for action to meet the challenge of the digital divide. UNESCO is pursuing a strategy of promoting public domain access through measures to broaden the digitization of more materials, more flexible legislation and the definition of common frameworks for action; creating server networks providing access to information collections in the public domain (information produced by public organizations, documentary heritage); and the development of virtual libraries. The Memory of the World programme, whose fundamental role of supporting the preservation of humanity's documentary heritage and ensuring that it is widely known and accessible is well established, will stress cooperation and regional action while continuing to play its necessary standard-setting role. Secondly, through the promotion of public service radio and television, UNESCO intends to reinforce the essential role of those services in our contemporary societies in order to preserve cultural identities, provide quality educational, recreational and informational content and contribute to the development and preservation of the identities of the communities it serves. In response to the recent trend towards increasing privatization of content and the emergence of new electronic media, UNESCO will help to identify ways in which public service broadcasting can act in the general interest and promote the common good. Thirdly, UNESCO will endeavour to reinforce the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and local multimedia centres in the information society as essential public domain gateways. Stress will be placed on the strengthening of regional networks, drawing on the potential of the new technologies and the pilot role of local multimedia centres in the use of information technologies in rural settings and in combining traditional and new media (e.g. "radio browsing", and, upstream, on methodology aimed at the development of new policies and new

practices to integrate technological progress. Lastly, training will be based on networks already existing and under development, in particular the International Information and Data Exchange Network on Youth (INFOYOUTH) and the International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communications (ORBICOM), to promote distance learning and virtual teaching modules.

05008 Programme II extends and strengthens the action launched in 1989 with the new communication strategy. It covers two crucial components of UNESCO's mandate, the promotion of freedom of expression and the development of communication. The first of these subprogrammes has been the subject of systematic regional action since 1991, which will be followed up by awareness-raising activities at several levels: at the international level through World Press Freedom Day and the awarding of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize and at the regional and national levels through the training of media professionals, assistance with the drafting of national media legislation consistent with democratic ideals, and ad hoc action in the event of serious violations of the principles of freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Along the lines of past action in the Great Lakes region, the former Yugoslavia and East Timor, emergency action will constitute another key form of action in conflict and post-conflict zones and in countries in transition, with the aim of assisting independent media wishing to disseminate impartial information.

05009 The second subprogramme concerns the strengthening of communication capacities by pursuing the work of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) established in 1980, but increasingly influenced by the potential and opportunities of information and communication technologies. The latter now form a complementary, yet integral part of the media landscape without, however, having taken the place of the written press, radio and television, whose role remains essential to social cohesion, linguistic and cultural diversity and citizen participation. The aim will therefore be to contribute to well targeted training programmes in the field, especially for women and young people, and to the strengthening of production and dissemination capacities in the most disadvantaged areas. Virtual networks and communities, in particular those addressing women and young people, will be a key tool for action in this respect, as will the multimedia community centres. Lastly, the training of communication professionals, through short-term courses, will emphasize the use of ICTs and their impact on working practices. The most important instruments of such action will be the ORBICOM network and collaboration with existing institutions.

05010 All the activities in Major Programme V will be carried further and reinforced by activities provided for under the strategy for the cross-cutting theme relating to information and communication technologies and the construction of a knowledge society.

Programme V.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 158, 161-164, 167-169, 171

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

05100

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$ 6,001,300
• Decentralization:	42.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$10,300,000

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

0511

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,997,300
• Decentralization:	35.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,200,000

05110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) move ahead with the Information for All programme as an intergovernmental platform for international policy discussion and guidelines for action as well as a framework for international and regional cooperation and partnerships with a view to contributing to a narrowing of the digital divide;
- (ii) stimulate international reflection on the ethical challenges of advances in ICT; participate, in close collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union, in the preparation and deliberations of the World Summit on the Information Society to be held in 2003, *inter alia* by organizing consultations with civil society and at the regional level, and thus to contribute to the formulation of the plan of action of the Summit;
- (iii) develop the UNESCO knowledge portal in close cooperation with other partners, including the World Bank, and proceed with the CDS/ISIS and IDAMS software programmes and the Initiative B@bel;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,997,300 for programme costs, \$3,636,800 for staff costs and \$38,700 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Main line of action 1. Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the “Information for All” programme

05111

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 320,300
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,200,000

Background. International intellectual cooperation is of the utmost importance in a global environment, marked by rapid developments of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and increased convergence in all its applications. The consequences of these developments, particularly in education, science, culture and communication, are affecting, either directly or indirectly, all Member States, public and private groups and individuals, in very different ways. Increasing technological convergence of information and informatics is neither necessarily conducive to globally shared ethical, cultural and societal values nor does it ensure equitable access to information for all. People in developing countries, in particular, must be empowered to participate fully in the knowledge society and to gain maximum benefit from effective and efficient access to information.

Strategy. The “Information for All” programme, which became operational in 2001, is a key element of UNESCO’s strategy to help in narrowing the digital divide. The new programme is an intergovernmental platform for international policy discussions and guidelines for action on preservation of information and universal access to it, especially information in the public domain, ensuring freedom of expression in the use of new communication and information technologies; on the participation of all in the emerging knowledge society; and on the ethical, legal and societal consequences of ICT developments. As an intersectoral UNESCO programme, the “Information for All” programme provides a framework for international and regional cooperation and partnerships. Building on the principles formulated in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the programme supports the development of common strategies, methods and tools for building a just and equitable knowledge society and, in particular, the elaboration of guidelines for universal Internet access policies in line with internationally recognized principles of respect for freedom of expression.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Information for All programme operational as a full partner in international cooperation for developing policies, partnerships and activities designed to narrow the digital divide.
- ◆ Mechanisms for funding and evaluating projects within the framework of the Information for All programme established.
- ◆ Several guidelines established and adopted by the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All programme on access and preservation of information in the public domain.

Main line of action 2. Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society

05112

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$718,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Background. Given the impact of ICTs on UNESCO’s fields of competence and, in particular, the new ethical, legal and societal challenges associated with ICTs, UNESCO has launched a series of activities related to these issues since 1995, such as the INFOethics conferences, work of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), discussion forums, expert meetings

and publications. By participating in the preparation and holding of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), UNESCO will seek to highlight the importance of these issues for the knowledge society. Conceived at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the WSIS was scheduled for 2003, following an endorsement by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in October 2000. The main purpose of WSIS is to develop a common vision and understanding of the information society and to draw up a strategic and concerted plan of action. UNESCO will actively participate in preparing this major international event. UNESCO's online International Observatory on the Information Society established in 1998 following the recommendations of INFOethics 97, will be a key instrument for monitoring the major trends that shape the information society and a platform for preparing the Organization's contribution to the Summit. It will also be a major element of the UNESCO Internet-based knowledge portal.

Strategy. UNESCO's strategy is based on its wide network of partners, in particular non-governmental international and regional organizations and professional associations. The strategy involves engaging civil society through preparatory meetings and studies focusing on the challenges of providing for all an affordable and equitable access to information, and protecting and respecting the dignity and privacy of the users of ICTs. The strategy, to be implemented in close coordination with corresponding activities in other major programmes, will also foster international and regional reflections on equitable use of telematics applications, access to quality contents and information in the public domain, as well as, in cooperation with WIPO, the evolution of the legal instruments such as intellectual property rights and the development of "fair use" principles. UNESCO will strive to advocate the needs of developing countries and of the information poor of rural communities, women, young people and physically disadvantaged people. The results of these consultations will be consolidated into working documents to be submitted to the WSIS for discussion and inclusion in its strategic plan of action. All of the above will be carried out in close collaboration with ITU, other United Nations agencies and in consultation with ECOSOC. The international Observatory on the Information Society will also be a key element in the strategy and will concentrate on the collection and dissemination of relevant information coming from developing countries and countries in transition.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Progress made in identifying and gaining a better understanding of ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society.
- ◆ Common strategy of major international non-governmental organizations on WSIS issues prepared through UNESCO support.
- ◆ Regional recommendations for WSIS formulated through consultations with governments and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.
- ◆ Networks of National Information Society Committees established in five regions.
- ◆ Documents prepared on challenges and opportunities for disadvantaged countries and groups, youth and women in the information society and on INFOethics topics, with input from different regions.
- ◆ Website on UNESCO activities relevant to the WSIS launched as part of the WebWorld Portal.
- ◆ Regular dissemination of materials and information contained in the Observatory on the Information Society within developing countries and countries in transition through traditional media, public domain facilities and community centres with access to the Internet and telematic services.
- ◆ Coverage of the Observatory extended through greater inclusion of information from developing countries and countries in transition, as well as the creation of four to five regional partnerships for the collection and dissemination of information.
- ◆ Periodic distribution of information, promotional and training material (off-line and online) on the Observatory, in the process of raising global awareness.

Main line of action 3. Global portals and tools

05113

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 959,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,500,000

Background. Many international organizations are moving rapidly to create Internet-based institutional or thematic portals. UNESCO, for which the sharing of knowledge is an essential part of its constitutional mandate, must equally offer an interactive gateway to information and knowledge in the form of a knowledge portal. This portal covering all areas of UNESCO's competence, shall offer a range of content to serve as a point of reference and as a digital clearing house. The portal shall also be suitable as a platform for community building. Several projects have demonstrated UNESCO's ability to answer needs of specific professional communities for thematic digital tools, e.g. the UNESCO Libraries Portal and the UNESCO Archives Portal, both provided in the context of WebWorld, the sector's principal portal dealing with communication and information.

New methods for accessing, processing and preserving information pose new challenges of quality, reliability, diversity and validation of information. Tools are necessary to facilitate access to the Internet, to navigate through the wealth of information it contains, to validate the information and to create user communities for enhanced knowledge-sharing and networking. In addition to portals, information management tools such as database management software and tools for analysing numerical data are important elements to facilitate access to information. UNESCO has acquired a long experience in the development and distribution of these tools and intends to pursue this action further, particularly concentrating on the development of applications in additional scripts and languages.

Strategy. The strategy to be used is to further develop WebWorld, into a truly interactive, thematic and comprehensive portal that provides a wide array of services to members of professional communities, the public and private sector and to the broader public interested in communication and information issues. An evaluation of the WebWorld Portal will be conducted during the biennium to assess the orientations chosen and its effectiveness. Main strategic objectives will be to develop web-based networking tools for cooperation among professionals and organizations, also in the field of media, and to strengthen regional cooperation for the provision and validation of contents. The Observatory of the Information Society, besides its role in the preparation of WSIS (ref. paragraph 05112), will be expanded into a global service observing and analysing the main trends of the information society.

As far as the media are concerned, WebWorld will provide instant online information on who does what in which area. It will also provide a platform for linking media organizations and professional associations, in particular in developing countries for better cooperation and complementarity. WebWorld will partner with other portal initiatives, especially those of NGOs active in the communication and information field, as well as organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Bank's Global Development Gateway, and it will seek support from private sector sources.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Setting up of an Internet-based interactive thematic portal providing services to and facilitating networking of professional organizations and communities.
- ◆ UNESCO/CI WebWorld further developed as an access point to thematic portals in communication and information (media, women, youth, libraries, archives, cybersecurity).
- ◆ UNESCO/CI WebWorld Portal established as a model for an interactive information source promoting the public domain and enhancing linguistic and cultural diversity.
- ◆ Evaluation of UNESCO/CI WebWorld Portal completed and distributed.
- ◆ CDS/ISIS and IDAMS technology as open source software developed and CDS/ISIS and IDAMS distribution network strengthened.
- ◆ Guiding principles and policies promoting language diversity on the Internet formulated and multilingual tools for the Internet developed.

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

0512

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$4,004,000
● Decentralization:	45.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,100,000

05120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to strengthen human resources capabilities for the knowledge society by:
- (i) promoting the concept of public domain as an essential element to facilitate information access and to implement activities to make information accessible through digitized collections and websites, including through the support of the Memory of the World programme and its strategy of both preserving the world's documentary heritage and ensuring its wide accessibility and dissemination;
 - (ii) supporting the development of public service broadcasting through editorially independent national public broadcasting services, especially in developing countries and countries in transition;
 - (iii) reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and network and community multimedia centres as gateways to the knowledge society;
 - (iv) contributing to the education and training of librarians, archivists, computer and media specialists so that they can make full use of the information and communication technologies, as well as all those concerned with media impact on specific groups (young people, women, minorities);
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,004,000 for programme costs, \$2,809,100 for staff costs and \$77,700 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Main line of action 1. Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World

05121

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,202,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 700,000

Background. The concept of universal service and the “right to communicate” are at the centre of the challenges posed by the Information Society. One of these basic requirements is equitable and affordable access to information, which is a cornerstone for contributing to the freedom of expression, mass education and effective participation of citizens in civil society, as stated in Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The ultimate goal of the Information Society must be empowerment of all citizens through access to and use of information, data and knowledge. Despite many advances by the private sector, access is still hampered in many countries and regions by lack of infrastructure, digital tools, contents and capacities and skills. This tends to increase the gap between the information rich and the information poor and impedes the advancement of education, science, culture and communication, as well as empowerment, the promotion of cultural diversity and participatory governance.

The world's documentary heritage is also at threat and may disappear through “natural” causes. Increasingly, many of the world's cultural, educational and scientific resources are produced, distributed

and accessed in digital form and no longer on paper. However, digital information is subject to both technical obsolescence and physical decay. This will be addressed by UNESCO's "Memory of the World" programme, which aims to preserve documentary heritage of universal value, while ensuring the widest possible access to it. Under the programme, which is guided by the International Advisory Committee, the Memory of the World Register has been established and it plays a role similar to that of UNESCO's World Heritage List. Also, a number of technical guidelines and databases have been prepared and some 15 pilot projects have been implemented.

Strategy. The strategy combines the creation of awareness about the importance of a viable public domain of information and the encouragement of developing adequate policies to strengthen this public domain at international, regional and national levels. Particular attention will be given to online access to holdings of libraries and archives as depositories of public domain information. This concerns both reference instruments (such as catalogues and finding aids) and the holdings themselves. A special aspect of this strategy concerns the documents produced by the Organization in the field of communication and information, which by way of the public service character of UNESCO is an integral part of the public domain. The portal services of WebWorld, will be developed during the present biennium so as to allow enhanced access to electronic documents. UNESCO will also promote this approach with other organizations of the United Nations system.

UNESCO's mission will be to preserve the world's documentary heritage and to ensure its wide accessibility and dissemination. Special attention will be paid to ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the digital heritage. The programme will also encompass international debate, studies and guidelines on the protection of the world's documentary heritage. The regional component of the programme will be reinforced, in particular through closer cooperation among national and regional Memory of the World Committees. Regional and interregional pilot projects will be developed for demonstration and promotion purposes and extrabudgetary funding will be sought for their implementation.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Guidelines for digitization programmes for collections and holdings in the public domain, with particular attention to non-latin characters, established and widely circulated.
- ◆ Five pilot projects on digitization for libraries and archives launched.
- ◆ Websites featuring key archival documents in 10 countries created (UNESCO's "Sources of the History of Nations" websites).
- ◆ Access to information and documents produced by the Organization on communication and information issues provided via UNESCO's portal (online and off-line).
- ◆ UNESCO's contribution to a United Nations system-wide policy of electronic access to documents completed.
- ◆ An international charter for the preservation of the digital heritage drafted.
- ◆ Technical standards, legal frameworks, marketing and fund-raising strategies for the safeguarding of documentary heritage developed and promoted.
- ◆ About 100 specialists trained in the management of heritage collections.
- ◆ Selected rare and endangered documentary heritage preserved and promoted through four pilot projects.
- ◆ Increased number of documents and collections from all regions included in the Memory of the World Register.
- ◆ Increased awareness of decision-makers and the general public of the value of documentary heritage in particular through an international campaign including multimedia promotional material, a series of radio and television broadcasts, and a global audiovisual heritage preservation and access charter.

Main line of action 2. Strengthening public broadcasting

05122

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$340,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$300,000

Background. During the last decade, UNESCO has been active in supporting and promoting the concept of public service broadcasting (PSB) so that it can fulfil its cultural and educational mandate. Neither commercial nor State-controlled, public broadcasting's *raison d'être* is to act in the public interest. It has a mandate to provide access to information, to develop knowledge, to encourage participation in public life and to offer programming that educates and entertains, thus overcoming the obstacles of distance, social class, race and geographical distribution by offering information and education for all segments of society. UNESCO's work in this area has focused around three poles: fostering the educational and cultural dimensions of the media, sensitizing governments and the general public about the need for public service broadcasting, and supporting the development of endogenous capacities.

Strategy. In the current globalization process, public broadcasting as a universal service enables citizens to obtain information of public domain on issues which affect them directly and make them active members in the civil society. The strategy will, thus, focus on developing public broadcasting in the context of the convergence of broadcasting, telecommunications and the Internet; sensitizing governments on the importance of access to information through editorially independent public service national radio and television; sensitizing decision-makers, media professionals and the public opinion on the educational and cultural mission of PSB and the importance of a truly public service broadcasting; assisting public broadcasters in using ICTs to increase access to global knowledge and interactivity between information sources and information users; advising Member States on legislative issues of digital broadcasting services and advocating cultural diversity and the importance of finding new alternatives to preserve cultural production.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain increased through public broadcasting programmes.
- ◆ Access of PSB to varied sources of information increased through the use of ICTs.
- ◆ International debate and reflection on the need for public broadcasting as a gateway to knowledge society in the digital environment fostered through three regional meetings and regional plans of action on enhancing PSB adopted.
- ◆ Research conducted on the current status and "best practices" of public broadcasting, the challenges of ICTs for PSB and the results published and distributed in all Member States.
- ◆ Guidelines for digital broadcasting prepared and tested.
- ◆ Cooperation between UNESCO and professional organizations and institutions in the field of public broadcasting strengthened and UNESCO's leadership in this field consolidated.

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

05123

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,077,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 500,000

Background. Libraries, archives, information services and networks are essential components of any strategy aiming at improving information access, both for the public at large and for specialized clientele. UNESCO has contributed to the reinforcement of these types of services since its creation. The development of information technologies, more particularly the Internet, has created a completely new environment in which the role of traditional information services must be deeply revised. The potential of networking, cooperation and digitization modify substantially the functions of acquiring, storing and disseminating information and knowledge. In this respect, special attention should be paid to least developed countries so that they do not stay behind technological advances.

Strategy. The strategy will focus on upstream work and will have three main components. The first one will be the continuation of the reinforcement of regional networks (ASTINFO, INFOLAC, RITNAF) and of the UNESCO Network of Associated Libraries (UNAL). These networks have been very efficient instruments to strengthen regional and international cooperation for libraries and information specialists. They will contribute to the development and implementation of strategies at the regional and international levels with a view to strengthening the institutional role of libraries and information services in the knowledge society. The second component aims at further deepening the know-how acquired with the community multimedia centres and their role in least developed countries and at expanding their use – with the assistance of extrabudgetary sources – in other regions and countries. The third component will focus on methodological issues of concern to archive, library and information services and will aim at defining guidelines for storage, digitization, finding aids and search tools as well as elaborating principles related to the role of various types of archives, libraries and information services in the knowledge society.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Membership of the UNAL network increased by 10%, with special emphasis on LDCs. Cooperation established within the network among women and young people.
- ◆ Regional networks such as ASTINFO, INFOLAC and RINAF strengthened through consultative meetings, production support and distribution of newsletters. Special cooperation mechanisms established by these networks to foster exchange and interconnection of cataloguing tools, search mechanisms and digitization activities.
- ◆ Establishment of six community multimedia centres ensured and funded from extrabudgetary sources.
- ◆ Two international meetings held and six guidelines published and distributed on methodological issues related to the role of archives, libraries and information services in the knowledge society.

Main line of action 4. Developing human resources and capabilities

05124

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,385,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,600,000

Background. Quality and availability of services and sustainability of technical infrastructures require educated and skilled human resources. UNESCO has been involved for a long time in the education and training of librarians, archivists, documentalists, computer and media specialists. The rapid evolution of ICTs and the emergence of new information professions require a continuous process of improving the knowledge, skills, information and awareness of specialists and users in those areas. Training, continuing education and lifelong learning in the fields of communication, information and informatics is an essential element for narrowing the digital divide. In developing countries, a special effort is needed in relation to the training of women and young people. On the global scene, action is required for sensitization programmes covering illegal or harmful activities on the Internet.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at securing an adequate balance between the formulation of policies and guidelines on the one hand and, on the other hand, pilot activities to learn from experience and to improve knowledge of achievable results. Both actions will be conducted in close cooperation with decision-makers, professional organizations, training institutions, centres and networks. Priority will be given to training in the use of ICT and to issues related to globalization as well as the transition towards the knowledge society. This will be done through advice on curriculum design and updating in communication, librarianship, archival work and informatics, the development of training modules for distance learning, and the training of trainers in those fields. Modern television and radio training studios and desktop publishing facilities will also be an important focus. The strategy is directed towards (i) strengthening the critical use of electronic media, especially the Internet, by young people, in conjunction with relevant activities under Major Programme I and (ii) training of professionals in the new methods and techniques. An ancillary effect will be to protect local cultural and linguistic diversity by facilitating local productions on traditional artistic expression and disseminating it through electronic media. Cooperation with specialized and leading universities, research institutions and networks will be enhanced, allowing UNESCO to develop worldwide surveys, studies and disseminate their results to governmental decision-makers, teachers, parents and viewers associations and specialized NGOs. Coherent ICT-training programmes/networks for faculty, training methods and curriculum will be established and updated.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Five policy documents and guidelines completed and distributed.
- ◆ Five UNESCO Chairs established for this area.
- ◆ Four pilot projects carried out to design a model for non-formal education, employment and social integration of young people through ICT training.
- ◆ Two hundred ICT and networking specialists and trainers, information source and service developers and maintainers trained, and 20 community and information networked centres supported through projects such as MEDLIB, HeritageNet and TeleInViVo.
- ◆ Methodologies for virtual learning and working communities developed and applied in four pilot projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States.
- ◆ Five training modules on ICTs, database management and data mining, and publication on international standards for museum and library cataloguing developed and disseminated.
- ◆ Network among training institutions and research centres, NGOs, and other international partners established or strengthened.
- ◆ General policies drafted and circulated to promote media literacy with a view to facilitating equitable access to information.
- ◆ Two pilot projects, research and publications, a model curriculum and a framework for media education and ICTs developed or completed.

Programme V.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 158, 160, 164, 166, 169, 171 and 172

Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities

05200

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 4,777,500
● Decentralization:	44.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$24,700,000

V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

0521

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 1,634,200
● Decentralization:	30.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,200,000

05210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) promote freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right, through sensitization and monitoring activities, assistance to national and regional media organizations, the provision of advisory services on media legislation, and through the promotion of editorial independence;
- (ii) encourage the development of independent media, more particularly in conflict and post-conflict areas, by supporting and providing technical assistance to non partisan media, and promoting the safety of journalists;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,634,200 for programme costs, \$5,470,200 for staff costs and \$31,700 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

Main line of action 1. Freedom of expression, media and democracy

05211

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 1,380,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$11,400,000

Background. Since the adoption of the New Communication Strategy by the General Conference in 1989, UNESCO has contributed to a wider recognition and public awareness of the importance of freedom of expression and freedom of information as a fundamental human right. Through the five regional seminars on promoting independent and pluralist media held between 1991 and 1997, the Organization has played a key role in raising awareness among media professionals and decision-makers of the importance of these principles, as well as in elaborating specific action to address the particular needs of each region. The declarations and plans of action emerging from the regional seminars have provided a unique guiding framework for UNESCO's action aimed at building a democratic media environment. The Organization has also continuously provided assistance to media organizations in setting up legal statutes to ensure independent flow of information, editorial independence, financial autonomy and safety of media professionals. In a situation of emerging new patterns of social interaction, increased levels of transnational information flows and the emergence of new multi-country markets, it is necessary to facilitate linkages and interaction between private and public, national and international broadcasting and information systems fostering media independence and pluralism and respecting cultural and linguistic diversity.

Strategy. A strategy consisting of four groups of actions will be pursued. First, the aim will be to promote freedom of expression by increasing public awareness of the importance of this right through information campaigns and activities, as well as worldwide monitoring of violations of this right, not just in respect of the press but also in all fields of UNESCO's competence. This will be supported by guidelines and publications of best practices, CD-ROMs and websites, the exchange of experiences among professionals, media institutions and organizations. Secondly, assistance will be provided to national and regional media organizations and to national authorities seeking to adapt their media legislation and policies to internationally recognized standards of democratic media environment. The involvement of citizens' groups in the international communications policy process will be an important element of this strategy. Thirdly, an operational approach will be pursued to ensure adequate follow-up of the declarations and plans of actions of the five regional seminars. Fourthly, seminars will be organized to sensitize decision-makers and media professionals on editorial independence, especially in the print media, news agencies, public service broadcasting and community multimedia centres, in a context of increased internationalization of the media and transnational information flows.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Public awareness of press freedom as a fundamental right increased through the annual celebration in all regions of World Press Freedom Day (3 May) and the award of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize.
- ◆ Protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists enhanced, in particular through the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network, as well as through dialogue with governmental authorities; IFEX-type networks in other fields of UNESCO competence established or reinforced.
- ◆ Importance to freedom of expression in university education increased through the extension of the Network of UNESCO Chairs in Freedom of Expression with the establishment of four more Chairs.
- ◆ Continued implementation of recommendations and plans of action adopted by the five regional seminars on promoting independent and pluralistic media.
- ◆ Assistance provided to ten Member States to adopt media legislation to democratic patterns and transform public broadcasting systems to editorially independent entities.
- ◆ Sensitization efforts about 29 C/resolution 29 on combating the impunity of violence against journalists and media institutions reinforced, and resolution better implemented in a larger number of countries.

Main line of action 2. Media for peace and tolerance

05212

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$254,200
Extrabudgetary:	\$800,000

Background. UNESCO has been providing support to independent media in zones of conflict in the past several years. The actions in favour of independent media in zones such as the former Yugoslavia, the Great Lakes region of Africa and East Timor have enabled them to remain active and to play an important role in the peace-building and reconciliation process. UNESCO has also been active, by itself and with partner organizations, in bringing together media professionals for the promotion of peace, tolerance and mutual understanding, starting with the successful meetings held in 1997 in Puebla, Mexico, and in 1999 in Panama City, Panama. Because of the rapid development of communication and information technologies and profound changes in methods of communication, it is necessary to reinforce the partnerships with researchers and media practitioners, as well as to maintain at the highest level UNESCO's capacity to provide advice to governments in countries in conflict and post-conflict areas. The rights of all cultural groups – national or ethnic, religious or linguistic – as a source of enrichment for the international community and as a *sine qua non* condition for the prevention of cultural and ethnic conflicts are also of prime importance.

Strategy. The strategy adopted here will be applied flexibly and adapted to the specific conditions and needs of media organizations in the region or countries concerned. It will consist of sensitization and fund-raising in favour of independent media in close cooperation with intergovernmental organizations (such as the United Nations and the OSCE) and the international professional media organizations. Increased emphasis will be placed on urging respect for the safety of journalists working in conflict areas. Technical assistance provided to the independent media will consist of training and support for joint activities and professional exchanges. Special attention will be paid to the accomplishments of women in the media, a more diversified and accurate portrayal of women and incorporation of their perspectives at all levels of decision-making in the media. UNESCO will also seek to improve access to information vital to citizens, particularly to minorities and indigenous peoples so as to reduce tensions, violence and conflicts.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Efforts to restore and/or consolidate peace and to impart the values of tolerance and understanding in selected zones of conflict supported through encouraging dialogue and cooperation by and among media professionals.
- ◆ Independent media and journalists in conflict and post-conflict zones provided with technical, professional and logistical assistance.
- ◆ Programme banks for use by independent television stations set up and reinforced to highlight the contribution of independent media to peace-building in conflict areas.
- ◆ The use of communication and information technologies in the operations of independent media in conflict and non-conflict zones enhanced.
- ◆ Gender inequalities reduced through increased participation of women media practitioners in media at all levels, and access of women to expression and decision-making increased in conflict and post-conflict areas.

V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities

0522

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 3,143,300
● Decentralization:	52.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,500,000

05220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, in strengthening their communication capacities, by supporting the design and implementation of communication projects and improving endogenous production, in particular through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);
 - (ii) improve the training of communication specialists, particularly young and women practitioners, in collaboration with existing institutions and networks;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,143,300 for programme costs, \$6,185,700 for staff costs and \$61,100 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

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

05221

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 2,253,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$10,500,000

Background. For the past decades, UNESCO's action in the field of communication development has focused on bridging information and communication gaps between developed and developing societies by accelerating media development. Under the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), a total of more than 800 communication projects have been implemented in 130 countries with funds of about US \$85 million received as voluntary contributions to the IPDC Special Account and under funds-in-trust arrangements from 50 donor countries. UNESCO has paid special attention to assisting countries develop rural newspapers, community media and adopt low-cost and energy saving communication technologies with the underlying goal of enhancing the participation of citizens in national democratic processes, contributing to development objectives and catalysing various poverty alleviation efforts. The Organization has also spearheaded programme activities seeking to promote community media projects and to combine conventional and new technologies and media, e.g. radio and the Internet, through the creation of community multimedia centres in order to enable disadvantaged communities, especially in rural areas, to reap the benefits of these technologies. The Organization's action has also focused on improving endogenous production and distribution of quality audiovisual programmes in developing countries.

Strategy. UNESCO will continue to support projects that seek to provide public access to communication and information services and to ensure that different strands of opinions are duly reflected in national media landscapes. Support will also be given to projects which aim at anchoring communication at the

heart of national democratic processes, increasing the diversity and plurality of content as well as catalysing development issues. The strategy will also consist of providing appropriate equipment to national media institutions, assistance with the development of suitable media software and audiovisual archives, support for the digitization of audiovisual productions, and expertise on the maintenance of equipment. The Organization will equally encourage creative endogenous television productions in developing countries and countries in transition to democracy and promote the expression of cultural diversity through audiovisual media. It will also continue to promote community radio and community multimedia centres combining radio, the Internet and related technologies. Synergies will be created by adding community radio to existing community telecentres and vice-versa and by establishing new multimedia facilities in communities experiencing a severe lack of information and communication. This strategy will incorporate provision of technical advice, appropriate equipment and training. Specialized virtual communities and networks which take full advantage of the Internet will be created with a view to enhancing women and youth empowerment, developing exchanges and promoting a culture of peace.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The IPDC role as a catalyst for communication development in Member States reinforced through the funding of at least 100 projects.
- ◆ 50 communication development projects in developing countries initiated with regular programme funds and sustained with extrabudgetary resources.
- ◆ Cooperation and partnership with United Nations agencies and other organizations enhanced through joint communication development ventures.
- ◆ A handbook on development communication, a study on democratization of national media, and a teaching tool on digitization of audiovisual programmes and archives developed and distributed;
- ◆ 100 professionals trained in four regions to inculcate a culture of maintenance and ensure the long-term sustainability of communication projects.
- ◆ The development of archiving software promoted.
- ◆ Production of endogenous television programmes in developing countries supported and their international and regional distribution as well as access to international audiences improved through the “Screens without Frontiers” and the Creative Television (CREATV) projects; a network of CREATV professionals set up.
- ◆ Community multimedia centres established in many communities in developing countries serving as best practice models for large-scale replication.
- ◆ Websites and virtual communities and networks established for women and young people to develop exchanges and to promote a culture of peace; INFOYOUTH Network reinforced.

Main line of action 2. Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies

05222

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 890,300
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,000,000

Background. Training of communication professionals has been a priority action of UNESCO in the past several decades, especially in developing countries. In promoting the training of communication and IT professionals, the Organization has placed special emphasis on supporting short-term practical training programmes; encouraging networking and sharing of knowledge and expertise among communication and IT training institutions; and the development of model curricula for communication training.

Strategy. The strategy will seek to strengthen the long-term impact of UNESCO’s training activities. To this end, emphasis will be placed on improving the quality of training programmes for communication and IT professionals at all levels, especially of young and women practitioners, in areas such as media

management; production and dissemination of media programmes; marketing and distribution of media products; professional standards and ethics; reporting on development issues; as well as the operations and maintenance of communication equipment. The strategy will also involve the provision of support for the training of communication trainers, the improvement of training curricula and teaching and training materials, more particularly through the ORBICOM network, which will be evaluated during the biennium. The collaboration with networks, universities and other regional groupings of communication training institutions and media professional organizations will be strengthened. Those training activities will emphasize the potential of information technologies for the professional communities involved in information and communication work.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The skills and knowledge of about 500 media practitioners in different regions improved in areas such as media management; production and dissemination of media programmes; marketing and distribution of media products; professional standards and ethics; reporting on development issues including HIV/AIDS and the environment; as well as the operations and maintenance of communication equipment through support for training workshops.
- ◆ The skills and knowledge of about 200 trainers in different regions increased through support for training of trainers programmes.
- ◆ Exchange of information and experience on training programmes and teaching and training materials among training institutions in different regions enhanced.
- ◆ The ORBICOM network evaluation study completed.
- ◆ A website data bank to support training and awareness building about “culture of maintenance” regarding communication equipment established and made accessible to media organizations and media professionals; capacities of technicians in the operation and maintenance of equipment improved in order to enable them to carry out local and primary training.

Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0540

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$3,290,000
● Decentralization:	37.2%

05400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*, which are aimed at:
- (i) empowering the underprivileged through the use of ICTs;
 - (ii) promoting the expression of linguistic and cultural diversity on the Internet by encouraging multilingualism and preserving digital heritage and enhancing capacities for virtual learning and information sharing, including through the setting up of a digital UNESCO knowledge portal;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,290,000 for programme costs.

05401

The projects listed hereunder and the corresponding budgetary allocations have been anchored under Major Programme V in view of their main thematic subject and orientation. All projects were conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis by teams involving at least three sectors and field offices for each project. Special arrangements will be made for the administration of these projects the activities of which will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the respective intersectoral teams. A summary of all projects relating to the cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001).

◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

05410

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$400,000
● Decentralization:	100.0%

Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies

05411

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$400,000

Objectives. To test and introduce models for sustainable Internet access and use with a view to empowering underprivileged people. In particular, the project is designed (i) to gain wider access to Internet-based knowledge resources; (ii) to produce local content; and (iii) to mitigate the problems of Internet access arising out of language barriers. A specific objective is to test and introduce different access models for knowledge centres based on convergence of traditional and new media adapted to individual community needs and to each location and responding to various context and challenges.

Expected results. Empowerment of marginalized communities; enhancement of opportunities for women to be included in inclusive democratic processes; production and distribution of a publication on the experience gained so as to assist community-based organizations in their efforts to empower disadvantaged communities.

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

05420

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$2,890,000
● Decentralization:	28.5%

In line with the strategy on the contribution of ICT to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society, the projects proposed aim at strengthening capacities for scientific research, information sharing and cultural exchanges. Activities related to the formulation of guidelines and methodologies for the establishment of virtual universities will focus more specifically on Africa and South-East Asia. The setting up of a multidisciplinary UNESCO knowledge portal is envisaged to improve significantly access to information, data, knowledge and best practices in the Organization's fields of competence, especially through the public domain, and to provide a key tool for networking, knowledge-sharing and the various action.

Initiative B@bel

05421

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$100,000

Objectives. To promote the use of multilingualism on the Internet with a view to making access to contents and services more equitable for users worldwide, in particular in developing countries; to support linguistic and cultural diversity on the Internet, prevent linguistic segregation and protect languages in danger of disappearance; furthermore (i) to formulate guiding principles and educative policies on the promotion and use of languages; (ii) to carry out comparative and statistical surveys; (iii) to prepare UNESCO participation in the ongoing development of multilingual resources; and (iv) to disseminate information on policies and strategies adopted by the Member States and international organizations.

Expected results. Principles for promoting a more equitable access to information in different languages developed and adopted; comparative surveys and statistics produced; online multilingual tools (including for translation and terminology) developed; information gathered and disseminated on successful experiences and best practices in fostering multilingualism.

Preserving our digital heritage

05422

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$295,000

Objectives. Increasingly, the world's knowledge resources are produced, distributed and accessed in digital form, which is more vulnerable over time than paper. Older information formats get left behind and become outdated at a fast rate. The goal of this project is to provide a framework for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the digital heritage (websites, databases, electronic documents) through (i) support for policy formulation; (ii) pilot projects; (iii) training of conservation specialists; and (iv) adoption of an international charter for the preservation of electronic heritage.

Expected results. Strategies and common standards for the safeguarding of existing digital information formulated; awareness among governments, information producers, the IT industry and the general public raised; pilot projects for the preservation of digital information and heritage carried out; specialists in digital information trained; an international charter on the preservation of electronic heritage drafted.

Virtual universities: test beds and guidelines on their establishment

05423

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$295,000

Objectives. The virtual university initiative is part of UNESCO's efforts to bridge the digital divide and to broaden access to higher education, particularly in social sciences and engineering. Subregional virtual university test beds will be developed in cooperation with existing universities in at least two developing areas, including Africa and South-East Asia, aimed at the establishment of a self-sustaining, student-friendly model of a virtual university which could provide access to high-quality training in social development and sustainable technology. The virtual university test beds will assess learning goals and modalities focusing on gaps in the curricula of affiliated universities in undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing education, as well as on connecting geographically dispersed teachers and students.

Expected results. Needs for virtual regional training assessed; teaching contents, web-based courseware, support materials developed and requisite infrastructure put in place; virtual library established; pilot trial training of trainers completed; distance learning methodology developed for LDCs and countries in transition, and guidelines on the establishment of virtual universities refined and disseminated to other regions.

Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) Programme

05424

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$200,000

Objectives. To contribute to more equitable access to scientific information, through the use of ICTs for the production, access and archiving of theses and dissertations (Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD)); to help intensify the transfer of knowledge from North to South, and to increase the potential of scientific communities worldwide, thereby helping to bridge the scientific divide.

Expected results. Internationally accepted norms and procedures for facilitating international exchange of digitized scientific information established; training of project managers for ETD programmes and students carried out; pilot projects conducted at selected universities/university libraries to become regional centres of excellence for ETD; guidelines, work flow models, and best practices in the areas of ETD established and widely shared.

UNESCO knowledge portal

05425

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$2,000,000

Objectives. UNESCO has a key role to play as a global knowledge broker in its areas of competence, involving the gathering, transfer, dissemination and sharing of information, data, knowledge and best practices. The creation of a comprehensive Internet-based UNESCO knowledge portal shall serve as an entry point to a range of diversified knowledge put at the public disposal, as a public repository and as means of action; the availability of a content-rich, diversified public domain tool is a key ingredient in the construction of a knowledge society. The UNESCO portal, which will comprise several interactive thematic and sectoral sub-portals, will offer access to a pool of available information and data, drawn especially from the public domain, on education, the sciences, culture and communication. The totality of the content will reflect the diversity of formats, national, cultural and linguistic origins and contents, especially geared for users in developing countries and in support of UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities. The overall portal project will also be supported through a specifically developed technical infrastructure, provided through the Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM/DIT).

The portal project will gradually be developed and will be carried out in cooperation with other partners (such as the World Bank or private sector organizations). Thematic sub-portals, each covering a specific part of UNESCO's fields of competence – such as education, global heritage, artistic creativity, ocean/coastal research management – will be a feature of the portal. Common guidelines for thematic portals will be established and tools to manage portals developed, enabling the introduction of a diversified set of services such as forum discussions and chatrooms, newsletters, collaborative spaces, including reachout to National Commissions, parliamentarians and other partners in UNESCO activities. The overall design of the portal will be the object of an in-depth needs assessment providing for a single UNESCO architecture, within which the sub-portals will be constructed. Staff development, maintenance and monitoring will be an integral part of the project. A working group of the intersectoral Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force will guide the overall development and will provide a forum for the teamleaders of thematic sub-portals. The following sub-portals have been selected for priority development:

- ◆ The existing **CI webworld** sub-portal will form an essential part of the overall UNESCO portal and will be expanded and refocussed.
- ◆ The **education portal** will seek to offer an authoritative source of information and exchange of experience on learning opportunities and materials; to provide access to information, services and dialogue on progress towards meeting the EFA targets; to provide for networking among institutions internationally, regionally and nationally; to collect, synthesize and exchange knowledge about (i) ICT-based learning materials; (ii) internationally harmonized approaches to contents, quality of learning opportunities and learning materials; (iii) methods for developing learning materials; (iv) providing access to materials in selected areas, initially in early childhood education and higher education.
- ◆ The **UNESCO/IOC ocean sub-portal** seeks to provide access to information and data on all aspects of ocean/coastal research and management for the benefit of various communities such as policy-makers, scientists and the general public, as well as to provide an “education space” for specific subjects and target audiences. The project will focus on: (i) regional ocean portals to offer in-depth information and data services targeting local, national and regional audiences, in multiple relevant languages especially targeted at Africa, Latin America, and Western Pacific; (ii) a subject-specific and region-focused ocean sub-portal, the HAB-SEA sub-portal, will promote education and public awareness and will provide research information to assist in the mitigation of harmful algal blooms on human health, fisheries and aquaculture in South-East Asia.
- ◆ The **global heritage sub-portal** will provide resources to strengthen local and national capacities in the identification, protection, sustainable use and interpretation of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible), natural heritage as well as documentary heritage thereby serving as a capacity-building tool. The sub-portal is intended: (i) to provide better access to information resources concerning heritage worldwide by establishing a multidisciplinary resource network, connecting people across professional and geographical borders; (ii) to set up working spaces for best practices, educational tools and materials, multi-media products and normative action, consisting of discussion forums, directories, project proposal rubrics and inventories; and (iii) to disseminate heritage news, providing access to the latest information on heritage.
- ◆ The **Digi-Arts** project, an Internet sub-portal that will serve artists and arts entrepreneurs, aims to promote creativity, cultural and artistic diversity and intercultural dialogue while building capacities for expression and exchange in the field of digital creation. In particular, the activities will seek to: (i) create an international exchange network; (ii) develop a practical tele-education facility (provision of educational tools and guidance); (iii) establish on-line creation workshops and display works created; and (iv) disseminate practical information (job opportunities, lists of partners, calendar of activities, etc.).

Expected results. A comprehensive, multidisciplinary and digital UNESCO knowledge portal with several sub-portals in the Organization's fields of competence established; increased access to information and data in the public domain in education, science, culture, communication and information provided; a clearing-house/knowledge base of materials, research, and best practices created; the number of users from different regions and global links to groups, institutions and information providers expanded; participation and networking of national and international partners ensured, including National Commissions, parliamentarians, NGOs and the private sector; increased visibility of the Organization's programmes worldwide through digital tools.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

05501

Under Major Programme V, UNESCO will continue to reinforce its cooperation with multilateral and bilateral institutions and donors in the public and private sectors, and other stakeholders, seeking optimum complementarity with regular programme activities. In the framework of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution of July 2000 and the Millennium Assembly Declaration, UNESCO will participate actively in the efforts to meet the international community's commitment to bridge the digital divide in communication and information, and to put ICTs to the service of development for all and the construction of knowledge-based societies. To achieve these goals, increased efforts will be made to rally international cooperation in support of capacity-building in communication and information, especially through IPDC and the Information for All Programme.

05502

By playing an active role in the various initiatives launched by the international community – organization of the World Summit on the Information Society; the ECOSOC Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force; G-8 Digital Opportunity (Dot Force) Task Force – the Organization will seek to achieve a greater integration of efforts among the donor community and multilateral development institutions in responding to ICT capacity-building and human resources development needs through coordinated or joint programme and project approaches.

05503

In the priority area of “Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge”, partnerships with multilateral institutions, such as UNDP, ITU and the World Bank, regional intergovernmental organizations, such as the European Union, civil society and the private sector will be sought for programmes and projects related to: the use of ICTs for education, diverse cultural expressions, scientific research and communication; the setting up of interactive thematic portals for access to information in the public domain; strengthening applications for governance and facilitating democratic process; networking for open and distance learning and, setting up of virtual laboratories.

05504

Building upon the successful experiment of multipurpose community multimedia centres (CMC) carried out in a number of countries in the past years, UNESCO will continue to develop, jointly with international organizations, in particular ITU, WFP, UNICEF and UNDP as well as with the European Union and the World Bank; bilateral donors, such as DANIDA, and a number of established NGOs, those initiatives combining radio, the Internet and other information and communication technologies aimed at empowering disadvantaged communities and facilitating their access to information and knowledge. The mobilization of partners for CMCs will also be pursued through the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP).

05505

UNESCO has gained wide experience over the past years in promoting media pluralism and independence, including access to non-partisan information in conflict and post-conflict areas. Based on this experience, the Organization will pursue its efforts to secure support from multilateral (European Union) and bilateral donors. In this context further sensitization and fund-raising campaigns will be carried out in favour of independent media, especially through the UNESCO SOS Media Programme, in close cooperation with intergovernmental organizations (in particular the United Nations – UNHCR/DHA inter-agency appeals, OSCE, Stability Pact) and with the continuous relay from international professional media organizations.

05506

UNESCO will enhance inter-agency cooperation with a view to integrating communication and information strategies into national and regional development plans and to generating joint projects. To this end such cooperation will involve *inter alia* organizations of the United Nations system, its programmes and funds, in particular UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and FAO, intergovernmental organizations such as ITU, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, civil society and the private sector. Funds-in-trust and voluntary contributions made to the IPDC Special Account will continue to play a catalytic role for anchoring communication at the heart of democratic processes and of development issues. As lead agency for two components of the United Nations System-wide Initiative on Africa – Informatics in the Service of Development and Communication for Peace-building – the Organization will contribute, in close coordination with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNDP, ITU and other partners, to mobilizing resources needed for their implementation.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 33, 58 and 187

06001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources	%			
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Financial allocation	6 820 000	6 581 000	(239 000)	(3.5)	239 000	6 820 000	4 500 000
Project relating to cross-cutting themes	–	482 500	482 500	N/A	17 500	500 000	–
Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	7 063 500	243 500	3.6	256 500	7 320 000	4 500 000

06002

Within UNESCO's mandate to contribute to the advancement and sharing of knowledge and the free flow of ideas, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) will provide statistical information on education, science, culture and communication which helps informed decision-making in Member States, bearing in mind the emphasis placed on the policy-relevance of the statistical information collected and provided by the Organization. In this context, UIS's efforts will focus on three key objectives: (i) to foster the development of international statistics in its fields of competence in ways which reflect the changing policy contexts in those fields and which are reliable and feasible to collect; (ii) to arrange for the collection, production, analysis and timely dissemination of policy-relevant statistics and indicators based on this development work; and (iii) to support the development of the statistical and analytical capacities of Member States.

06003

The General Conference,
Acknowledging the report of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics for 1999-2000 (31 C/REP/21),

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIS to focus the Institute's programme on the following priorities:
 - (a) to monitor emerging policy priorities and information needs so as to introduce further improvements to UNESCO's international statistical database and its system for the collection and dissemination of cross-national statistics within UNESCO's fields of competence by reinforcing communication with the Member States and cooperation with the field offices and partner agencies and networks;
 - (b) to continue to develop new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards in education, science, culture and communication, to promote the collection and production of quality statistics and indicators at both national and international levels for monitoring progress towards development goals;
 - (c) to contribute to building national statistical capacity by participating in sector analysis and project work in collaboration with development agencies, and

- through the dissemination of technical guidelines and tools, training of national personnel, and providing expert advice and support to in-country statistical activities;
- (d) to strengthen statistical analysis in partnership with research institutions so as to provide value added to available data and to generate widespread use of information in support of policy- and decision-making;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by providing a financial allocation of \$6,820,000;
 3. *Invites* Member States, international organizations, development and donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to contribute financially or by other appropriate means to the implementation and expansion of the activities of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

06004

Main line of action 1. Improvement of the UNESCO international statistical database

Background. There is an urgent need to improve the quality of existing cross-national statistics in order to ensure that they are fit for the required purposes. In addition, new indicators should be developed to reflect aspects of education, science and technology, culture and communication which have not been addressed adequately in the past and to meet emerging needs. Existing data are under-exploited and a priority of the work of UIS will be to further develop the database to improve its accessibility and ease of use. Since it is important that data are used in an informed way these developments will also ensure that access to clear, complete and accurate metadata will be provided and that users will be encouraged to use it appropriately.

Strategy. Consultations will be carried out on a regular basis with users and producers of data in order to identify the priority needs for cross-national policy information of a regional and international nature in relation to the broad fields of education, science, culture and communication. Advice will also be sought on strategies and cooperative actions to improve the scope, coverage and quality of the UNESCO statistical database. More intensive relations will be developed with national statisticians and policy-makers through UNESCO field offices, so as to inform and consult them about new policy needs, statistical standards, methodologies and best practices, and to help them to better respond to UNESCO statistical inquiries. New international statistical surveys in UNESCO's fields of action will be designed and carried out to collect more policy-relevant data and to improve the quality of the information and accompanying contextual information. As regards the establishment and operations of the EFA Observatory, UIS will give priority to integrating EFA monitoring data into the regular statistical inquiries as well as to developing new EFA indicators. UIS will make increased use of ICTs to collect and deliver the data electronically, and provide support to countries in enabling them to respond to these needs and manage these developments.

Existing partnerships with international and intergovernmental organizations, such as OECD and Eurostat, and with regional organizations and networks, like the Summit of Americas, will be used to develop and harmonize new data collections; to agree on common standards and procedures; and to organize regional workshops with a view to improving the quality of cross-national and national statistics and data submissions. Greater exploitation of relevant data from secondary sources will take place so as to avoid duplication of data collection and, through the process of triangulation, to improve data coverage and quality. Similarly, data collection through alternative channels such as demographic censuses and surveys will be expanded in cooperation with the Member States and the agencies concerned. Furthermore, the contents, functions and user interface of the UNESCO statistical database will be upgraded in order to increase online access and data dissemination in electronic forms whilst ensuring that users without access to electronic facilities will be assisted to receive and access the data they need. A resource centre for data access and use will be created within the new headquarters facilities of UIS in Montreal, and the Institute's archiving policy will be completely overhauled taking advantage of the improved ICT expertise and facilities available.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Communication and collaboration improved with, and among, data producers and users in Member States as well as partner agencies, through the formation of networks, conduct of annual workshops, increased use of ICTs and enhanced methods of consultation.
- ◆ New international statistical surveys completed using improved data instruments and methodologies in order to gather more policy-relevant, complete, timely and reliable data in UNESCO's fields of competence.
- ◆ Coordination and complementarity with other international organizations and statistical agencies improved as regards international data collection and dissemination so as to strengthen the overall statistical supply.
- ◆ Access to, and utilization of, the UNESCO statistical database and metadata improved to inform policy-making and evaluation.
- ◆ Partnerships with other agencies, national networks, NGOs and civil society broadened and reinforced with a view to facilitating the sharing of statistics, indicators, best practices and related information.

06005

Main line of action 2. Developing new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards

Background. Methodological work, integrating recent advances in statistics and technology, is essential in order to improve existing procedures, to develop new methods of data collection and to meet new data needs as a result of emerging policy interests and the demands of international development goals. For example, the follow-up to the World Education Forum calls for the development of better indicators for the systematic monitoring of both formal and non-formal basic education, early childhood development, learning achievement, and better measurements of literacy. The World Conference on Science placed emphasis on developing science policy, monitoring and science education. Many other world conferences have not yet been accompanied by the development of policy-relevant monitoring systems thus demonstrating that there is scope – and need – for translating their outcomes into statistical targets. These targets can only be developed through wide-ranging consultations and the involvement of all interested parties, including the Member States, international and regional organizations, and civil society. UIS will seek to ensure that the international standards which relate to UNESCO's fields of competence and interest are kept up to date and meet the needs of partner agencies as well as national statisticians.

Strategy. As a key element of the follow-up to the World Education Forum, UIS will, through the EFA Observatory (see also Major Programme I, Subprogramme I.1.1 on education), establish priority needs for new data and indicators. This will be carried out in close collaboration with the Education Sector and EFA partner agencies. The decisions will be informed by the willingness of other agencies to take responsibility for development work in any of the priority areas. The aim will be to develop, test and implement new methodologies to collect, analyse and present the relevant information. Coordination systems will be developed to ensure that all interested bodies can advise on and contribute to the development work. For some areas, groups of specialists may be formed to advise on the appropriate methodology. The ISCED Operational Manual will be finalized and disseminated widely together with relevant training material so as to assist the Member States in implementing the revised ISCED with a view to improving international comparability of the educational data.

UNESCO will continue to participate in international methodological evaluations and developments in relation to science and technology data, in particular those organized by OECD and Eurostat in order to contribute to an identification of the policy needs for new data collection. National networks will be created to help develop and implement appropriate methodologies. UIS will identify and invite the agencies and institutions currently collecting and disseminating international statistics on communication to form a network aimed at harmonizing and improving the statistical and measurement methodologies currently in use and at identifying gaps in existing data sources which users feel are a priority to fill. Consultations will also take place with agencies and Member States interested in developing improved culture indicators. The Framework for Culture Statistics will be updated to provide the conceptual and methodological basis for national and international collection and dissemination of statistics on culture. In each of these areas, methodologies will be developed and fully tested in a variety of countries. Accompanying documentation in the form of best practice guidelines will be produced and briefing sessions held to help producers and users to understand the rationale, implementation and interpretation of the methods and resulting data.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Cooperation strengthened with Member States and partner agencies in refining existing indicators and developing new indicators to monitor international development goals.
- ◆ New international statistical methodologies and standards developed and applied in education, culture, communication, science and technology.
- ◆ Best practice guidelines, methodological descriptions and standards widely disseminated, utilizing whenever possible electronic means. Support provided to Member States who wish to apply the new tools and approaches.
- ◆ Up-to-date and efficient methodologies applied by UIS in order to contribute to improving data availability and quality, and their use in policy-making.

06006

Main line of action 3. Statistical capacity-building

Background. The demand for relevant, reliable and timely statistics and indicators among policy-makers and the international community has increased significantly during recent years. Yet, the experiences of the EFA 2000 Assessment and of other recent UIS data collections show that a large number of countries still suffer from lack of adequate statistical capacities and information to support policy- and decision-making. For national statistical capacity-building efforts to be effective, the training of national statisticians at regional and national levels has to be relevant to their immediate needs and sensitive to their circumstances and must also address the long-term sustainability of the statistical production.

Strategy. A statistical capacity-building strategy will be developed jointly with the programme sectors and in cooperation with partner agencies, including project identification, formulation, negotiation, implementation and evaluation. UIS will participate in supporting sector analysis and policy reforms, and in multi-agency and multi-sectoral country assessment and programming (such as the Common Country Assessments/UNDAF/Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) with particular emphasis on strengthening national statistical capacities in UNESCO's fields of competence. The strategy will take account of the inter-agency initiative PARIS21 (Partnerships in Statistics for the 21st Century) with a view to ensuring complementarity of efforts.

In collaboration with partner agencies, regional and national workshops will be organized to train national statisticians in data collection and statistical production, and data users in analysis and interpretation. In Africa, capacity-building actions will be delivered essentially through the UIS staff based in Harare and Dakar, who form the NESIS team. Outlines of new concepts of statistics and indicators and associated methodologies, together with best practices in national statistical activities, will be documented in the form of operational technical guides and manuals which will include case-study material, guidelines for the choice of packages of methodologies and other practical examples. These will be widely disseminated for use in training and they will also serve as reference for statistical production at the national level. Assistance will be given to help statisticians to produce their own codes of practice which will help them to ensure data integrity. Technical assistance will also be provided to Member States, upon request, for the development and management of their information systems.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A coherent UNESCO statistical capacity-building strategy developed to provide the framework within which actions will be taken in partnership with the programme sectors and other development partners.
- ◆ Policy information needs and statistical gaps assessed in several Member States and statistical capacity-building components in UNESCO's fields of action introduced into sectoral development projects.
- ◆ A number of Member States assisted in the formulation of statistical development plans in relation to UNESCO's fields of competence or in incorporating plans for sectoral statistics into general statistical plans.
- ◆ Technical guides and tools produced and disseminated for use in training and as reference tools for national statistical production.
- ◆ Communication and collaboration improved between users and producers of data in Member States, and between statisticians in line-ministries, local and regional offices and national statistical agencies.
- ◆ Networks of countries, experts and institutions established and reinforced to share best practices in statistical capacity-building.
- ◆ Cooperation with development agencies strengthened in the area of statistical capacity-building.

06007

Main line of action 4. Strengthening statistical analysis and dissemination of policy-relevant information

Background. Relevant and reliable statistics and indicators are essential to the development and formulation of sound policies and for determining appropriate targets and monitoring progress. Very often data are under-exploited and under-utilized in the decision-making processes. It is essential for UNESCO to play a catalytic role in developing innovative approaches to statistical analysis and in spreading the practice of evidence-based policy-making. Such analysis will focus on data collected in the Organization's fields of competence and on their relationship to broader issues such as poverty reduction and human development.

Strategy. The promotion of evidence-based policy-making can in part be achieved by disseminating more policy-relevant and easy to understand statistical information. In this context, priority will be given to the distribution of a wider range of statistical material for a variety of audiences, including analysis responding to the international and national policy needs. It is anticipated that a significant proportion of the value-added statistical analysis will be conducted by UIS in close collaboration with programme sectors, UNESCO institutes and field offices. A programme of research and statistical analysis will be launched and networks and partnerships developed with policy analysts and experts in research institutions and other regional and international organizations. A key goal is to develop analyses of the data in the UNESCO statistical database in conjunction with those from other sources to inform and contribute to policy debates and decision-making. Academic partners with particular expertise will be sought in relation to this work and cooperation with the universities based in Montreal will be sought in this regard.

UIS will contribute statistical expertise to ensure that publications, where appropriate, include time-series analysis and projections in order to inform policy-makers of anticipated trends and scenarios. Publications will also flag shortfalls in meeting internationally agreed development goals. These publications, including in electronic form, will be especially important in the context of EFA. The Institute will work in close cooperation with national statisticians and researchers in order to help them analyse data relating to their own countries in a comparative context. The experience gained through the world education indicators project is expected to be helpful in these activities. The possibility of national statisticians studying at UIS or in one of the Montreal universities will also be explored, as will the idea of an annual UIS summer school on data confrontation. Finally, a communication strategy will be developed to ensure that the results of statistical analyses are disseminated as widely as possible to inform policies.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Programme of research and statistical analysis established in collaboration with research institutions and other organizations in statistical analysis on policy issues.
- ◆ Use of available data from the UIS database expanded, drawing also on data from other sources, including those from demographic censuses and surveys.
- ◆ Evidence-based policy analysis promoted and more widely applied, contributing to more effective policy-making processes in UNESCO's fields of competence at both international and national levels.

Financial arrangements

06008

The financial resources of UIS will consist of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; and (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations and other donor bodies as well as fees received for certain training and research projects. A financial allocation, under the regular budget, amounting to \$6,820,000 is appropriated towards the cost of personnel and activities as well as indirect programme costs.

06009

In addition, under the regular budget, an amount of \$500,000 has been accorded to UIS for the implementation of a project under the cross-cutting theme *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, as described below (paragraph 06400).

Extrabudgetary resources**06010**

Part of the rationale for establishing UIS as a semi-autonomous institute of UNESCO was to encourage additional funds from other sources to supplement the core financing from UNESCO. In particular the location of UIS in Montreal is to be supported by the federal Government of Canada and the provincial Government of Quebec. An initial sum will be provided for 2001-2002 to cover the costs of relocation and refurbishment of the accommodation. Thereafter there will be continuing support on an annual basis for the rental and running costs of the Institute in Canada.

06011

The World Bank has been an advocate for the establishment of UIS and has provided funds to support its creation as well as for activities early in its life. An application has already been made to the World Bank for 2002 for \$1,460,000 for the World Education Indicators project, the Caribbean Regional Development project, the Quality of Education Study, the EFA Observatory, the Summit of the Americas Education Indicators project and the Pan Arab Project for Education Decision Support System. Similarly SIDA has long been a supporter of promoting the collection and policy use of educational data, and an application will be made to them for continued assistance for the NESIS project in Africa. UIS will be especially keen to raise additional funds for development of methodologies to collect new data to expand the value of the set of indicators collected under the auspices of Education for All, also to improve the collection of data on the “excluded” and on inequalities in our societies and to enhance the work in statistics on science, technology, communication and culture. Support will also be sought from multilateral and bilateral funding sources for specific assistance to project work in relation to the main lines of action of UIS.

06012

To date some of the most valuable assistance has been provided to UIS in kind through the secondment of expert staff (in the last biennium staffing assistance has been provided by the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Denmark). Over this biennium, given the substantial loss of expertise through the changes in staff brought about by the move to Montreal, applications will be made to Member States and organizations for the secondment of professional statistical or IT staff at all levels.

Project relating to cross-cutting themes

0640

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$500,000
● Decentralization:	30%

06400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the project related to the cross-cutting theme *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$500,000 for programme costs.

06401

This project and its corresponding budgetary allocation has been anchored under the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in view of its main thematic subject and orientation. This project is conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis involving a team from several sector and field offices. Special arrangements will be made for its administration. The substantive activities will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the intersectoral team. A summary of all projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001).

◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

Project: EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals

06411

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$500,000
● Decentralization:	30%

Objectives. To collect, analyse and disseminate up-to-date information on the state of education required by countries, regions and the international community monitoring progress towards the goals of Education for All (EFA), especially in the least developed countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The EFA Observatory will give priority to: (i) integrating EFA monitoring data into regular statistical surveys; (ii) developing new indicators and improving existing indicators; (iii) assisting countries to improve their capacities for data collection and analysis through training and technical support, and (iv) promoting awareness and the use of data at the national level by developing analyses of data collected in the UNESCO statistical database.

Expected results. List of existing indicators refined and new indicators developed to monitor EFA goals; data collection instruments and methodology improved and expanded with a view to capturing more policy-relevant, complete, timely and reliable data on EFA-related topics; partnerships with other agencies, national networks, NGOs and civil society reinforced leading to improved sharing of statistics, indicators, best practices and related information; communication and collaboration improved with, and among, data producers and users in Member States and in partner agencies through networks, annual workshops, increased use of ICTs and enhanced methods of consultation; access to and utilization of the UNESCO statistical database and metadata improved; a coherent UNESCO capacity-building strategy developed and an increasing number of Member States assisted in formulating statistical development plans; technical guides and tools produced and disseminated for use in training and as reference tools for national statistical production.

Summary of projects relating to cross-cutting themes

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

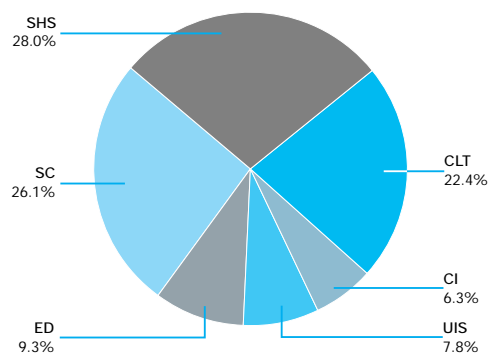
07001

Regular budget*					
Major Programme/Unit	Eradication of poverty		ICTs		Total
	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	
		\$		\$	
I Education	2	595 000	4	1 270 000	1 865 000
II Natural sciences	5	1 665 000	2	670 000	2 335 000
III Social and human sciences	7	1 785 000	2	795 000	2 580 000
IV Culture	5	1 430 000	–	–	1 430 000
V Communication and information	1	400 000	5	2 890 000	3 290 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	1	500 000	–	–	500 000
Total	21	6 375 000	13	5 625 000	12 000 000

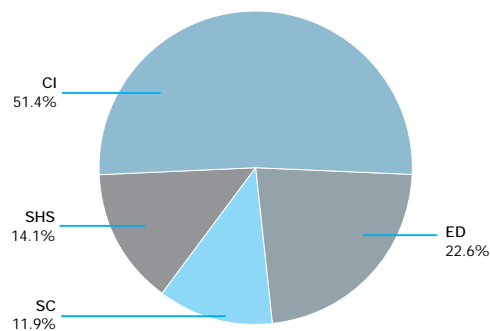
* Significant efforts will be made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of the projects.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES FOR PROJECTS

Eradication of poverty



Information and communication technologies



◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

31 C/5 para. ref.	Project	Proposed regular budget \$
	Major Programme I Education	
01411	Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls: schools as community catalysts for the empowerment of girls and poverty reduction	200 000
01412	Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia	395 000
	Total, Major Programme I	595 000
	Major Programme II Natural sciences	
02411	Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society	500 000
02412	Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean	375 000
02413	Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability	150 000
02414	Mining and sustainable development in Latin America	295 000
02415	The UNISOL-TAPE Alliance against poverty	345 000
	Total, Major Programme II	1 665 000
	Major Programme III Social and human sciences	
03411	Eradicating poverty through social integration of marginalized homeless young people in urban areas of the Commonwealth of Independent States	200 000
03412	Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication	150 000
03413	Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth	100 000
03414	Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world	245 000
03415	Flagship project: Contributing to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger	395 000
03416	Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Mongolia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia	395 000
03417	Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication	300 000
	Total, Major Programme III	1 785 000
	Major Programme IV Culture	
04411	Development of cultural eco-tourism in mountainous regions in selected developing countries	245 000
04412	Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara	150 000
04413	Sustainable management of world heritage sites for poverty reduction: pilot activities in three world heritage sites	345 000
04414	Traditional crafts as a window to job opportunities for the poorest youth	395 000
04415	Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism	295 000
	Total, Major Programme IV	1 430 000
	Major Programme V Communication and information	
05411	Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies	400 000
	Total, Major Programme V	400 000
	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	
06411	EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals	500 000
	Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	500 000
	Total, Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	6 375 000

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

31 C/5 para. ref.	Project	Proposed regular budget \$
	Major Programme I Education	
01421	The application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa	400 000
01422	Developing open learning communities for gender equity with the support of ICTs	200 000
01423	Higher education, open and distance learning knowledge base for decision-makers	275 000
01424	ICT-based training in basic education for social development	<u>395 000</u>
	Total, Major Programme I	1 270 000
	Major Programme II Natural sciences	
02421	Small islands - Voice 2004	375 000
02422	Virtual laboratory for draining lakes in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia	<u>295 000</u>
	Total, Major Programme II	670 000
	Major Programme III Social and human sciences	
03421	Information and communication technologies as a tool for social cohesion and local democracy	295 000
03422	UNESCO World Report on "Building Knowledge Societies"	<u>500 000</u>
	Total, Major Programme III	795 000
	Major Programme V Communication and information	
05421	Initiative B@bel	100 000
05422	Preserving our digital heritage	295 000
05423	Virtual universities: test beds and guidelines on their establishment	295 000
05424	Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) Programme	200 000
05425	UNESCO knowledge portal	<u>2 000 000</u>
	Total, Major Programme V	2 890 000
	Total, Information and communication technologies	5 625 000

Part II.B

Participation Programme

08001

Regular budget						
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Total Proposed Appropriation	
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (decrease) in resources			Recosting
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 939 900	(3 890 100)	(15.7)	1 060 100	22 000 000

08002

The Participation Programme has been designed to provide direct assistance to initiatives undertaken by Member States in the Organization's fields of competence, in line with priorities that they themselves determine. Assistance under the Participation Programme is intended to promote activities under Part II of the Programme and Budget. It is also aimed at strengthening cooperation with the National Commissions.

08003

Such assistance may include: the services of specialists and consultants; fellowships and study grants; publications; equipment; conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses; financial contributions or other services deemed necessary by all concerned. Emergency assistance may also be extended in insurmountable circumstances to cope with urgent needs, particularly in the form of technical assistance, in the fields of competence of UNESCO. The nature and scope of such aid will be decided by the Director-General in consultation with the National Commission(s) or the government(s) concerned.

08004

Assistance under the Participation Programme is provided to Member States or Associate Members upon requests submitted through National Commissions, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel. International NGOs may also benefit from assistance under the Participation Programme. Written requests for subregional, regional and interregional activities should be supported by two or more National Commissions of the participating Member States or Associate Members. When deciding upon a request, the Director-General will take into account the needs of developing countries as well as the four priority groups – women, youth, Africa and the LDCs. He will also take into consideration the need to ensure balance and transparency in the distribution of the resources of the Participation Programme.

08005

The main objectives of the efforts made in recent years to improve the administrative functioning of the Participation Programme have been to rationalize the procedures for approving requests, to speed up their processing and to provide more detailed information on progress in implementing the Programme. These efforts will be continued, while also focusing in 2002-2003 on improving the formulation, evaluation and follow-up of requests so as to enhance the complementarity between planned activities and those supported by the Participation Programme and to strengthen its catalytic effect.

08006

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Stronger participation by Member States, in particular the most disadvantaged among them, in the life of the Organization through assistance, on request, in the process of drawing up requests;
- ◆ Rationalization of procedures in order to improve the implementation of the Programme and to contribute to the broadest possible dissemination of the Organization's message;
- ◆ Support for the formulation and implementation of specific strategies to meet the urgent and particular needs of certain groups of countries with features in common.

08007

The General Conference

I

1. **Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States, in accordance with the following principles and conditions;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$22,000,000 for direct programme costs;

A. Principles

1. The Participation Programme is one of the means employed by the Organization to achieve its objectives, through participation in activities carried out by Member States or Associate Members, or by territories, organizations or institutions, in its fields of competence. This participation is designed to strengthen the partnership between UNESCO and its Member States and make that partnership more effective through a sharing of contributions.
2. Requests shall be submitted to the Director-General by the Member States through the National Commissions for UNESCO, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel.
3. The projects or action plans submitted by the Member States under the Participation Programme must relate to the activities of the Organization, in particular to the major programmes, interdisciplinary projects, the activities on behalf of women, youth, Africa and the least developed countries, and the activities of the National Commissions for UNESCO.
4. Each Member State may submit 12 requests or projects, which must be numbered in order of priority from 1 to 12. Requests or projects from national non-governmental organizations will come within the quota submitted by each Member State.
5. The order of priority laid down by the Member State may only be changed by the National Commission itself.
6. The international non-governmental organizations enjoying formal or operational relations with UNESCO, of which the list is established by the Executive Board, may submit up to three requests under the Participation Programme for projects with subregional, regional or interregional impact, provided that their requests are supported by at least two of the Member States concerned by the request.
7. The deadline for submission of requests has been set for 28 February 2002.
8. *Beneficiaries.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded to:
 - (a) Member States or Associate Members upon request through their National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, to promote activities of a national character. For activities of a subregional, regional or interregional character, requests are submitted by the National Commissions of the Member States or Associate Members on whose territory they take place. These requests must be supported by at least two other National Commissions of participating Member States or Associate Members;

- (b) a non-self-governing or trust territory, upon the request of the National Commission of the Member State responsible for the conduct of the territory's external relations;
 - (c) international non-governmental organizations maintaining formal or operational relations with UNESCO as defined in paragraph 6 above;
 - (d) the Permanent Observer of Palestine to UNESCO, where the participation requested relates to activities in UNESCO's fields of competence of direct interest to Palestinians.
9. *Forms of assistance.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may comprise the provision of:
- (a) the services of specialists and consultants;
 - (b) fellowships and study grants;
 - (c) publications, periodicals and documentation;
 - (d) equipment (other than vehicles);
 - (e) conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses: translation and interpretation services, participants' travel costs, the services of consultants, and other services deemed necessary by all concerned (not including those of UNESCO staff members);
 - (f) financial contributions.
10. *Total amount of assistance.* Whichever of the above forms of assistance is requested, the total value of the assistance provided for each request shall not be in excess of \$26,000 for a national project or activity and \$35,000 for a subregional, regional or interregional project or activity; and the financial provision made by the applicant must be sufficient to execute the activity satisfactorily.
11. *Approval of requests.* When deciding upon a request the Director-General shall take into account:
- (a) the total amount approved by the General Conference for this Programme;
 - (b) the assessment of the request made by the relevant Sector(s);
 - (c) the contribution that such participation can effectively make to the attainment of Member States' objectives in UNESCO's fields of competence and within the framework of the programme activities approved by the General Conference, to which participation must be closely linked;
 - (d) the need to pursue a more equitable balance in the distribution of funds, taking into consideration the urgent needs of developing countries and the four priority groups as mentioned in paragraph A.3 above;
 - (e) the need to ensure that funding for each approved project is, to the extent possible, allocated no later than 30 days before the date set for the start of the implementation of the project concerned, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph B.13(a).
12. *Implementation:*
- (a) the Participation Programme will be implemented within the biennial programme of the Organization, of which it forms an integral part. Implementation of a request is the responsibility of the Member State or other applicant. The request submitted to the Director-General must show specific scheduled commencement and termination dates for the implementation of projects, cost estimates, promised or expected funding from the Member States or private institutions;
 - (b) the achievements of the Participation Programme must be made more widely known with a view to the planning and implementation of the Organization's future activities. The evaluation reports, submitted after completion of each project by Member States, will be useful to the Secretariat for this purpose. Evaluation may also be undertaken while the project is being carried out.

B. Conditions

13. Assistance under the Participation Programme will be provided only if the applicant, when sending in the written requests to the Director-General, accepts the following conditions. The applicant shall:

- (a) assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes for which participation is provided; in the case of a financial contribution, submit to the Director-General at the close of the project an itemized statement accounting for the activities executed and certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the implementation of the project, and return to UNESCO any balance not used for project purposes; it is to be understood that no new financial contribution will be paid until the applicant has submitted all the financial reports and all the additional supporting documents necessary in respect of contributions previously approved by the Director-General and for which payments were effected prior to 31 December of the first year of the previous budgetary period;
- (b) undertake to provide on a compulsory basis, together with the financial report mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, a detailed evaluation report on the results of the activities financed and their usefulness for the Member State or States and UNESCO;
- (c) pay, where participation is accorded in the form of study grants, the cost of the grant-holders' passports, visas, medical examinations and salaries while they are abroad, if they are in receipt of a salary; help them find suitable employment when they return to their country of origin in accordance with national rules;
- (d) maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by UNESCO, from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery;
- (e) undertake to cover UNESCO against any claim or liability resulting from the activities provided for in this resolution, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the National Commission of the Member State concerned that such claim or liability arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct;
- (f) grant to personnel recruited under the Participation Programme the privileges and immunities set out in Articles VI and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, and in paragraph 3 of Annex IV to the aforementioned Convention, it being understood that additional privileges and immunities may be granted in supplementary agreements concluded with the Director-General; no restriction should be imposed upon the rights of entry, sojourn and departure of the persons mentioned in the present subparagraph.

C. Emergency assistance

14. Criteria for according emergency assistance by UNESCO

- (a) Emergency assistance may be accorded by UNESCO when:
 - (i) there are nation-wide insurmountable circumstances (earthquakes, storms, cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons, inundations, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires, droughts, floods or wars, etc.) which have catastrophic consequences for the Member State in the fields of education, science, culture or communication and which it cannot overcome on its own;
 - (ii) there are multilateral emergency assistance efforts undertaken by the international community or the United Nations system;
 - (iii) the Member State requests UNESCO to provide emergency assistance, in accordance with (i) and (ii) above, in the fields of its competence, through its National Commission or an established government channel;
 - (iv) the Member State is prepared to accept the Organization's recommendations in the light of the present criteria;
- (b) UNESCO emergency assistance should be restricted to the Organization's fields of competence and should begin once the threat to life has been overcome and the physical priorities have been met (food, clothing, shelter and medical assistance);
- (c) UNESCO emergency assistance should be concentrated on: (i) assessing the situation and evaluating the basic requirements; (ii) providing expertise and formulating recommendations on resolving the situation in the fields of its competence; (iii) helping to identify outside funding sources and extrabudgetary funds;

- (d) Emergency assistance in cash or kind should be limited to the strict minimum and only provided in exceptional cases;
- (e) No administrative support or personnel costs shall be financed through emergency assistance;
- (f) The total budget for any emergency assistance project shall not exceed \$25,000. It may be complemented by extrabudgetary funds identified for this purpose or other sources of funding;
- (g) Emergency assistance shall not be provided if the Member State's request may be met within the ordinary Participation Programme;
- (h) Emergency assistance shall be provided in coordination with other United Nations agencies.

15. Procedures to be followed when providing emergency assistance

- (a) Faced with an emergency situation, a Member State, through the National Commission or established channel, will identify, as appropriate, its needs and the type of assistance which it requires from UNESCO, in its fields of competence;
- (b) The Director-General shall then inform the Member State, through the National Commission or established channel, of his decision;
- (c) When appropriate, and in agreement with the Member State, a technical assessment mission will be sent to appraise the situation and report back to the Director-General;
- (d) The Secretariat shall report to the Member State on the assistance and the amounts it envisages providing and the follow up, if any, which could be considered; the total value of the assistance provided shall not be in excess of \$25,000;
- (e) In the case of goods or services to be supplied by UNESCO there shall be no international competitive bidding if the situation requires urgent action;
- (f) An evaluation report, and save exception, a financial report, shall be submitted by the Member State after completion of the project.

II

2. Invites the Director-General:

- (a) To communicate without delay, in order to enhance the formulation, follow-up and evaluation of the projects submitted under the Participation Programme, to the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, the reasons for modifying or denying the requested amounts;
- (b) To inform the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, a designated government channel, of all projects and activities undertaken by international non-governmental organizations in their respective countries with support from the Participation Programme;
- (c) To provide to every session of the Executive Board a report including the following information:
 - (i) a list of applications for contributions from the Participation Programme received in the Secretariat;
 - (ii) a list of the projects approved under the Participation Programme and those under Emergency Assistance, together with the amounts approved to finance them, and any other cost and support connected with them;
 - (iii) a list for international non-governmental organizations along the same lines as that provided for countries in (ii) above;
- (d) To ensure that the percentage of the Participation Programme funds for Emergency Assistance and international non-governmental organizations should not exceed 10% and 5% respectively of the allocated amount for the Participation Programme for a given biennium.

Part II.C

Programme Related Services

09001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring							
Personnel	5 276 100	4 667 700	(608 400)	(11.5)	193 000	4 860 700	–
Activities	1 488 700	949 600	(539 100)	(36.2)	34 500	984 100	–
2. Budget preparation and monitoring							
Personnel	3 962 900	3 797 600	(165 300)	(4.2)	148 400	3 946 000	372 000
Activities	70 000	67 500	(2 500)	(3.6)	2 500	70 000	–
3. Field management and coordination							
Personnel	1 413 300	2 693 700	1 280 400	90.6	103 800	2 797 500	–
Activities	265 800	513 000	247 200	93.0	18 600	531 600	–
Field - Personnel	27 146 400	32 009 100	4 862 700	17.9	1 363 700	33 372 800	–
Field - Indirect programme costs	12 207 100	11 193 700	(1 013 400)	(8.3)	913 400	12 107 100	–
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa							
Personnel	1 739 900	2 034 100	294 200	16.9	86 300	2 120 400	–
Activities	419 600	404 900	(14 700)	(3.5)	14 700	419 600	–
5. Fellowships Programme							
Personnel	1 282 300	875 900	(406 400)	(31.7)	47 500	923 400	140 000
Activities	1 018 600	982 900	(35 700)	(3.5)	35 700	1 018 600	3 365 500
6. Public Information							
Personnel	16 605 100	14 297 200	(2 307 900)	(13.9)	585 100	14 882 300	898 400
Activities	6 403 800	4 697 400	(1 706 400)	(26.6)	170 600	4 868 000	3 058 900
Total, Part II.C	79 299 600	79 184 300	(115 300)	(0.1)	3 717 800	82 902 100	7 834 800

09002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action:
- (i) through the Bureau of Strategic Planning, to prepare the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy and pertinent revisions and the biennial programme and budget, to ensure and monitor the rational programming and execution of a results-based programme and its implementation, including through an expanded SISTER mechanism; to serve as focal point and develop strategies for cross-cutting issues and themes, as appropriate, as well as inter-agency coordination, to promote knowledge management and networking throughout all programmes, to ensure mainstreaming and coordination of UNESCO strategies and programmes pertaining to women, youth and least developed countries, to coordinate the Organization's activities pertaining to the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World;
 - (ii) through the Bureau of the Budget, to manage, administer and monitor the implementation of the biennial programme and budget, to improve procedures and approaches, especially through the use of new technologies, to ensure the rational use of the Organization's resources and to that end, to provide training at Headquarters and in the field;
 - (iii) through the Bureau of Field Coordination, to develop and implement an action plan on decentralization in line with the decisions on the new decentralized field network, to manage and coordinate the staffing and indirect costs of field offices, to provide administrative and financial backstopping to field offices and to act as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information to and from field offices;
 - (iv) through the Africa Department, to strengthen cooperation with the African Member States by encouraging future-oriented reflection and the formulation of strategies in the Organization's fields of competence; to encourage international, regional and subregional cooperation with a view, *inter alia*, to alleviating poverty, promoting education for all, access to the knowledge society through the new communication technologies, peace and dialogue, and preserving cultural identity and diversity, and for that purpose to mobilize bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms;
 - (v) through the Fellowships Programme, to contribute to national capacity-building in UNESCO's fields of competence with particular focus on specific strategic and priority areas, through the award and administration of fellowships, study and travel grants in particular under the Fellowships Bank Scheme, co-sponsorship arrangements with interested donors and extrabudgetary funding sources;
 - (vi) through the Bureau of Public Information to implement the new public information and communication strategy and orientations;
- (b) to allocate for the six Chapters under this Part of the budget (*Strategic planning and programme monitoring; Budget preparation and monitoring; Field management and coordination; Coordination of action to benefit Africa; Fellowships Programme; Public information*) an amount of \$7,891,900 for programme costs, \$29,530,300 and \$33,372,800 respectively for Headquarters and field staff costs, and \$12,107,100 for field indirect programme costs.

Chapter 1 Strategic planning and programme monitoring

Responsible unit: Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP)

10001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$984,100

10002

Background: Established in October 2000, the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) is a central service reporting to the Director-General through ADG/ODG. It has been assigned both central servicing as well as programmatic responsibilities.

10003

Strategy: BSP's principal task is to prepare the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy and pertinent revisions and the biennial programmes and budgets, ensuring that the strategic objectives and priorities set by the General Conference and the Executive Board – including women, youth, least developed countries, Africa as well as specific strategies – are duly taken into account at all stages of programme elaboration and implementation. These functions are complemented by a monitoring of implementation and related reporting. BSP also manages and develops SISTER, the main tool for a results-based programming system to cover both regular and extrabudgetary funds. In all these activities, BSP works closely with BB, IOS, BFC and the field offices as well as the programme sectors.

BSP also provides a strategic, programmatic focus to several issues of a cross-sectoral nature, including follow-up to the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations, the selection of projects to be funded from budget allocations for cross-cutting themes or the development of an Internet-based UNESCO knowledge portal.

To introduce knowledge management and networking approaches, tools and perspectives into the substantive work of the Organization will be an additional responsibility of BSP, in close collaboration with HRM.

Furthermore, BSP has responsibility for the development, mainstreaming and coordination of UNESCO's strategies and programmes pertaining to women, youth and least developed countries and to build appropriate partnerships. Lastly, BSP has been entrusted the main responsibility for promoting, implementing and following up on activities for a culture of peace and for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010).

Overall, BSP is responsible for UNESCO's participation in and contribution to inter-agency programme efforts within the United Nations system to ensure coherence of orientations and efforts, especially in the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

10004

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Revision and updating of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4), as appropriate.
- ◆ Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (Draft 32 C/5).
- ◆ Monitoring of implementation and results of document 31 C/5, including projects under the cross-cutting themes, both at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Results-based programme planning, monitoring and evaluation approaches refined and applied.
- ◆ Assistance provided to field offices in strategic and results-based programming and support provided for the preparation of regional strategies.
- ◆ SISTER system expanded to include both Headquarters and field offices and regular and extrabudgetary resources; staff trained in utilizing SISTER setting the stage for a decentralization to the sectors and field offices.
- ◆ Interfaces between SISTER and FABS established and made operational.
- ◆ Training in knowledge management and networking approaches, practices and tools carried out at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Action plan formulated and implementation ensured for the Organization's follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations.
- ◆ Follow-up to results and implementation of commitments made/deliverables agreed at the 2001 United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries.

- ◆ The Organization’s activities pertaining to women and youth coordinated and their mainstreaming ensured.
- ◆ Activities promoting a culture of peace and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World initiated, global movement sustained and coordinated within the Organization, the United Nations system and globally.

Chapter 2 Budget preparation and monitoring

Responsible unit: Bureau of the Budget (BB)

11001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 70,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$372,000

11002

The Bureau of the Budget, one of the central services of the Organization, reports to the Director-General via the Executive Director of his Office (ADG/ODG). It undertakes activities and provides advice to the Directorate and has particular responsibility for:

- ◆ preparing, in cooperation with the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP), the biennial programme and budget of the Organization;
- ◆ monitoring and ensuring the technical coordination of the execution of regular budget activities and those funded by extrabudgetary resources;
- ◆ the budgetary management of staff and other costs; and
- ◆ the preparation of documents to the governing bodies.

11003

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Biennial Programme and Budget (31 C/5) implemented.
- ◆ Draft biennial Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (Draft 32 C/5) prepared.
- ◆ Administration and management of the budget improved, in particular through the use of new information systems for budget and finance and adaptation of existing procedures to the new systems.
- ◆ Instant access to budgetary data and status reports provided to units at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Administrative Officers at Headquarters and in the field trained, including through the elaboration and wide dissemination of written and audiovisual materials.

Chapter 3 Field management and coordination

Responsible unit: Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC)

12001

HQ - Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 531,600
Field - Regular budget	
● Indirect programme costs:	\$12,107,100

12002

The Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC) will act as focal point for field offices, with upstream (policies and strategies) and downstream (coordination, monitoring and reporting) functions. It will furthermore provide a clear, single line of management for UNESCO’s field network, while ensuring the necessary coordination with the programme sectors.

12003**Action plan**

The Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC) will develop and implement an action plan on decentralization in line with the Director-General's reforms and decisions on the new decentralized network of field offices. BFC, in close cooperation with ERC and in collaboration with the programme sectors and central services, will further seek to enhance the outreach and impact of the Organization's action in Member States.

The Bureau will seek to reinforce the field network, particularly those offices designated to serve a cluster of Member States, by ensuring, to the extent possible, that the staffing capacity responds to the countries' needs and matches the programme strategy and activities approved for the various programme sectors in documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5, including the envisaged decentralization of programme activities.

In close collaboration with the programme sectors, which are primarily responsible for substantive activities and programme work, BFC will:

- ◆ facilitate communication and information flows, the sharing of technical and other resources between Headquarters and field offices (regional bureaux, cluster offices and national offices), institutes and centres, and cooperation with other entities, including National Commissions and other United Nations agencies;
- ◆ act as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information and, in cooperation with BSP, developing mechanisms for the monitoring and reporting of activities by field offices;
- ◆ provide strategic advice on decentralization to senior management;
- ◆ ensure appropriate staffing in the field offices, particularly for all directors/heads of offices, administrative and local staff;
- ◆ implement, in cooperation with HRM, competency-based recruitment, rotation and training;
- ◆ seek to improve the administrative capacity of field offices so as to facilitate an increased delegation of authority;
- ◆ provide administrative and financial backstopping to field offices;
- ◆ act as focal point for staff security in the field, ensuring briefing and training of staff, the dissemination of updates on the security situation worldwide, and the implementation of instructions and guidelines emanating from UNSECOORD.

12004**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Decentralization plan implemented, including a smooth downsizing of the field network entailing the closure of 23 offices.
- ◆ Capacity of the field offices, especially the cluster offices, reinforced enabling them to respond more effectively to priority needs of Member States.
- ◆ Management capacity of field offices strengthened through increased posting of international administrative staff (AO) and through training.
- ◆ Electronic communication system in all field offices upgraded.
- ◆ Increased complementarity promoted between field offices and Headquarters through enhanced networking and resource- and information-sharing.

Chapter 4 Coordination of action to benefit Africa

Responsible unit: Africa Department (AFR)

13001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$419,600

13002

The Department will endeavour to carry out, encourage or promote future-oriented studies, reflection and analyses on political, cultural and socio-economic issues in Africa and how they may develop in order to: (i) assist in the formulation of appropriate regional and subregional policies; and (ii) provide guidance for the design of the Organization's action strategies so that its programmes and activities to benefit the continent are better targeted.

13003

In that connection, in conjunction with decision-makers, intellectuals, research networks and institutions and on the basis of the recommendations of the International Committee for the Follow-up to Audience Africa, which acts as an observatory, the Department will (i) review reflection already carried out on Africa; (ii) open up new lines of research and reflection, taking new or emerging challenges into account, by holding symposia, seminars, workshops, round tables, forums, etc.; and (iii) publish studies, reports and statistical data.

13004

In the context of the reform of programmes and Headquarters structures, the new decentralization policy and the new functions assigned to the National Commissions by the General Conference, the Department will endeavour to (i) make the coordination of programmes for Africa more efficient; (ii) ensure that they reflect the priority given to the continent both at their design stage and during their implementation; (iii) encourage a cross-cutting and intersectoral approach to programmes for Africa, particularly as regards the eradication of poverty and HIV/AIDS, access to the knowledge society, the culture of peace, cultural diversity and the preservation of the tangible and intangible heritage. To that end, it will strive to promote closer collaboration and partnership, and AFR focal points in the sectors, field offices and National Commissions in Africa in conjunction with BFC and ERC. In particular, the Department will establish and promote consultation and coordination mechanisms likely to facilitate the exchange of full, reliable and updated information.

13005

As part of its functions to coordinate the Organization's overall cooperation with Africa, the Department will continue to follow up the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa (UNZIA) according to the results of its evaluation, the issues relating to Africa in the recommendations of major world and international conferences, 30 C/Resolution 57 of the General Conference on the "Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa" and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Resolution 55/2) with a view to ensuring and/or encouraging (i) their implementation; (ii) their constant adaptation to new needs and emerging situations, particularly as regards conflict prevention, peace-building, poverty eradication, environmental protection and regional integration. Special efforts will be made to strengthen cooperation relations with regional and subregional organizations and African non-governmental organizations, making sure, in particular through the conclusion, revision and implementation of cooperation agreements and plans of action, and the holding of joint committees and consultation meetings, that their programmes take into account and reflect the principles that guide UNESCO's action, notably the right to education, peace and development, freedom of thought and expression, and the right to participate in cultural, intellectual and scientific life.

13006

Cooperative links with the African Member States will be strengthened by continuing to pay special attention to the priorities established in this context for the continent in general or for particular countries. Pilot projects will be implemented in the priority fields defined by the Executive Board, namely the culture of maintenance, strengthening the role of science and technology in the development of Africa, information technology training for young people and women, and technical and vocational education for young people. Projects relating to the implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action and to the intangible heritage should also be given priority attention. To finance these projects, special emphasis will be placed, in conjunction with ERC/CFS, on the mobilization of extrabudgetary funds for the "Priority Africa Special Account". By (i) developing more receptive and consensual relations with government authorities, special envoys, heads of delegation, Permanent Delegations and National Commissions; (ii) following up aides-mémoire, plans of action and requests submitted under the Participation Programme; and (iii) following up the recommendations of intergovernmental, regional and subregional meetings (World Solar Summit, Harare, 1996; MINEDAF VII, Durban, 1998; PACSICOM, Maputo, 1998; COMEDAF, etc.), the Department will see to the effective fulfilment of commitments and decisions relating to Africa.

13007

In conjunction with BPI, the Department will ensure that the Organization's action in the Africa region is given all necessary visibility among decision-makers, partners and civil society. To that end, it will endeavour to give them access to the Department's website, to increase the circulation of its newsletter "Listening to Africa" and to build up the collection of the documentation centre; the same will apply to all publications issued under the future-oriented studies programme.

13008

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Contribution to a better understanding of African realities and issues, thus providing greater guidance for the action taken by the Organization and its partners to benefit the continent.
- ◆ Increased cooperation with IGOs, non-governmental organizations and civil society in the Africa region, contributing, on the one hand, to the promotion of the regional and subregional integration process and, on the other, to spreading the Organization's ideals and extending and strengthening the impact of its activities, especially in education for all, the dissemination and sharing of knowledge, the preservation of cultural diversity and the promotion of cultural dialogue.
- ◆ Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources to ensure better implementation of programmes and projects contributing to poverty alleviation.

Chapter 5 Fellowships Programme

Responsible unit: Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)

14001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,018,600
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,505,500

14002

Background: A recent evaluation report (161 EX/19), to be examined by the Executive Board at its 161st session, recommends, *inter alia*, that fellowship awards be implemented under the Fellowships Programme focusing on strategic areas of work and be consistent with UNESCO's programme priorities.

14003

Strategy: A double-pronged strategy will be pursued: (i) in the framework of the Fellowships Bank Scheme, short-term fellowships, study and travel grants will continue to be awarded; and (ii) with a view to increasing training opportunities, cost-sharing arrangements will be solicited from interested donors. Efforts will be made to mobilize extrabudgetary resources and new partnerships for co-sponsored fellowships, especially in the focus areas. The Fellowships Section will continue to ensure the overall administration of fellowships, study and travel grants provided under the regular programme (including the Participation Programme) and extrabudgetary resources, and cooperate with the programme sectors in monitoring their fellowship, study and travel grant activities. Cooperation with the United Nations will be continued with a view to harmonizing policies in the administration of fellowships.

14004

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Training opportunities improved through fellowship awards.
- ◆ 1,000 fellowships, study and travel grants awarded in the focus areas.
- ◆ Training opportunities expanded through new partnerships with Member States and other organizations.
- ◆ Cooperation with the United Nations system enhanced with a view to harmonizing standards for the administration of fellowships.

Chapter 6 Public information

Responsible unit: Bureau of Public Information (BPI)

15001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$4,868,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,957,300

15002

The Bureau of Public Information (BPI) will bring together all information and dissemination services, including relations with the press, publications and periodicals, the UNESCO website, special events, reception and visitors' service.

15003

Strategy: The new communication and public information strategy is designed to focus efforts on UNESCO's objectives and programmes and on the quality of services provided to the international community in its various fields of competence. It is a responsibility that the Secretariat intends to share with Member States, National Commissions and the Organization's governmental and non-governmental partners. The establishment of poles of expertise in information and communication within the programme sectors, centres and specialized institutes, the introduction of a communication function at the level of the Directorate (a spokesperson), and the establishment of the Bureau of Public Information (BPI), will constitute the essential means whereby this new strategy will be implemented in structural terms.

15004

Composed initially of all the Secretariat's dissemination services (including the Clearing House), BPI is called upon to effect a transition during the 2002-2003 biennium towards a new organizational and operational model based on the necessary complementarity and synergy among the various communication actors. The shift in the centre of gravity from the central services to the programme sectors will be achieved through the establishment, during the preparation of the work plans, of a biennial communication plan setting out objectives, messages adapted to different target audiences and the means of action to be used according to programme priorities.

15005

In this context, BPI will be required to perform the following tasks and duties: it will provide support, in the form of strategic advice and professional services, to the programme sectors for the presentation of the activities for which they are responsible. It will also see to the editorial coordination of the UNESCO website as a whole by developing a common graphic style, a logical tree structure and more fluid navigation to assist the search for new modalities of programme implementation by this means, while preserving a high degree of independence for the sectors. In close cooperation with the spokesperson and with programme Assistant Directors-General, it will ensure the development of sustained working relations with the general and specialized press, both written and audiovisual, and with the journals and publications of the voluntary sector. These relations may lead to the conclusion of collaboration agreements with certain media organizations directly concerned with the Organization's objectives and programmes.

15006

Support will be provided for the publication and dissemination of works and audiovisual materials, with emphasis on the conclusion of agreements for co-publication and transfer of rights, making it possible to spread the Organization's messages in very different socio-political and cultural contexts by adapting them to large audiences capable of acquiring them on the market. Publication of the monthly *Sources* will help to maintain the necessary links among the Organization's various actors, partners and any other legal entity or individual concerned with the Organization's life and work.

15007

The public relations policy will be continued at Headquarters and in the regions by holding special events and exhibitions designed to present in an attractive and professional way the achievements of Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. A permanent system for listening to public opinion will be set up to provide a better idea of how the Organization is perceived by the general public, among certain priority audiences and in the media so that the Organization's public information and communication strategy can be adjusted accordingly, both in respect of the wording of

messages and the deployment of the means required for their dissemination. Lastly, a new editorial and graphic code for the Organization will be introduced in the next sexennial period, strict enough to maintain the unity and coherence of the Organization's programme while providing the flexibility needed to express the diversity of its activities, taking different socio-cultural contexts into account.

15008**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ A shift in the centre of gravity of communication from the central services to the programme sectors, with a distinction being made between communication objectives linked to substance and those linked to the Organization's general objectives and to institutional communication.
- ◆ An efficient communication and public information management system with an operational structure and internal cooperation machinery (BPI/sectors/spokesperson) in place.
- ◆ Publications (books, periodicals, monthlies, audiovisual productions) better targeted to programme objectives and priorities.
- ◆ An effective system of editorial and graphic identity (understandable, consistent and eloquent), including better use of the main logo with secondary logos, clearly defined and widely applied.
- ◆ A "culture of communication" gradually introduced within the Secretariat, facilitating internal and external communication and based on an appropriate training scheme.
- ◆ Information and data gathered and stored in various information systems, documentation services and databases coordinated, harmonized and made available.
- ◆ Library and Archive services improved, taking advantage of state-of-the-art technologies.

Part III

Support for Programme Execution and Administration

16000

	Regular budget						Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting			
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (decrease) in resources					
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
A. External relations and cooperation								
Personnel	18 669 400	16 136 900	(2 532 500)	(13.6)	730 800	16 867 700	2 854 000	
Activities	4 655 000	4 242 400	(412 600)	(8.9)	154 100	4 396 500	–	
Total, III.A	23 324 400	20 379 300	(2 945 100)	(12.6)	884 900	21 264 200	2 854 000	
B. Human resources management								
Personnel	14 112 600	13 947 600	(165 000)	(1.2)	587 900	14 535 500	294 000	
Activities	6 956 300	10 327 000	3 370 700	48.5	375 100	10 702 100	–	
Total, III.B	21 068 900	24 274 600	3 205 700	15.2	963 000	25 237 600	294 000	
C. Administration								
1. Administrative coordination and support								
Personnel	2 897 400	2 987 700	90 300	3.1	126 000	3 113 700	–	
Activities	54 900	96 400	41 500	75.6	3 500	99 900	–	
2. Accounting and financial control								
Personnel	7 247 400	6 451 700	(795 700)	(11.0)	253 400	6 705 100	1 823 900	
Activities	1 229 000	1 214 900	(14 100)	(1.1)	44 100	1 259 000	513 300	
3. Information systems and telecommunications								
Personnel	8 103 300	8 013 200	(90 100)	(1.1)	341 300	8 354 500	2 040 400	
Activities	9 684 200	9 330 300	(353 900)	(3.7)	338 900	9 669 200	–	
4. Procurement								
Personnel	3 110 700	2 658 800	(451 900)	(14.5)	110 600	2 769 400	190 000	
Activities	74 000	71 400	(2 600)	(3.5)	2 600	74 000	3 000 000	
5. Conferences, languages and documents								
Personnel	25 987 200	22 842 300	(3 144 900)	(12.1)	976 100	23 818 400	312 500	
Activities	3 770 900	3 629 100	(141 800)	(3.8)	131 800	3 760 900	1 937 500	
6. Common services, maintenance and security								
Personnel	16 026 900	14 486 600	(1 540 300)	(9.6)	809 200	15 295 800	2 532 600	
Activities	12 072 100	11 639 300	(432 800)	(3.6)	422 800	12 062 100	3 228 100	
Total, III.C	90 258 000	83 421 700	(6 836 300)	(7.6)	3 560 300	86 982 000	15 578 300	
D. Renovation of Headquarters premises								
Activities	6 292 500	6 071 900	(220 600)	(3.5)	220 600	6 292 500	160 000	
Total, PART III	140 943 800	134 147 500	(6 796 300)	(4.8)	5 628 800	139 776 300	18 886 300	

A. External relations and cooperation

Responsible unit: Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)

16001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$4,396,500
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,854,000

16002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) strengthen relations with Member States, in particular through their Permanent Delegations and National Commissions, with a view to responding to their priority needs, paying particular attention to:
 - enhancing the capacity of National Commissions as main relays for UNESCO's work at the national level by strengthening their operational capacities, by promoting bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional cooperation, by reinforcing the tripartite collaboration between National Commissions, national partners and the Secretariat and in particular, the field offices; and by strengthening through them partnerships with representatives of civil society (parliamentarians, local NGOs, etc.); and enhancing the participation of National Commissions in the elaboration, execution and evaluation of the Organization's programmes;
 - mobilizing the UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations movement as an active protagonist of UNESCO's message, through concrete projects at national and local level;
 - supporting the development of new cooperative partnerships and alliances, including with the private sector;
- (ii) reinforce the impact, effectiveness and visibility of UNESCO's action in Member States, in particular by ensuring the Organization's active participation in the development of the United Nations system-wide policies and initiatives through the intergovernmental and inter-agency machinery, by strengthening coordination, partnerships and joint activities with intergovernmental organizations; and by ensuring dynamic cooperative relations with non-governmental organizations and foundations in accordance with the existing statutory framework;
- (iii) increase extrabudgetary contributions in support of UNESCO's strategic objectives and programme priorities, in particular by strengthening cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral and bilateral donors and development banks, civil society and the private sector and by enhancing the capacity of the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field, and of the National Commissions for generating extrabudgetary resources;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,396,500 for programme costs and \$16,867,700 for staff costs.

Relations with Member States

16003

Within the framework of its fundamental tasks of liaising between the Secretariat and Member States, Associate Members, observers and territories, and coordinating with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, programmes and organs, and with other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the sector will continue its efforts to give UNESCO's action the desired effect and ensure that it has a lasting impact in its Member States. Accordingly, continuing the strategy that has already been followed for several years, emphasis will be placed on strengthening cooperation with Member States, in particular through sustained consultation and coordination with the National Commissions. The *country profiles* – containing analyses, information and data on cooperation with each Member State – which are intended to provide an appropriate and rapid response to their needs, will be updated regularly. The database thus constituted on the Intranet site will be accessible, in particular, to Permanent Delegations. Lastly, consultations will be held on a regular basis with the Permanent Delegations on questions and issues of major interest that relate to the functioning of the Organization and its activities.

16004

Particular attention will be paid to a small number of countries or groups of countries in transition or in pre- or post-conflict situations (such as Nigeria, Cambodia, Haiti, Colombia, Algeria, Palestine, the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Great Lakes region, and the Korean peninsula) which will benefit from increased and coordinated action by the Organization for a specific period.

Cooperation with the National Commissions for UNESCO

16005

Up to now, 189 Member States and Associate Members have established a National Commission for UNESCO. As the constitutionally recognized focal points of UNESCO's action in Member States, the National Commissions form a vital link between the intellectual communities and civil society in each country and the UNESCO Secretariat, and play a key role in attaining the goals of the Organization. National Commissions are recognized as the main relays for UNESCO's work at the national level and they perform multiple roles as entities for consultation, liaison, information, evaluation and programme execution. In order to enable them to fulfil their tasks effectively, a number of actions will be initiated. These include sustained efforts to help Member States strengthen their National Commissions, information-sharing and exchange of successful experiences and best practices, strengthening the operational and managerial capacities; expanding the range of contacts with other partners; promoting innovative cooperation in national, bilateral, regional and interregional contexts, and forging closer ties with the Secretariat, especially its field offices.

16006

Cooperation between the National Commissions and the Secretariat will therefore be strengthened so as to (i) enhance the operational capacities of National Commissions; (ii) promote bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional cooperation among National Commissions; (iii) strengthen the tripartite collaboration between National Commissions, national partners and the UNESCO Secretariat; and (iv) increase the participation of National Commissions in programme elaboration, execution and evaluation. As in the past, subregional, regional and interregional seminars for new Secretaries-General and staff of National Commissions will be held focusing on the new challenges, priorities and programmes of the Organization. Other training approaches will also be pursued, such as national seminars or staff exchanges between National Commissions.

16007

Two statutory and quadrennial Regional Conferences of National Commissions will be convened during the biennium, in 2002 for the Arab States and in 2003 for Africa. Past experience has proven that these meetings provide National Commissions an opportunity to exchange views on major issues facing the Organization; to translate UNESCO priorities into regional action plans; to formulate strategies to follow up major international conferences; and to promote subregional and regional cooperation.

16008

The Standing Committee of National Commissions for UNESCO constitutes another important platform to reflect on issues of common concern and to develop new approaches for strengthening their role in the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4) and the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 (31 C/5). Two meetings are scheduled to be held in 2002-2003, at which

members will be invited to examine more specifically questions relating to the promotion of close interaction/synergies and collaboration among National Commissions, national partners and the UNESCO Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field.

16009

Consultations with National Commissions will be held in each of the five regions in 2002, as part of the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (32 C/5). National Commissions will also be closely associated in the implementation of the decentralization reforms process in order to ensure a better complementarity with action and activities by field offices. In 2002-2003, a communication strategy will be developed aimed at facilitating knowledge-sharing and promoting information exchange between the UNESCO Secretariat and National Commissions, as well as among the latter. It will include the periodical publication of a newsletter on the 189 National Commissions and their key partners as well as the launching of a website linked to the computerized database on National Commissions and other home pages of National Commissions.

16010

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National Commissions more operational and better equipped to meet growing responsibilities.
- ◆ Participation by National Commissions in the programme elaboration, execution and evaluation of UNESCO enhanced.
- ◆ More partnerships established between National Commissions and parliamentarians, civil society, including UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, the intellectual community and the private sector.
- ◆ Complementarity and synergies promoted among National Commissions, key partners and the UNESCO Secretariat, including its field offices.

UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

16011

The network of Clubs, Centres and Associations is reflective of the growing role of civil society worldwide and the influence of empowered citizens. The network groups currently some 600 members in 120 countries, and represent an exceptional resource for the Organization and its activities. These partners will be mobilized and links between UNESCO and the movement of its Clubs, including the links between their national federations and National Commissions, will be strengthened. The aim is to stimulate synergies between these bodies and other partners. The approach to be followed will seek to (i) reinforce exchanges of information among members of the movement, including the holding of training seminars (two per region per year); (ii) improve the communication opportunities through a website and closer linkages with other partners; (iii) bolster support for national initiatives, including those of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs; and (iv) provide technical and financial support to selected projects targeting specific groups (such as women and children in need) and themes (for example, the Dialogue among Civilizations).

16012

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Closer collaboration established between UNESCO Clubs, programme sectors and field offices.
- ◆ More effective networking and interaction among the network.
- ◆ Enhanced visibility for UNESCO Clubs among the public at large and other partners.
- ◆ Operational capacities improved for these bodies through intensified partnerships with National Commissions.
- ◆ Communication capacities of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations reinforced, notably in developing countries, and their training initiatives supported.

New partnerships

16013

Partnerships, alliances and other cooperative mechanisms are powerful instruments for addressing growing needs and expectations, on the basis of a clear division of labour and complementarity of efforts. Building upon the successful cooperation established in past years with parliamentarians and inter-parliamentary unions and groups, the Organization will pursue its strategy, working through National Commissions, aimed at: (i) sensitizing parliamentarians to the mission, priorities and

activities of UNESCO; (ii) associating parliamentarians with activities by the Organization and follow-up at the national level; (iii) developing joint projects, in collaboration with programme or lead sectors; and (iv) contributing to the implementation of jointly conceived projects. At the international level, concrete initiatives will be developed on the basis of the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

16014

Further efforts will be undertaken to attract new partners and to establish new linkages and cooperative mechanisms. This will be based on consultations, involving among others the United Nations system, the media, professionals in the fields of philanthropy and sponsorship. A functional partnership scheme will be developed to define the specific roles of present and future partners, contributing to the formulation of future context maps. Existing strategic alliances within the United Nations system and other global institutions will be analysed with a view to formulating a UNESCO policy, preparing a Partnership Guide, a booklet on rules and regulations governing the use of UNESCO's name and logo and guidelines for contractual and statutory arrangements.

16015

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Links intensified with groups of national parliamentarians and Friends of UNESCO Leagues in Parliaments; an international network established for cooperation and information-sharing.
- ◆ Information on model and innovative partnership collected and disseminated.
- ◆ A framework for partnerships developed (including an updated manual and internal handbook for sectors and field offices).
- ◆ Enhanced visibility for UNESCO's partnership efforts.

Cooperation with international organizations

16016

Increased efforts will be undertaken with a view to strengthening UNESCO's cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations and its organizations and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) with a view to achieving programmatic coherence and synergies. To that end, UNESCO recently joined the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). Action will be pursued, in close cooperation with UNESCO's substantive Secretariat units concerned, through participation in intergovernmental and inter-secretariat meetings on policy, strategy and programme coordination (General Assembly, ECOSOC, ACC and its High-level Committees and subsidiary machinery, intergovernmental bodies of other specialized organizations), coordination of inputs to and active participation in system-wide initiatives such as the eradication of poverty, substantive contributions to reports to be submitted to the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations system. Within UNESCO, information will be shared with respect to relevant policy decisions by and programme developments in other organizations.

16017

Cooperation efforts with the United Nations system and intergovernmental, interregional, regional and subregional organizations will be strengthened through efforts at devising joint or coordinated programming approaches oriented at the United Nations Millennium Declaration. System-wide collaboration with United Nations agencies will be ensured, in close cooperation with BSP, by effective coordination of implementation of action plans adopted by international conferences (i.e. the Dakar Framework for Action); closer consultations on main strategic orientations and with respect to programme-related matters; and an exchange of experience regarding the reform processes.

16018

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Participation in system-wide policies and initiatives intensified.
- ◆ UNESCO leadership in its fields of competence ensured at the inter-agency level.
- ◆ UNESCO's visibility and impact improved through system-wide modalities of cooperation.
- ◆ Partnerships with IGOs intensified, leading to joint and complementary activities.
- ◆ More effective presence and participation in intergovernmental and inter-secretariat meetings.
- ◆ Contributions to the development of United Nations system-wide policies and initiatives through the intergovernmental and inter-agency machineries.

16019

Continuing the efforts to diversify and expand its partnership with non-governmental organizations and foundations through the improvement of the statutory framework that has been undertaken over the two previous biennia, the Organization will endeavour in particular to: strengthen partnerships with NGOs by encouraging the establishment and strengthening of regional, subregional and national networks; develop triangular relationships between UNESCO, National Commissions and NGOs; strengthen the mobilization of NGOs through their substantial participation in the major conferences organized by UNESCO during the biennium; and promote consultations and meetings with NGOs. Efforts will also be made to improve the circulation of information concerning cooperation with these partners at the regional, subregional and national levels, in particular through statutory meetings of the National Commissions and through thematic regional networks.

16020

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improvement of the existing statutory framework, rationalization and streamlining of the administrative procedures for the various forms of individual and collective cooperation.
- ◆ Development of intersectoral cooperation with NGOs and contribution to strengthening the capacities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee.
- ◆ Mobilization of NGO partners as part of the follow-up to the Dakar Forum, the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), Rio+10 (2002); preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and other United Nations-system initiatives.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

16021

Extrabudgetary contributions – from bilateral government donors, the European Communities, the United Nations system, the multilateral development banks and the private sector – will play an increasingly important role in UNESCO's efforts to achieve its objectives. It will therefore be a major challenge for UNESCO to ensure that the external funding partners accept, and reinforce, UNESCO's priorities as defined in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and the biennial programmes and budgets. The main objective for the 2002-2003 biennium will be to define and implement strategies that enhance both the volume of extrabudgetary contributions, their harmonization with the organization's strategic objectives and priorities and their utilization in the service of the Member States.

16022

A key element will be an increased harmonization between the priorities of the regular programme and budget, and the activities proposed for extrabudgetary funding. These activities must therefore be presented in the context of the priorities identified by UNESCO's General Conference and mechanisms must be developed to induce external funding sources to channel their funding towards these priority activities. Through direct contacts, meetings at Headquarters, and the preparation of relevant documentation, the sector will continue to ensure an interface between UNESCO, its beneficiary Member States, and the external funding sources. UNESCO's mandate will be continuously advocated in relations with Member States, both as beneficiaries and funding sources, and advice and analysis will be provided as appropriate. The sector will inform UNESCO's programme sectors and field offices on major trends in donors' policies and procedures. Staff training will be provided to enhance project preparation, implementation and monitoring. Negotiations will be initiated with the external funding sources with a view to arriving at overall partnership strategies and longer term funding mechanisms in support of UNESCO's main programmes. New cooperation modalities with the funding sources will also be identified, preferably of a multi-donor, multi-year nature that strike a balance between donors' interest in visibility and accountability, and UNESCO's need for sufficient flexibility and priority orientations. Emphasis will be given to ongoing negotiations within the United Nations system on joint or parallel programming and a similar approach will be sought in relation to the programming of governments' bilateral resources.

16023

Bilateral government donors are likely to remain UNESCO's main source of extrabudgetary funding and all efforts will therefore be deployed to further enhance this cooperation. Particular importance will be given to measures aimed at increasing UNESCO's cooperation with the United Nations system and the multilateral development banks, both as funding sources and as general cooperation partners within

UNESCO's fields of mandate. In this context, UNESCO will strengthen its participation in country level programming efforts through the various instruments applied by the United Nations system (CCA and UNDAF) and the Bretton Woods institutions (CDF and PRSP). UNESCO will also pursue its efforts to develop large-scale funding relations with the private sector, comprising both the business community, foundations, civil society in general, and the public at large.

16024**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Extrabudgetary contributions increased to complement the regular budget resources devoted to priority programmes and activities.
- ◆ Utilization of extrabudgetary contributions enhanced through the creation of improved mechanisms in UNESCO for the preparation, quality control, selection and presentation of activities to be proposed for extrabudgetary funding.
- ◆ Effective strategies developed for cooperation with funding sources.
- ◆ Project quality, management and monitoring improved through continued training of UNESCO staff, both at Headquarters and in the field, as well as the National Commissions.
- ◆ Extrabudgetary contributions increased from private sources devoted to priorities of the Organization.

B. Human resources management

Responsible unit: Bureau for Human Resources Management (HRM)

17001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$10,702,100
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 294,000

17002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to pursue the development and implementation of human resource policies in support of the reform process of the Organization, in particular by paying special attention to:
- (i) the development of skills and provision of training to help the transformation into a learning and knowledge-based Organization;
 - (ii) the rejuvenation of staff and improvement of its geographical distribution; and
 - (iii) the streamlining and rationalization of processes and procedures;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$10,702,100 for programme costs and \$14,535,500 for staff costs.

17003

In early 2001, the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) was reorganized as a first step to meet better the challenges of reform and to provide more efficient services to the Organization. The Bureau is now structured around two key areas: (i) strategic planning and policy; and (ii) operations. Provisions were made to respond to priorities in human resources: staff relations, career counselling, compensation and policy development. The training function was enhanced, also to be prepared for the allocation of \$3 million in 2002-2003 for staff training, which is an important plank of the Director-General's reform programme and designed to contribute to the emergence of a learning and knowledge-based Organization. By the end of 2001, HRM will have completed a series of activities including a revision of policies on contracts, rotation and classification, a simplification and rationalization of specific entitlements, the development of generic job profiles and competencies for senior management, the development and delivery of a leadership and change management training workshop for senior managers as well as team-building and project management courses. This will set the stage for activities in 2002-2003, where HRM will pursue the implementation of these strategic initiatives while launching new activities in the framework of the reform.

17004

The activities of HRM will be to focus on six major tasks:

- (a) **Policy development, implementation and communication.** HRM will pursue the development and implementation of human resource policies in support of the reform of the Organization, the Organization's needs and effective programme delivery. New contract, rotation and classification policies will be implemented and a results-based performance appraisal system for managers will be developed. In addition, a career development programme and an award and recognition programme will be set up. HRM will also address the work/family agenda and develop policies that promote a supportive work environment. All policies and procedures will be consolidated in a new user-friendly HR manual.
- (b) **Enhancement of essential skills through systematic and enhanced training.** To respond to the Director-General's priority of expanding staff training and development, HRM will pursue a leadership and change management development programme as well as activities aimed at imparting substantive policy skills and knowledge for senior and mid-level managers at Headquarters and in the field. The

objective is to build a corps of efficient and competent managers, with enhanced leadership skills, a results-driven orientation and a clear sense of accountability, so as to underpin the reform process and to impart skills and knowledge in new substantive priority areas. HRM will seek to reinforce key competencies such as team-building and supervision through specific training sessions at Headquarters and in the field. Essential to effective programme delivery, project management training will be offered to enhance skills of programme managers. Finally, Administrative Officers and Assistants will be trained to support the decentralization policy and the new field network and to implement measures to delegate authority. Language training and information technology training will continue to be offered.

- (c) **Integration of competencies in HR practices.** Generic job profiles with specific sets of competencies will be developed for Professional posts from P-1 up to P-5, thereby completing the job profile exercise started in 2001 with General Service and senior management posts. Assessment mechanisms based on the new job profiles will be set up for the selection of senior managers and heads of field offices, as well as for training and development purposes.
- (d) **Improvement of geographical balance through targeted recruitment.** Twenty young Professionals will be recruited from non-represented or significantly under-represented Member States. Recruitment missions will be undertaken to identify qualified candidates from under-represented Member States.
- (e) **Streamlining and rationalization of HR processes.** The development and installation of a new IT-based HR/Payroll system will be prepared. To this end, HRM will seek to simplify and rationalize personnel processes. Detailed specifications for the new system will be defined and a feasibility study will be prepared, including resource requirements.
- (f) **Enhanced communication.** HRM will pursue its efforts to improve communication with managers, with the staff at large and with the staff representatives.

17005

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Set of key human resources management policies implemented.
- ◆ Training programmes for all staff expanded.
- ◆ Leadership and change management training completed by all managers.
- ◆ HR processes rationalized and streamlined.
- ◆ Geographical distribution improved and new talents recruited at junior level.
- ◆ Communication on human resources management enhanced across the Organization.

C. Administration

18001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$26,925,100
Extrabudgetary:	\$15,578,300

18002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to ensure the adequate management of the administrative and common support services, namely:

- (i) administrative coordination and support;
- (ii) accounting and financial control;
- (iii) information systems and telecommunications;
- (iv) procurement;
- (v) conferences, languages and documents;
- (vi) common services, maintenance and security;

(b) to allocate for the six Chapters under this Part of the Budget an amount of \$26,925,100 for programme costs and \$60,056,900 for staff costs.

Chapter 1 Administrative coordination and support

Responsible unit: Assistant Director-General for Administration (ADG/ADM)
and Executive Office (ADM/EO)

18101

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$99,900

18102

The unit will be responsible for administrative coordination and the provision of support to all the Organization's units by setting administrative policies and procedures for the efficient and effective functioning of the Organization, by reviewing periodically existing administrative rules, regulations, policies and procedures, by ensuring the implementation of pertinent decisions of the governing bodies of the Organization, and by managing and updating central data, information technologies and management information systems and services. Support will also be provided for the implementation of UNESCO's outsourcing policy. Furthermore, administrative coordination and support will be provided to ADM services, which are placed under the authority of the Assistant Director-General for Administration with a view to ensuring the management of human and financial resources in the most rational and economical way.

18103

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Organization's administrative policies and procedures implemented and updated.
- ◆ Compliance with established administrative rules and regulations ensured.
- ◆ Efficiency in management of human, financial and administrative resources enhanced.

Chapter 2 Accounting and financial control

Responsible unit: Division of the Comptroller (ADM/DCO)

18201

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,259,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,337,200

18202

The basic function of the unit is related to the collection of Member States' contributions and the Organization's other income, cash management, financial control, the keeping of accounts, and management of the UNESCO Coupons Programme. Within this framework, the unit will seek to ensure optimum control of the use of the Organization's financial resources. The process of introducing and implementing the new Finance and Budget System (FABS), based on a new information system and its organization-wide application, will entail the reorganization of the financial control and changes in work methods and related training. The amortization of the construction costs of premises for the International Bureau of Education (IBE) will continue to be covered.

18203

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Management of the Organization's financial resources ensured.
- ◆ The new Finance and Budget System (FABS) introduced at Headquarters and in the field and related reorganization and changes in the methods of work completed.
- ◆ Annual payments of 165,700 and 133,500 Swiss francs for the years 2002 and 2003 respectively, made in accordance with the agreed plan for the amortization of the construction costs of the IBE premises in Geneva.

Chapter 3 Information systems and telecommunications

Responsible unit: Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM/DIT)

18301

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$9,669,200
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,040,400

18302

The new Finance and Budget System (FABS) is expected to be operational in 2002. During a transitional period it will coexist with the present central computer system, providing for human resources management support, payroll, etc. Proper functioning of both systems as well as that of the ongoing integrated programming/budgeting/monitoring system (SISTER) and interfaces between FABS and SISTER will be ensured. During the biennium, preparation for developing the human resources management and payroll phase of FABS will be under way. Methods of work will be adapted to the new management and monitoring instruments and a competence centre will be created. Electronic mail, the Internet and other information technologies will be used to secure a significant increase in the efficiency and productivity of the Organization.

18303

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Installation of new ERP central computer systems for the Finance and Budget System (FABS) completed.
- ◆ Continuous functioning of both the old and the new computer systems ensured.
- ◆ A competence centre for new information technologies established.
- ◆ The passage to the use of the euro completed.

- ◆ Communications facilities and systems at Headquarters and with field offices and institutes improved, *inter alia*, by introducing Internet technologies for communications with units away from Headquarters.
- ◆ Capacity of local computer networks enhanced.
- ◆ Standards and norms adopted and enforced for use of ICTs throughout the Organization.
- ◆ Technical support and expertise for Internet, Intranet and web-related activities ensured.

Chapter 4 Procurement

Responsible unit: Procurement Division (ADM/PRO)

18401

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 74,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,190,000

18402

Procurement is carried out by a specialized service supporting commodity and service contracting for all field projects managed by UNESCO in Member States, procurement and management of commodities required for the functioning of the Organization, as well as related storage and distribution functions. This service will be upgraded using FABS and complementary information support systems. Related services will be restructured and significant changes will be introduced in current administrative practices.

18403

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Online commodity ordering system introduced.
- ◆ The supply of commodities streamlined and better controlled.
- ◆ Better prices obtained through improved forecasting of requirements.
- ◆ Stock of routine commodities reduced and inventory management improved.
- ◆ Capacity of field offices to manage procurement strengthened.
- ◆ Linkage of support systems for project development and procurement system developed.

Chapter 5 Conferences, languages and documents

Responsible unit: Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents (ADM/CLD)

18501

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$3,760,900
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,250,000

18502

The division groups the conference services, interpretation, translation, composition, and document production as well as document preparation, reception and distribution. CLD will provide services, both to the governing bodies and to the Secretariat, ensuring standards of quality and deadlines. Efforts will be made to reduce costs and improve productivity, in particular through the use of information and communications technologies, including the Internet. The use of distance translation and interpretation, the development of subcontracting – while retaining essential internal capacity – and various rationalization and reorganization measures are also expected to contribute to that end.

18503**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Complementarity between different stages of production enhanced through the establishment of a continuous document production chain.
- ◆ Print runs and printing costs reduced through increased use of electronic document transmission, both within the Secretariat and to Member States.
- ◆ Computerized system for improved planning and monitoring of translation and preparation of documents developed.
- ◆ Distance translation for meetings away from Headquarters introduced.
- ◆ Simultaneous interpretation equipment at Headquarters modernized.
- ◆ Greater recourse to outside translation, composition and printing with the establishment of appropriate quality control.

Chapter 6 Common services, maintenance and security

Responsible unit: Headquarters Division (ADM/HQD)

18601

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$12,062,100
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 5,760,700

18602

In view of the budgetary constraints, increased efforts will be made to devise appropriate measures with a view to maintaining at a satisfactory level the services for the maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations, mail distribution, transportation, providing for utilities (electricity, heating, etc.), supplies and materials, furniture and equipment. With respect to utilities, austerity measures will be reinforced and the sectors/bureaux will be encouraged to monitor more strictly their utilization of common services items (e.g. office and photocopying supplies and furniture and equipment) so as to minimize wastage. A system for the internal charging of a part of the costs of such services will continue to be implemented in 2002-2003. Efforts will be pursued with a view to strengthening, to the extent possible, the safety and security services, notably by increased use of modern security equipment and arrangements.

18603**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ The maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations of the Headquarters maintained at a satisfactory level and the most economical solutions compatible with maintaining the necessary level of quality pursued.
- ◆ Optimal use of human and financial resources and of common services achieved through the application of austerity measures.
- ◆ Safety and security arrangements strengthened.

D. Renovation of Headquarters premises

Responsible unit: Headquarters Division (ADM/HQD)

19001

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$6,292,500
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 160,000
Member States' voluntary contributions	

19002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General:

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to ensure the renovation of the Headquarters premises;

(b) to allocate under this Part of the budget an amount of \$6,292,500 for programme costs.

19003

The renovation of Headquarters premises (Phase I of the Belmont Plan – Safety and Security) will be pursued in accordance with 30 C/Resolution 76 and depending on the availability of resources.

19004

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The major part of Phase I of the Belmont Renovation Plan relating to bringing Headquarters buildings into compliance with safety standards will be completed.

Part IV

Anticipated Cost Increases

20001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		2002-2003
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Anticipated Cost Increases	13 690 850	12 980 400	(710 450)	(5.2)	710 450	13 690 850	-

20002

The total proposed budget for 2002-2003 under Parts I to III of this document amounts to \$508,603,500 at the same price levels and rates of exchange as those applied for the establishment of the budget for 2000-2001, i.e. the price levels prevailing on 1 January 2000.

20003

The cost increases arising from inflation and statutory factors during the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2003 have been determined as follows:

- (i) an amount of **\$22,072,900** representing the **recosting** requirements for 2000-2001 has been added to the budgets under the various Parts and Chapters, thus bringing the proposed budget under Parts I to III to \$530,676,400;
- (ii) in line with the approved budgeting techniques, increases which are expected to occur during the course of budget execution in 2002-2003 are not included in the budget estimates for Parts I to III but are shown separately. A provision of **\$13,690,850** for **anticipated cost increases**, has therefore been included in Part IV of the budget, the use of which is subject to the prior approval of the Executive Board.

Annex I Budget summary by main line of action of regular and extrabudgetary resources

PART	Regular budget 2002-2003			Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	Programme costs	Personnel	Total Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
A. Governing Bodies				
1. General Conference	5 491 200	745 900	6 237 100	184 000
2. Executive Board	6 531 800	1 263 900	7 795 700	–
Total, I.A	12 023 000	2 009 800	14 032 800	184 000
B. Direction				
3. Directorate	458 500	1 727 600	2 186 100	–
4. Office of the Director-General	399 500	5 755 000	6 154 500	117 000
5. Internal Oversight	567 600	3 866 400	4 434 000	472 000
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	203 100	2 449 300	2 652 400	–
Total, I.B	1 628 700	13 798 300	15 427 000	589 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 382 900	–	1 382 900	–
TOTAL, PART I	15 034 600	15 808 100	30 842 700	773 000
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES				
A. Programmes				
I EDUCATION				
I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum				
I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action				
1 Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All	1 070 000	1 589 400	2 659 400	4 000 000
2 National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans	7 918 000	9 065 800	16 983 800	21 000 000
3 Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative	600 000	815 100	1 415 100	2 000 000
I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems				
1 Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches	4 225 400	5 400 000	9 625 400	13 000 000
2 Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems	6 035 600	7 848 500	13 884 100	19 000 000
Total, I.1	19 849 000	24 718 800	44 567 800	59 000 000
I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems				
I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education				
1 Education for a culture of peace and universally shared values	1 800 000	3 699 200	5 499 200	10 000 000
2 Education for a sustainable future	900 000	2 163 100	3 063 100	6 000 000
3 Promoting science and technology education	700 000	1 473 400	2 173 400	4 000 000
4 Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic	900 000	2 163 100	3 063 100	6 000 000
5 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education	500 000	1 083 400	1 583 400	2 956 000
I.2.2 Renewal of education systems				
1 Reorienting general secondary education	300 000	721 000	1 021 000	2 000 000
2 Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work	1 200 000	2 664 700	3 864 700	7 300 000
3 Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education	1 575 900	3 879 800	5 455 700	10 800 000
4 Improving teacher education and the status of teachers	750 000	1 833 900	2 583 900	5 100 000
5 Development of new norms and standards	315 200	833 600	1 148 800	2 344 000
Total, I.2	8 941 100	20 515 200	29 456 300	56 500 000
UNESCO education institutes				
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4 591 000	–	4 591 000	3 000 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5 100 000	–	5 100 000	4 700 000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1 900 000	–	1 900 000	800 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 100 000	–	1 100 000	2 500 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 200 000	–	2 200 000	500 000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	1 200 000	–	1 200 000	3 000 000
Total, UNESCO education institutes	16 091 000	–	16 091 000	14 500 000

PART	Regular budget 2002-2003			Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	Programme costs	Personnel	Total Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes				
♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	595 000	–	595 000	–
♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	1 270 000	–	1 270 000	–
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 865 000	–	1 865 000	–
HQ - Indirect programme costs	636 600	–	636 600	–
Total, Major Programme I	47 382 700	45 234 000	92 616 700	130 000 000
II NATURAL SCIENCES				
II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management				
II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education	1 852 000	3 728 400	5 580 400	7 800 000
II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building				
1 Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry	2 078 200	6 596 900	8 675 100	15 000 000
2 Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies	1 755 100	2 029 900	3 785 000	3 500 000
3 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues	960 000	1 143 400	2 103 400	2 000 000
Total, II.1	6 645 300	13 498 600	20 143 900	28 300 000
II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development				
II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges				
1 Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales	2 300 000	2 047 300	4 347 300	3 000 000
2 Water interactions and security	727 200	1 053 500	1 780 700	2 000 000
3 Land-water interactions: towards sustainable management	1 400 000	927 100	2 327 100	1 000 000
II.2.2 Ecological sciences				
1 Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action	1 344 000	1 137 200	2 481 200	1 600 000
2 Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management	1 328 100	1 092 400	2 420 500	1 500 000
II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction				
1 International cooperation in earth sciences	898 000	3 244 000	4 142 000	7 500 000
2 Natural disaster preparedness and prevention	260 800	1 066 400	1 327 200	2 500 000
II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands				
1 Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation	680 000	880 700	1 560 700	1 600 000
2 Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans	366 700	334 800	701 500	500 000
II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission				
1 Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems	1 090 500	1 580 100	2 670 600	3 000 000
2 To further develop, within the Global Ocean and Global Climate Observing Systems (GOOS and GCOS), the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	1 309 400	1 471 500	2 780 900	2 500 000
3 To further develop and strengthen the IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all	844 000	712 300	1 556 300	1 000 000
Total, II.2	12 548 700	15 547 300	28 096 000	27 700 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes				
♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1 665 000	–	1 665 000	–
♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	670 000	–	670 000	–
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	2 335 000	–	2 335 000	–
HQ - Indirect programme costs	300 900	–	300 900	–
Total, Major Programme II	21 829 900	29 045 900	50 875 800	56 000 000
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES				
III.1 Ethics of science and technology				
1 Ethics of science and technology and bioethics	1 325 300	747 400	2 072 700	200 000
2 Human sciences and philosophy	900 000	490 000	1 390 000	100 000
Total, III.1	2 225 300	1 237 400	3 462 700	300 000

PART	Regular budget 2002-2003			Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	Programme costs	Personnel	Total Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles				
1 Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination	1 300 100	5 046 800	6 346 900	9 000 000
2 Promotion of peace and democratic principles	1 015 000	4 417 200	5 432 200	8 000 000
Total, III.2	2 315 100	9 464 000	11 779 100	17 000 000
III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies				
1 Social transformations and development	2 300 000	4 311 900	6 611 900	6 500 000
2 Social science research, training and knowledge-sharing	1 308 000	983 900	2 291 900	700 000
3 Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking	500 000	490 000	990 000	500 000
Total, III.3	4 108 000	5 785 800	9 893 800	7 700 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes				
♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1 785 000	–	1 785 000	–
♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	795 000	–	795 000	–
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	2 580 000	–	2 580 000	–
HQ - Indirect programme costs	198 200	–	198 200	–
Total, Major Programme III	11 426 600	16 487 200	27 913 800	25 000 000
IV CULTURE				
IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture				
IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1 068 900	9 074 800	10 143 700	19 000 000
IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting				
1 Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage	158 500	71 700	230 200	–
2 Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions (1970 and 1954)	753 300	340 600	1 093 900	–
3 Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage	188 000	85 000	273 000	–
4 UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights; follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment	335 100	422 800	757 900	600 000
Total, IV.1	2 503 800	9 994 900	12 498 700	19 600 000
IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue				
IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage				
1 Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage	1 583 400	12 020 600	13 604 000	25 000 000
2 Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage	1 270 300	2 428 400	3 698 700	4 100 000
IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue				
1 Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples	716 300	640 400	1 356 700	700 000
2 Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values	1 422 400	1 457 100	2 879 500	1 800 000
3 Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services and support of cultural industries	749 400	791 100	1 540 500	1 000 000
Total, IV.2	5 741 800	17 337 600	23 079 400	32 600 000
IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development				
1 Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies	999 500	949 400	1 948 900	1 100 000
2 Promotion of arts and crafts	1 318 100	1 048 200	2 366 300	1 000 000
3 Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action: promotion of reading and art education	104 000	906 200	1 010 200	1 900 000
Total, IV.3	2 421 600	2 903 800	5 325 400	4 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes				
♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1 430 000	–	1 430 000	–
♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	–	–	–	–
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 430 000	–	1 430 000	–
HQ - Indirect programme costs	215 700	–	215 700	–
Total, Major Programme IV	12 312 900	30 236 300	42 549 200	56 200 000

PART	Regular budget 2002-2003			Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	Programme costs	Personnel	Total Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION				
V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain				
V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge				
1 Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the "Information for All" programme	320 300	601 200	921 500	1 200 000
2 Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society	718 000	481 600	1 199 600	500 000
3 Global portals and tools	959 000	2 554 000	3 513 000	5 500 000
V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society				
1 Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World	1 202 000	752 100	1 954 100	700 000
2 Strengthening public broadcasting	340 000	253 100	593 100	300 000
3 Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres	1 077 000	623 600	1 700 600	500 000
4 Developing human resources and capabilities	1 385 000	1 180 300	2 565 300	1 600 000
Total, V.1	6 001 300	6 445 900	12 447 200	10 300 000
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities				
V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace				
1 Freedom of expression, media and democracy	1 380 000	5 053 300	6 433 300	11 400 000
2 Media for peace and tolerance	254 200	416 900	671 100	800 000
V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities				
1 Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production	2 253 000	5 042 800	7 295 800	10 500 000
2 Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies	890 300	1 142 900	2 033 200	2 000 000
Total, V.2	4 777 500	11 655 900	16 433 400	24 700 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes				
♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	400 000	–	400 000	–
♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	2 890 000	–	2 890 000	–
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	3 290 000	–	3 290 000	–
HQ - Indirect programme costs	209 200	–	209 200	–
Total, Major Programme V	14 278 000	18 101 800	32 379 800	35 000 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	–	6 820 000	4 500 000
Project relating to cross-cutting theme	500 000	–	500 000	–
Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	7 320 000	–	7 320 000	4 500 000
Total, II.A	114 550 100	139 105 200	253 655 300	306 700 000
B. Participation Programme	22 000 000	–	22 000 000	–
C. Programme Related Services				
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	984 100	4 860 700	5 844 800	–
2. Budget preparation and monitoring	70 000	3 946 000	4 016 000	372 000
3. Field management and coordination:				
- Headquarters	531 600	2 797 500	3 329 100	–
- Field: Indirect programme costs/Personnel	12 107 100	33 372 800	45 479 900	–
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	419 600	2 120 400	2 540 000	–
5. Fellowships Bank Programme	1 018 600	923 400	1 942 000	3 505 500
6. Public Information	4 868 000	14 882 300	19 750 300	3 957 300
Total, II.C	19 999 000	62 903 100	82 902 100	7 834 800
TOTAL, PART II	156 549 100	202 008 300	358 557 400	314 534 800

PART	Regular budget 2002-2003			Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	Programme costs	Personnel	Total Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION				
A. External Relations and Cooperation	4 396 500	16 867 700	21 264 200	2 854 000
B. Human Resources Management	10 702 100	14 535 500	25 237 600	294 000
C. Administration				
1. Administrative coordination and support	99 900	3 113 700	3 213 600	–
2. Accounting and financial control	1 259 000	6 705 100	7 964 100	2 337 200
3. Information systems and telecommunications	9 669 200	8 354 500	18 023 700	2 040 400
4. Procurement	74 000	2 769 400	2 843 400	3 190 000
5. Conferences, languages and documents	3 760 900	23 818 400	27 579 300	2 250 000
6. Common services, maintenance and security	12 062 100	15 295 800	27 357 900	5 760 700
Total, III.C	26 925 100	60 056 900	86 982 000	15 578 300
D. Renovation of Headquarters Premises	6 292 500	–	6 292 500	160 000
TOTAL, PART III	48 316 200	91 460 100	139 776 300	18 886 300
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	219 899 900	309 276 500	529 176 400	334 194 100
Reserve for reclassifications	–	1 500 000	1 500 000	–
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	3 827 450	9 863 400	13 690 850	–
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	223 727 350	320 639 900	544 367 250	334 194 100

Annex II Comparison between 30 C/5 Approved as adjusted and 31 C/5 of main categories of expenditure

Regular Budget						
Main category of expenditure	2000-2001	2002-2003			Total Estimates	
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 Prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in Resources			Recosting
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Personnel costs :						
Headquarters	242 201 300	223 623 900	(18 577 400)	(7,7)	9 588 600	233 212 500
Field	69 566 900	72 065 100	2 498 200	3,6	3 998 900	76 064 000
Reserve for reclassifications	–	1 500 000	1 500 000	–	–	1 500 000
Personnel services other than staff	18 676 200	17 756 600	(919 600)	(4,9)	827 700	18 584 300
Delegates travel	7 827 500	8 042 400	214 900	2,7	210 500	8 252 900
Staff travel	5 861 300	7 044 500	1 183 200	20,2	184 300	7 228 800
Contractual services	43 222 400	50 372 000	7 149 600	16,5	2 240 800	52 612 800
General operating expenses	22 057 200	18 840 100	(3 217 100)	(14,6)	569 400	19 409 500
Supplies and materials	5 955 100	5 129 900	(825 200)	(13,9)	113 500	5 243 400
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	4 293 900	6 175 500	1 881 600	43,8	149 100	6 324 600
Financial allocations	25 082 300	28 926 500	3 844 200	15,3	991 900	29 918 400
Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	8 017 600	6 217 500	(1 800 100)	(22,5)	187 900	6 405 400
Other contributions	25 459 200	17 254 300	(8 204 900)	(32,2)	521 500	17 775 800
Indirect programme costs	13 647 000	12 699 700	(947 300)	(6,9)	968 000	13 667 700
Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 499 500	6 071 900	(427 600)	(6,6)	220 600	6 292 500
Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 939 900	(3 890 100)	(15,7)	1 060 100	22 000 000
Other expenditure	7 479 000	5 943 700	(1 535 300)	(20,5)	240 100	6 183 800
Anticipated cost increases	13 690 850	12 980 400	(710 450)	(5,2)	710 450	13 690 850
Total	544 367 250	521 583 900	(22 783 350)	(4,2)	22 783 350	544 367 250

Annex III - Summary of expenditure on reform

Having examined the Director-General's report on the reform process (160 EX/6), the Executive Board noted in 160 EX/Decision 3.1.2 that the additional costs of the reform were estimated at \$17 million for the 2002-2003 biennium and invited the Director-General to include and clearly identify, in a separate annex in document 31 C/5, expenditure on reform (160 EX/Decision 5.1, C).

As stated in the Introduction to document 31 C/5, the Director-General was unable to include the total amount deemed necessary to invest in the reform process during 2002-2003 due to the budget stringency required by zero-nominal growth and the need to maintain, and indeed increase, resources affected to the programmes of the Organization. The table below summarizes the situation:

Reform item	Amount estimated in 160 EX/6	Amount included in 31 C/5	Observations
	\$	\$	
Staff policy:			A total amount of \$3,365,000 has been included under Part III.B - Bureau of Human Resources Management:
• Staff training	3,250,000	3,000,000	\$3,000,000 for staff training which confirms the importance attached to training by the Director-General and, it is hoped, will enable training to be more focused and dynamic, whilst aligning resources for this element with those devoted by other international organizations. It should be noted that this sum includes a provision of \$700,000 for the training of field staff under the new decentralized field network.
• Consultancy services	250,000	–	Extrabudgetary resources will be sought for consultancy services to ensure that the new reforms in staff policy are based on the best and most up-to-date practices in human resources management.
• Young Professionals Programme	1,500,000	365,000	Addition of this amount to the existing provision, should enable the recruitment (including the costs of interviews, travel, etc.) of 20 Young Professionals during the course of the biennium (cf. Part III.B), or an increase of 5 compared to document 30 C/5. It should be stressed with regard to the Young Professionals Programme that recruitment of staff is subject not only to the availability of funds but also to the availability of vacant P-1/P-2 posts. The situation in this respect should improve when the decentralized field network is in place which will entail the movement of junior professional staff to new administrative posts in the field, thus liberating posts at Headquarters for staff recruited under the Programme. Continued efforts will be made in document 32 C/5 to improve the intake of Young Professionals.
Total, Staff policy	5,000,000	3,365,000	
Management systems	3,000,000	–	The second phase of the new information management systems – the Finance and Budget System (FABS) – is unlikely to be terminated in January 2002 as originally foreseen. The Director-General considers that, rather than earmarking resources at this stage of time, it would be prudent to defer commencement of the third phase concerning human resources management, until such time that FABS has been thoroughly tested and is fully operational. The existing provision of \$5,000,000 should be sufficient to cover the finalization of the second phase (FABS) and, if need be, the launching of the third phase, the implementation of which will certainly go beyond 2002-2003.
Decentralization:			
• Training, mentoring and networking	4,500,000	1,800,000*	A total of \$2,500,000 has been earmarked for networking, training and mentoring measures: \$1,800,000, representing the savings in indirect costs resulting from the closure of 18 offices in the 2000-2001 biennium, have been included under the Bureau of Field Coordination (cf. Part II.C, Chapter 3) whereas, as mentioned above, \$700,000 are provided under the staff training element of the Bureau of Human Resources Management.
• Fresh expertise	1,800,000	3,100,000	This amount is provided for 35 new field posts, of which 29 in the cluster offices, which have been created with a view to satisfying the requirements of the new network especially in respect of the existing gaps in programme expertise and administrative capacity.
• Alternative arrangements to ensure UNESCO's presence in Member States where offices will be phased out (increase in decentralized activities)	2,700,000	1,400,000	Since alternative arrangements are currently being discussed with the Member States concerned, it is difficult to cost these arrangements very precisely. However, given the increased impact and effectiveness sought from the new multidisciplinary cluster office teams, together with new procedures for finalization of detailed work-plans through close consultation between cluster offices and National Commissions, the Director-General considers it reasonable to expect that an additional \$1,400,000 in terms of programme activities will be invested in the countries where offices are closed, i.e. half as much again as previously allocated (\$2.8 million) to the closed offices.
Total, Decentralization	9,000,000	6,300,000*	
Grand total	17,000,000	9,665,000	

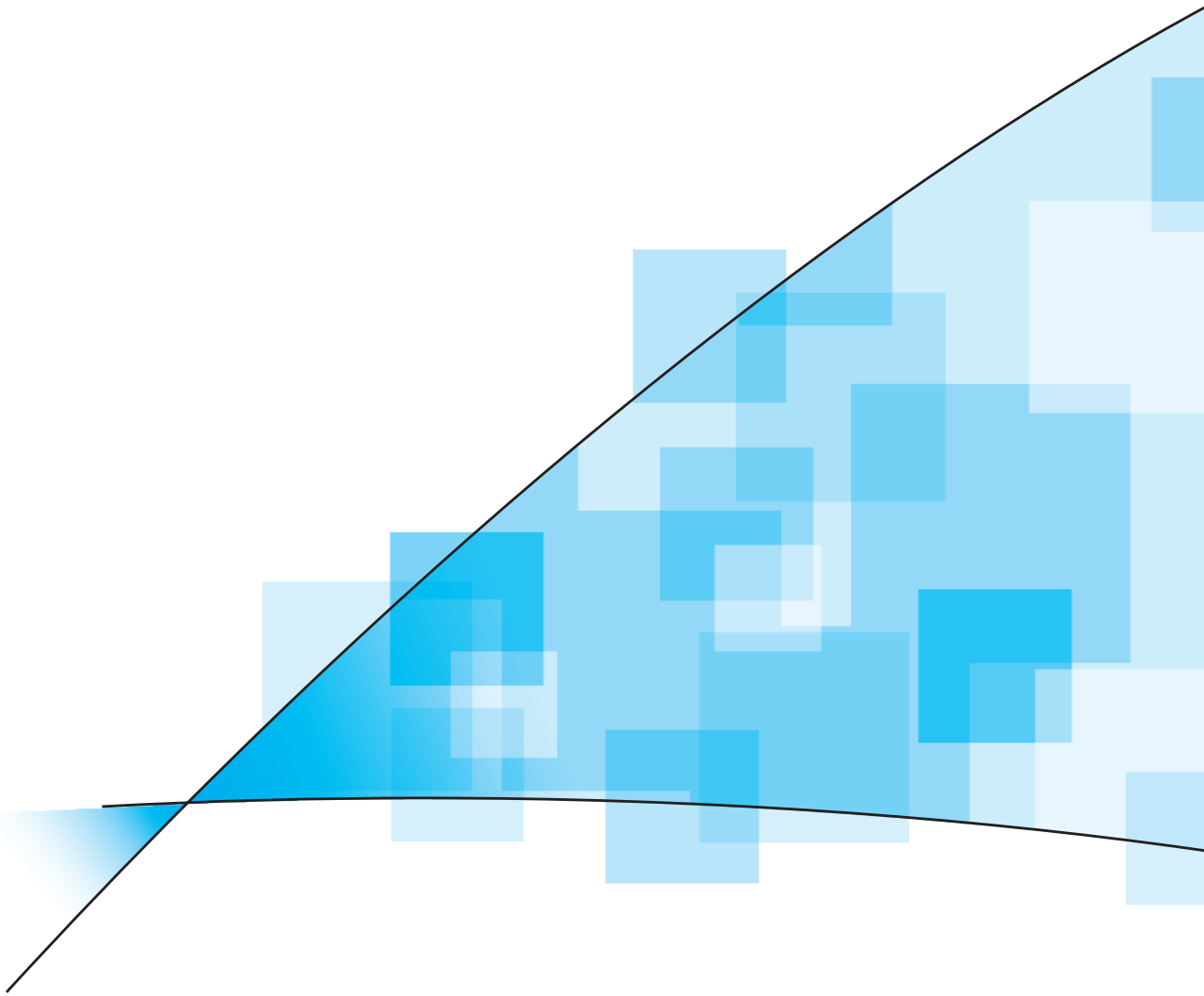
* Plus \$700,000 for training purposes which are included under the "staff training" element in the Bureau of Human Resources Management.



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

SECTION 2

Appendices



Appendix I Budget summary by principal appropriation line for Parts I to IV of the budget for 2002-2003

(Comparison between 2000-2001 and 2002-2003)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget							Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003	TOTAL 2002-2003	
	2000-2001			2002-2003			Total Proposed Appropriation			
	30 C/5 Approved	Adjustments*	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase (decrease) in resources	Recosting				
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION										
A. Governing Bodies										
1. General Conference	6 153 700	36 900	6 190 600	6 020 400	(170 200)	(2.7)	216 700	6 237 100	184 000	6 421 100
2. Executive Board	7 614 900	-	7 614 900	7 515 400	(99 500)	(1.3)	280 300	7 795 700	-	7 795 700
Total, Part I.A	13 768 600	36 900	13 805 500	13 535 800	(269 700)	(2.0)	497 000	14 032 800	184 000	14 216 800
B. Direction										
3. Directorate	1 731 100	511 200	2 242 300	2 111 800	(130 500)	(5.8)	74 300	2 186 100	-	2 186 100
4. Office of the Director-General	8 456 300	(2 800 300)	5 656 000	5 906 800	250 800	4.4	247 700	6 154 500	117 000	6 271 500
5. Internal Oversight	1 807 000	1 380 300	3 187 300	4 252 100	1 064 800	33.4	181 900	4 434 000	472 000	4 906 000
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	2 065 700	-	2 065 700	2 555 000	489 300	23.7	97 400	2 652 400	-	2 652 400
Total, Part I.B	14 060 100	(908 800)	13 151 300	14 825 700	1 674 400	12.7	601 300	15 427 000	589 000	16 016 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 122 900	-	1 122 900	1 334 400	211 500	18.8	48 500	1 382 900	-	1 382 900
TOTAL, PART I	28 951 600	(871 900)	28 079 700	29 695 900	1 616 200	5.8	1 146 800	30 842 700	773 000	31 615 700
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME SERVICES										
A. Programmes										
I Education	117 547 500	(21 434 800)	96 112 700	89 034 000	(7 078 700)	(7.4)	3 582 700	92 616 700	130 000 000	222 616 700
II Natural Sciences	60 071 600	(7 698 100)	52 373 500	48 750 500	(3 623 000)	(6.9)	2 125 300	50 875 800	56 000 000	106 875 800
III Social and Human Sciences	29 768 000	(540 500)	29 227 500	26 708 800	(2 518 700)	(8.6)	1 205 000	27 913 800	25 000 000	52 913 800
IV Culture	46 335 800	(3 339 900)	42 995 900	40 630 600	(2 365 300)	(5.5)	1 918 600	42 549 200	56 200 000	98 749 200
V Communication and Information	31 374 600	(1 380 900)	29 993 700	30 948 500	954 800	3.2	1 431 300	32 379 800	35 000 000	67 379 800
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	-	6 820 000	7 063 500	243 500	3.6	256 500	7 320 000	4 500 000	11 820 000
Total, Part II.A	291 917 500	(34 394 200)	257 523 300	243 135 900	(14 387 400)	(5.6)	10 519 400	253 655 300	306 700 000	560 355 300
B. Participation Programme	24 830 000	-	24 830 000	20 939 900	(3 890 100)	(15.7)	1 060 100	22 000 000	-	22 000 000
C. Programme related services										
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	7 975 900	(1 211 100)	6 764 800	5 617 300	(1 147 500)	(17.0)	227 500	5 844 800	-	5 844 800
2. Budget preparation and monitoring	4 186 200	(153 300)	4 032 900	3 865 100	(167 800)	(4.2)	150 900	4 016 000	372 000	4 388 000
3. Field management and coordination	-	41 032 600	41 032 600	46 409 500	5 376 900	13.1	2 399 500	48 809 000	-	48 809 000
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	3 420 500	(1 261 000)	2 159 500	2 439 000	279 500	12.9	101 000	2 540 000	-	2 540 000
5. Fellowships Bank Programme	4 090 400	(1 789 500)	2 300 900	1 858 800	(442 100)	(19.2)	83 200	1 942 000	3 505 500	5 447 500
6. Public Information	21 882 100	1 126 800	23 008 900	18 994 600	(4 014 300)	(17.4)	755 700	19 750 300	3 957 300	23 707 600
Total, Part II.C	41 555 100	37 744 500	79 299 600	79 184 300	(115 300)	(0.1)	3 717 800	82 902 100	7 834 800	90 736 900
TOTAL, PART II	358 302 600	3 350 300	361 652 900	343 260 100	(18 392 800)	(5.1)	15 297 300	358 557 400	314 534 800	673 092 200
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION										
A. External Relations and Cooperation	25 255 700	(1 931 300)	23 324 400	20 379 300	(2 945 100)	(12.6)	884 900	21 264 200	2 854 000	24 118 200
B. Human Resources Management	14 380 600	6 688 300	21 068 900	24 274 600	3 205 700	15.2	963 000	25 237 600	294 000	25 531 600
C. Administration	97 286 400	(7 028 400)	90 258 000	83 421 700	(6 836 300)	(7.6)	3 560 300	86 982 000	15 578 300	102 560 300
D. Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 499 500	(207 000)	6 292 500	6 071 900	(220 600)	(3.5)	220 600	6 292 500	160 000	6 452 500
TOTAL, PART III	143 422 200	(2 478 400)	140 943 800	134 147 500	(6 796 300)	(4.8)	5 628 800	139 776 300	18 886 300	158 662 600
TOTAL, PARTS I-III	530 676 400	-	530 676 400	507 103 500	(23 572 900)	(4.4)	22 072 900	529 176 400	334 194 100	863 370 500
Reserve for reclassifications				1 500 000	1 500 000	N.A.	-	1 500 000	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES										
TOTAL, PARTS I-IV	13 690 850	-	13 690 850	12 980 400	(710 450)	(5.2)	710 450	13 690 850	-	13 690 850
TOTAL, PARTS I-IV	544 367 250	-	544 367 250	521 583 900	(22 783 350)	(4.2)	22 783 350	544 367 250	334 194 100	877 061 350

* Transfers between appropriation lines in order to make the 2000-2001 base conform with the 2002-2003 programme structure as proposed in document 31 C/5.

Appendix II Regular budget summary by main object-of-expenditure (recosted)

Regular budget															
Principal Appropriation Line	Cost of established posts		Temporary assistance	Delegates' travel	Staff travel	Contractual services	General operating expenses	Supplies and materials	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	Financial allocations	Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	Other contributions	Indirect programme costs	Other expenditure	Total estimates 2002-2003
	Headquarters	Field													
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION															
A. Governing Bodies															
1. General Conference	745 900	-	4 861 900	-	-	550 000	79 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 237 100
2. Executive Board	1 263 900	-	3 690 100	2 181 700	-	-	660 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 795 700
Total, Part I.A	2 009 800	-	8 552 000	2 181 700	-	550 000	739 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 032 800
B. Direction															
3. Directorate	1 727 600	-	45 000	-	280 000	15 000	42 000	70 000	-	-	-	-	-	6 500	2 186 100
4. Office of the Director-General	5 755 000	-	73 000	-	220 000	44 000	37 500	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	6 154 500
5. Internal Oversight	3 866 400	-	55 000	-	140 000	290 000	38 000	28 000	-	-	-	-	-	16 600	4 434 000
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	2 449 300	-	22 000	-	15 000	13 000	13 000	7 500	-	-	-	-	-	132 600	2 652 400
Total, Part I.B	13 798 300	-	195 000	-	655 000	362 000	130 500	120 500	-	-	-	-	-	165 700	15 427 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System															
TOTAL, PART I	15 808 100	-	8 747 000	2 181 700	655 000	912 000	869 800	120 500	-	-	-	-	-	1 382 900	30 842 700
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES															
A. Programmes															
I Education	28 602 700	16 631 300	1 468 000	1 750 000	1 320 000	14 624 500	3 760 000	1 229 000	1 245 000	16 091 000	1 324 000	1 221 000	636 600	2 713 600	92 616 700
II Natural Sciences	20 769 200	8 276 700	1 452 200	1 220 100	1 196 900	7 223 600	715 400	310 400	478 500	5 007 400	790 000	3 134 500	300 900	-	50 875 800
III Social and Human Sciences	12 648 100	3 839 100	314 200	898 400	393 300	3 088 500	651 300	135 000	302 600	-	1 795 800	3 649 300	198 200	-	27 913 800
IV Culture	24 081 000	6 155 300	580 000	800 000	675 000	4 970 000	670 000	150 000	80 000	2 000 000	535 000	1 200 000	215 700	437 200	42 549 200
V Communication and Information	12 818 600	5 283 200	377 500	465 800	1 296 100	6 579 200	448 700	182 900	797 400	-	1 960 600	1 960 600	209 200	-	32 379 800
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-	100 000	25 000	325 000	-	50 000	-	6 820 000	-	-	-	-	7 320 000
Total, Part II.A	98 919 600	40 185 600	4 191 900	5 234 300	4 906 300	36 810 800	6 245 400	2 057 300	2 903 500	29 918 400	6 405 400	11 165 400	1 560 600	3 150 800	253 655 300
B. Participation Programme															
C. Programme related services															
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	4 860 700	-	295 000	-	300 000	200 000	92 000	55 000	-	-	-	-	-	42 100	5 844 800
2. Budget preparation and monitoring	3 946 000	-	15 500	-	5 300	5 000	27 700	-	16 500	-	-	-	-	-	4 016 000
3. Field management and coordination	2 797 500	33 372 800	25 500	120 000	48 000	180 000	38 000	73 100	-	-	-	12 107 100	47 000	-	48 809 000
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	2 120 400	-	125 000	-	134 600	80 000	40 000	25 000	-	-	-	-	-	15 000	2 540 000
5. Fellowships Bank Programme	923 400	-	2 000	-	5 000	5 000	22 000	19 000	-	-	-	951 600	-	14 000	1 942 000
6. Public Information	14 641 700	240 600	739 100	66 900	318 300	1 864 100	484 600	774 400	518 300	-	-	-	-	102 300	19 750 300
Total, Part II.C	29 289 700	33 613 400	1 202 100	186 900	811 200	2 334 100	704 300	946 500	534 800	-	-	951 600	12 107 100	220 400	82 902 100
TOTAL, PART II	128 209 300	73 799 000	5 394 000	5 421 200	5 717 500	39 144 900	6 949 700	3 003 800	3 438 300	29 918 400	6 405 400	12 117 000	13 667 700	25 371 200	358 557 400
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION															
A. External Relations and Cooperation															
B. Human Resources Management															
C. Administration															
D. Renovation of Headquarters Premises															
TOTAL, PART III	89 195 100	2 265 000	4 443 300	650 000	856 300	12 555 900	11 590 000	2 119 100	2 886 300	-	-	5 658 800	-	7 556 500	139 776 300
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	233 212 500	76 064 000	18 584 300	8 252 900	7 228 800	52 612 800	19 409 500	5 243 400	6 324 600	29 918 400	6 405 400	17 775 800	13 667 700	34 476 300	529 176 400
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES															
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	233 212 500	76 064 000	18 584 300	8 252 900	7 228 800	52 612 800	19 409 500	5 243 400	6 324 600	29 918 400	6 405 400	17 775 800	13 667 700	49 667 150	544 367 250

Appendix III Recapitulation of the distribution of programme allocations by principal modality of action in Part II.A of the budget

Regular budget 2002-2003										
Principal modality of action:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total proposals
	Studies and research	Conferences and meetings	Publications	Training courses, seminars and workshops (cat.VII)	Fellowships, study grants and research grants	Financial allocations to NGOs	Other financial allocations and contributions	Technical and advisory services	Other	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MAJOR PROGRAMME I - EDUCATION										
I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum										
I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action	1 971 100	2 792 900	928 800	1 406 100	509 400	969 500	905 300	104 900	–	9 588 000
I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems	2 565 300	2 565 300	724 300	1 327 800	513 100	1 327 800	724 300	513 100	–	10 261 000
I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems										
I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education	1 030 000	1 120 000	480 000	545 000	240 000	870 000	345 000	170 000	–	4 800 000
I.2.2 Renewal of education systems	763 700	918 950	468 900	415 600	243 100	554 450	569 400	207 000	–	4 141 100
Financial allocations to UNESCO education institutes:										
UNESCO International Bureau of Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 591 000	–	–	4 591 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 100 000	–	–	5 100 000
UNESCO Institute for Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 900 000	–	–	1 900 000
UNESCO International Institute for Information Technologies in Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 100 000	–	–	1 100 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 200 000	–	–	2 200 000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200 000	–	–	1 200 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	369 900	256 000	198 600	717 500	89 800	89 500	63 700	80 000	–	1 865 000
Total, Major Programme I	6 700 000	7 653 150	2 800 600	4 412 000	1 595 400	3 811 250	18 698 700	1 075 000	–	46 746 100
MAJOR PROGRAMME II - NATURAL SCIENCES										
II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management										
II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education	370 400	370 400	277 800	277 800	92 600	185 200	92 600	185 200	–	1 852 000
II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building	100 600	166 200	252 600	3 100 400	590 700	158 000	100 600	324 200	–	4 793 300
II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development										
II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	1 510 400	1 070 400	594 100	728 200	–	–	–	524 100	–	4 427 200
II.2.2 Ecological sciences	668 000	668 000	200 800	534 400	106 200	93 900	200 000	200 800	–	2 672 100
II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction	205 700	97 100	57 900	482 300	71 000	57 900	71 000	115 900	–	1 158 800
II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands	185 200	114 600	128 200	232 900	–	164 900	63 900	157 000	–	1 046 700
II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	420 900	432 200	227 600	571 000	324 400	444 500	498 900	324 400	–	3 243 900
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	318 200	210 900	211 000	770 600	70 800	281 200	167 200	305 100	–	2 335 000
Total, Major Programme II	3 779 400	3 129 800	1 950 000	6 697 600	1 255 700	1 385 600	1 194 200	2 136 700	–	21 529 000
MAJOR PROGRAMME III - SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES										
III.1 Ethics of science and technology	267 500	842 600	333 800	111 300	–	426 300	66 300	177 500	–	2 225 300
III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles	528 000	778 500	405 000	211 200	–	141 800	160 800	89 800	–	2 315 100
III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies	840 200	1 018 200	787 000	603 000	141 200	380 200	128 000	210 200	–	4 108 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	625 500	290 200	333 800	870 100	27 700	167 800	29 000	59 000	176 900	2 580 000
Total, Major Programme III	2 261 200	2 929 500	1 859 600	1 795 600	168 900	1 116 100	384 100	536 500	176 900	11 228 400

Regular budget 2002-2003										
Principal modality of action:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total proposals
	Studies and research	Conferences and meetings	Publications	Training courses, seminars and workshops (cat.VII)	Fellowships, study grants and research grants	Financial allocations to NGOs	Other financial allocations and contributions	Technical and advisory services	Other	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV - CULTURE										
IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture										
IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	106 900	855 100	106 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 068 900
IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting	184 100	442 600	318 400	255 300	–	150 700	33 500	50 300	–	1 434 900
IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue										
IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage	114 200	301 300	551 400	583 200	–	336 000	592 900	374 700	–	2 853 700
IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue	324 700	537 900	821 900	223 200	–	308 500	294 300	377 600	–	2 888 100
IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development	354 400	177 100	319 800	536 700	–	501 800	278 100	253 700	–	2 421 600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	238 500	202 100	217 200	404 600	–	44 500	192 300	130 800	–	1 430 000
Total, Major Programme IV	1 322 800	2 516 100	2 335 600	2 003 000	–	1 341 500	1 391 100	1 187 100	–	12 097 200
MAJOR PROGRAMME V - COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION										
V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain										
V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge	137 800	806 500	274 700	–	–	57 600	608 800	111 900	–	1 997 300
V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society	598 700	794 900	389 500	860 600	72 400	165 200	751 500	371 200	–	4 004 000
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities										
V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace	148 200	475 400	177 200	28 400	–	335 100	65 700	404 200	–	1 634 200
V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities	188 700	706 200	224 200	460 400	125 200	561 600	503 400	373 600	–	3 143 300
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	355 000	442 500	779 300	434 500	–	100 000	705 000	400 000	73 700	3 290 000
Total, Major Programme V	1 428 400	3 225 500	1 844 900	1 783 900	197 600	1 219 500	2 634 400	1 660 900	73 700	14 068 800
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 820 000	–	–	6 820 000
Project relating to cross-cutting theme	50 000	100 000	50 000	200 000	–	–	–	100 000	–	500 000
Total, UIS - Project relating to cross-cutting theme	50 000	100 000	50 000	200 000	–	–	6 820 000	100 000	–	7 320 000
GRAND TOTAL	15 541 800	19 554 050	10 840 700	16 892 100	3 217 600	8 873 950	31 122 500	6 696 200	250 600	112 989 500

Appendix IV Summary of established posts by sector and unit for 2000-2001

The following table shows the total staff costs of the Organization under the regular and extrabudgetary programmes, with a breakdown of posts in each category by administrative unit. The staff costs for each programme sector are distributed in document 31 C/5 among the major programmes to be implemented by that sector.

Sector/Unit	Source of funds	DG	DDG	ADG	Director	Profes- sional	General Service	Total	
								Posts	Costs \$
PART I									
General Policy and Direction									
A. Governing Bodies									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	-	2	3	5	10	2 009 800
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	2	3	5	10	2 009 800
	EXTRABUDGETARY						1	1	84 000
B. Direction									
<i>(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight, International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i>									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	1	1	1	5	34	30	72	13 798 300
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Regular Programme	1	1	1	5	34	30	72	13 798 300
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	589 000
PART II									
Programmes and Programme Related Services									
A. Programmes									
Education Sector (ED)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	1	6	77	76	160	28 602 700
	Field	-	-	-	1	64	22	87	16 631 300
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	7	141	98	247	45 234 000
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	8	1	9	1 542 000
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	2	6	47	64	119	20 769 200
	Field	-	-	-	-	33	7	40	8 276 700
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	2	6	80	71	159	29 045 900
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1 008 000
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	1	4	33	31	69	12 648 100
	Field	-	-	-	-	16	3	19	3 839 100
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	4	49	34	88	16 487 200
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	504 000
Culture Sector (CLT)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	1	7	70	57	135	24 081 000
	Field	-	-	-	-	25	7	32	6 155 300
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	7	95	64	167	30 236 300
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	7	2	9	1 379 000
Communication and Information Sector (CI)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	1	3	35	31	70	12 818 600
	Field	-	-	-	-	19	11	30	5 283 200
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	3	54	42	100	18 101 800
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	285 000
C. Programme Related Services									
Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	-	3	12	9	24	4 860 700
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	3	12	9	24	4 860 700
	EXTRABUDGETARY								-
Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)									
	REGULAR PROGRAMME:								
	Headquarters	-	-	-	2	12	7	21	3 946 000
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	2	12	7	21	3 946 000
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	372 000

Sector/Unit	Source of funds	DG	DDG	ADG	Director	Profes- sional	General Service	Total		
								Posts	Costs	
									\$	
Field management and coordination (BFC)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	-	1	8	7	16	2 797 500	
	Field	-	-	-	37	48	260	345	33 372 800	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	38	56	267	361	36 170 300	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	1	-	5	6	12	2 120 400	
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	-	5	6	12	2 120 400	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fellowships Bank Programme (FEL)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	923 400	
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	923 400	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	140 000	
Public Information (BPI)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	-	2	35	56	93	14 641 700	
	Field	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	240 600	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	2	36	56	94	14 882 300	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	898 400	
PART III										
Support for Programme Execution and Administration										
A. External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	1	4	39	40	84	14 602 700	
	Field	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	2 265 000	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	4	44	47	96	16 867 700	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	2	11	3	16	2 854 000	
B. Human Resources Management (HRM)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	-	2	25	71	98	14 535 500	
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	-	2	25	71	98	14 535 500	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	294 000	
C. Administration (ADM)	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	-	-	1	6	95	325	427	60 056 900	
	Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Regular Programme	-	-	1	6	95	325	427	60 056 900	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	-	14	51	65	6 899 400	
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	REGULAR PROGRAMME:									
	Headquarters	1	1	10	53	531	821	1 417	233 212 500	
	Field	-	-	-	38	211	317	566	76 064 000	
	Total Regular Programme	1	1	10	91	742	1 138	1 983	310 776 500	
Reserve for reclassifications									1 500 000	
	EXTRABUDGETARY	-	-	-	2	54	75	131	16 848 800	

Appendix V Summary of established posts by grade

(showing posts established for 2000-2001 and proposed regular programme posts at Headquarters and in the field for 2002-2003)

Sector/Unit	Posts in the Professional category and above										Posts in the General Service category	Field posts (local recruitment)	TOTAL	
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-1/P-2	Total				
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION														
A. Governing Bodies														
General Conference	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3
	2002-2003	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3
Executive Board	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	7
	2002-2003	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	7
B. Direction														
(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight, International Standards and Legal Affairs)	2000-2001	1	1	1	2	2	8	8	9	5	37	27	-	64
	2002-2003	1	1	1	2	3	11	9	5	9	42	30	-	72
TOTAL, PART I	2000-2001	1	1	1	2	4	8	10	10	5	42	32	0	74
	2002-2003	1	1	1	4	3	12	10	6	9	47	35	0	82
PART II - PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES														
A. Programmes														
Education Sector (ED)	2000-2001	-	-	1	3	10	46	36	44	20	160	98	39	297
	2002-2003	-	-	1	1	6	34	37	52	18	149	76	22	247
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)	2000-2001	-	-	2	-	7	26	31	18	13	97	80	10	187
	2002-2003	-	-	2	1	5	23	28	17	12	88	64	7	159
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)	2000-2001	-	-	1	3	8	11	20	8	10	61	39	5	105
	2002-2003	-	-	1	1	3	15	11	11	12	54	31	3	88
Culture Sector (CLT)	2000-2001	-	-	1	3	10	25	19	20	27	105	61	8	174
	2002-2003	-	-	1	2	5	22	20	28	25	103	57	7	167
Communication and Information Sector (CI)	2000-2001	-	-	1	2	2	16	20	10	9	60	32	5	97
	2002-2003	-	-	1	1	2	15	17	16	6	58	31	11	100
C. Programme Related Services														
Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)	2000-2001	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	2	2	17	11	-	28
	2002-2003	-	-	-	1	2	5	4	3	0	15	9	-	24
Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)	2000-2001	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	2	2	15	8	-	23
	2002-2003	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	4	14	7	-	21
Field management and coordination (BFC)	2000-2001	-	-	-	7	16	23	6	8	13	73	4	225	302
	2002-2003	-	-	-	9	29	21	5	10	20	94	7	260	361
Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)	2000-2001	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	5	5	-	10
	2002-2003	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	6	6	-	12
Fellowships Bank Programme (FEL)	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	-	10
	2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	7
Public Information (BPI)	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	16	11	46	65	2	113
	2002-2003	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	12	12	38	56	-	94
TOTAL, PART II	2000-2001	0	0	7	20	60	165	152	129	107	640	412	294	1 346
	2002-2003	0	0	7	18	54	143	135	153	110	620	350	310	1 280

Sector/Unit	Posts in the Professional category and above										Posts in the General Service category	Field posts (local recruitment)	TOTAL	
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-1/P-2	Total				
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION														
A. External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)	2000-2001	-	-	1	2	4	13	11	11	16	58	47	9	114
	2002-2003	-	-	1	1	3	11	10	8	15	49	40	7	96
B. Human Resources Management (HRM)	2000-2001	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	8	4	26	77	-	103
	2002-2003	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	9	4	27	71	-	98
C. Administration (ADM)	2000-2001	-	-	1	1	5	16	36	46	17	122	359	-	481
	2002-2003	-	-	1	-	6	15	35	30	15	102	325	-	427
TOTAL, PART III	2000-2001	-	-	2	4	9	34	55	65	37	206	483	9	698
	2002-2003	-	-	2	2	10	31	52	47	34	178	436	7	621
GRAND TOTAL, PARTS I - III	2000-2001	1	1	10	26	73	207	217	204	149	888	927	303	2 118
	2002-2003	1	1	10	24	67	186	197	206	153	845	821	317	1 983

Appendix VI Overall summary of decentralization by region

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

Pending the completion of the reform measures in respect of decentralization, regular programme and extrabudgetary resources are indicated by region and, within each region, by Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme and by Sector/Unit.

Once the reform measures have been finalized, the distribution of resources will be refined to indicate funds and personnel attributed to each unit. A list of decentralized units by region is included at the end of this Appendix.

Region/Major Programme/Sector/Unit	Regular budget - 2002-2003							TOTAL	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
	Number of posts				Costs				
	D	P	Local	Total	Personnel	Indirect	Programme		
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
AFRICA									
I Education	-	21	7	28	5 150 900	-	6 940 950	12 091 850	7 800 000
II Natural Sciences	-	9	4	13	2 282 400	-	1 719 550	4 001 950	1 000 000
III Social and Human Sciences	-	3	1	4	850 100	-	1 021 400	1 871 500	500 000
IV Culture	-	7	1	8	1 594 100	-	1 171 550	2 765 650	400 000
V Communication and Information	-	5	4	9	1 363 100	-	1 580 700	2 943 800	4 600 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics - Project relating to cross-cutting theme	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 000	100 000	-
Bureau of Field Coordination	10	16	61	87	8 440 200	4 139 800	-	12 580 000	-
Total, Africa	10	61	78	149	19 680 800	4 139 800	12 534 150	36 354 750	14 300 000
ARAB STATES									
I Education	1	10	2	13	2 876 400	-	2 273 500	5 149 900	2 400 000
II Natural Sciences	-	5	-	5	1 086 400	-	997 000	2 083 400	1 600 000
III Social and Human Sciences	-	2	1	3	470 500	-	869 400	1 339 900	-
IV Culture	-	3	-	3	685 800	-	670 800	1 356 600	500 000
V Communication and Information	-	2	3	5	661 100	-	869 000	1 530 100	1 700 000
Bureau of Field Coordination	4	5	43	52	4 475 100	1 187 300	-	5 662 400	-
Total, Arab States	5	27	49	81	10 255 300	1 187 300	5 679 700	17 122 300	6 200 000
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC									
I Education	-	18	6	24	4 348 300	-	5 998 500	10 346 800	10 700 000
II Natural Sciences	-	9	2	11	2 319 200	-	2 068 500	4 387 700	1 200 000
III Social and Human Sciences	-	6	1	7	1 434 900	-	1 158 500	2 593 400	-
IV Culture	-	8	1	9	1 815 500	-	1 258 500	3 074 000	2 100 000
V Communication and Information	-	5	3	8	1 433 500	-	1 753 800	3 187 300	900 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics - Project relating to cross-cutting theme	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000	-
Bureau of Field Coordination	8	12	75	95	7 996 300	2 980 000	-	10 976 300	-
Total, Asia and the Pacific	8	58	88	154	19 347 700	2 980 000	12 287 800	34 615 500	14 900 000
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA									
I Education	-	5	1	6	1 217 000	-	1 057 500	2 274 500	500 000
II Natural Sciences	-	4	-	4	844 900	-	1 388 600	2 233 500	2 000 000
III Social and Human Sciences	-	-	-	0	-	-	261 500	261 500	400 000
IV Culture	-	1	2	3	454 200	-	432 400	886 600	-
V Communication and Information	-	1	-	1	234 700	-	378 000	612 700	-
Bureau of Public Information	-	1	-	1	240 600	-	70 000	310 600	-
Sector for External Relations and Cooperation	-	5	7	12	2 265 000	-	255 800	2 520 800	-
Bureau of Field Coordination	6	5	22	33	3 568 700	627 000	-	4 195 700	-
Total, Europe and North America	6	22	32	60	8 825 100	627 000	3 843 800	13 295 900	2 900 000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
I Education	-	10	6	16	3 038 600	-	2 791 950	5 830 550	38 700 000
II Natural Sciences	-	6	1	7	1 743 800	-	1 681 250	3 425 050	9 000 000
III Social and Human Sciences	-	5	-	5	1 083 500	-	770 500	1 854 000	76 000 000
IV Culture	-	6	3	9	1 605 700	-	1 295 250	2 900 950	3 000 000
V Communication and Information	-	6	1	7	1 590 900	-	1 318 000	2 908 900	4 000 000
Bureau of Field Coordination	8	11	59	78	8 892 600	3 173 000	-	12 065 600	-
Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	8	44	70	122	17 955 100	3 173 000	7 856 950	28 985 050	130 700 000
TOTAL, DECENTRALIZATION	37	212	317	566	76 064 000	12 107 100	42 202 400	130 373 500	169 000 000

Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

AFRICA

31 C/5 27.9%
30 C/5 24.3%

Regular budget – 2002-2003									Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit	Number of posts				Costs			TOTAL	
	D	P	Local	Total	Personnel	Indirect	Programme		
					\$	\$	\$		
I EDUCATION	–	21	7	28	5 150 900	–	–	5 150 900	–
I.1 I.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 240 000	2 240 000	1 800 000
I.1 I.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 595 000	2 595 000	2 100 000
I.2 I.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	850 000	850 000	2 000 000
I.2 I.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	452 950	452 950	1 900 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	803 000	803 000	–
Total, Major Programme I	–	21	7	28	5 150 900	–	6 940 950	12 091 850	7 800 000
II NATURAL SCIENCES	–	9	4	13	2 282 400	–	–	2 282 400	–
II.1 II.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 000	40 000	130 000
II.1 II.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	358 800	358 800	375 000
II.2 II.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	433 300	433 300	100 000
II.2 II.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	370 700	370 700	–
II.2 II.2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	106 000	106 000	195 000
II.2 II.2.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	82 000	82 000	200 000
II.2 II.2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	328 750	328 750	–
Total, Major Programme II	–	9	4	13	2 282 400	–	1 719 550	4 001 950	1 000 000
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	–	3	1	4	850 100	–	–	850 100	–
III.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 800	57 800	–
III.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	208 300	208 300	250 000
III.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	228 800	228 800	250 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	526 500	526 500	–
Total, Major Programme III	–	3	1	4	850 100	–	1 021 400	1 871 500	500 000
IV CULTURE	–	7	1	8	1 594 100	–	–	1 594 100	–
IV.1 IV.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200 000
IV.1 IV.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 000	45 000	–
IV.2 IV.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	315 000	315 000	100 000
IV.2 IV.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	294 400	294 400	100 000
IV.3 IV.3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	290 600	290 600	–
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	226 550	226 550	–
Total, Major Programme IV	–	7	1	8	1 594 100	–	1 171 550	2 765 650	400 000
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	–	5	4	9	1 363 100	–	–	1 363 100	–
V.1 V.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	162 500	162 500	450 000
V.1 V.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	487 500	487 500	900 000
V.2 V.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	235 000	235 000	1 500 000
V.2 V.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	492 500	492 500	1 750 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	203 200	203 200	–
Total, Major Programme V	–	5	4	9	1 363 100	–	1 580 700	2 943 800	4 600 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 000	100 000	–
Project relating to cross-cutting theme	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 000	100 000	–
Bureau of Field Coordination	10	16	61	87	8 440 200	4 139 800	–	12 580 000	–
TOTAL, AFRICA	10	61	78	149	19 680 800	4 139 800	12 534 150	36 354 750	14 300 000

Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

ARAB STATES

31 C/5 13.1%

30 C/5 11.5%

Regular budget - 2002-2003									Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit	Number of posts				Costs			TOTAL	
	D	P	Local	Total	Personnel	Indirect	Programme		
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
I EDUCATION	1	10	2	13	2 876 400	-	-	2 876 400	-
I.1 I.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	875 000	875 000	400 000
I.1 I.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	816 000	816 000	800 000
I.2 I.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 000	305 000	700 000
I.2 I.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 000	250 000	500 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 500	27 500	-
Total, Major Programme I	1	10	2	13	2 876 400	-	2 273 500	5 149 900	2 400 000
II NATURAL SCIENCES	-	5	-	5	1 086 400	-	-	1 086 400	-
II.1 II.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 000	45 000	200 000
II.1 II.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 000	125 000	400 000
II.2 II.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	341 000	341 000	200 000
II.2 II.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	214 500	214 500	100 000
II.2 II.2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 000	84 000	200 000
II.2 II.2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 000	62 000	100 000
II.2 II.2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 500	125 500	-
Total, Major Programme II	-	5	-	5	1 086 400	-	997 000	2 083 400	1 600 000
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	-	2	1	3	470 500	-	-	470 500	-
III.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	275 900	275 900	-
III.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	104 200	104 200	-
III.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	179 300	179 300	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	310 000	310 000	-
Total, Major Programme III	-	2	1	3	470 500	-	869 400	1 339 900	-
IV CULTURE	-	3	-	3	685 800	-	-	685 800	-
IV.1 IV.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.1 IV.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	40 000	200 000
IV.2 IV.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	220 000	220 000	100 000
IV.2 IV.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	129 700	129 700	100 000
IV.3 IV.3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	181 600	181 600	100 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	99 500	99 500	-
Total, Major Programme IV	-	3	-	3	685 800	-	670 800	1 356 600	500 000
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	-	2	3	5	661 100	-	-	661 100	-
V.1 V.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130 000	130 000	150 000
V.1 V.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	317 000	317 000	200 000
V.2 V.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	30 000	500 000
V.2 V.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	233 000	233 000	850 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	159 000	159 000	-
Total, Major Programme V	-	2	3	5	661 100	-	869 000	1 530 100	1 700 000
Bureau of Field Coordination	4	5	43	52	4 475 100	1 187 300	-	5 662 400	-
TOTAL, ARAB STATES	5	27	49	81	10 255 300	1 187 300	5 679 700	17 122 300	6 200 000

Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

31 C/5 26.6%
30 C/5 21.7%

Regular budget – 2002-2003									TOTAL	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit	Number of posts				Costs					
	D	P	Local	Total	Personnel	Indirect	Programme			
					\$	\$	\$	\$		
I EDUCATION	–	18	6	24	4 348 300	–	–	4 348 300	–	
I.1 I.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 700 000	1 700 000	2 000 000	
I.1 I.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 650 000	2 650 000	2 500 000	
I.2 I.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	645 000	645 000	2 300 000	
I.2 I.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	355 000	355 000	3 900 000	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	648 500	648 500	–	
Total, Major Programme I	–	18	6	24	4 348 300	–	5 998 500	10 346 800	10 700 000	
II NATURAL SCIENCES	–	9	2	11	2 319 200	–	–	2 319 200	–	
II.1 II.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 000	70 000	200 000	
II.1 II.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	402 000	402 000	200 000	
II.2 II.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	314 900	314 900	100 000	
II.2 II.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	393 100	393 100	100 000	
II.2 II.2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	141 000	141 000	200 000	
II.2 II.2.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	120 000	120 000	100 000	
II.2 II.2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300 000	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	627 500	627 500	–	
Total, Major Programme II	–	9	2	11	2 319 200	–	2 068 500	4 387 700	1 200 000	
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	–	6	1	7	1 434 900	–	–	1 434 900	–	
III.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 300	33 300	–	
III.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	138 900	138 900	–	
III.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	497 800	497 800	–	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	488 500	488 500	–	
Total, Major Programme III	–	6	1	7	1 434 900	–	1 158 500	2 593 400	–	
IV CULTURE	–	8	1	9	1 815 500	–	–	1 815 500	–	
IV.1 IV.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 000	
IV.1 IV.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 000	45 000	500 000	
IV.2 IV.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	340 000	340 000	800 000	
IV.2 IV.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	265 000	265 000	300 000	
IV.3 IV.3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	266 400	266 400	400 000	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	342 100	342 100	–	
Total, Major Programme IV	–	8	1	9	1 815 500	–	1 258 500	3 074 000	2 100 000	
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	–	5	3	8	1 433 500	–	–	1 433 500	–	
V.1 V.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	182 500	182 500	100 000	
V.1 V.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	457 500	457 500	300 000	
V.2 V.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	90 000	90 000	200 000	
V.2 V.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	420 500	420 500	300 000	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	603 300	603 300	–	
Total, Major Programme V	–	5	3	8	1 433 500	–	1 753 800	3 187 300	900 000	
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 000	50 000	–	
Project relating to cross-cutting theme	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 000	50 000	–	
Bureau of Field Coordination	8	12	75	95	7 996 300	2 980 000	–	10 976 300	–	
TOTAL, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	8	58	88	154	19 347 700	2 980 000	12 287 800	34 615 500	14 900 000	

Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

31 C/5 10.2%

30 C/5 22.1%

Regular budget - 2002-2003								TOTAL	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit	Number of posts				Costs				
	D	P	Local	Total	Personnel	Indirect	Programme		
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
I EDUCATION	-	5	1	6	1 217 000	-	-	1 217 000	-
I.1 I.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 000	120 000	-
I.1 I.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 000	120 000	-
I.2 I.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000	250 000
I.2 I.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	740 000	740 000	250 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 500	27 500	-
Total, Major Programme I	-	5	1	6	1 217 000	-	1 057 500	2 274 500	500 000
II NATURAL SCIENCES	-	4	-	4	844 900	-	-	844 900	-
II.1 II.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 000
II.1 II.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 191 100	1 191 100	650 000
II.2 II.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	63 200	63 200	100 000
II.2 II.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 300	44 300	200 000
II.2 II.2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 000
II.2 II.2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	40 000	100 000
II.2 II.2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000	-
Total, Major Programme II	-	4	-	4	844 900	-	1 388 600	2 233 500	2 000 000
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 000	17 000	-
III.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 500	69 500	200 000
III.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 500	47 500	200 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	127 500	127 500	-
Total, Major Programme III	-	-	-	-	-	-	261 500	261 500	400 000
IV CULTURE	-	1	2	3	454 200	-	-	454 200	-
IV.1 IV.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.1 IV.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 000	35 000	-
IV.2 IV.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	181 000	181 000	-
IV.2 IV.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 500	90 500	-
IV.3 IV.3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 900	125 900	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Major Programme IV	-	1	2	3	454 200	-	432 400	886 600	-
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	-	1	-	1	234 700	-	-	234 700	-
V.1 V.1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 000	20 000	-
V.1 V.1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000	-
V.2 V.2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 000	65 000	-
V.2 V.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	123 000	123 000	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 000	120 000	-
Total, Major Programme V	-	1	-	1	234 700	-	378 000	612 700	-
Bureau of Public Information	-	1	-	1	240 600	-	70 000	310 600	-
Sector for External Relations and Cooperation	-	5	7	12	2 265 000	-	255 800	2 520 800	-
Bureau of Field Coordination	6	5	22	33	3 568 700	627 000	-	4 195 700	-
TOTAL, EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA	6	22	32	60	8 825 100	627 000	3 843 800	13 295 900	2 900 000

Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

31 C/5 22.2%

30 C/5 20.4%

Regular budget – 2002-2003								TOTAL	Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003
Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit	Number of posts				Costs				
	D	P	Local	Total	Personnel	Indirect	Programme		
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
I EDUCATION	–	10	6	16	3 038 600	–	–	3 038 600	–
I.1 I.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 173 600	1 173 600	7 500 000
I.1 I.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 052 100	1 052 100	12 200 000
I.2 I.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	265 000	265 000	10 000 000
I.2 I.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	260 000	260 000	9 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 250	41 250	–
Total, Major Programme I	–	10	6	16	3 038 600	–	2 791 950	5 830 550	38 700 000
II NATURAL SCIENCES	–	6	1	7	1 743 800	–	–	1 743 800	–
II.1 II.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 000	40 000	1 000 000
II.1 II.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	227 500	227 500	2 000 000
II.2 II.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	313 600	313 600	500 000
II.2 II.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	261 400	261 400	4 000 000
II.2 II.2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	74 000	74 000	500 000
II.2 II.2.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	68 000	68 000	–
II.2 II.2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	696 750	696 750	–
Total, Major Programme II	–	6	1	7	1 743 800	–	1 681 250	3 425 050	9 000 000
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	–	5	–	5	1 083 500	–	–	1 083 500	–
III.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	84 600	84 600	5 000 000
III.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	173 700	173 700	50 000 000
III.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	290 700	290 700	21 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	221 500	221 500	–
Total, Major Programme III	–	5	–	5	1 083 500	–	770 500	1 854 000	76 000 000
IV CULTURE	–	6	3	9	1 605 700	–	–	1 605 700	–
IV.1 IV.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 000
IV.1 IV.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 000	45 000	500 000
IV.2 IV.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	210 000	210 000	1 800 000
IV.2 IV.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	344 700	344 700	400 000
IV.3 IV.3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	242 200	242 200	200 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	453 350	453 350	–
Total, Major Programme IV	–	6	3	9	1 605 700	–	1 295 250	2 900 950	3 000 000
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	–	6	1	7	1 590 900	–	–	1 590 900	–
V.1 V.1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	211 000	211 000	500 000
V.1 V.1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	513 000	513 000	1 000 000
V.2 V.2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 000	70 000	1 500 000
V.2 V.2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	384 500	384 500	1 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	–	–	–	–	–	–	139 500	139 500	–
Total, Major Programme V	–	6	1	7	1 590 900	–	1 318 000	2 908 900	4 000 000
Bureau of Field Coordination	8	11	59	78	8 892 600	3 173 000	–	12 065 600	–
TOTAL, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	8	44	70	122	17 955 100	3 173 000	7 856 950	28 985 050	130 700 000

Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region
 Decentralized units
 excluding Institutes and Centres enjoying functional autonomy

Africa

Cluster and/or Regional Offices

Accra
 Addis Ababa
 Bamako
 Dakar
 Dar es Salaam
 Harare
 Libreville
 Nairobi
 Windhoek
 Yaoundé

National Offices

Abuja
 Brazzaville
 Bujumbura
 Conakry
 Kigali
 Kinshasa
 Maputo
 Ouagadougou

Arab States

Cluster and/or Regional Offices

Beirut
 Cairo
 Doha
 Rabat

National Offices

Amman
 Ramallah

Asia and the Pacific

Cluster and/or Regional Offices

Almaty
 Apia
 Bangkok
 Beijing
 Jakarta
 New Delhi
 Teheran

National Offices

Dhaka
 Hanoi
 Islamabad
 Kathmandu
 Phnom Penh
 Tashkent

Latin America and the Caribbean

Cluster and/or Regional Offices

Havana
 Kingston
 Montevideo
 Quito
 San José
 Santiago

National Offices

Brasilia
 Guatemala
 Port au Prince
 La Paz
 Lima
 Mexico
 Santo Domingo

Europe and North America

Cluster and/or Regional Offices

Moscow
 Venice

National Office

Sarajevo

Bonn (UNEVOC)
 Bucharest (CEPES)

Liaison Offices with the United Nations System

Geneva
 New York

Appendix VII Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)

This summary contains the essential administrative and budget data concerning extrabudgetary resources - self-financing funds, which appear under the Parts and Chapters of the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 to which they relate.

(a) Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA) and Special Account for UNFPA Support Costs

Income		Expenditure		
	Total \$		\$	Total \$
A. <u>Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA)</u> is funded by the support costs deducted from trust funds in order to defray UNESCO's costs in connection with the administrative and technical backstopping of projects	17 802 000	I. Personnel costs		
		Established posts (70)	11 302 000	
		II. Other costs	<u>6 500 000</u>	17 802 000
B. <u>UNFPA Support Costs Account</u> is funded by the reimbursement of support costs for the execution by UNESCO of projects funded by UNFPA	450 000	I. Personnel costs		
		Established posts (3)	230 000	
		II. Other costs	<u>220 000</u>	450 000
Grand total	<u>18 252 000</u>	Grand total	<u>18 252 000</u>	

(b) Headquarters Utilization Fund

Income		Expenditure			
	\$	Total \$		\$	Total \$
A. Rental charges paid by Permanent Delegations			A. Building maintenance		
(1) Charges	3 171 300		(1) Expenses relating to maintenance, equipment and material, including security, complement Part III.C, Chapter 6 of document 31 C/5 (Common services, maintenance and security)	700 000	
(2) Rental charges: Contribution of Permanent Delegations to the cost of renovation of the Headquarters buildings occupied by them, in accordance with 144 EX/Decision 6.9 of the Executive Board			(2) Personnel costs (8 established posts)	755 900	
			(3) Supernumeraries	87 100	
			Total, A		1 543 000
Total, A	570 800	3 742 100	B. Renovation and conservation		
			(1) Allocation to Part III.D of the budget (Renovation of Headquarters buildings) of the amounts contributed by Permanent Delegations for the renovation of the premises occupied by them (144 EX/Decision 6.9)	160 000	
			(2) Renovation of premises (Fifth Building)	300 000	
			(3) Renovation plan for premises, other buildings	530 000	
			Total, B		990 000
B. Various rental charges			C. Safety and security of Headquarters buildings		
(1) Travel agencies	222 000		(1) Personnel costs (18 established posts)	1 278 000	
(2) Bank	423 000		(2) Supernumeraries	371 700	
(3) Newspaper stands	25 000		Total, C		1 649 700
Total, B		670 000	D. Cultural events		
			(1) Equipment and material	240 400	
C. Rental of meeting rooms, premises and equipment			(2) Personnel costs (2 established posts)	205 900	
(1) Conferences	870 000		Total, D		446 300
(2) Exhibitions, cultural events	250 000		E. Administrative costs		
(3) Audiovisual equipment	160 000		(1) Personnel costs (7 established posts)	575 700	
Total, C		1 280 000	(2) Temporary assistance	150 000	
			Total, E		725 700
D. Charges paid for rental of garage places		1 036 700	F. Meeting rooms and other official premises		
E. Miscellaneous income		91 600	(1) Costs relating to the refitting, renting and servicing of meeting rooms and other official premises	784 000	
			(2) Personnel costs (2 established posts)	205 900	
			(3) Temporary assistance	20 000	
			Total, F		1 009 900
			G. (1) Technical equipment and material for conferences	260 000	
			(2) Personnel costs (2 established posts)	170 500	
			(3) Temporary assistance	25 300	
			Total, G		455 800
Grand total		6 820 400	Grand total		6 820 400

(c) Public Information, Liaison and Relations Fund

Income			Expenditure		
	\$	Total \$		\$	Total \$
A. UNESCO Coupons Programme			A. UNESCO Coupons Programme		
(1) Commissions	250 000		I. Personnel costs		
(2) Interest	1 200 000		(1) Established posts (10)	1 041 900	
Total, A		1 450 000	(2) Temporary assistance	50 000	
			Total, I		1 091 900
			II. Administrative costs		
			(1) Printing (brochures, coupons, circulars, etc.)	65 000	
			(2) Equipment, supplies	65 000	
			(3) Grant contracts to distributors	80 000	
			(4) Travel and missions	35 000	
			(5) IT Development	100 000	
			(6) Miscellaneous	10 100	
			(7) Hospitality	3 000	
			Total, II		358 100
			Total, A		1 450 000
B. Philatelic and Numismatic Programme			B. Philatelic and Numismatic Programme		
Revenue from sales		220 000	I. Personnel costs		
			(1) Established post (1)	78 000	
			(2) Temporary assistance	2 000	
			Total, I		80 000
			II. Administrative costs		
			Cost of goods sold		140 000
			Total, B		220 000
Grand total		1 670 000	Grand total		1 670 000

(d) Publications and Auditory and Visual Material Fund

Income				Expenditure			
Item	Publications	VIM	Total	Item	Publications	VIM	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
A. Sales (including subscriptions and promotions)	2 390 500	160 000	2 550 500	I. Personnel costs			
				(1) Established posts (5)	507 500	–	507 500
				(2) Temporary assistance and overtime	120 000	–	120 000
B. Royalties	600 000	–	600 000	II. Production costs	1 453 000	160 000	1 613 000
C. Ancillary products	–	–	–	III. Royalties	150 000	–	150 000
				IV. Commissions	140 000	–	140 000
				V. Freight/Postage	320 000	–	320 000
				VI. Supplies/Equipment	100 000	–	100 000
				VII. Promotion and distribution	200 000	–	200 000
				VIII. Miscellaneous	–	–	–
Grand total	2 990 500	160 000	3 150 500	Grand total	2 990 500	160 000	3 150 500

(e) Special Account for Interpretation Services

Income		Expenditure	
	Total \$		Total \$
A. Invoices to:		I. Personnel costs	
(1) UNESCO sectors (regular programme and extrabudgetary funds)	1 300 000	(1) Established posts (2)	312 500
(2) Non-UNESCO users (Delegations, NGOs, etc.)	950 000	(2) Temporary assistance (supernumerary interpreters)	1 937 500
Grand total	2 250 000	Grand total	2 250 000

(f) UNESCO Microform Fund

Income		Expenditure		
	Total \$		\$	Total \$
A. Contributions of the sectors		I. Personnel costs		
(1) microfilming and online access to UNESCO documents and publications	126 900	Established post (1)	185 000	
(2) UNESCO Courier	21 600			Total, I 185 000
B. Special work for the UNESCO Archives	10 000	II. Administrative costs		
C. Sales of microfiches	60 000	A. Microfilming of UNESCO documents and publications	29 500	
		B. Maintenance and purchase of equipment	4 000	
				Total, II 33 500
Grand total	218 500	Grand total	218 500	

(g) UNESCO Staff Savings and Loan Services

Income		Expenditure		
	Total \$			Total \$
A. Interest on loans to members	3 590 600	I. Personnel costs:		
B. Bank and investment interest	34 634 700	Established posts (10)		1 299 400
		II. Administrative expenses		211 000
		III. Loan insurance		231 300
		IV. Depreciation of equipment		26 000
		V. Computer expenses		277 900
		VI. Other costs		33 600
			Total, I - VI	2 079 200
		VII. Contribution to the costs of fees of the External Auditor		20 000
		VIII. Contribution to subscriptions to banking services		5 600
			Total, Expenditure	2 104 800
		Interest paid to members		31 534 500
		Transfer to personalized reserves		4 586 000
Grand total	38 225 300	Grand total	38 225 300	

Appendix VIII Summary of extrabudgetary operational projects by source of fund and region

Part	Region	2002-2003					Total
		UN sources		Other sources			
		UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extrabudgetary resources	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I	GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION						
A.	Governing Bodies						
1.	General Conference	-	-	164 000	-	-	164 000
2.	Executive Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, I.A	-	-	164 000	-	-	164 000
B.	Direction						
3.	Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Office of the Director-General	-	-	117 000	-	-	117 000
5.	Internal Oversight	-	-	472 000	-	-	472 000
6.	International Standards and Legal Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, I.B	-	-	589 000	-	-	589 000
C.	Participation to the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, PART I	-	-	753 000	-	-	753 000
PART II	PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES						
A.	Programmes						
I	EDUCATION						
I.1							
I.1.1	Africa	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000
	Arab States	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	800 000	3 300 000
	Asia and the Pacific	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	3 500 000
	Europe and North America	500 000	300 000	1 000 000	200 000	500 000	2 500 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1 000 000	500 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	6 500 000
	Interregional	2 000 000	700 000	2 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	6 200 000
	<i>Total, I.1.1</i>	6 000 000	3 500 000	9 000 000	3 200 000	5 300 000	27 000 000
I.1.2	Africa	2 500 000	800 000	2 000 000	1 800 000	200 000	7 300 000
	Arab States	1 000 000	300 000	1 500 000	200 000	100 000	3 100 000
	Asia and the Pacific	1 500 000	500 000	1 500 000	500 000	100 000	4 100 000
	Europe and North America	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	-	-	2 000 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	2 000 000	400 000	4 500 000	1 300 000	200 000	8 400 000
	Interregional	2 000 000	500 000	3 500 000	1 000 000	100 000	7 100 000
	<i>Total, I.1.2</i>	9 500 000	3 000 000	14 000 000	4 800 000	700 000	32 000 000
	Total, I.1	15 500 000	6 500 000	23 000 000	8 000 000	6 000 000	59 000 000
I.2							
I.2.1	Africa	600 000	4 500 000	2 000 000	500 000	200 000	7 800 000
	Arab States	300 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	-	2 300 000
	Asia and the Pacific	200 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	200 000	3 900 000
	Europe and North America	300 000	900 000	500 000	200 000	-	1 900 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	600 000	1 500 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	200 000	5 300 000
	Interregional	500 000	4 956 000	1 500 000	800 000	-	7 756 000
	<i>Total, I.2.1</i>	2 500 000	14 856 000	7 500 000	3 500 000	600 000	28 956 000
I.2.2	Africa	1 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	800 000	100 000	4 400 000
	Arab States	500 000	500 000	300 000	200 000	-	1 500 000
	Asia and the Pacific	500 000	1 500 000	1 300 000	800 000	100 000	4 200 000
	Europe and North America	500 000	500 000	500 000	-	-	1 500 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1 000 000	3 500 000	5 000 000	1 200 000	100 000	10 800 000
	Interregional	1 500 000	1 000 000	1 544 000	1 000 000	100 000	5 144 000
	<i>Total, I.2.2</i>	5 000 000	7 500 000	10 644 000	4 000 000	400 000	27 544 000
	Total, I.2	7 500 000	22 356 000	18 144 000	7 500 000	1 000 000	56 500 000

Part	Region	2002-2003					Total
		UN sources		Other sources			
		UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extrabudgetary resources	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
UNESCO education institutes							
IBE	Interregional	-	-	2 500 000	-	500 000	3 000 000
IIEP	Africa	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
	Arab States	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Interregional	-	-	1 000 000	700 000	500 000	2 200 000
	Total, IIEP	-	-	3 500 000	700 000	500 000	4 700 000
UIE	Interregional	-	-	800 000	-	-	800 000
IITE	Interregional	-	-	2 000 000	-	500 000	2 500 000
IESALC	Interregional	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
IICBA	Interregional	-	-	2 000 000	500 000	500 000	3 000 000
	Total, UNESCO education institutes	-	-	11 300 000	1 200 000	2 000 000	14 500 000
	Total, Major Programme I	23 000 000	28 856 000	52 444 000	16 700 000	9 000 000	130 000 000
II NATURAL SCIENCES							
II.1							
II.1.1	Africa	700 000	-	200 000	-	-	900 000
	Arab States	500 000	-	1 500 000	-	-	2 000 000
	Asia and the Pacific	500 000	-	2 000 000	-	-	2 500 000
	Europe and North America	100 000	-	100 000	-	-	200 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	600 000	-	200 000	-	-	800 000
	Interregional	400 000	500 000	300 000	200 000	-	1 400 000
	<i>Total, II.1.1</i>	2 800 000	500 000	4 300 000	200 000	-	7 800 000
II.1.2	Africa	500 000	800 000	1 300 000	500 000	-	3 100 000
	Arab States	300 000	500 000	800 000	500 000	-	2 100 000
	Asia and the Pacific	300 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000	-	2 300 000
	Europe and North America	-	500 000	300 000	200 000	-	1 000 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	200 000	800 000	1 500 000	500 000	-	3 000 000
	Interregional	200 000	800 000	5 500 000	2 500 000	-	9 000 000
	<i>Total, II.1.2</i>	1 500 000	3 900 000	10 400 000	4 700 000	-	20 500 000
	Total, II.1	4 300 000	4 400 000	14 700 000	4 900 000	-	28 300 000
II.2							
II.2.1	Africa	-	200 000	500 000	-	-	700 000
	Arab States	-	200 000	500 000	-	-	700 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	200 000	500 000	-	-	700 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	200 000	500 000	-	-	700 000
	Interregional	-	300 000	600 000	1 800 000	-	2 700 000
	<i>Total, II.2.1</i>	-	1 100 000	3 100 000	1 800 000	-	6 000 000
II.2.2	Africa	100 000	-	200 000	-	-	300 000
	Arab States	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Asia and the Pacific	300 000	-	500 000	-	-	800 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	300 000	100 000	300 000	-	-	700 000
	Interregional	100 000	-	500 000	-	-	600 000
	<i>Total, II.2.2</i>	800 000	100 000	2 200 000	-	-	3 100 000

Part	Region	2002-2003					Total
		UN sources		Other sources			
		UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extrabudgetary resources	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II.2.3	Africa	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Arab States	500 000	-	3 000 000	-	-	3 500 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	100 000	-	-	100 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	200 000	-	500 000	-	-	700 000
	Interregional	200 000	-	2 500 000	1 500 000	500 000	4 700 000
	<i>Total, II.2.3</i>	900 000	-	7 100 000	1 500 000	500 000	10 000 000
II.2.4	Africa	-	-	100 000	-	-	100 000
	Arab States	-	-	100 000	-	-	100 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	100 000	-	-	100 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	300 000	-	-	300 000
	Interregional	-	500 000	500 000	300 000	-	1 300 000
	<i>Total, II.2.4</i>	-	500 000	1 300 000	300 000	-	2 100 000
II.2.5	Africa	-	200 000	-	-	-	200 000
	Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asia and the Pacific	-	300 000	3 700 000	-	-	4 000 000
	Europe and North America	-	500 000	-	-	-	500 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	300 000	-	-	-	300 000
	Interregional	-	500 000	500 000	500 000	-	1 500 000
	<i>Total, II.2.5</i>	-	1 800 000	4 200 000	500 000	-	6 500 000
	Total, II.2	1 700 000	3 500 000	17 900 000	4 100 000	500 000	27 700 000
	Total, Major Programme II	6 000 000	7 900 000	32 600 000	9 000 000	500 000	56 000 000
III	SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES						
III.1	Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Interregional	-	-	300 000	-	-	300 000
	<i>Total, III.1</i>	-	-	300 000	-	-	300 000
III.2	Africa	300 000	300 000	1 000 000	200 000	1 000 000	2 800 000
	Arab States	100 000	100 000	500 000	200 000	-	900 000
	Asia and the Pacific	200 000	300 000	1 000 000	300 000	-	1 800 000
	Europe and North America	-	500 000	500 000	-	-	1 000 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	300 000	300 000	4 500 000	500 000	500 000	6 100 000
	Interregional	1 600 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	300 000	-	4 400 000
	<i>Total, III.2</i>	2 500 000	3 000 000	8 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	17 000 000
III.3	Africa	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Arab States	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	300 000	-	-	300 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
	Interregional	-	-	5 200 000	-	-	5 200 000
	Total, III.3	-	-	7 700 000	-	-	7 700 000
	Total, Major Programme III	2 500 000	3 000 000	16 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	25 000 000

Part	Region	2002-2003					Total
		UN sources		Other sources			
		UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extrabudgetary resources	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IV	CULTURE						
IV.1							
IV.1.1	Africa	-	2 300 000	600 000	-	-	2 900 000
	Arab States	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	300 000	200 000	-	-	500 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	1 000 000	200 000	-	-	1 200 000
	Interregional	300 000	3 000 000	400 000	9 000 000	1 500 000	14 200 000
	<i>Total, IV.1.1</i>	300 000	6 600 000	1 600 000	9 000 000	1 500 000	19 000 000
IV.1.2	Africa	-	-	500 000	100 000	-	600 000
	Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Interregional	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Total, IV.1.2</i>	-	-	500 000	100 000	-	600 000
	Total, IV.1	300 000	6 600 000	2 100 000	9 100 000	1 500 000	19 600 000
IV.2							
IV.2.1	Africa	500 000	-	1 000 000	200 000	100 000	1 800 000
	Arab States	500 000	-	5 600 000	200 000	200 000	6 500 000
	Asia and the Pacific	500 000	-	10 200 000	800 000	500 000	12 000 000
	Europe and North America	500 000	-	400 000	200 000	200 000	1 300 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	500 000	-	1 000 000	500 000	100 000	2 100 000
	Interregional	1 400 000	-	2 800 000	700 000	500 000	5 400 000
	<i>Total, IV.2.1</i>	3 900 000	-	21 000 000	2 600 000	1 600 000	29 100 000
IV.2.2	Africa	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
	Arab States	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
	Interregional	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
	<i>Total, IV.2.2</i>	-	-	3 500 000	-	-	3 500 000
	Total, IV.2	3 900 000	-	24 500 000	2 600 000	1 600 000	32 600 000
IV.3							
	Africa	-	-	300 000	-	-	300 000
	Arab States	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Europe and North America	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
	Interregional	-	-	2 000 000	200 000	700 000	2 900 000
	Total, IV.3	-	-	3 100 000	200 000	700 000	4 000 000
	Total, Major Programme IV	4 200 000	6 600 000	29 700 000	11 900 000	3 800 000	56 200 000
V	COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION						
V.1							
V.1.1	Africa	-	200 000	500 000	500 000	100 000	1 300 000
	Arab States	-	100 000	500 000	300 000	100 000	1 000 000
	Asia and the Pacific	-	100 000	500 000	200 000	100 000	900 000
	Europe and North America	-	100 000	200 000	200 000	300 000	800 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-	100 000	500 000	500 000	100 000	1 200 000
	Interregional	300 000	300 000	800 000	500 000	100 000	2 000 000
	<i>Total, V.1.1</i>	300 000	900 000	3 000 000	2 200 000	800 000	7 200 000

Part	Region	2002-2003					Total
		UN sources		Other sources			
		UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and apical accounts	Other extrabudgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
V.1.2	Africa	200 000	–	400 000	300 000	–	900 000
	Arab States	100 000	–	100 000	100 000	–	300 000
	Asia and the Pacific	100 000	–	200 000	100 000	–	400 000
	Europe and North America	100 000	–	100 000	100 000	–	300 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	100 000	–	200 000	200 000	–	500 000
	Interregional	200 000	200 000	100 000	200 000	–	700 000
	<i>Total, V.1.2</i>	800 000	200 000	1 100 000	1 000 000	–	3 100 000
	Total, V.1	1 100 000	1 100 000	4 100 000	3 200 000	800 000	10 300 000
V.2							
V.2.1	Africa	500 000	–	1 800 000	500 000	200 000	3 000 000
	Arab States	200 000	–	800 000	500 000	300 000	1 800 000
	Asia and the Pacific	200 000	–	500 000	300 000	200 000	1 200 000
	Europe and North America	100 000	–	300 000	500 000	100 000	1 000 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	200 000	–	500 000	300 000	200 000	1 200 000
	Interregional	500 000	–	1 000 000	2 000 000	500 000	4 000 000
	<i>Total, V.2.1</i>	1 700 000	–	4 900 000	4 100 000	1 500 000	12 200 000
V.2.2	Africa	–	–	2 000 000	500 000	–	2 500 000
	Arab States	–	–	1 200 000	100 000	–	1 300 000
	Asia and the Pacific	–	–	1 300 000	100 000	–	1 400 000
	Europe and North America	–	–	1 300 000	100 000	–	1 400 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	1 700 000	500 000	–	2 200 000
	Interregional	1 300 000	–	1 500 000	600 000	300 000	3 700 000
	<i>Total, V.2.2</i>	1 300 000	–	9 000 000	1 900 000	300 000	12 500 000
	Total, V.2	3 000 000	–	13 900 000	6 000 000	1 800 000	24 700 000
	Total, Major Programme V	4 100 000	1 100 000	18 000 000	9 200 000	2 600 000	35 000 000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics							
	Africa	–	–	500 000	200 000	–	700 000
	Arab States	–	–	200 000	200 000	–	400 000
	Asia and the Pacific	–	–	200 000	200 000	–	400 000
	Europe and North America	–	–	100 000	200 000	–	300 000
	Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	300 000	200 000	–	500 000
	Interregional	200 000	–	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	2 200 000
	Total, UIS	200 000	–	1 800 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	4 500 000
	Total, II.A	40 000 000	47 456 000	151 044 000	49 800 000	18 400 000	306 700 000
B.	Participation Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–
C.	Programme Related Services						
	1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Budget preparation and monitoring	–	144 000	228 000	–	–	372 000
	3. Field management and coordination	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Fellowships Bank Programme	–	–	2 905 500	–	600 000	3 505 500
	6. Public information	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total, II.C	–	144 000	3 133 500	–	600 000	3 877 500
	Total, PART II	40 000 000	47 600 000	154 177 500	49 800 000	19 000 000	310 577 500

Part	Region	2002-2003					Total
		UN sources		Other sources			
		UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extrabudgetary resources	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART III	Support for programme execution and administration						
A.	External relations and cooperation - Interregional	-	-	2 854 000	-	-	2 854 000
B.	Human resources management - Interregional	-	-	294 000	-	-	294 000
C.	Administration						
	Administrative coordination and support	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Accounting and financial control	-	-	613 500	-	-	613 500
	Information systems and telecommunications	-	-	1 718 000	-	-	1 718 000
	Procurement	-	-	190 000	-	3 000 000	3 190 000
	Conferences, languages and documents	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Common services, maintenance and security	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, IILC	-	-	2 521 500	-	3 000 000	5 521 500
D.	Renovation of Headquarters premises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total, PART III	-	-	5 669 500	-	3 000 000	8 669 500
	GRAND TOTAL	40 000 000	47 600 000	160 600 000	49 800 000	22 000 000	320 000 000

SUMMARY BY REGION

Africa	7 900 000	10 800 000	21 400 000	6 600 000	2 900 000	49 600 000
Arab States	5 000 000	3 200 000	19 700 000	3 500 000	1 500 000	32 900 000
Asia and the Pacific	4 800 000	6 200 000	28 800 000	4 800 000	2 200 000	46 800 000
Europe and North America	2 600 000	3 800 000	7 400 000	1 900 000	1 100 000	16 800 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 000 000	8 700 000	29 400 000	7 700 000	2 400 000	55 200 000
Interregional	12 700 000	14 900 000	53 900 000	25 300 000	11 900 000	118 700 000
Grand Total	40 000 000	47 600 000	160 600 000	49 800 000	22 000 000	320 000 000

Appendix IX Evaluation Plan for 2002-2003

The proposals below reflect the growing concern of the governing bodies of the Organization for greater accountability for results. Consequently, evaluations included in the Plan will focus on identifying main programme results expressed in terms of their impact on clearly identified target groups or processes; and on major strengths, including “comparative advantage” and “added value” and/or shortcomings together with the underlying reasons. This approach will enable lessons to be learned for the benefit of future programmes and for corrective actions for programmes still in progress. Some of the evaluations will draw upon the outcome of audits. Risk assessment will be taken on an experimental and selective basis.

For the first time, the Plan includes a thematic evaluation of activities financed from both the regular programme and extrabudgetary sources.

Theme, key issues and problems addressed	Period covered	Responsible Unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission
I. EDUCATION				
<p><i>Evaluation of the inclusion of children from various marginalized groups within formal education programmes</i></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of UNESCO's activities aimed at promoting inclusive education (follow-up to the Salamanca Statement and Framework of Action, 1994). The key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ impact, results, difficulties within UNESCO's activities at different levels of implementation, with particular focus on sustainability; ◆ effectiveness of partnerships, particularly in the framework of EFA; ◆ risk assessment. <p>Impact assessment will examine in depth materials produced by UNESCO and disseminated in support of inclusive education.</p>	1995-present	ED/BAS/CEE	\$50,000 extra-budgetary resources will be sought	Spring 2003
<p><i>Evaluation of UNESCO action in support of the E-9 (high-population countries) initiative in education</i></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will examine UNESCO's action to support the E-9 initiative of high-population countries aimed at the realization of EFA (Education for All).</p> <p>This group of countries launched the process based on commitments and relevant policy statements made at major international meetings such as the “Education for All Summit of Nine High-Population Countries”, New Delhi, 1993, and the subsequent ministerial review meetings. The proposed evaluation will be focused on the assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the relevance of UNESCO's action to the identified needs of the E-9 countries, its integration in strategic and planning documents; clarity of objectives and expected results; ◆ the relationship between UNESCO's official commitment to support the E-9 initiative and actual investment of its resources; ◆ results produced, with particular reference to country data, meetings, studies and publications, and country-specific activities; ◆ added value and comparative advantage of UNESCO's action; ◆ effectiveness of inter-agency cooperation; ◆ effectiveness of decentralization; ◆ risk assessment. 	1994-present	ED/BAS	\$50,000	Spring 2002
II. NATURAL SCIENCES				
<p><i>Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment</i></p> <p>The comprehensive evaluation of the Fifth Phase of the IHP (1996-2001) will examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ clarity of the IHP-V design and its objectives, their attainability, adequacy of resources; ◆ major results obtained under the regular programme and extrabudgetary financing, their relevance to Member States' needs, their users and beneficiaries; ◆ efficiency of the implementation of the IHP-V Plan; ◆ efficiency of the governing and coordination mechanisms; ◆ decentralization, partnership; ◆ publication programme; ◆ risk assessment. <p>Among the substantive issues, the evaluation will focus, in particular on the assessment of impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ hydrological science and water resource practice at various levels; ◆ capacity-building. 		SC/HYD	\$60,000	June 2002, on the occasion of the 15th session of the IHP Council

Theme, key issues and problems addressed	Period covered	Responsible Unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission
<p><i>Evaluation of the International Geosciences Programme (IGCP)</i></p> <p>IGCP was the subject of an evaluation in 1997. Its results were used in the redesign of the Programme's activities. There is a need to plan for another evaluation six years after the first with a view to aligning the Programme with the next Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO. The evaluation will cover both the regular programme and extrabudgetary financed activities and address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ relevance to Member States' needs and priorities; ◆ clarity and coherence of the Programme design and objectives, their attainability and adequacy of resources; ◆ major results with emphasis on multidisciplinary and intersectoral approaches to the design and implementation of the related activities; users and beneficiaries, linkage with the follow-up of the World Conference on Science, Budapest, 1999; ◆ added value, comparative advantage, partnership; ◆ impact on the promotion of basic and applied research in earth sciences at national, regional and international levels; ◆ impact on capacity-building, education and training; ◆ the advocacy role with regard to Member States' and impact on their policies and strategies; ◆ risk assessment. 	1997-2002	SC/GEO	\$40,000	June 2003
<p>III. SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</p> <p><i>Final evaluation of the MOST Programme</i></p> <p>The purpose of this evaluation, planned when the MOST Programme was set up, is to assess the functioning of the MOST Programme in terms of its original objectives as well as those attributed to it since 1994. The evaluation will cover the policy research networks, the pilot projects, extrabudgetary projects, the MOST Clearing House and the capacity-building activities carried out.</p> <p>It will, in particular, seek to assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the results of the implementation of the MOST strategies; ◆ the organizational and structural conditions of the Programme; ◆ the impact of capacity-building activities; and ◆ the relevance of MOST as an international social science programme. <p>Finally, it will provide specific recommendations regarding the possibility of a prolongation of the Programme for the period beyond 2002.</p> <p><i>Evaluation of the Intersectoral project "Urban development and freshwater resources: small historical coastal cities"</i></p> <p>This project has been in operation since 1997. It has involved SC/CSI, SC/HYD, IOC and CLT/CH. It is also linked with a MOST-related research project launched with the International Union of Architects on "Intermediates Cities and the world urbanization".</p> <p>The evaluation aims to measure the impact of the project on urban development in the pilot cities, Essaouira, Mahdia, Omisalj and Saïda, as well as the effectiveness of interdisciplinary work carried out. It will also assess the role of regional offices (Rabat, Venice, Beirut and Tunis) in creating operational activities and in dealing with the follow-up of the recommendations of the international seminars, organized in the pilot cities, for the sustainability and replicability in a given region.</p> <p>In its recommendations, the evaluation will consider how to deal with requests from other Member States and how UNESCO could strategically respond to their expectations and manage the related risks.</p>	1994-2002	SHS/SRP	\$70,000	October 2002
	1997-2002	SHS/SRP SC/CSI SC/HYD CLT/CH IOC	\$40,000	October 2002
<p>IV. CULTURE</p> <p><i>Evaluation of UNESCO's action in the preservation of cultural heritage damaged by conflict</i></p> <p>For a number of years UNESCO has maintained its role as a scientific and technical coordinator in complex operations aimed at preserving either threatened heritage or the one that has been damaged by conflicts. The acquired experience has clearly revealed the central role cultural heritage plays in terms of identity. The renovation and preservation of cultural heritage by the concerned populations permits them to rebuild a cultural history and envisage a common future.</p> <p>On the basis of activities carried out during three biennia on three sites, the evaluation will deal with the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ stated objectives, efficiency, effectiveness and significance of UNESCO's intervention; ◆ the impact of consensus-building between national authorities, intergovernmental bodies and donor community; 	1996-2001	CLT/CH	\$30,000	March 2003

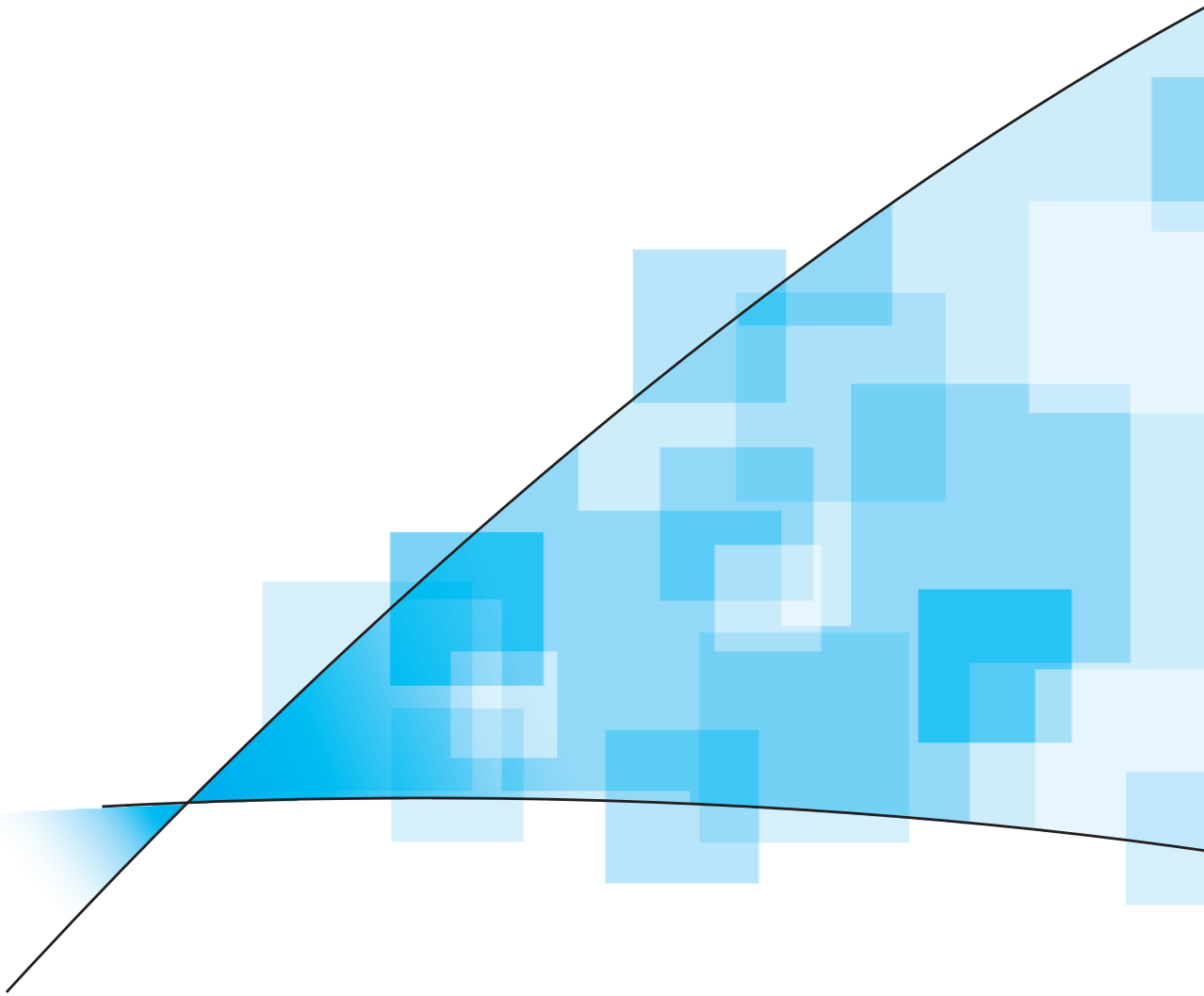
Theme, key issues and problems addressed	Period covered	Responsible Unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ UNESCO's comparative advantage in dealing with politically sensitive questions related to the protection of cultural heritage; ◆ the impact on the preservation of sites; ◆ the impact on international public opinion; ◆ the applicability and transferability of lessons learned to similar situations elsewhere. 				
<p>V. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</p>				
<p><i>Evaluation of the "Webworld" Internet portals</i></p> <p>Six thematic portals have been, or are on the point of being, set up by the Communication and Information Sector and this modality of action is taking on strategic importance for the whole Organization through, <i>inter alia</i>, the transverse projects. It is therefore urgent to draw lessons from these initial experiments and to establish, through a joint approach, a permanent evaluation mechanism for these thematic portals.</p> <p>The evaluation will examine existing portals on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ their relevance to target audiences; ◆ the effectiveness of the methodology used for their establishment and management (technical, editorial, operational and promotional aspects); ◆ the effects in terms of usefulness and satisfaction among the user communities. <p><i>The evaluation will also take into consideration the "web" policies of other agencies of the United Nations system, together with projects such as the "Development Gateway" of the World Bank and other initiatives aimed at developing "electronic governance".</i></p> <p>The substantive results of this evaluation will be submitted as a UNESCO contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society, scheduled for 2003.</p>	As from 2000	CI/INF	\$60,000	Spring 2003
<p><i>Evaluation of UNESCO's partnerships aimed at strengthening communication capacities</i></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will focus on UNESCO's strategy to strengthen communication capacities through partnerships with its specialized networks, the International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communications (ORBICOM) and NGOs such as the Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC) and the International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR).</p> <p>The evaluation will assess the quality and the impact of training, research and publication activities implemented by partners with UNESCO's support in order to determine the effectiveness of this approach for capacity-building.</p> <p>Issues related to partnership agreements and frameworks of action will be tackled in order to assess the efficiency and the risks of the current organizational design.</p>	1996-2001	CI/COM	\$49,000	Autumn 2003
<p>VI. THEMATIC EVALUATIONS</p>				
<p><i>Evaluation of UNESCO's action to combat HIV/AIDS</i></p> <p>UNESCO's involvement in HIV/AIDS-related activities started in the 1980s. Significant resources both from the regular programme as well as from extrabudgetary sources were mobilized for their implementation. With the launching, in 1996, of UNAIDS – a joint and co-sponsored programme bringing together seven agencies of the United Nations system and the World Bank, UNESCO's action became broader in scope – through the involvement of all its programme sectors – while focusing on specific core objectives of the UNAIDS programme.</p> <p>Rapid expansion of these activities was not accompanied by a parallel evaluation process. The proposed evaluation aims to launch a process of systematic evaluations that will extend over several successive biennia. The process will include activities financed from both regular programme and extrabudgetary sources and address UNESCO action at national, regional and world levels. It will differ in its design from the ongoing UNAIDS external evaluation, which will focus on systemic issues of inter-agency action.</p> <p>The evaluation will deal with the following main issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ mandate, strategies and objectives of UNESCO's action and their relevance to local needs; ◆ main results, their impact, sustainability and added value to the principal beneficiaries and users; ◆ effectiveness of external and internal coordination and partnership; functional decentralization; ◆ risk assessment. <p>The evaluation will be carried out by external experts.</p>	1987 present	IOS	\$70,000 extra-budgetary financing will be sought	End 2002



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

SECTION 3

Technical Details



PART I**General Policy and Direction**

T00001

Regular budget							Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
	2000-2001	2002-2003				2002-2003		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
A. Governing bodies								
Chapter 1	General Conference	6 190 600	6 020 400	(170 200)	(2.7)	216 700	6 237 100	184 000
Chapter 2	Executive Board	7 614 900	7 515 400	(99 500)	(1.3)	280 300	7 795 700	-
Total, I.A		13 805 500	13 535 800	(269 700)	(2.0)	497 000	14 032 800	184 000
B. Direction								
Chapter 3	Directorate	2 242 300	2 111 800	(130 500)	(5.8)	74 300	2 186 100	-
Chapter 4	Office of the Director-General	5 656 000	5 906 800	250 800	4.4	247 700	6 154 500	117 000
Chapter 5	Internal Oversight	3 187 300	4 252 100	1 064 800	33.4	181 900	4 434 000	472 000
Chapter 6	International Standards and Legal Affairs	2 065 700	2 555 000	489 300	23.7	97 400	2 652 400	-
Total, I.B		13 151 300	14 825 700	1 674 400	12.7	601 300	15 427 000	589 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System								
		1 122 900	1 334 400	211 500	18.8	48 500	1 382 900	-
Total, Part I		28 079 700	29 695 900	1 616 200	5.8	1 146 800	30 842 700	773 000

T00002 Breakdown by item of expenditure

Part I - General Policy and Direction	Regular budget			
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$
A. Governing bodies				
Chapter 1 General Conference				
I. Personnel (established posts)	6	745 900	-	745 900
II. Other costs:				
External audit fees	-	-	550 000	550 000
Interpretation, translation and documentation services	-	-	4 861 900	4 861 900
Other costs relating to the functioning of the Conference	-	-	79 300	79 300
Total, II	-	-	5 491 200	5 491 200
Total, Chapter 1	6	745 900	5 491 200	6 237 100
Chapter 2 Executive Board				
I. Personnel (established posts)	14	1 263 900	-	1 263 900
II. Other costs:				
Travel by Members of the Board	-	-	2 181 700	2 181 700
Language and documentation services	-	-	3 690 100	3 690 100
Other costs relating to the functioning of the Board	-	-	660 000	660 000
Total, II	-	-	6 531 800	6 531 800
Total, Chapter 2	14	1 263 900	6 531 800	7 795 700
TOTAL, PART I.A	20	2 009 800	12 023 000	14 032 800
B. Direction				
Chapter 3 Directorate				
I. Personnel (established posts)	14	1 727 600	-	1 727 600
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	20 000	20 000
Contractual services	-	-	15 000	15 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	280 000	280 000
Communications and freight	-	-	30 000	30 000
Supplies and equipment	-	-	70 000	70 000
Hospitality	-	-	12 000	12 000
Overtime	-	-	25 000	25 000
Miscellaneous	-	-	6 500	6 500
Total, II	-	-	458 500	458 500
Total, Chapter 3	14	1 727 600	458 500	2 186 100
Chapter 4 Office of the Director-General				
I. Personnel (established posts)	64	5 755 000	-	5 755 000
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	70 000	70 000
Contractual services	-	-	44 000	44 000
Overtime	-	-	3 000	3 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	220 000	220 000
Communications and freight	-	-	35 000	35 000
Supplies and equipment	-	-	15 000	15 000
Hospitality	-	-	2 500	2 500
Miscellaneous	-	-	10 000	10 000
Total, II	-	-	399 500	399 500
Total, Chapter 4	64	5 755 000	399 500	6 154 500
Chapter 5 Internal Oversight				
I. Personnel (established posts)	38	3 866 400	-	3 866 400
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	45 000	45 000
Contractual services	-	-	290 000	290 000
Overtime	-	-	10 000	10 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	140 000	140 000
Communications and freight	-	-	35 000	35 000
Supplies and equipment	-	-	28 000	28 000
Hospitality	-	-	3 000	3 000
Miscellaneous	-	-	16 600	16 600
Total, II	-	-	567 600	567 600
Total, Chapter 5	38	3 866 400	567 600	4 434 000

Part I - General Policy and Direction	Regular budget			
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$
Chapter 6 International Standards and Legal Affairs				
I. Personnel (established posts)	28	2 449 300	-	2 449 300
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	15 000	15 000
Contractual services	-	-	13 000	13 000
Overtime	-	-	7 000	7 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	15 000	15 000
Communications and freight	-	-	10 000	10 000
Supplies and equipment	-	-	7 500	7 500
Hospitality	-	-	3 000	3 000
Miscellaneous	-	-	2 000	2 000
Provision for Appeals Board	-	-	130 600	130 600
Total, II	-	-	203 100	203 100
Total, Chapter 6	28	2 449 300	203 100	2 652 400
TOTAL, PART I.B	144	13 798 300	1 628 700	15 427 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
1. International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)	-	-	566 500	566 500
2. Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ)	-	-	70 000	70 000
3. Information Systems Co-ordination Committee (ISCC)	-	-	61 900	61 900
4. United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)	-	-	324 600	324 600
5. Consultative Committee on Programme and Operating Questions (CCPOQ)	-	-	37 000	37 000
6. Jointly financed activities relating to United Nations security measures (coordination, evacuation and training)	-	-	67 800	67 800
7. Security requirements of staff members in the field	-	-	200 000	200 000
8. Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILO Tribunal)	-	-	38 100	38 100
9. ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition (SCN)	-	-	17 000	17 000
TOTAL, PART I.C	-	-	1 382 900	1 382 900
TOTAL, PART I	164	15 808 100	15 034 600	30 842 700

MAJOR PROGRAMME I

Education

T01001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme I	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Activities:							
Programme I.1	14 010 800	19 153 400	5 142 600	36.7	695 600	19 849 000	59 000 000
Programme I.2	10 373 000	8 627 700	(1 745 300)	(16.8)	313 400	8 941 100	56 500 000
Educating for a sustainable future	1 610 000	-	(1 610 000)	(100.0)	-	-	-
	25 993 800	27 781 100	1 787 300	6.9	1 009 000	28 790 100	115 500 000
IBE	4 876 000	4 430 100	(445 900)	(9.1)	160 900	4 591 000	3 000 000
IIEP	5 406 000	4 921 200	(484 800)	(9.0)	178 800	5 100 000	4 700 000
UIE	2 090 000	1 833 400	(256 600)	(12.3)	66 600	1 900 000	800 000
IITE	1 200 000	1 061 400	(138 600)	(11.6)	38 600	1 100 000	2 500 000
IESALC	2 375 300	2 122 900	(252 400)	(10.6)	77 100	2 200 000	500 000
IICBA	1 300 000	1 157 900	(142 100)	(10.9)	42 100	1 200 000	3 000 000
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	2 971 700	-	(2 971 700)	(100.0)	-	-	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	1 799 600	1 799 600	N.A.	65 400	1 865 000	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs	636 600	614 300	(22 300)	(3.5)	22 300	636 600	-
Personnel	49 263 300	43 312 100	(5 951 200)	(12.1)	1 921 900	45 234 000	-
Total, Major Programme I	96 112 700	89 034 000	(7 078 700)	(7.4)	3 582 700	92 616 700	130 000 000

T01002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (31 C/5 para. ref.)	Regular budget				Extra- budgetary resources
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	
I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum					
I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action					
01111 Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All	17	1 589 400	1 070 000	2 659 400	4 000 000
01112 National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans	99	9 065 800	7 918 000	16 983 800	21 000 000
01113 Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative	9	815 100	600 000	1 415 100	2 000 000
Total, I.1.1	125	11 470 300	9 588 000	21 058 300	27 000 000
I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems					
01121 Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches	59	5 400 000	4 225 400	9 625 400	13 000 000
01122 Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems	86	7 848 500	6 035 600	13 884 100	19 000 000
Total, I.1.2	145	13 248 500	10 261 000	23 509 500	32 000 000
Total, I.1	270	24 718 800	19 849 000	44 567 800	59 000 000
I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems					
I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education					
01211 Education for a culture of peace and universally shared values	40	3 699 200	1 800 000	5 499 200	10 000 000
01212 Education for a sustainable future	24	2 163 100	900 000	3 063 100	6 000 000
01213 Promoting science and technology education	16	1 473 400	700 000	2 173 400	4 000 000
01214 Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic	24	2 163 100	900 000	3 063 100	6 000 000
01215 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education	12	1 083 400	500 000	1 583 400	2 956 000
Total, I.2.1	116	10 582 200	4 800 000	15 382 200	28 956 000
I.2.2 Renewal of education systems					
01221 Reorienting general secondary education	8	721 000	300 000	1 021 000	2 000 000
01222 Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work	29	2 664 700	1 200 000	3 864 700	7 300 000
01223 Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education	42	3 879 800	1 575 900	5 455 700	10 800 000
01224 Improving teacher education and the status of teachers	20	1 833 900	750 000	2 583 900	5 100 000
01225 Development of new norms and standards	9	833 600	315 200	1 148 800	2 344 000
Total, I.2.2	108	9 933 000	4 141 100	14 074 100	27 544 000
Total, I.2	224	20 515 200	8 941 100	29 456 300	56 500 000
UNESCO education institutes					
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)*	-	-	4 591 000	4 591 000	3 000 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)*	-	-	5 100 000	5 100 000	4 700 000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)*	-	-	1 900 000	1 900 000	800 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)*	-	-	1 100 000	1 100 000	2 500 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)*	-	-	2 200 000	2 200 000	500 000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)*	-	-	1 200 000	1 200 000	3 000 000
Total, UNESCO education institutes	-	-	16 091 000	16 091 000	14 500 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes					
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	-	-	595 000	595 000	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	-	-	1 270 000	1 270 000	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	1 865 000	1 865 000	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs			636 600	636 600	-
Grand total, Major Programme I	494	45 234 000	47 382 700	92 616 700	130 000 000

* Financial allocations which include the costs of personnel and activities.

PROGRAMME I.1

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

T01100

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$19,849,000
• Decentralization:	67.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$59,000,000

I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action (paragraphs 0111-01113)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS), Division for Educational Policies and Strategies (ED/EPS)

T0111

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$9,588,000
• Decentralization:	63.7%
Africa	23.4%
Arab States	9.1%
Asia and the Pacific	17.7%
Europe and North America	1.3%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$27,000,000

Main partners include:

Regional and subregional EFA forums, main EFA partners (UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, UNFPA, WFP, ILO, Member organizations of the Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All), regional development banks, bilateral donor countries and development agencies (DANIDA, DFID, FINNIDA, France, Germany, Italy, JICA, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, USAID, CIDA) and other development partners (ADEA, ALECSO, Commonwealth Secretariat, CONFEMEN, European Union, ISESCO, OAS, OAU, OECD (Development Assistance Committee)).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Arab States	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	800,000	3,300,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,500,000
Europe and North America	500,000	300,000	1,000,000	200,000	500,000	2,500,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000,000	500,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,500,000
Interregional	2,000,000	700,000	2,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	6,200,000
Total, I.1.1	6,000,000	3,500,000	9,000,000	3,200,000	5,300,000	27,000,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T01111**

Main line of action 1: Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All Programme actions:	Regular budget \$2,659,400		Extra-budgetary \$4,000,000
	Personnel	Activities	
	\$1,589,400	\$1,070,000	
(a) Policy papers and EFA progress report		435,000	
(b) EFA observatory (UIS)		300,000	
(c) Knowledge base and dissemination of information		285,000	
(d) Inter-agency network on education in countries in crisis		50,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	11.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	5.0
Training	12.0	Advisory services	7.0
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working Groups on Education for All, High Level Group, other ad hoc meetings, particularly on the global initiative, as well as international consultation meetings with bilateral and multilateral development partners 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education for All: Progress and Prospects ▪ EFA electronic information bulletin, thematic papers and reports. Special emphasis will be placed on publishing EFA-related policy papers, thematic documents and technical guidelines 			

T01112

Main line of action 2: National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans Programme actions:	Regular budget \$16,983,800		Extra-budgetary \$21,000,000
	Personnel	Activities	
	\$9,065,800	\$7,918,000	
(a) Support to EFA national action plans		2,194,100	
(b) Support to regional education strategies, networks and conferences		5,723,900	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0
Conferences and meetings	30.0	Support to NGOs	10.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0
Training	15.0	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PROMEDLAC ▪ MINEDAF VIII ▪ Several regional and subregional meetings and training seminars on the preparation and implementation of national EFA Action Plans will take place such as regional and subregional forums, as well as regional and subregional consultation meetings with bilateral and multilateral development partners 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution to EFA electronic information bulletin, thematic papers and reports. Special emphasis will be placed on publishing EFA-related policy papers, thematic documents and technical guidelines at the national and regional levels. Best practices and experiences in preparing and implementing EFA Action Plans will be widely disseminated by means of traditional publications and NICTs 			

T01113

Main line of action 3: Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
Programme actions:		\$1,415,100		
		Personnel	Activities	\$2,000,000
		\$815,100	\$600,000	
(a)	Dakar follow-up mechanism		500,000	
(b)	Cooperation with NGOs		100,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	10.0
	Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	10.0
	Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	10.0
	Training	15.0	Advisory services	5.0

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

(paragraphs 0112-01122)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

T0112

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$10,261,000
• Decentralization:	70.5%
Africa	25.3%
Arab States	7.9%
Asia and the Pacific	25.8%
Europe and North America	1.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$32,000,000

Main partners include:

Early childhood education

UNICEF, OECD, World Bank, USAID, Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Education, Family Unit in the United Nations, Asociacion Mundial de Educadores Infantiles, Fédération Internationale des CEMEA, Living Values Educational Program, Organisation Mondiale pour l'Éducation Pré-scolaire (OMEP), Child Care Information Exchange, ADEA Working Group on Early Childhood, UNESCO Early Childhood Regional Cooperating Centres: Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano (Colombia) for Latin America; Caribbean Child Development Centre (University of the West Indies, Jamaica) for the Caribbean; National Institute of Family and Children (Hungary) for Eastern Europe; Mother Child Education Foundation (Turkey) for Central Asia; Community of Learners Foundation (Philippines) for South-East Asia; Arab Resource Collective (Lebanon) for the Arab region.

Inclusive education

International Centre for Special Needs Education in Asia and the Pacific (New Delhi), Finland, DANIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway, Sweden, UNICEF, Enabling Education Network (EENET), Canterbury Christ Church University College (United Kingdom), ILO, WHO, International Working Group on Disability and Development (IWGDD), Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education (CSIE) (United Kingdom).

Primary education

DANIDA (basic learning materials, girls' and women's education), Finland (girls' and women's education), Grameen Bank (income generation), ISESCO (girls' and women's education), NORAD (multigrade education), Rockefeller Foundation, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, Commonwealth of Learning (distance education), Federation of Women's Associations of Africa, Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), Soros Foundation (basic learning materials), SADEC (quality of education), COMEDAF, ECOWAS, CILSS, World Bank, WFP, ADEA (books), ILD/EI, SIDA, USAID, Japan (basic learning materials and girls' and women's education), Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom).

Other partners: Action Aid (EFA evaluation, community learning, youth), Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Education for All, CCSVI (youth), Education International (EFA evaluation), ENDA International (youth), International Council on Adult Education (EFA evaluation), International Community Education Association (EFA evaluation, community learning), Summer Institute of Linguistics (EFA evaluation, community learning), World Education (EFA evaluation, NGO capacity-building).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	2,500,000	800,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	200,000	7,300,000
Arab States	1,000,000	300,000	1,500,000	200,000	100,000	3,100,000
Asia and the Pacific	1,500,000	500,000	1,500,000	500,000	100,000	4,100,000
Europe and North America	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	1,300,000	200,000	8,400,000
Interregional	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	100,000	7,100,000
Total, I.1.2	9,500,000	3,000,000	14,000,000	4,800,000	700,000	32,000,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01121

Main line of action 1: Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches Programme actions:	Regular budget \$9,625,400		Extra-budgetary \$13,000,000
	Personnel \$5,400,000	Activities \$4,225,400	
(a) Early childhood care and education		840,000	
(b) Primary education improvement and outreach		1,575,400	
(c) Developing inclusive education		840,000	
(d) United Nations girls' education initiative (UNGEI)		970,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	10.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0
Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional, subregional and national training workshops, youth forums ▪ Experts meeting on ministerial auspices and financing in early childhood, regional consultation meetings on family support policy, regional networking meetings and workshops, regional training workshops 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher-training packages, basic learning materials, guidebooks for educational counselling, training material, booklets on innovative experiences, website, newsletters on guidance and counselling, publications on ministerial auspices and financing in early childhood, early childhood indicators development, family support policy, parent education, sourcebooks/publications, Action-Research monographs, training materials, advocacy materials, multimedia materials 			

T01122

Main line of action 2: Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems Programme actions:	Regular budget \$13,884,100		Extra-budgetary \$19,000,000
	Personnel \$7,848,500	Activities \$6,035,600	
(a) Advocacy and institutional commitments		2,070,600	
(b) NFE in the context of crisis and post-conflict situations		345,000	
(c) Learning opportunities for children in difficult circumstances		360,000	
(d) Education at a distance as a development tool		650,000	
(e) Literacy and NFE for a sustainable development		800,000	
(f) Fighting exclusion and poverty while targeting youth and ethnic minorities		890,000	
(g) Developing community education		920,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	15.0
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	5.0
Training	15.0	Advisory services	5.0

PROGRAMME I.2

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

T01200

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$8,941,100
• Decentralization:	46.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$56,500,000

I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education

(paragraphs 0121-01215)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division for the Promotion of Quality Education (ED/PEQ), Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education (ED/STV)

T0121

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,800,000
• Decentralization:	44.1%
Africa	17.7%
Arab States	6.4%
Asia and the Pacific	13.4%
Europe and North America	1.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$28,956,000

Main partners include: UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNAIDS, United Nations (Department of Public Information), World Bank, European Union, Council of Europe, Organization of American States (OAS), Organization of African Unity (OAU), DANIDA, Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC), Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States (ABEGS), PECO Committee, ACEIU (Asia-Pacific Center of Education for International Understanding), International Academy for Education and Democracy (Denmark), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), New Zealand Official Development Agency (NZODA), German Consortium “Aktion Saubere Landschaft” (ASL). At the field level, the national governments and NGOs will be the main partners complemented by the education, scientific and communication communities and the private sector.

Other partners:

Sports and physical education

OIEC, World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention, Educational International, FAPE, Higher Education, UNESCO NGO Liaison Committee, Conference of NGOs (CONGO-ECOSOC), ICSSPE, CSSA, CONFEJES, ICHPER-SD, IOC, Consejo Ibero Americano de Deporte, Consejo del Istmo Centroamericano de Deporte y Recreación (CODICADER), Union Arabe des Sports, World Federation of Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI), Fédération internationale de la médecine du sport (FIMS), AGFIS, IBU, FIS.

Sustainable development, population and environment education

Cooperation with international financial institutions and the private sector. Associated with the inter-agency partnership will be the governments, NGOs, the education and communication communities, the scientific community, business and industry and others.

Education and ICTs

International Council on Distance Education, Commonwealth of Learning, Education International, International Council of Science Unions (ICSU), Commonwealth Secretariat Association for Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (CASTME), World Council of Associations for Technology Education (WOCATE), International Council of Associations for Science Education (ICASE).

Languages

Universities, Educational International, CIVITAS, Georg Eckert Institute, APNIEVE, European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation, UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, Centre International de Phonétique Appliquée, World Federation of Modern Language Associations, International Council for Adult Education, Asian-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education, European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages. Waldorf-Steiner Education International, Montessori International, Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation); Peace Child International, Life Link.

Teacher education

Education International; World Conference of Teachers; International Baccalaureate Organization.

Higher education

International Association of Universities; CRE-COPERNICUS; University Leaders for a Sustainable Future.

Observatoire Mediterranean project

The Ministry of Education (Morocco) and the Association U Marinu (France); Prince Albert Foundation (Monaco); Association "Demain la mer" (France); Rotary International (Switzerland); Association Wande (Burkina Faso); Soroptimiste (France); Observatoire pour les Droits de l'Enfant (Morocco).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	600,000	4,500,000	2,000,000	500,000	200,000	7,800,000
Arab States	300,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-	2,300,000
Asia and the Pacific	200,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	3,900,000
Europe and North America	300,000	900,000	500,000	200,000	-	1,900,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	600,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	5,300,000
Interregional	500,000	4,956,000	1,500,000	800,000	-	7,756,000
Total, I.2.1	2,500,000	14,856,000	7,500,000	3,500,000	600,000	28,956,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T01211**

Main line of action 1: Education for a culture of peace and universally shared values Programme actions:		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$5,499,200		
		Personnel	Activities	
		\$3,699,200	\$1,800,000	
(a)	Human rights education		400,000	
(b)	Culture of peace, inter-cultural understanding, non-violence, history teaching		400,000	
(c)	Cultural diversity and multilingualism in education		400,000	
(d)	ASP networking and evaluation		600,000	
Modalities of action:				
		%		%
	Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	20.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	5.0
	Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting on history teaching in collaboration with the Council of Europe and Georg Eckert Institute ▪ Meetings of experts on human rights education, linguistic pluralism and multilingual education ▪ Technical meetings on indigenous and linguistic education ▪ International Conference on "Teacher Training for World Heritage in Young Hands" ▪ ASPnet Fiftieth Anniversary International Conference, 2003, New Zealand ▪ Ten ASPnet subregional training courses for national coordinators 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ English and Spanish editions of the kit on non-violence education ▪ Civics education manual in Africa, source book on values and quality education in Asia and the Pacific (APNIEVE) ▪ Several publications on human rights education, culture of peace and values education and multilingualism in education; second version of the World Language Report ▪ ASPnet best practices to improve a culture of peace climate at school ▪ Booklet and poster series on ASPnet "School Action to Prevent and Eliminate Racism" ▪ Educational resource booklet and CD-ROM "World Heritage Sites: Touchstones of Civilization" ▪ ASPnet multimedia educational kit "Breaking the Silence" teaching about the transatlantic slave trade ▪ ASPnet educational resource kit "Teaching about the past in the Indian Ocean, building a better future" ▪ ASPnet newsletter, calendars, promotional materials, etc. ▪ Teachers manual on physical education and sport 				

T01212

Main line of action 2: Education for a sustainable future		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$3,063,100		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	
		\$2,163,100	\$900,000	
(a)	Global and inter-agency aspects of sustainable development, population and environmental education		600,000	
(b)	Preventive education and sport		300,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	10.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	5.0
	Training	20.0	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Press conference and painting exhibition on World Ozone Day ▪ Interregional meeting for establishing a Mediterranean Observatory on children's rights ▪ Expert group meeting in the context of Rio +10 ▪ Training courses, seminars, workshops and technical meetings on preventive education and sport ▪ CIGEPS meetings ▪ Partnerships meeting on specific related physical education and sport issues 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training kit on sustainable consumption education (web-based) ▪ Interactive website on ESD and sustainable consumption ▪ Teacher training packages, primary school learning materials and booklets on innovative experiences, including multilingual and multicultural experiences on artistic and ludic activities ▪ New edition of "Un amour de planète" (UNESCO, 1995) ▪ Multimedia teacher education programme: Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future (www.unesco.org/education/tlsf) ▪ International Standards for Physical Education and Sport for Schoolchildren ▪ Global Standards for Professional Preparation of Physical Educators ▪ Global Vision for School Physical Education ▪ A world database of existing physical education and sport institutions, universities, training and research centres, specialized physical education and sport institutions ▪ Physical education and sport policy guidelines ▪ Teacher and schoolchildren anti-doping resources ▪ Meetings final reports and follow-up ▪ Proceedings of the FIMS 2000 Congress 				

T01213

Main line of action 3: Promoting science and technology education Programme actions:		Regular budget \$2,173,400		Extra-budgetary \$4,000,000
		Personnel \$1,473,400	Activities \$700,000	
(a)	Capacity-building and international cooperation		200,000	
(b)	Innovative practices and materials development		200,000	
(c)	Popularization of science, technology and networking		300,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	20.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0
	Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional training/writing workshops in the Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia, the Arab region and Central America ▪ International training seminar on scientific, technical and vocational education for girls ▪ National training workshops on STE and TVE in 12 Member States 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovation and Science Technology Education, Vol. VIII ▪ Manual on Policy Guidelines for the Improvement of STE, Resource kit on STE, Manual on Best Practices in STE, Manual on the Use of Indigenous Technologies in Technology Education, Resource Package on Bio-Literacy, Manual on Low-Cost Equipment, Global Survey on the State in I and II Schools 				

T01214

Main line of action 4: Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic Programme actions:		Regular budget \$3,063,100		Extra-budgetary \$6,000,000
		Personnel \$2,163,100	Activities \$900,000	
(a)	HIV/AIDS preventive education policies, strategies, materials		500,000	
(b)	Awareness-raising and sharing of knowledge		400,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	20.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0
	Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training courses, seminars, workshops and technical meetings on HIV/AIDS preventive education 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Best practices on AIDS in education ▪ Meetings final report and follow-up 				

T01215

Main line of action 5: Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
Programme actions:		\$1,583,400		
		Personnel	Activities	\$2,956,000
		\$1,083,400	\$500,000	
(a)	Promoting the use of ICTs for education		500,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	20.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0
	Training	5.0	Advisory services	-
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication on existing clearing houses, portals and mechanisms for evaluating educational software and courseware 				

I.2.2 Renewal of education systems

(paragraphs 0122-01225)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education (ED/STV); Division of Higher Education (ED/HED)

T0122

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,141,100
• Decentralization:	49.7%
Africa	10.9%
Arab States	6.0%
Asia and the Pacific	8.6%
Europe and North America	17.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$27,544,000

Main partners include:

General secondary education

United Nations agencies and more specifically UNICEF, the World Bank and UNDP, the European Council, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth of Learning and several bilateral donors will be consulted and/or associated to UNESCO programme actions, in particular ICSSPE, IOC, Council of Europe and concerned stakeholders dealing with anti-doping policies at the regional and international levels; Education International, International Baccalaureate Organization, ICSC, parents and student associations, etc.

Technical and vocational education

Cooperation with ILO and training will be further enhanced with the creation of the UNESCO-ILO Working Group. The Government of Germany will continue to assist the activities of the International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education in Bonn (Germany). The Adelaide Institute of TAFE (AIT), the Australian National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) and the Korean Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (KRIVET) will assist UNESCO in strengthening regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, as Regional Centres of Excellence. UNESCO will continue to work in close collaboration with the Commonwealth of Learning in promoting the modular teaching-learning package on entrepreneurship in developing countries. Other partners are the International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (IAEVG) and the International Association for Counselling (IAC).

The higher education programme is conceived as a cooperative effort involving both governments and the community of higher education, the latter being organized in a great variety of groups, networks and organizations. As UNESCO's major instrument of communication and cooperation, the Collective Consultation of NGOs working in the field of higher education will continue to receive strong support. Cooperation with the International Association of Universities (IAU) will also be continued in particular through support to the joint UNESCO/IAU

Documentation Centre and joint programmes with UNU and UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks. Greater autonomy has been given to regional cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean through the conversion of CRESALC into an International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), and UNITWIN Networks (e.g. UNAMAZ, CRE-Colombia). Cooperation in the support of teachers and teacher education will be expanded with ILO and the major international teachers associations in the framework of the Recommendations on the Status of Teaching Personnel, the British Council, ACCT and the SOUL project as well as the International Baccalaureat Organization (IBO).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	800,000	100,000	4,400,000
Arab States	500,000	500,000	300,000	200,000	-	1,500,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	800,000	100,000	4,200,000
Europe and North America	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	1,200,000	100,000	10,800,000
Interregional	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,544,000	1,000,000	100,000	5,144,000
Total, I.2.2	5,000,000	7,500,000	10,644,000	4,000,000	400,000	27,544,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01221

Main line of action 1: Reorienting general secondary education		Regular budget \$1,021,000		Extra-budgetary \$2,000,000
Programme actions:		Personnel \$721,000	Activities \$300,000	
(a)	Reorienting general secondary education		300,000	
Modalities of action:	%			%
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships		5.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs		15.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions		10.0
Training	10.0	Advisory services		5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy within the Framework of the Consortium led by UNESCO ▪ Subregional workshops to launch the modular teaching-learning packages on entrepreneurship, ICTs, and environmental awareness in TVET (1 in Africa, 1 in the Arab region, 1 in the Pacific) ▪ International training seminar on Scientific, Technical and Vocational Education for Girls and Women, in collaboration with ED/STV/STE ▪ International seminar on renewal of national TVET policy for the twenty-first century 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final report of the second session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy ▪ Guidelines on the expanding role of teachers and other actors at the secondary level: case studies on current national secondary education reform ▪ Environmental issues in technical and vocational education curriculum ▪ Providing technical and vocational education through distance learning in developing countries ▪ Current trends and issues in TVET policy reform: a reference book for TVET policy-makers ▪ Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls and women: Best practices in selected countries, in collaboration with ED/STV/STE ▪ CD-ROM "Selected UNESCO documents/publications in TVET" 				

T01222

Main line of action 2: Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work Programme actions:		Regular budget \$3,864,700		Extra-budgetary \$7,300,000
		Personnel \$2,664,700	Activities \$1,200,000	
(a)	Facilitating international/regional cooperation on TVET policy reform		400,000	
(b)	Improving quality of and access to TVET through advocacy and training		500,000	
(c)	Promoting TVET information sharing by networking and ICTs		300,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	23.0	Fellowships	8.0
	Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	6.0
	Publications	8.0	Financial contributions	7.0
	Training	18.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy within the Framework of the Consortium led by UNESCO ▪ Subregional workshops to launch the modular teaching-learning packages on entrepreneurship, ICTs, and environmental awareness in TVET (1 in Africa, 1 in the Arab region, 1 in the Pacific) ▪ International training seminar on Scientific, Technical and Vocational Education for Girls and Women, in collaboration with ED/STV/STE ▪ International seminar on renewal of national TVET policy for the twenty-first century 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final report of the second session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy ▪ Guidelines on the expanding role of teachers and other actors at the secondary level: case studies on current national secondary education reform ▪ Environmental issues in technical and vocational education curriculum ▪ Providing technical and vocational education through distance learning in developing countries ▪ Current trends and issues in TVET policy reform: a reference book for TVET policy-makers ▪ Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls and women: Best practices in selected countries, in collaboration with ED/STV/STE ▪ CD-ROM "Selected UNESCO documents/publications in TVET" 				

T01223

Main line of action 3: Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education Programme actions:		Regular budget \$5,455,700		Extra-budgetary \$10,800,000
		Personnel \$3,879,800	Activities \$1,575,900	
(a)	Reform and innovations of higher education: reflections and debate on policy issues		512,900	
(b)	Quality assurance, accreditation and recognition of studies and diplomas		313,000	
(c)	Strengthening impact of UNITWIN Networks and UNESCO Chairs		750,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	15.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	20.0
	Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	15.0
	Training	5.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention on the Recognition of Studies in the Mediterranean (September 2003) ▪ Expert Meeting on Quality Assurance and Accreditation (June 2002) ▪ Eighth UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation ▪ Meeting of the WCHE International Follow-up Committee ▪ Meeting of the Research Management Forum ▪ World Forum of UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks (cat. IV, September 2002, Paris, UNESCO, 500 participants, E/F/S) 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study Abroad, 32nd edition ▪ World Directory of National Accreditation Agencies ▪ International Directory of National Information Centres on Academic Recognition and Mobility ▪ Compendium of good practices (2 issues) ▪ Evaluation report WCHE + 5 ▪ Report of the eighth UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation ▪ Reports of the WCHE Working Groups ▪ Reports of the Higher Education E-Forum debates ▪ Student Guide to the WCHE Declaration and Framework for Action ▪ Report of the Research Management Forum ▪ UNITWIN Directory (2003, 500 pp., E/F/S) ▪ UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme – 10 Years of Solidarity Action (2003, 250 pp., E/F/S) 				

T01224

Main line of action 4: Improving teacher education and the status of teachers Programme actions:		Regular budget \$2,583,900		Extra-budgetary \$5,100,000
		Personnel \$1,833,900	Activities \$750,000	
(a)	Development of regional and subregional networks		300,000	
(b)	Application of new technologies in teacher education in the information age		250,000	
(c)	Application of the 1996 ILO/UNESCO recommendations concerning the status of teachers		200,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	15.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	10.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	25.0
	Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eighth session of the Joint ILO-UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case Studies on Distance Learning in Teacher Education ▪ UNESCO Guidelines on Application of Distance Learning in Teacher Education ▪ Commentaries on the 1966 Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers 				

T01225

Main line of action 5: Development of new norms and standards		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$1,148,800		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	
		\$833,600	\$315,200	
(a)	Consolidated instruments on the right to education		110,200	
(b)	Norms for school constructions, furniture and learning spaces		50,000	
(c)	Norms and standards related to education provision in countries in crisis		55,000	
(d)	Norms and standards related to distance education and e-learning		50,000	
(e)	Anti-doping convention		50,000	
Modalities of action:				
		%		%
	Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0
	Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	15.0
	Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0
	Training	5.0	Advisory services	5.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conferences and meetings, expert and technical workshops, seminars focusing on anti-doping issues 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monographs; position paper; educational material on prevention; sharing know-how on anti-doping issues; draft International Convention on anti-doping; draft International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (amendment) 				

◆ Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

T0140

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,865,000
• Decentralization:	83.0%

● Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

T01410

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$595,000
• Decentralization:	86.60%
Africa	13.4%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	73.2%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education (ED/STV)

Other units involved: Education Sector (ED/DFU), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/BES), UNESCO Nairobi, UNESCO Kathmandu, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Bonn

T01411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$200,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	40.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	40.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: National Commissions for UNESCO, education planners/managers, school managers, teachers, researchers/education specialists, relevant institutions, NGOs or volunteer groups working in the field, partners in the UNEVOC Network in Africa and Asia, ILO, UNIDO, UNCSTD.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$200,000
(a)	Development of innovative STVE programme for girls	50,000
(b)	Helping educational planners, managers and teachers to effectively adopt innovative measures, curriculum and other educational means	80,000
(c)	Research on the experience of schools	30,000
(d)	Dissemination of policy guidelines to better promote participation of girls in STVE	40,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	15
	Conferences and meetings	20
	Publications	10
	Training	25
	Fellowships	5
	Support to NGOs	5
	Financial contributions	10
	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional/national training workshops ▪ Interregional evaluation workshop 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls: Final report of the pilot projects and policy guidelines 		

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

Other units involved: Natural Sciences Sector (SC/AP, SC/ECO), Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM, CI/INF), Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP/WYS)

T01412

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$395,000
• Decentralization:	90.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	90.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: This project will be implemented in partnership with local NGOs and associations (in particular, women, youth, scientists associations), universities, museums and cultural and scientific centres (such as “Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie”, the “Palais de la Découverte”...). The collaboration of relevant organizations of the United Nations system (UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNEP) and other IGOs, such as the European Union will also be requested. The private sector will be associated to the project. Extrabudgetary resources will also be requested from bilateral sources of funding.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$395,000
(a)	Literacy, NFE, skills training, basic health and legal counselling and services	85,000
(b)	Seed money for a special microfinance mechanism	65,000
(c)	Information and training in science and basic technology	100,000
(d)	Communication, information and campaign	70,000
(e)	Creation of multipurpose community centres	50,000
(f)	Monitoring and evaluation	15,000
(g)	National advocacy, development of guidelines for national policies	10,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
Studies and research	25	Fellowships 5
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs 10
Publications	8	Financial contributions 6
Training	26	Advisory services -
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings and workshops will be organized with all stakeholders in order to exchange experiences and draw guidelines for national policies in this domain 		

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

T01420

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,270,000
• Decentralization:	81.3%
Africa	56.9%
Arab States	2.2%
Asia and the Pacific	16.8%
Europe and North America	2.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.2%

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Higher Education (ED/HED)

Other units involved: Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO, SC/HYD, SC/IOC), Culture Sector (CLT/WHC), Communication and Information Sector

T01421

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$400,000
• Decentralization:	90.0%
Africa	90.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: UNESCO Chairs and Networks in Africa, UNU, UNSIA, FAO, World Bank, UNDP/GEF, UNEP, WMO, ECA, United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS), African Association for Satellite and Communication Systems (RASCOM), ECOWAS, SADC, COMESA, World Space Foundation, International Centre for Communication in Sciences (UK), Brazil Space Agency, Indian Space Agency, NASA, European Space Agency; ICESA, ENDA, CEDA; local, national, regional and international mass media such as Africa N°1, LC2/ECOWAS, RFI, BBC, US-Channel 1.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$400,000
(a)	Research, education and training	200,000
(b)	Developing UNESCO Chairs and Networks and specialized centres	100,000
(c)	Fostering outreach to affected communities (community media)	100,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships 15
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs 10
Publications	10	Financial contributions 5
Training	20	Advisory services 10
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Launching meeting, training workshops and seminars, meetings with local communities and public awareness including sensitization campaigns 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of activities, proceedings of workshops and seminars, guidelines, posters and final report of the project ▪ CD-ROM and video production, development of websites 		

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

Other units involved: Education Sector (ED/EPS), Culture Sector (CLT/CPL), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), UNESCO Windhoek, UNESCO Maputo, UNESCO Bamako

T01422

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$200,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	75.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: UNDP; Association for Progressive Communications, Commonwealth of Learning, collective consultation of NGOs on Education for All, Association for Educational Development, national and local NGOs; International Development Research Centre (IDRC), management teams of existing UNESCO supported learning facilities and multimedia centres, local communities, local authorities, ministries of education, culture, youth and for the promotion of women, specialized national institutes in areas of applied ICTs and lifelong learning.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$200,000
(a)	To assess and cross-analyse gender specific learning needs and the impact of ICTs for community development and lifelong learning in selected SADC communities	50,000
(b)	To develop gender-sensitive and locally produced ICT application packages for community development and lifelong learning, which promote gender equity and build on local experiences, knowledge, cultural creativity and learning needs.	120,000
(c)	To share knowledge and experiences about the creation of open learning communities at grass-roots, national, regional and global levels	30,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs -
Publications	20	Financial contributions -
Training	45	Advisory services 10
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subregional validation and planning meeting on ICT applications in support of community development and gender equity ▪ Subregional evaluation meeting on transforming multimedia centres into gender-sensitive learning communities 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICT application packages on selected gender-sensitive content areas to reinforce local development, lifelong learning ▪ Reference paper, including lessons learnt and recommendations, on transforming learning facilities and multimedia centres into open learning communities prepared and disseminated 		

Project: Higher education, open and distance learning knowledge base for decision-makers**Division/Office with primary responsibility:** Division of Higher Education (ED/HED)**Other units involved:** UNESCO regional offices**T01423**

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$275,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	20.0%
Arab States	10.0%
Asia and the Pacific	20.0%
Europe and North America	10.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.0%

Main partners: United Nations University, World Bank, Council of Europe, European Union, Associations of Commonwealth Universities, Ministries of Education, National and Regional University Associations, Regional Networks for Academic Recognition and Mobility, Higher Education Institutions, National Accreditation Bodies; International Network of Quality Assurance Agencies, Free Software Foundation (FSF), Korean Institute for Industry and Technology Information (KINITI), International Association of Universities (IAU), International Centre for Distance Learning (ICDL), International Council for Distance Education (ICDE), Network of UNESCO Chairs (including ORBICOM), NUFFIC (Netherlands).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$275,000
(a)	Dynamic knowledge base	143,000
(b)	Capacity-building	118,250
(c)	Evaluation	13,750
Modalities of action:		%
	Studies and research	37
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications	10
	Training	43
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First expert meeting (spring 2002) ▪ Second expert meeting (summer 2003) 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy issues regarding higher education open and distance learning: guidelines for decision-makers 		

Project: ICT-based training in basic education for social development

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

Other units involved: Social and Human Sciences Sector, Communication and Information Sector

T01424

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$395,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	40.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	40.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA; Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU, Tokyo); governments, local communities.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$395,000
(a)	Development of core contents on empowerment and enhancement of quality of life for family, women, youth and ethnic minorities	120,000
(b)	Preparation of training/instructional modules in the core content areas, to be delivered through ICTs, with built-in capacity-building components	80,000
(c)	ICT-based training for basic education providers including teachers, trainers, and community workers using the modules developed	165,000
(d)	Interactive networking through ICTs for sharing resources and creating innovative literate and learning environment, monitoring, evaluation, reporting	30,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	10
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications	10
	Training	70
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert group meeting/seminars on core content development for training module 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training modules and learning materials on basic education for family, women, youth and minorities 		

Regional and subregional approaches

The regional and subregional approaches are presented on a preliminary basis only. They will need to be revisited and finalized once the new UNESCO field network is in place and following consultations with all stakeholders concerned, as envisaged in document Draft 31 C/4.

Africa

T01601

With a view to the African renaissance in the twenty-first century, UNESCO's action will continue to be closely coordinated with that undertaken in the context of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa, the OAU Decade of Education in Africa and the priority programmes adopted by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) and by the African Development Bank (ADB), and also the Dakar Framework for Action. UNESCO will develop synergy among all initiatives for Africa.

Under Programme I.1, programme actions will be guided by the conclusions and recommendations of the OAU Conference of African Ministers of Education (COMEDAF I) and those of the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States (MINEDAF VII). Capacity-building action in educational management, curriculum development, teacher training and distance education will be continued, in particular through the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA, Addis Ababa). The holding of MINEDAF VIII is scheduled for 2002.

The programme priorities will include: the Education for All programme, with special emphasis on access to compulsory, free, quality primary education by 2015, as provided for in the Dakar Framework for Action; early childhood education; literacy and non-formal education; girls' and women's education in close collaboration with the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) and other African NGOs; curriculum reform (life skills education, values education and civic education); teacher training; preparation of textbooks and learning materials; a centre in Malawi on guidance and counselling for girls and one in Ouagadougou on girls' and women's education, both of which have now been established. Particular emphasis will be placed on special needs education for children and education to reach the unreached, in particular girls and women in rural areas, marginalized youth, street and working children, refugees and linguistic and cultural minorities.

Under Programme I.2, priorities will include: advisory and technical support services for the reconstruction and development of national education systems, the development of holistic policy frameworks, strategies and plans for action and capacity-building; development of secondary-level education with emphasis on preventive education against HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, science and technology education and technical and vocational education, including curriculum renewal, teaching-learning materials and laboratory facilities; and renewal of higher education in line with the conclusions of the World Conference on Higher Education, with emphasis on inter-country and inter-university cooperation, the creation of centres of excellence and UNESCO Chairs, and regional and subregional UNITWIN networks, training of trainers focusing particularly on the improvement of the status of teachers (1966 and 1997 Recommendations), and the renewal of training policies and methods, particularly through the use of the new information and communication technologies. The programme to combat HIV/AIDS will also involve higher education, particularly teacher-training institutions. Efforts will be made to narrow the digital divide between the industrialized countries and the least developed countries. Cooperation with regional NGOs will be strengthened.

Arab States

T01602

UNESCO's action will be aimed at working with Member States to design and implement policies that will lead to the achievement of the goals of the Dakar Framework for Action. UNESCO will deliver multidisciplinary, intersectoral services at country and subregional levels, working in cooperation with regional partners such as ABEGS, ALECSO, ISESCO and AGFUND as well as with the wider network of United Nations and bilateral agencies. Activities in support of policy-making and policy dialogue, institutional development and capacity-building will continue, involving government and non-government stakeholders. Emphasis will be placed on

developing new information and communication technologies infrastructures and their use in promoting experimentation, innovation and the diffusion and sharing of information and best practices as well as policy dialogue in education. Strategic objectives for education will contribute to addressing poverty through the empowerment of the poor to participate in development objectives and exercise their human rights. Economic opportunities for the poor, especially women and youth, will be improved through integrated, appropriate and relevant education and training.

Under Programme I.1 the priority will be helping Member States to translate into reality the international vision of ensuring all citizens their fundamental right to education, as declared at the World Education Forum (Dakar) and at the Regional Conference on Education for All, Cairo. UNESCO Beirut will establish a regional initiative and cluster offices will establish subregional and national level initiatives, encouraging the Member States to implement the commitment in the Dakar Framework for Action. UNESCO will cooperate and assist activities of ARABEFA. UNESCO will assist the Member States to formulate EFA national action plans, designed to take into account each country's socio-economic conditions and capabilities, and building their capacities for effective implementation. In particular, the strategy will be to pursue quality education for all in the context of locally relevant values and culture as well as international commitments, establishing quantitative targets and the means of monitoring progress towards their attainment. Particular attention will be given to Egypt as an E-9 country and to the Palestinian Autonomous Territories as a county in transition.

Under Programme I.2 priority will be given to reforming general secondary education and vocational/technical education and improving the quality of education through the diversification of contents and methods, and the promotion of universally shared values. Innovations and their use in science education will be promoted and the use of distance education encouraged in the training of teachers and educational staff and the research on the application of ICTs in teacher education and training will focus on results, and defining standards and indicators to evaluate outcomes.

Ensuring follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education will be another priority, and particular attention will be paid to the establishment of quality assurances mechanisms (evaluation and accreditation), the diversification of institutions, programmes, delivery systems and financing, the promotion of inter-university cooperation and academic mobility in the region, and the expansion of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs and Networks Programme, including support for subregional centres of excellence and regional networking of national centres and institutions. Education-sensitive social sector priorities such as poverty alleviation will be given special attention. Regional and subregional priority issues will be based on needs analysis and dialogue among stakeholders.

Particular attention will be given to developing the education system in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories and countries in post-conflict situations. More efforts will be exerted to mobilize extrabudgetary projects through project identification, formulation and execution.

Asia and the Pacific

T01603

In Asia and the Pacific, UNESCO will work conceptually and operationally in constructive partnership with Member States to design and implement policies ensuring that all excluded children are included in school and in learning, raising standards of education quality for all, promoting international human rights and values of peace and tolerance, and harnessing information and communications technologies to improve system performance in a globalized environment while protecting cultural relevance. With its network of regional bureaux newly reconstituted within a decentralized global network of stronger field offices, UNESCO will draw upon the resources of the whole Organization in mobilizing and integrating teams of specialized expertise to deliver multidisciplinary, intersectoral services at country and subregional levels.

UNESCO will work in partnership with its own specialist institutes and centres such as the Institute for Information Technologies in Education, the International Institute for Educational Planning, the Institute for Statistics, and the International Bureau of Education, as well as with the wider network of United Nations and bilateral agencies, and civil society organizations. Technical skills and special resources of expertise will be available whose aim is to build institutional capacities for policy dialogue. These processes will be firmly grounded in analysis and presentation of information from multiple sources on policy options, alternatives, future scenarios and projections, and on discussion at policy dialogue forums involving government and non-government stakeholders.

Under Programme I.1, UNESCO will direct its efforts towards facilitating the EFA partnership and EFA follow-up mechanisms in order to assist in translating into reality the international vision of ensuring all citizens their fundamental human rights, specifically the right to basic education, in accordance with the Dakar Framework for Action. UNESCO Bangkok will establish regional initiatives, and the cluster offices will establish subregional and national level initiatives, encouraging Member States to implement the commitments made at the World Education Forum. Special “flagship” projects will be developed jointly for funding by extrabudgetary sources. UNESCO will assist Member States formulating EFA national action plans designed to take into account each country’s specific socio-economic conditions and capabilities, and building up their capacities for effective implementation. In particular, the strategy is to achieve an education of quality for all and to pursue this in the context of locally-relevant values and international commitments, establishing quantitative targets and the means of monitoring progress towards their attainment. Priority areas in regard to the quality of education include ensuring children are ready and have the opportunity to learn, strengthening leadership and the organizational climate of schools; improving the teaching force; teaching-learning processes, and curricula, textbooks, and other materials; promoting a healthy and effective learning environment and infrastructure; and enhancing community involvement.

Under Programme I.2, other priorities will be developed and implemented within United Nations and inter-agency donor coordination mechanisms such as the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. The Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific will remain the major forum for determining regional and subregional priorities, and monitoring progress towards achieving them. Subregional committees such as that for Focus on the Pacific have a similar function. Regional and subregional programmes will be strengthened, a priority will be to revise the guiding philosophies and operating principles of initiatives such as APEID, APPEAL, APNIEVE, UNEVOC and UNITWIN. In the context of globalization, concrete form will be given to education approaches balancing public and private sector contributions. The importance of education for poverty alleviation will be given special attention through regional cooperation frameworks such as SAARC, APEC, ASEAN, Indian Ocean Initiative, etc.

In particular, UNESCO Bangkok will lead ongoing assessment of major international education initiatives (through participation in the development of indicators and monitoring mechanisms, for example) and will provide follow-up to major international education and social sector conferences, including the Hamburg adult education conference and the Paris higher education conference, as well as other wider social sector conferences such as Cairo, Copenhagen and the United Nations Special Session on Children. Regional and subregional priority issues will derive from needs analyses and stakeholder dialogues concerning early childhood development and education; marginalized youth and adults; empowerment of women and others; gender issues; preventive education; science and technology; higher education; formal and non-formal education linkages, literacy and lifelong learning; technical and vocational education and training; pre-service and in-service teacher education; health education; and general secondary education.

Europe and North America

T01604

UNESCO’s action in the Europe region will be aimed at strengthening cooperation with United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental, international and European regional organizations (such as partners in the Dakar Follow-up process: the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and others). Cooperation with non-governmental partners and the private sector will be strengthened as well. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the countries in transition, especially in the post-conflict subregions (the Balkans and the Caucasus).

The role of the National Commissions will be significantly increased with regard to the implementation and evaluation of activities and the identification of possible partners. Member States will be encouraged to take joint initiatives and responsibility for the implementation of particular projects and activities, especially in such areas as the promotion of democratic citizenship and cultural pluralism, and the struggle against poverty and exclusion.

Under Programme I.1, priority will be given to assisting Member States in formulating national and subregional EFA action plans on the basis of the increased partnerships and expanded vision of basic education. Renewed emphasis will be made on early childhood education, education for children with special needs, and education for youth and women in difficult circumstances.

Under Programme I.2, priority will be given to learning to live together, education for democratic citizenship and education for the sustainable future. On the basis of the intersectoral approach, existing networks and mechanisms such as UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs, ASP Networks, UNEVOC, etc., will be mobilized to increase the efficiency and visibility of UNESCO's action at the national and subregional levels. The networks of pedagogical institutes (such as the South Caucasus Network) will be consolidated and promoted with special attention to the use of ICTs in improving teachers' education.

The European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) will concentrate its activities on assisting the Member States in the reform of higher education, promoting recognition and international mobility, and inter-university cooperation. Due account will be paid to the needs of the countries of South-East Europe and countries in transition. Increased attention will be paid to ICTs in higher education and to the social, economic and cultural impact of the globalization process.

Latin America and the Caribbean

T01605

UNESCO education activities in Latin America and the Caribbean will be guided by the Declaration and Recommendations of PROMEDLAC VII, by the Dakar Framework for Action and by the Regional Framework of Santo Domingo. The new regional programme for the 2001-2015 period will be developed as requested at PROMEDLAC VII. It will be developed with the collaboration of UNESCO offices in the region, with the Member States and with other international organizations active in the region and in cooperation with IESALC and IPE Buenos Aires. The programme will develop partnerships and international cooperation to support all countries in the region in the development and execution of Education for All national action plans.

Within the framework of Programme I.1, maximum priority will continue to be given to universal quality basic education, seeking to guarantee access and retention of all children, significantly reducing grade repetition, children in grades below their age levels, and school drop-out. Special attention will be given to improving the quality of education provided to the most socially vulnerable groups. Inter-cultural education, initial learning in native languages, gender equality in access to education opportunities, and the integration of children with special learning needs into regular schools will be strengthened. Alternatives will be created that open up national education systems to non-literate young people and adults. Broadened early childhood education coverage will be fostered, as well as improvement in the quality of such programmes, emphasizing the participation of parents and communities in education centres. Adequate frameworks will be created to make education a task of all and encouraging the participation of civil society in the formulation of State policies. Special attention shall be given to the development of comprehensive policies in regard to the teaching profession.

UNESCO will develop regional projects directed at the production, dissemination, and use of knowledge and information relevant to decision-making in education. To this end, a basic education innovation network will be put in place; the network aimed at the construction of comparable national indicators will be continued, as will the carrying out of studies on learning levels and factors associated with school success by the Latin American Quality Education Assessment Laboratory.

In Central America, and with the support of extrabudgetary sources, priority shall also be given to national school infrastructure reconstruction programmes and the training of teachers in HIV/AIDS prevention shall be continued. In the Caribbean, priority shall be given to improving the quality and pertinence of basic education, emphasizing human rights training, civic education, and the acquisition of basic scientific principles.

Within the framework of Programme I.2, expanding and diversifying secondary education are priorities and a Permanent Forum for Secondary Education has been created. Renewal of content and study plans will be fostered, giving special attention to education for citizenship; education for a sustainable future, education against drug abuse, science and technology education. Reconciling secondary education directed towards further studies and secondary education in preparation for entering the labour force will be a preoccupation. The utilization of new technologies will be fostered, as well as the creation of opportunities for open and for distance learning.

In the Caribbean subregion, activities will concentrate principally on diversification of study plans of secondary education; education in science and technology; the utilization of new technologies in the classroom; and lifelong adult education as a follow-up of CONFINTEA.

In MERCOSUR Educativo, special attention will be given to the plan of the Education Coordinating Committee, that has placed emphasis on the renewal of content for history and geography, technology education, special needs education, higher education, the teaching of official languages within countries; information systems, and the quality of basic and secondary education. With PARLATINO, emphasis will be given to the jointly developed Regional Plan of Development and Integration.

Science education shall be emphasized from the earliest grades, using a new concept of science for life and for citizens. Special emphasis will be placed on the renewal of science teaching in basic and secondary education through the development of materials, initial and in-service training for science teachers.

Communication strategy

T01701

In the framework of Major Programme I, UNESCO's Education Sector will review and intensify its information activities to contribute to better understanding of education worldwide. The increasing importance given to education in the international development agendas and UNESCO's coordinating role in the Education for All movement, entrusted to it at the World Education Forum in Dakar, call for a comprehensive communication strategy that reflects this reality.

The sector's communication strategy, implemented with the Bureau of Public Information (BPI), will focus on raising awareness of the Organization's education programmes and, in particular, UNESCO's role in orchestrating global efforts to reach the targets set in Dakar. It will present a unified image of the sector's activities and will ensure a clear position and response of UNESCO to major educational issues. Close collaboration with BPI on the sector's programme and events will reinforce outreach.

Working with sectors, divisions, institutes and field units, a media team will ensure coordination of all information and advocacy activities to guarantee enhanced quality, to avoid overlap and duplication and to secure a better flow of information. The team will establish contacts in the media and will further develop existing networks of education journalists worldwide.

A special effort will be made to map out education periodicals and newspaper supplements on education, as well as relevant education websites, through which the sector's principal target audiences (decision-makers in education, researchers, educationists, teachers, etc.) can be reached.

The team will also coordinate the publication of print and audiovisual information and advocacy materials, including a quarterly magazine on UNESCO's activities in education and EFA in particular. Moreover, the team will provide greater visibility for major conferences, international days and other events through media briefings and information sheets/press kits, mobilization of education journalists, organization of public meetings, etc.

Finally, the communications strategy will incorporate the development of an education portal, as part of UNESCO's overall effort to expand its information dissemination activities via the Internet. Reinforcing the existing Education website, the portal will contain information on UNESCO's activities, a platform for global exchange on EFA, interactive training services and capacity-building components for enhanced information-sharing.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II

Natural sciences

T02001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme II	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Total Proposed Appropriation		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Activities:							
Programme II.1	10 543 900	6 412 400	(4 131 500)	(39.2)	232 900	6 645 300	28 300 000
Programme II.2	11 781 100	12 108 800	327 700	2.8	439 900	12 548 700	27 700 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	2 253 200	2 253 200	N.A.	81 800	2 335 000	-
	22 325 000	20 774 400	(1 550 600)	(6.9)	754 600	21 529 000	56 000 000
HQ - Indirect programme costs	300 900	290 400	(10 500)	(3.5)	10 500	300 900	-
Personnel	29 747 600	27 685 700	(2 061 900)	(6.9)	1 360 200	29 045 900	-
Total, Major Programme II	52 373 500	48 750 500	(3 623 000)	(6.9)	2 125 300	50 875 800	56 000 000

T02002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (31 C/5 para. ref.)	Regular budget				Total Proposed Appropriation \$	Extra- budgetary resources \$
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation \$		
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$			
II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management						
II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education	41	3 728 400	1 852 000	5 580 400	7 800 000	
II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building						
02121 Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry	72	6 596 900	2 078 200	8 675 100	15 000 000	
02122 Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies	22	2 029 900	1 755 100	3 785 000	3 500 000	
02123 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues	13	1 143 400	960 000	2 103 400	2 000 000	
Total, II.1.2	107	9 770 200	4 793 300	14 563 500	20 500 000	
Total, II.1	148	13 498 600	6 645 300	20 143 900	28 300 000	
II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development						
II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges						
02211 Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales	22	2 047 300	2 300 000	4 347 300	3 000 000	
02212 Water interactions and security	12	1 053 500	727 200	1 780 700	2 000 000	
02213 Land-water interactions: towards sustainable management	10	927 100	1 400 000	2 327 100	1 000 000	
Total, II.2.1	44	4 027 900	4 427 200	8 455 100	6 000 000	
II.2.2 Ecological sciences						
02221 Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action	12	1 137 200	1 344 000	2 481 200	1 600 000	
02222 Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management	12	1 092 400	1 328 100	2 420 500	1 500 000	
Total, II.2.2	24	2 229 600	2 672 100	4 901 700	3 100 000	
II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction						
02231 International cooperation in earth sciences	35	3 244 000	898 000	4 142 000	7 500 000	
02232 Natural disaster preparedness and prevention	12	1 066 400	260 800	1 327 200	2 500 000	
Total, II.2.3	47	4 310 400	1 158 800	5 469 200	10 000 000	
II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands						
02241 Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation	10	880 700	680 000	1 560 700	1 600 000	
02242 Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans	4	334 800	366 700	701 500	500 000	
Total, II.2.4	14	1 215 500	1 046 700	2 262 200	2 100 000	
II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission						
02251 Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems	17	1 580 100	1 090 500	2 670 600	3 000 000	
02252 To further develop, within the Global Ocean and Global Climate Observing Systems (GOOS and GCOS), the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	16	1 471 500	1 309 400	2 780 900	2 500 000	
02253 To further develop and strengthen the IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all	8	712 300	844 000	1 556 300	1 000 000	
Total, II.2.5	41	3 763 900	3 243 900	7 007 800	6 500 000	
Total, II.2	170	15 547 300	12 548 700	28 096 000	27 700 000	
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	-	-	1 665 000	1 665 000	-	
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	-	-	670 000	670 000	-	
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	2 335 000	2 335 000	-	
HQ - Indirect programme costs			300 900	300 900	-	
Grand Total, Major Programme II	318	29 045 900	21 829 900	50 875 800	56 000 000	

PROGRAMME II.1

Science and technology: capacity-building and management

T02100

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

II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education (paragraphs 0211-02110)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Executive Office (SC/EO), Division of Science Analysis and Policies (SC/AP), Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences (SC/BES)

T0211

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,852,000
• Decentralization:	10.5%
Africa	2.2%
Arab States	2.4%
Asia and the Pacific	3.8%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,800,000

Main partners include: UNESCO National Commissions in all Member States, major scientific institutions and networks at international, regional and national levels, Université Interdisciplinaire de Paris (UIP), EOLSS.

Main NGOs: International Council for Science (ICSU), International Social Science Council (ISSC), Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UITA), American Agency for Advancement of Sciences (AAAS).

Main IGOs and United Nations partners: UNDP, World Bank, UNIDO, OECD, UNU, FAO, WHO, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNIFEM, ESCWA, IADB, Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	700,000	-	200,000	-	-	900,000
Arab States	500,000	-	1,500,000	-	-	2,000,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,500,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	600,000	-	200,000	-	-	800,000
Interregional	400,000	500,000	300,000	200,000	-	1,400,000
Total, II.1.1	2,800,000	500,000	4,300,000	200,000	-	7,800,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:**T02110**

Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education Programme actions:	Regular budget \$5,580,400		Extra-budgetary \$7,800,000
	Personnel \$3,728,400	Activities \$1,852,000	
(a) Coordination of World Conference on Science follow-up		190,000	
(b) Science analysis and policies		260,000	
(c) Coordination of science education activities		150,000	
(d) Women, science and technology		160,000	
(e) UNISPAR		100,000	
(f) UNESCO/ICSU Framework Agreement		790,000	
(g) TWAS		100,000	
(h) Science prizes		50,000	
(i) Information activities		52,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships	5
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs	10
Publications	15	Financial contributions	5
Training	15	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:			
▪ Government/University/Industry Partnership Legislating for Science: Parliamentary Committees on Science			
▪ Regional consultations for World Conference on Science follow-up			
Main publications:			
▪ Debt relief for science			
▪ Recent trends in science and technology policies			
▪ Directory of S&T policy-making body			
▪ Brochures on Science Sector activities			

II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building

(paragraphs 0212-02124)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences (SC/BES)

T0212

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,793,300
• Decentralization:	48.1%
Africa	7.5%
Arab States	2.6%
Asia and the Pacific	8.4%
Europe and North America	24.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$20,500,000

Main partners include: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), Sozopol International Centre for Training of Young Scientists, International Institute for Molecular and Cell Biology, Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), World Health Organization (WHO), Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), UNEP, FAO, UNU, European Union, Organization of American States (OAS), Asia-Pacific Economic Countries (APEC), and ACCT. UNDP, UNIDO, UNU, World Bank, UNEP, GEF, E-7 Network of expertise for global environment, United Nations Secretariat.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Council for Engineering and Technology

Main NGO partners: African Association for Biological Nitrogen Fixation (AABNF), American Society for Microbiology (ASM), International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), International Cell and Research Organization (ICRO), International Organization for Biotechnology and Bioengineering (IOBB), International Union of Microbiological Societies (IUMS), and World Federation of Culture Collections (WFCC), WFEQ, UATI, International Solar Energy Society.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), FAO, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), and United Nations specialized agencies, in particular FAO, UNCED, UNDP, UNEP, UNU, UNIDO, WHO and WIPO. OECD, European Commission, SOPAC, ASEAN, APEC, OECD, European Commission, International Energy Agency, OAU, OLADE, SOPAC.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	800,000	1,300,000	500,000	-	3,100,000
Arab States	300,000	500,000	800,000	500,000	-	2,100,000
Asia and the Pacific	300,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	-	2,300,000
Europe and North America	-	500,000	300,000	200,000	-	1,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	500,000	-	3,000,000
Interregional	200,000	800,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	-	9,000,000
Total, II.1.2	1,500,000	3,900,000	10,400,000	4,700,000	-	20,500,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02121

Main line of action 1: Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry Programme actions:		Regular budget \$8,675,100		Extra-budgetary \$15,000,000
		Personnel \$6,596,900	Activities \$2,078,200	
(a)	Physics and mathematics		1,400,000	
(b)	Chemistry		420,000	
(c)	Interdisciplinarity		258,200	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	-	Fellowships	5
	Conferences and meetings	-	Support to NGOs	-
	Publications	5	Financial contributions	-
	Training	90	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:				
▪ Water Chemistry 2003				
Main publications:				
▪ Advanced teaching and learning packages on the new methodology in the different disciplines, including the practical labour work				

T02122

Main line of action 2: Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies Programme actions:		Regular budget \$3,785,000		Extra-budgetary \$3,500,000
		Personnel \$2,029,900	Activities \$1,755,100	
(a)	Molecular biology networks (MBN, etc.) and cooperation with NGOs (ICRO, IBRO, ICGHP, etc.)		708,000	
(b)	Biotechnologies – MIRCENs and BAC		992,500	
(c)	UNAIDS coordination and development of intersectoral programme		54,600	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	3	Fellowships	25
	Conferences and meetings	4	Support to NGOs	9
	Publications	3	Financial contributions	3
	Training	40	Advisory services	13
Main meetings:				
Consultative meetings with executive committees of non-governmental bodies and IGOS				
Main publications:				
▪ Technical Reports				

T02123

Main line of action 3: Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues Programme actions:	Regular budget \$2,103,400		Extra-budgetary \$2,000,000
	Personnel \$1,143,400	Activities \$960,000	
(a) Development of engineering education curricula, teaching methods, virtual library and training programmes		260,000	
(b) Best practices in engineering and technology and their societal applications		130,000	
(c) Development of indicators on engineering and technologies and recommendations for professional development		20,000	
(d) Education and training programmes and materials on renewable energies and promotion of related pilot projects		250,000	
(e) Information and communication programmes and materials on renewable energies and promotion of related pilot projects		200,000	
(f) Reinforcement of regional institutional capacity-building and policy elaboration in RE		100,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	5	Fellowships	5
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	10	Financial contributions	5
Training	55	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Workshop on Engineering and Poverty Reduction ▪ Seminar on Engineering Codes of Ethics ▪ Technical workshops and seminars on renewable energy technology 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tool kits on engineering education ▪ Various educational and training and information materials on renewable energies 			

PROGRAMME II.2

Sciences, environment and sustainable development

T02200

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

II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges (paragraphs 0221-02213)

Division/Unit mainly responsible at Headquarters: Division of Water Sciences (SC/HYD)

T0221

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,427,200
• Decentralization:	33.1%
Africa	9.8%
Arab States	7.7%
Asia and the Pacific	7.1%
Europe and North America	1.4%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,000,000

Main partners include: National Committees (or Focal Points) for IHP in 160 countries, and:

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC), World Water Council (WWC), International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), International Research and Training Centre on Urban Drainage (IRTCUD) and Regional Humid Tropics Centre for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (HTC Kuala Lumpur).

Main NGO partners: International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IASH), International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH), International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR), International Water Resources Association (IWRA) and International Water Association (IWA).

Main IGO and United Nations partners: United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations University, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Arab Centre for Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and Organization of American States (OAS).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	200,000	500,000	-	-	700,000
Arab States	-	200,000	500,000	-	-	700,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	200,000	500,000	-	-	700,000
Europe and North America	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	200,000	500,000	-	-	700,000
Interregional	-	300,000	600,000	1,800,000	-	2,700,000
Total, II.2.1	-	1,100,000	3,100,000	1,800,000	-	6,000,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02211

Main line of action 1: Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales Programme actions:	Regular budget \$4,347,300		Extra-budgetary \$3,000,000
	Personnel \$2,047,300	Activities \$2,300,000	
(a) Institutional capacity-building		400,000	
(b) WWAP: Resource studies		50,000	
(c) Global changes and water resources		150,000	
(d) Integrated watershed and aquifer dynamics		650,000	
(e) Land habitat hydrology		575,000	
(f) FRIEND		275,000	
(g) HELP		200,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	35	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	25	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	15	Financial contributions	-
Training	10	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:			
▪ 15th session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council			
▪ 31st and 32nd sessions of the IHP Bureau			
▪ Sixth Kovacs Colloquium			
▪ International Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management in Arid Zones (Kuwait)			
▪ Pan-African Water Conference			
Main publications:			
▪ World Water Development Report			

T02212

Main line of action 2: Water interactions and security		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$1,780,700		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$2,000,000
		\$1,053,500	\$727,200	
(a)	Water and society		227,200	
(b)	Water education and training		400,000	
(c)	WWAP: Conflict resolution		100,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	20	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs	-
	Publications	15	Financial contributions	-
	Training	30	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Third World Water Forum, Kyoto 				

T02213

Main line of action 3: Land-water interactions: towards sustainable management		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$2,327,100		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$1,000,000
		\$927,100	\$1,400,000	
(a)	IHP – Development of ecohydrological approach as a component of sustainable water resources management		300,000	
(b)	IHP – Development of comparative studies, pilot projects and other initiatives in specific land form (urban areas and others) and/or climatic (arid, humid) settings considering transdisciplinary aspects in water management strategies		400,000	
(c)	ECO – Development of joint cooperative research on ecohydrology water conflicts (with MOST), and ecosystems with special conditions such as Volga Basin-Caspian Sea mangroves (with IOC)		400,000	
(d)	ECO – Development of collaborative comparative studies on ecosystems posing special water use problems and/or requiring special attention for their restoration, including taking account of economic and cultural dimensions (with IHP, CLT, SC/GEO)		300,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	40	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	25	Support to NGOs	-
	Publications	10	Financial contributions	-
	Training	20	Advisory services	5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two regional meetings on rehabilitation of fragile ecosystems ▪ Two regional meetings on ecosystems with differing water constraints (e.g. Amazonian basin, GCC countries) 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy guidelines on managing ecosystems with differing water constraints 				

II.2.2 Ecological sciences (paragraphs 0222-02222)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Ecological Sciences (SC/ECO)

T0222

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,672,100
• Decentralization:	48.1%
Africa	13.9%
Arab States	8.0%
Asia and the Pacific	14.7%
Europe and North America	1.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,100,000

Main partners include: MAB National Committees in over 130 countries: UNESCO National Commissions (especially as focal point in countries without formal MAB National Committees), universities in all continents, research centres (e.g. M.S. Swaminathan Research Centre, Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Smithsonian Institution), Secretariats of Conventions on Biological Diversity, Desertification, Wetlands (Ramsar), Migratory Species.

Main NGO partners: Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), World Conservation Union (IUCN), Conservation International (CI), UNAMAZ, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), – Equipe Cousteau, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), INSULA, and ICSU and its unions and committees (IUBS, SCOPE, IGBP), African Resources Trust, AAAS.

The Biosphere Reserves Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) Programme will be implemented as a contribution to the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS), and in partnership with the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS).

Activities will furthermore be coordinated through the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) (UNEP, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, IUCN, World Bank, World Resources Institute (WRI) and WWF.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: UNU, FAO, UNEP, GEF secretariat, European Union, and Council of Europe, World Tourism Organization, OSS/ROSELT.

Cooperation with other UNESCO sectors/programmes/units: CLT (ecotourism, World Heritage, LINKS), ED (global biodiversity initiative, environmental education), SHS/MOST (ecotourism, LINKS, urban ecology), IHP/CSI (water and ecosystems, drylands, mountains, coastal areas small islands, ecohydrology), IOC (coastal areas and marine protected areas), GEO (ecosystem restoration).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	100,000	-	200,000	-	-	300,000
Arab States	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Asia and the Pacific	300,000	-	500,000	-	-	800,000
Europe and North America	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	300,000	100,000	300,000	-	-	700,000
Interregional	100,000	-	500,000	-	-	600,000
Total, II.2.2	800,000	100,000	2,200,000	-	-	3,100,000

T02221

Main line of action 1: Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action Programme actions:		Regular budget \$2,481,200		Extra-budgetary \$1,600,000
		Personnel \$1,137,200	Activities \$1,344,000	
(a)	Establish new biosphere reserves, with focus on under-represented regions such as coastal areas and small islands, transboundary situations		400,000	
(b)	Review and improve existing biosphere reserves with a focus on the ecosystem approach, ecotourism, innovative arrangements for water and ecosystem management, complementarity with World Heritage/Ramsar Wetlands Convention sites		450,000	
(c)	Information exchanges through regional networks, BRIM, preparation information material workshops to increase visibility of WNBR at major international events		350,000	
(d)	Statutory meetings to guide above developments (HQ allocation only)		144,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	25	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	25	Support to NGOs	5
	Publications	10	Financial contributions	5
	Training	20	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ XVIIth session of the MAB International Coordinating Council and two MAB Bureau meetings/conference calls, two consultations Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves ▪ Ten consultations/workshops of regional networks ▪ Workshops/events on biosphere reserves at 2002 World Heritage Conference and 2003 World Parks Congress 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biosphere reserve bulletin in e-mail and hard copy versions ▪ Guidelines on ecosystem approach, biosphere reserves in coastal areas, islands, and transboundary situations, water management in biosphere reserves 				

T02222

Main line of action 2: Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management Programme actions:		Regular budget \$2,420,500		Extra-budgetary \$1,500,000
		Personnel \$1,092,400	Activities \$1,328,100	
(a)	Development of knowledge networks on human use of water in ecosystem context, with a special focus on women, and on integrating TEK/IK with modern science		200,000	
(b)	Develop national capacities for ecosystem research focusing on young people (e.g. through MAB Young Scientists Awards, Ecotechnie, South-South Cooperation), Africa (ERAIFT), use of NCITs		528,100	
(c)	Development of environmental educational material on biodiversity, restoration of drylands, mountains		200,000	
(d)	Development of joint cooperative research on novel scientific topics such as functional importance of biodiversity (with Diversitas/ICSU), Urban-rural interactions and emerging ecosystems (with SCOPE)		400,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	25	Fellowships	8
	Conferences and meetings	25	Support to NGOs	2
	Publications	5	Financial contributions	10
	Training	20	Advisory services	5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two training workshops on NCITs ▪ Regional meeting on traditional knowledge to combat desertification (with UNCCD) ▪ MAB event during 2002 International Year of Mountains 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two environmental educational packages on desertification ▪ Policy guidelines on integrating TEK/IK with modern science ▪ Four issues of the South-South Cooperation working documents ▪ Guidelines for coastal zone management with special emphasis to mangroves ▪ CD-ROM on the International Year of Mountains 				

II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction (paragraphs 0223-02232)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Earth Sciences (SC/GEO)

T0223

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,158,800
• Decentralization:	34.9%
Africa	9.1%
Arab States	7.2%
Asia and the Pacific	12.2%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.4%
Extrabudgetary:	\$10,000,000

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Consortium on Landslides (ICL).

Main NGO partners: International Council for Science (ICSU), International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Inter-Union of the Lithosphere (ILP-ICL), International Geographical Union (IUG), Commission for the Geological Map of the World (CGMW), International Scientific Continental Drilling Programme (ICDP), Geological Society of Africa (GSA), Asociación de Servicios de Geología y Minería (ASGMI).

Main IGO and United Nations partners: Intergovernmental organizations and agencies of the United Nations system such as WMO, UNEP-Earthwatch, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs, FAO, World Bank, UNU, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UNDP, UNEP, regional organizations such as Organization of American States (OAS), CERESIS, CEPREDENAC, ISESCO, and national Geological Surveys, UNESCO National Commissions, national science ministries and organizations, such as NSF, CNRS, DFG, GTZ, Carl Duisberg Foundation, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, regional organizations such as CERESIS, CEPREDENAC and national Geological Surveys.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Arab States	500,000	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,500,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	-	500,000	-	-	700,000
Interregional	200,000	-	2,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	4,700,000
Total, II.2.3	900,000	-	7,100,000	1,500,000	500,000	10,000,000

T02231

Main line of action 1: International cooperation in earth sciences Programme actions:		Regular budget \$4,142,000		Extra-budgetary \$7,500,000
		Personnel	Activities	
		\$3,244,000	\$898,000	
(a)	IGCP (International Geological Correlation Programme)		550,000	
(b)	New Information and Communication Technologies		158,000	
(c)	Capacity-building in earth sciences		190,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	20	Fellowships	5
	Conferences and meetings	5	Support to NGOs	5
	Publications	5	Financial contributions	5
	Training	45	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Meetings of IGCP Boards ▪ International Commission for the Geological Map of the World ▪ Twelfth Latin American Geological Congress ▪ Space Technology Management Environment ▪ International Geological Heritage Conference, GARS and DMP Board meetings 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological Correlation Nos. 28 and 29 (E and F) ▪ NICTs in Earth Sciences brochure ▪ UNESCO IUGS News Episodes ▪ Electronic Bulletin African Geology ▪ Directory of Geological Schools, UNESCO booklets ▪ Stones of the World 				

T02232

Main line of action 2: Natural disaster preparedness and prevention Programme actions:		Regular budget \$1,327,200		Extra-budgetary \$2,500,000
		Personnel	Activities	
		\$1,066,400	\$260,800	
(a)	Collaborative projects on disaster mitigation systems for preparedness and prevention		230,800	
(b)	Post-disaster investigations and technical assistance		30,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10	Fellowships	10
	Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs	5
	Publications	5	Financial contributions	10
	Training	30	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops for Reduction of Earthquake Losses in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (RELEMR) ▪ International Programme on Seismic Risk Reduction ▪ Post-Earthquake Task Force meetings 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training materials on seismic analysis (CD-ROMs and manuals) ▪ Training packages on risk zonation ▪ Leaflets for the general public 				

II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands (paragraphs 0224-02242)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project (SC/CSI)

T0224

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,046,700
• Decentralization:	35.5%
Africa	7.8%
Arab States	5.9%
Asia and the Pacific	11.5%
Europe and North America	3.8%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,100,000

Main NGO partners: ICSU, IUCN, IGBP, LOICZ, ISOCaRP, WWF, ETI, Nature Conservancy, universities, regional NGOs (e.g. WIOMSA), stakeholders' groupings.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: United Nations agencies: UNDP, UNEP, GEF, FAO, DOALOS; governmental/intergovernmental bodies: National Commissions, regional development banks, PEMSEA, SEACAM, ALECSO.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Arab States	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Europe and North America	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Interregional	-	500,000	500,000	300,000	-	1,300,000
Total, II.2.4	-	500,000	1,300,000	300,000	-	2,100,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T02241**

Main line of action 1: Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation Programme actions:		Regular budget \$1,560,700		Extra-budgetary \$1,600,000
		Personnel \$880,700	Activities \$680,000	
(a)	Equitable and integrated management of competition and conflict over coastal resources through pilot projects, UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN		408,000	
(b)	Public awareness and normative actions: wise-practices formulation and dissemination through regional workshops, publications and Global Virtual Forum		272,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	17	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	12	Support to NGOs	14
	Publications	14	Financial contributions	4
	Training	24	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three regional/interregional consultations between leaders of pilot projects, Chair-holders and experts 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wise Coastal Practices Virtual Forum ▪ Coastal Management Sourcebook ▪ Coastal Regions and Small Islands Papers ▪ Coastal Regions and Small Islands Info Series 				

T02242

Main line of action 2: Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans Programme actions:		Regular budget \$701,500		Extra-budgetary \$500,000
		Personnel \$334,800	Activities \$366,700	
(a)	To enhance actions to address the six priority problem areas of the Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS		256,700	
(b)	Preparation and coordination of the UNESCO contribution to the United Nations system-wide input to Barbados+10		110,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	19	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	9	Support to NGOs	19
	Publications	9	Financial contributions	10
	Training	19	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One regional/interregional consultation 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines and reference documents 				

II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

(paragraphs 0225-02253)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)

T0225

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$3,243,900
• Decentralization through IOC Regional Programmes/Project Offices:	-
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,500,000

Main partners include: The major IOC partners are the national oceanographic committees and/or national research agencies and academic institutions, where they exist.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: SCOR, IUCN, ACOPS, ICSU, SEACAM, MEDCOAST.

Main NGO partners: ICSU, IUCN, IGBP, IOI, ACOPS, CARICOMP, CIESM, SAHFOS, SCOPE, SCOR, SEACAM, MEDCOAST.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: UNEP, IMO, WMO, FAO, IAEA, UN-DESA, GEF, World Bank, CSD, DOALOS, GPA-LBA, UNIDO, UNFCCC, CBD, NATO, OSPAR, ROPME, HELCOM, SACEP, ICES, PICES, CPPS, SPREP, SOPAC, EU, CARICOM.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	300,000	3,700,000	-	-	4,000,000
Europe and North America	-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Interregional	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	1,500,000
Total, II.2.5	-	1,800,000	4,200,000	500,000	-	6,500,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T02251**

Main line of action 1: Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems Programme actions:	Regular budget \$2,670,600		Extra-budgetary \$3,000,000
	Personnel \$1,580,100	Activities \$1,090,500	
(a) Oceans and climate		260,000	
(b) Oceanic and coastal processes in the ecosystem approach		240,000	
(c) Marine science for ICAM		135,000	
(d) TEMA and regions		240,300	
(e) Policy		215,200	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	15	Fellowships	10
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs	15
Publications	5	Financial contributions	20
Training	15	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOC Assembly ▪ IOC Executive Council ▪ Study groups 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines ▪ Global synthesis ▪ Training material ▪ Workshop reports 			

T02252

Main line of action 2: To further develop, within the Global Ocean and Global Climate Observing Systems (GOOS and GCOS), the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean Programme actions:	Regular budget \$2,780,900		Extra-budgetary \$2,500,000
	Personnel \$1,471,500	Activities \$1,309,400	
(a) GOOS		290,000	
(b) ITSU		65,000	
(c) TEMA and regions		572,700	
(d) Policy		381,700	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships	10
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs	15
Publications	10	Financial contributions	15
Training	15	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOC Assembly ▪ IOC Executive Council ▪ JCOMM ▪ GOOS SC ▪ Regional GOOS meetings ▪ ITSU XIX 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GOOS design guidelines and plans ▪ Meeting reports 			

T02253

Main line of action 3: To further develop and strengthen the IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all Programme actions:		Regular budget \$1,556,300		Extra-budgetary \$1,000,000
		Personnel \$712,300	Activities \$844,000	
(a)	IODE		215,000	
(b)	Ocean mapping		45,000	
(c)	TEMA and regions		326,700	
(d)	Policy		257,300	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	15	Fellowships	10
	Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs	10
	Publications	5	Financial contributions	10
	Training	25	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOC Assembly ▪ IOC Executive Council ▪ IODE-XVII ▪ GEBCO 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Websites and CD-ROM data products ▪ Bathymetric charts ▪ Training materials 				

◆ Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

T0240

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,335,000
• Decentralization:	78.3%

● Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

T02410

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,665,000
• Decentralization:	78.5%
Africa	9.7%
Arab States	3.1%
Asia and the Pacific	26.5%
Europe and North America	3.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.2%

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project (SC/CSI)

Other units involved: Education Sector (ED/BAS/LIT), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP/MOS, SHS/SRP/VHH), Culture Sector (CLT/CH, CLT/EO, CLT/CP), Communication Sector (CI/INF), UNESCO Apia, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Hanoi, UNESCO Mexico, UNESCO Moscow

T02411

Regular budget	
• Activities	\$500,000
• Decentralization	70.0%
Africa	15.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	20.0%
Europe and North America	10.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.0%

Main partners: FAO, GEF, Permanent Forum for Indigenous People, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP (CBD/UNCCD), WIPO, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, UNESCO National Commissions; indigenous organizations (e.g. Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, South African San Institute, etc.), academic and research institutions (e.g. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, University of Papua New Guinea, etc.).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$500,000
(a)	Field projects and research to sustain/revitalize local knowledge within communities	275,000
(b)	Strengthening local and indigenous knowledge transmission, including use of NICTs	125,000
(c)	Expert consultations and workshops to promote comprehensive understanding of LINKS	100,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	18
	Conferences and meetings	8
	Publications	10
	Training	22
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	12
	Financial contributions	14
	Advisory services	16
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert consultations on innovative normative action for LINKS protection ▪ Local and regional workshops on science and local/indigenous knowledge systems 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Conference on Science/World Water Forum publication on LINKS (for Rio+10) ▪ CD-ROM/DVDs on local and indigenous knowledge ▪ Education tools to revitalize LINKS transmission 		

Project: Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Earth Sciences (SC/GEO)

Other units involved: Natural Sciences Sector (SC/HYD), UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP), Education Sector, UNESCO Montevideo, UNESCO Jakarta

T02412

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$375,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	40.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.0%

Main partners: ISDR, WMO, UNEP, UNDP, ICSU, IUGG (in particular IASPEI) and relevant UNESCO National Commissions.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$375,000
(a)	Development of disaster scenarios and risk mitigation strategies	50,000
(b)	Promotion of networking of cities	40,000
(c)	Guidelines for design of disaster-resilient buildings	50,000
(d)	Training activities and training materials	135,000
(e)	Organization of public awareness promotional activities	100,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
Studies and research	-	Fellowships 5
Conferences and meetings	5	Support to NGOs -
Publications	10	Financial contributions 5
Training	55	Advisory services 20
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International workshop on twinning of cities ▪ Seminar on disaster scenarios ▪ Technical workshops and seminars on disaster reduction 		
Main publications		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tool kits on best practices for disaster reduction ▪ Various educational and training and information materials 		

Project: Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability**Division/Office with primary responsibility:** Division of Science Analysis and Policies (SC/AP)**Other units involved:** Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Education Sector, BPI, UNESCO Tashkent**T02413**

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$150,000
• Decentralization:	70.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	70.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, PAM, ZEF Bonn (Centre for Development Research); Tashkent State University; municipalities, local leaders, local Internet cafés.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$150,000
(a)	Creation of a training system with training methodology and tools	20,000
(b)	Establishment of a network of community agents for development	40,000
(c)	Training of community agents in applying training system	60,000
(d)	Establishment of youth network	30,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	15
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications	5
	Training	40
	Fellowships	15
	Support to NGOs	5
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	10

Project: Mining and sustainable development in Latin America

Division/Office with primary responsibility: UNESCO Montevideo

Other units involved: Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Education Sector, BPI, UNESCO Tashkent

T02414

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$295,000
• Decentralization:	100.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0%

Main partners: The project will be implemented with the Mining Policy Research Initiative (MPRI), a regional programme for Latin America of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Further potential partners for this project, and the longer term process, include UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, ECLAC, World Bank, Mining Ministries of the Americas Annual Conference CAMMA, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), United Kingdom's Department for International Development, and the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project, Latin American small-scale miners organizations, research institutions and relevant NGOs.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$295,000
(a)	Workshops and related activities	40,000
(b)	Training and capacity-building activities, research activities	90,000
(c)	Information production and facilitation of its access (website, networking, etc.)	33,000
(d)	Pilot projects	100,000
(e)	Evaluation and administration	32,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	10
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications	10
	Training	45
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	20
	Financial contributions	5
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops with Latin American experts, meetings of national working groups in selected countries 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different documents on small-scale mining aspects in Latin America (database, research agenda priorities, policy recommendations, lessons learned and wise management practices, etc.); training and capacity-building materials (with extensive use of modern information and communication technologies) 		

Project: The UNISOL – TAPE Alliance against poverty**Division/Office with primary responsibility:** Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences (SC/BES)**Other units involved:** Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP)**T02415**

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$345,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	25.0%
Arab States	15.0%
Asia and the Pacific	25.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.0%

Main partners: WHO, UNU and INTECH, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNCSTD, ASEAN, OAU. Financial institutions with whom cooperation will be developed include the World Bank and regional development banks (including: AfDB, ADB), Grameen Bank and similar institutions.

(The project focuses on mobilizing universities (UNISOL, UNISPAR, UNESCO Chairs Programme) and non-governmental and professional organizations in the eradication of poverty, in conjunction with United Nations sister agencies, governments, industry and the private sector), International Association of Universities (IAU) and AHEC (American Health Education Centers), International Social Science Council (ISSC), Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG, United Kingdom), German Appropriate Technology Exchange (GATE), Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA, United States), Swiss Centre for Development Cooperation in Technology and Management (SKAT), Gret (Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques), Women in Global Science and Technology (WIGSAT) and Once and Future Action Network (OFAN) (women and technology, post-Beijing), "Engineers Against Poverty" project, AAAS and ICSU).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$345,000
(a)	University outreach programmes, training and participatory research	170,000
(b)	Networking and strategic partnerships	40,000
(c)	Technology choice, adaptation, development, innovation and transfer	80,000
(d)	Technology policy formulation	55,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs 20
Publications	10	Financial contributions -
Training	25	Advisory services 10

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

T01420

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$670,000
• Decentralization:	77.8%
Africa	25.0%
Arab States	27.8%
Asia and the Pacific	11.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.0%

Project: Small islands - Voice 2004

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project (SC/CSI)

Other units involved: BSP/WYS, Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM, CI/INF), Education Sector (ED/ECP/ASP), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/MOS), WHC/APA, WHC/NAT, Culture Sector (CLT/CIC), UNESCO Apia, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Kingston, UNESCO Nairobi, UNESCO New Delhi

T02421

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$375,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa (Indian Ocean)	25.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	30.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	25.0%

Main partners: UNESCO National Commissions in SIDS; non-government and government institutions in SIDS; media stations, broadcast networks and organizations, both national and regional, in SIDS; coordinators of UNESCO field project activities in SIDS. SIDSnet, United Nations Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs + UNDP, New York. Other organizations yet to be approached include the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Indian Ocean Commission, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNEP, Caribbean and Development Banks.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$375,000
(a)	Local and national generation of views	195,000
(b)	Regional exchange among SIDS	100,000
(c)	Interregional exchange among Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific SIDS and project management	80,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	5
	Conferences and meetings	7
	Publications	6
	Training	35
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	15
	Financial contributions	17
	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local, regional and interregional progress workshops 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritized environment-development issues important to civil society in SIDS ▪ Workshop results ▪ Paper versions of the national, regional and interregional, Internet-based discussions ▪ Evaluation results 		

Project: **Virtual Laboratory for draining lakes in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia**

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Science Analysis and Policies (SC/AP)

Other units involved: Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO Almaty, UNESCO Amman

T02422

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$295,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	25.0%
Arab States	25.0%
Asia and the Pacific	25.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Lake Chad Basin Commission; University of Kiel, Germany; University of Philadelphia, Jordan.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$295,000
(a)	Set up the virtual system and networking process between the teams of researchers in the three regions	100,000
(b)	Support to specific and selected research themes related to the draining of lakes	90,000
(c)	Exchanges of information, data and research results	65,000
(d)	Development of strategies and policies	40,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
Studies and research	30	Fellowships 10
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs 10
Publications	10	Financial contributions -
Training	15	Advisory services 15
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Launching meeting: definition of the research themes and composition of the research teams ▪ Technical workshop to exchange information, results and develop policy framework on a comparative basis ▪ Final meeting 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research results on a comparative basis ▪ Policy proposal 		

MAJOR PROGRAMME III**Social and human sciences****T03001 Breakdown by programme**

Major Programme III	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Recosting		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Activities:							
Programme III.1	2 145 700	2 147 300	1 600	0.1	78 000	2 225 300	300 000
Programme III.2	-	2 234 000	2 234 000	100.0	81 100	2 315 100	17 000 000
Programme III.3	6 398 800	3 964 000	(2 434 800)	(38.1)	144 000	4 108 000	7 700 000
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	2 351 300	-	(2 351 300)	(100.0)	-	-	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	2 489 600	2 489 600	N.A.	90 400	2 580 000	-
	10 895 800	10 834 900	(60 900)	(0.6)	393 500	11 228 400	25 000 000
HQ - Indirect programme costs	198 200	191 300	(6 900)	(3.5)	6 900	198 200	
Personnel	18 133 500	15 682 600	(2 450 900)	(13.5)	804 600	16 487 200	-
Total, Major Programme III	29 227 500	26 708 800	(2 518 700)	(8.6)	1 205 000	27 913 800	25 000 000

T03002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (31 C/5 para. ref.)	Regular budget				Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation		
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$			
III.1 Ethics of science and technology						
03101 Ethics of science and technology and bioethics	8	747 400	1 325 300	2 072 700	200 000	
03102 Human sciences and philosophy	5	490 000	900 000	1 390 000	100 000	
Total, III.1	13	1 237 400	2 225 300	3 462 700	300 000	
III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles						
03201 Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination	54	5 046 800	1 300 100	6 346 900	9 000 000	
03202 Promotion of peace and democratic principles	47	4 417 200	1 015 000	5 432 200	8 000 000	
Total, III.2	101	9 464 000	2 315 100	11 779 100	17 000 000	
III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies						
03301 Social transformations and development	46	4 311 900	2 300 000	6 611 900	6 500 000	
03302 Social science research, training and knowledge-sharing	11	983 900	1 308 000	2 291 900	700 000	
03303 Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking	5	490 000	500 000	990 000	500 000	
Total, III.3	62	5 785 800	4 108 000	9 893 800	7 700 000	
Projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes						
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	-	-	1 785 000	1 785 000	-	
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	-	-	795 000	795 000	-	
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	2 580 000	2 580 000	-	
HQ - Indirect programme costs			198 200	198 200	-	
Grand total, Major Programme III	176	16 487 200	11 426 600	27 913 800	25 000 000	

PROGRAMME III.1

Ethics of science and technology

(paragraphs 0310-03102)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Human Sciences, Philosophy and Ethics of Science and Technology (SHS/HPE)

T0310

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,225,300
• Decentralization:	21.1%
Africa	2.6%
Arab States	12.4%
Asia and the Pacific	1.5%
Europe and North America	0.8%
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$300,000

Main partners include: interested Member States and National Commissions for UNESCO; the five intergovernmental scientific programmes.

Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners: IAEA, COPUOS, FAO, ILO, WHO, WTO, WIPO, OOSA, UNU, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Agence de la francophonie, European Space Agency (ESA), ALECSO, Council of Europe, Nordic Council, ISESCO, OECD, PAHO, Andean Parliament, OAU, European Union.

Main NGO partners: European Academy of Arts Sciences and Humanities, African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology, Amnesty International, World Medical Association (WMA), World Medical Law Association, CIOMS, Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, FER, FISP, WFUCA, ICSU, Inclusion International, International Association of Law, Ethics and Science, Inter-Parliamentary Union, ISSC, Pugwash Conferences on Science and International Affairs, Third World Academy of Science, Union of African Water Suppliers, World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations, World Commission on Water for the 21st Century, World Conservation Union (IUCN), World Energy Council, World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW), World Water Council.

Other partners: Academies of medicine, sciences, social sciences, moral and political sciences, national scientific research centres, national ethics committees and similar bodies, national space agencies, institutions for research and training in human rights, scientific and university circles.

Private sector: insurance companies, pharmaceutical and biotechnological industry, energy corporations, water supply companies.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: ICPHS.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Total, III.1	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T03101**

Main line of action 1: Ethics of science and technology and bioethics Programme actions:		Regular budget \$2,072,700		Extra-budgetary \$200,000
		Personnel \$747,400	Activities \$1,325,300	
(a)	Bioethics		725,300	
(b)	Ethics of scientific knowledge and technology		600,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	50	Support to NGOs	5
	Publications	15	Financial contributions	5
	Training	5	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ninth and tenth sessions of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) ▪ Third session of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) ▪ Second joint session of the two committees ▪ Third session of COMEST ▪ Meetings of COMEST subcommissions ▪ Meetings of IBC working groups 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proceedings of IBC and IGBC sessions ▪ Proceedings of COMEST sessions ▪ Reports of COMEST subcommissions ▪ Publication of teaching materials ▪ Brochures for the general public ▪ Publication of press kits for the media 				

T03102

Main line of action 2: Human sciences and philosophy		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$1,390,000		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$100,000
		\$490,000	\$900,000	
(a)	Promotion of reflection on issues concerning the growing fragmentation and complexity of knowledge		340,000	
(b)	Promotion of international and transdisciplinary cooperation in the fields of philosophy and the human sciences		320,000	
(c)	Promotion of research, education and information in philosophy and the human sciences		240,000	
Modalities of action:				
		%		%
	Studies and research	15	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs	40
	Publications	15	Financial contributions	-
	Training	5	Advisory services	5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International symposium on “Philosophy in the City” ▪ International Philosophy Day 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lines of thought 				

PROGRAMME III.2

Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles

(paragraphs 0320-03202)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS)

T0320

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,315,100
• Decentralization:	30.0%
Africa	9.0%
Arab States	4.5%
Asia and the Pacific	6.0%
Europe and North America	3.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$17,000,000

Main partners include: Member States; National Commissions for UNESCO; UNESCO Clubs and Associations; national human rights commissions; training and research institutions in human rights, peace and security; institutions for gender equality; educational and research communities; non-governmental organizations, UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance; grass-roots organizations of human rights.

Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Commission on Human Rights; United Nations University; United Nations University for Peace; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); International Labour Organization; Council of Europe; European Union; Organization of African Unity; Organization of American States; Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

Main NGO partners: Amnesty International; Inter-Parliamentary Union; Pax Christi; Pax Romana; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Hague Appeal for Peace, FLACSO.

Other partner(s): municipalities.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: European Master's Degree on Human Rights and Democratization; International Ombudsman Institute; International Centre for Security Studies (ICSS).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	300,000	300,000	1,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	2,800,000
Arab States	100,000	100,000	500,000	200,000	-	900,000
Asia and the Pacific	200,000	300,000	1,000,000	300,000	-	1,800,000
Europe and North America	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	1,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	300,000	300,000	4,500,000	500,000	500,000	6,100,000
Interregional	1,600,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	300,000	-	4,400,000
Total, III.2	2,500,000	3,000,000	8,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	17,000,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T03201**

Main line of action 1: Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination Programme actions:	Regular budget \$6,346,900		Extra-budgetary \$9,000,000
	Personnel \$5,046,800	Activities \$1,300,100	
(a) Advancement of human rights and contribution to their universal acceptance		675,000	
(b) Struggle against discrimination		270,000	
(c) The human rights of women and gender equality		275,000	
(d) Strengthening of partnerships and cooperation		80,100	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	25	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	31	Support to NGOs	7
Publications	21	Financial contributions	3
Training	10	Advisory services	3
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two annual meetings of directors of human rights research and training institutions ▪ Third meeting of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance ▪ Experts' meeting on the right to education ▪ Experts' meeting on cultural rights ▪ Experts' meeting on human rights and human security (economic, social and cultural dimensions) ▪ Meeting of the International Jury for the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education ▪ Award ceremony for the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (10 December 2002) ▪ Follow-up to the Asian Women Conference on the Culture of Peace ▪ Regional meeting on Women and the Culture of Peace (Arab States) ▪ Support to the programme of action of the Yaoundé Centre for Human Rights 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major human rights instruments (status as of 31 May 2002) ▪ Major human rights instruments (status as of 31 May 2003) ▪ Sixth edition of the World Directory of Human Rights Research and Training Institutions ▪ Human Rights: Questions and Answers (fourth edition, updated and revised) ▪ Right to education: Achievements and obstacles ▪ Human security: Economic, social and cultural dimensions ▪ Cultural rights: Agenda for the XXIst century ▪ Two issues of the Bulletin of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, peace, democracy and tolerance ▪ Stop discrimination: A guide for young people ▪ Gender equality: Meeting the challenges ▪ Case studies on women's best practices in conflict resolution and peace-building ▪ Support for publication of UNESCO information and education materials on human rights and non-discrimination in national and local languages 			

T03202

Main line of action 2: Promotion of peace and democratic principles		Regular budget \$5,432,200		Extra-budgetary \$8,000,000
Programme actions:		Personnel \$4,417,200	Activities \$1,015,000	
(a)	Promotion of peace, peaceful conflict management and human security		350,000	
(b)	Promotion of principles and values of democracy		300,000	
(c)	Promotion of tolerance and non-violence		50,000	
(d)	Cooperation with the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace		315,000	
Modalities of action:				
		%		%
	Studies and research	20	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	37	Support to NGOs	5
	Publications	13	Financial contributions	12
	Training	8	Advisory services	5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two meetings of the International Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education ▪ Two award ceremonies of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education ▪ Three regional meetings of directors of peace research and training institutions (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America) ▪ Experts' meeting on education for citizenship ▪ Experts' meeting on "Democracy and Corruption" (Latin America) ▪ Experts' meeting on "Electoral Systems" (Africa) ▪ Experts' meeting on "Ethics and Values of Democracy" (Central and Eastern Europe) ▪ International Colloquium on "Civil Society and Democratization" (UNESCO Headquarters) ▪ Meeting of the International Jury of UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence ▪ Award ceremony of the UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize ▪ Meeting of the Governing Body of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace and the High Council for Peace Research 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace and conflict issues ▪ Handbook on democracy ▪ Violence today 				

PROGRAMME III.3

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

(paragraphs 0330-03303)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP),
Division of Anticipation and Prospective Studies (SHS/APS)

T0330

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,108,000
• Decentralization:	30.3%
Africa	5.6%
Arab States	4.4%
Asia and the Pacific	12.1%
Europe and North America	1.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,700,000

Main partners include: MOST Research Networks, universities and research centres worldwide, UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Networks.

Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners: World Bank, UNDP Human Development Report Office and National UNDP Offices, UNCHS, UNDESA, ILO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNU, WHO, FAO.

Main NGO partners: International Committee on Social Science Information and Documentation, International Federation of Data Organizations, Committee of European Social Science Data Archives, IASSIST, Union Iberoamericana de Municipalistas, Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities, CIRAN/NUFFIC, SOLAGRAL, CLACSO, CEDAL, International Association of Universities (IAU), Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF-UREF), International Union of Architects (IUA), International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), Amnesty International, Childwatch, Oxfam, Save the Children, Association Droit et Société, International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

Other partners: World Social Forum, Institute on Governance, Global Alliance for Sustainability, Business Council for Sustainable Development, IDS, DFID, CODESRIA, national ministries, local governments, parliamentarians, private foundations.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Social Science Council (ISSC)

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Arab States	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Interregional	-	-	5,200,000	-	-	5,200,000
Total, III.3	-	-	7,700,000	-	-	7,700,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T03301**

Main line of action 1: Social transformations and development Programme actions:		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$6,611,900		
		Personnel	Activities	\$6,500,000
		\$4,311,900	\$2,300,000	
(a)	Multiculturalism and migration		580,000	
(b)	Urban issues		530,000	
(c)	Governance and globalization		375,000	
(d)	Steering, capacity-building and thematic development		665,000	
(e)	Research-policy linkages		150,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	28	Fellowships	5
	Conferences and meetings	14	Support to NGOs	8
	Publications	20	Financial contributions	5
	Training	12	Advisory services	8
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Governance and Innovative Planning: Building Capacities of City Professionals ▪ Democratic Governance and Civil Society in Latin America ▪ Democratic Governance and Civil Society in Central Asia and Pakistan ▪ Two workshops for municipal officials, civil society organizations and development practitioners to apply training based on the UNESCO/Earthscan manual on Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth: Saida (Arab region, with UNICEF and UNDP); and Hanoi (Asia, with UNESCO Office) ▪ Follow-up workshop to implement the outcome of the United Nations conference against race and discrimination (South Africa): new social, political and economic research orientations ▪ MOST statutory meetings: Intergovernmental Council of MOST ▪ Two meetings of the Scientific Steering Committee ▪ Three regional meetings on thematic development of the MOST Programme, in cooperation with National Liaison Committees ▪ MOST Ph.D. Award Workshop ▪ MOST Summer School ▪ MOST Workshop at the World Congress of Sociology 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MOST book series ▪ MOST policy papers and discussion papers ▪ Training tools for virtual university programmes on democratic governance ▪ University modules and training manuals on democratic governance ▪ E-forum on multicultural societies ▪ Best practices of knowledge in society policies ▪ Creating Better Cities Manual ▪ Book synthesizing the policy implications of research produced by the APMRN network on migrations and social transformations in the Asia-Pacific region; ▪ Book collating results of the case studies on factors that influence the use of research in policy-making (in cooperation with Harvard University) ▪ Film, <i>Growing up in Canaanland</i>, to be featured at Rio+10 meeting in South Africa: translating research results into public information with a focus on children and youth (private sponsorship) ▪ Information kits transmitting research into public information ▪ Electronic publications via the MOST Clearing House ▪ MOST Annual Report ▪ MOST electronic newsletter 				

T03302

Main line of action 2: Social science research, training and knowledge-sharing Programme actions:	Regular budget \$2,291,900		Extra-budgetary \$700,000
	Personnel \$983,900	Activities \$1,308,000	
(a) Improving knowledge access		343,000	
(b) Networking for training, research and capacity-building		310,000	
(c) Partnerships with ISSC and urban NGOs		655,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	15	Fellowships	2
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs	15
Publications	25	Financial contributions	1
Training	25	Advisory services	2
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs for Rio+10 (April 2002, Rio de Janeiro) ▪ Social Sciences in Society in the 21st Century (September/October 2002, Beijing) 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>International Social Science Journal</i> 			

T03303

Main line of action 3: Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking Programme actions:	Regular budget \$990,000		Extra-budgetary \$500,000
	Personnel \$490,000	Activities \$500,000	
(a) Twenty-first Century Talks		200,000	
(b) World Report (see also paragraph T03422)		300,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	100	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	-	Financial contributions	-
Training	-	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two meetings in the <i>Twenty-first Century Talks</i> series in the field and, provided that extrabudgetary funds are secured, continuation at Headquarters of the <i>Twenty-first Century Talks</i> series and organization of one meeting in the <i>Twenty-first Century Dialogues</i> series 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided that extrabudgetary funds are secured, second anthology of <i>Twenty-first Century Talks</i> 			

◆ Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

T0340

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,580,000
• Decentralization:	63.4%

● Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

T03410

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,785,000
• Decentralization:	73.6%
Africa	21.5%
Arab States	12.7%
Asia and the Pacific	26.0%
Europe and North America	5.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.7%

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS)

Other units involved: Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP), Education Sector (ED/BAS, ED/STV), Culture Sector (CLT/ACE, CLT/WHC), UNESCO Almaty, UNESCO Moscow

T03411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$200,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	40.0%
Europe and North America	40.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: International Labour Organization (ILO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); International European Training Centre; TACIS Programme of the European Union; Council of Europe; youth NGOs and NGOs working with disadvantaged groups in society; social and psychological rehabilitation centres; scout movement organizations; Ministries and State Committees for Youth Affairs; National Commissions for UNESCO; local authorities; universities and other educational and research institutions specialized in formation and training of teachers and social workers involved in elaboration and implementation of youth policies; mass media.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:	Regular budget activities
	\$200,000
(a) Consultations with external partners and identification of local partners of the project	6,000
(b) Collection and publication of best practices in social reintegration of youth	11,000
(c) Seminar/conference with local partners and international experts to discuss causes of the increase of teenagers out of school, homeless and other groups of marginalized young people	15,000
(d) Training of NGO staff, trainers and social workers dealing with different groups of marginalized young people who are the beneficiaries of the project	99,000
(e) Establishment and development of social services for marginalized young people by the local partners (February-August 2002). Involvement of marginalized young people in the system of general and vocational education and social life of local communities	49,000
(f) Establishing links and exchanges between young people of different countries. International Forum of youth NGOs working with disadvantaged groups of young people and youth crafts festival (November-December 2003)	20,000
Modalities of action:	
Studies and research	5
Conferences and meetings	5
Publications	8
Training	50
	%
Fellowships	-
Support to NGOs	15
Financial contributions	12
Advisory services	5
Main meetings:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminar/conference with local partners and international experts to discuss causes of the increase of teenagers out of school, homeless and other groups of marginalized young people, in particular in pre- and post-conflict areas; to evaluate the efficiency of measures undertaken by local authorities and NGOs in order to improve condition and status of these groups of population and challenges to be addressed (March-April 2002) 	
Main publications:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines and methodological aids for training of local project staff, trainers, NGO staff working in the social sector 	

Project: Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Human Sciences, Philosophy and Ethics of Science and Technology (SHS/PHE)

Other units involved: Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM), Education Sector (ED/STV, ED/PEQ), Natural Sciences Sector (UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission), UNESCO Quito, UNESCO Jakarta

T03412

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$150,000
• Decentralization:	60.0%
Africa	15.0%
Arab States	10.0%
Asia and the Pacific	15.0%
Europe and North America	5.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.0%

Main partners: Member States, ministries, and other governmental institutions, bilateral development agencies such as: JICA, GTZ, DFID, NORAD, CIDA, KOICA, etc., universities/research institutions, UNDP, OECD, World Bank, private companies, NGOs, local institutions.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$150,000
(a)	Development of content and substance of campaign (conceptual clarification and analysis): conduct study/produce publication	30,000
(b)	Conduct of advocacy campaign in the different regions	100,000
(c)	Staff travel	7,000
(d)	Subcontracts/miscellaneous	10,000
(e)	Evaluation	3,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	25
	Conferences and meetings	2
	Publications	3
	Advocacy/public information	70
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
▪ To be determined		
Main publications:		
▪ Publication of study/position paper		

Project: Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS)

Other unit(s) involved: UNESCO Kingston

T03413

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$100,000
• Decentralization:	70.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.0%

Main partners: National Commissions for UNESCO; ministries for education, agriculture, youth and health in Member States; technical and vocational training institutions; non-governmental organizations; development banks; educational and research communities; grass-roots organizations; New Life Organization; Seamoon Skills Training Centre; St Johns Community Improvement Club.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$100,000
(a)	Human development, technical and vocational skills training	75,000
(b)	Research component and information dissemination	8,000
(c)	Community enhancing give-back initiative	5,000
(d)	Coordination and monitoring	12,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	6
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications	5
	Advocacy/public information	60
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	10
	Financial contributions	5
	Advisory services	4
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholders meeting ▪ Awards ceremony 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on evaluation of the project, including research findings and lessons learned 		

Project: Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP)

Other units involved: UNESCO Beirut, UNESCO Rabat

T03414

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$245,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	80.0%
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network; Economic Research Forum for the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey; National Commissions for UNESCO in the five selected countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Egypt, Lebanon); UNDP Offices in the five countries; Yemen Forum on Civil Society; ENDA-Maghreb; International Federation of Human Rights; Union of Arab Universities; UNESCO Chair in local development training (Bordeaux-III); GERFAD (Morocco).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$245,000
(a)	Research and networking	30,000
(b)	Production of training modules and training	200,000
(c)	Monitoring and evaluation	15,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	10
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications	10
	Training	50
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	20
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
Subregional training workshop on democratic governance for national and regional NGOs		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training modules and pedagogical tools on democratic governance 		

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS)

Other units involved: Education Sector, Culture Sector (CLT/CP), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/PHI/MAB), Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), UNESCO Bamako, UNESCO Dakar

T03415

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$395,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	80.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Ministries of education, higher education, universities, research institutions, municipalities, local leaders; United Nations agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WFP, UNFPA, UNAIDS, bilateral and multilateral cooperation (European Union) in the countries concerned, IRD.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$395,000
(a)	Ensure synergy by providing support for policy formulation to secure close linkage between poverty eradication policies and the formulation of plans for national education training in human security	45,000
(b)	Strengthen human security by securing access to basic social services for the most vulnerable population groups, especially those in rural areas and women	250,000
(c)	Support for national and subregional capacity-building through training, the establishment of networks, and the strengthening of existing institutions	100,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	10
	Conferences and meetings	10
	Publications and communication	5
	Training	60
	Fellowships	7
	Support to NGOs	5
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
	Evaluation	3
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forum for exchange with multilateral agencies, bilateral cooperation, the private sector and the universities and institutions concerned ▪ Validation workshops in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali 		

Project: Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Mongolia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP)

Other units involved: Education Sector (ED/EO/DFU, ED/EPS), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/BES), Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP/WYS), UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Beijing, UNESCO Phnom Penh

T03416

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$395,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	80.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Ministry of Education in the Lao PDR, Municipality of Phnom Penh in Cambodia, local authorities in China and Lao PDR, National Commissions in China, Lao PDR, Cambodia, UNCHS, UNDCP, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNAIDS, IOM.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$395,000
(a)	Feasibility study	50,000
(b)	Socio-cultural activities	60,000
(c)	Training activities	215,000
(d)	Monitoring and evaluation	70,000
Modalities of action:		
	Studies and research	20
	Conferences and meetings	15
	Publications	10
	Training	55
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two workshops in Beijing and Phnom Penh 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation ▪ Framework for actions on youth social policies 		

Project: Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication**Division/Office with primary responsibility:** Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP)**Other unit(s) involved:** HRM, BSP**T03417**

Regular budget:	
• Activities	\$300,000
• Decentralization:	55.0%
Africa	15.0%
Arab States	5.0%
Asia and the Pacific	15.0%
Europe and North America	5.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.0%

Main partners: World Bank, ministries of development cooperation, DFID (United Kingdom), regional development banks, Education IBE (Geneva), ICSU, ISSC, WHC, CIDA, RDRC, SIDA, NORAD.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$300,000
(a)	Training	120,000
(b)	Building knowledge networks	90,000
(c)	Technical support for housewide coordination (website, clearing house, dissemination)	90,000
Modalities of action:		%
	Studies and research	15
	Conferences and meetings	20
	Publications	15
	Training	35
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	15

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

T03420

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$795,000
• Decentralization:	45.4%
Africa	18.0%
Arab States	10.6%
Asia and the Pacific	3.1%
Europe and North America	3.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.6%

Project: Information and communication technologies as a tool for social cohesion and local democracy

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP)

Other units involved: Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), Culture Sector (CLT/CP), UNESCO Nairobi, UNESCO Harare, UNESCO Cairo

T03421

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$295,000
• Decentralization:	80.0%
Africa	40.0%
Arab States	20.0%
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.0%

Main partners: Union Iberoamericana de Municipalistas (UIM), Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC), non-governmental organization of African cities, DANIDA.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$295,000
(a)	Inventory of local needs and opportunities	40,000
(b)	Development and application of ICT packages	100,000
(c)	Development of training modules	125,000
(d)	Development and coordination of the project	30,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs 20
Publications	10	Financial contributions -
Training	30	Advisory services -
Main meetings:		
▪ Training workshop of ICTs and e-governance		
Main publications:		
▪ Training modules for city professionals on ICT tools for e-governance		

Project: UNESCO World Report on “Building knowledge societies”

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Anticipation and Prospective Studies (SHS/APS)

T03422

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$500,000
• Decentralization:	25.0%
Africa	5.0%
Arab States	5.0%
Asia and the Pacific	5.0%
Europe and North America	5.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0%

Main partners: Experts, high-level scientists and researchers, the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, NGOs active in the field of future-oriented studies and key media.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$500,000
(a)	Research	250,000
(b)	Validation process	250,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	65	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	5	Support to NGOs -
Publications	30	Financial contributions -
Training	-	Advisory services -
Main publications:		
▪ <i>Unesco World Report</i>		

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

Culture

T04001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme IV	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
	2000-2001	2002-2003			2002-2003		
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources				Recosting
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Activities:							
Programme IV.1	6 890 000	2 416 100	(4 473 900)	(64.9)	87 700	2 503 800	19 600 000
Programme IV.2	4 126 900	5 540 500	1 413 600	34.3	201 300	5 741 800	32 600 000
Programme IV.3	-	2 336 700	2 336 700	N.A.	84 900	2 421 600	4 000 000
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	1 641 900	-	(1 641 900)	(100.0)	-	-	-
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	1 379 900	1 379 900	N.A.	50 100	1 430 000	-
	12 658 800	11 673 200	(985 600)	(7.8)	424 000	12 097 200	56 200 000
HQ - Indirect programme costs	215 700	208 100	(7 600)	(3.5)	7 600	215 700	-
Personnel	30 121 400	28 749 300	(1 372 100)	(4.6)	1 487 000	30 236 300	-
Total, Major Programme IV	42 995 900	40 630 600	(2 365 300)	(5.5)	1 918 600	42 549 200	56 200 000

T04002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (31 C/5 para. ref.)	Regular budget				Extra- budgetary resources
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	
IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture					
IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	100	9 074 800	1 068 900	10 143 700	19 000 000
IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting					
04121 Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage	1	71 700	158 500	230 200	-
04122 Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions	4	340 600	753 300	1 093 900	-
04123 Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage	1	85 000	188 000	273 000	-
04124 UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights; follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment	4	422 800	335 100	757 900	600 000
Total, IV.1.2	10	920 100	1 434 900	2 355 000	600 000
Total, IV.1	110	9 994 900	2 503 800	12 498 700	19 600 000
IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue					
IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage					
04211 Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage	133	12 020 600	1 583 400	13 604 000	25 000 000
04212 Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage	27	2 428 400	1 270 300	3 698 700	4 100 000
Total, IV.2.1	160	14 449 000	2 853 700	17 302 700	29 100 000
IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue					
04221 Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples	7	640 400	716 300	1 356 700	700 000
04222 Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values	16	1 457 100	1 422 400	2 879 500	1 800 000
04223 Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services	9	791 100	749 400	1 540 500	1 000 000
Total, IV.2.2	32	2 888 600	2 888 100	5 776 700	3 500 000
Total, IV.2	192	17 337 600	5 741 800	23 079 400	32 600 000
IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development					
04301 Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies	10	949 400	999 500	1 948 900	1 100 000
04302 Promotion of arts and crafts	12	1 048 200	1 318 100	2 366 300	1 000 000
04303 Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action: promotion of reading and art education	10	906 200	104 000	1 010 200	1 900 000
Total, IV.3.1	32	2 903 800	2 421 600	5 325 400	4 000 000
Total, IV.3	32	2 903 800	2 421 600	5 325 400	4 000 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes					
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	-	-	1 430 000	1 430 000	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	1 430 000	1 430 000	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs			215 700	215 700	-
Grand total, Major Programme IV	334	30 236 300	12 312 900	42 549 200	56 200 000

PROGRAMME IV.1

Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture

T04100

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

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

(paragraphs 0411-04111)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC)

T0411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,068,900
• Decentralization:	-
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	\$19,000,000

Main partners include:

- States parties, including bilateral donors, National Commissions;
- Advisory bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM, UICN, World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), ICSU);
- UNESCO regional and country offices; Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO) in Oslo (Norway), which will support implementation and promotion of the Convention in the Nordic countries; Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC); United Towns Organization; CITYNET;
- UNF; UNDP; UNEP; World Bank, regional development banks; European Union; World Tourism Organization;
- International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA); other international conservation conventions (e.g. RAMSAR, CITIES, Biodiversity, etc.); universities and private partners.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: ICOMOS framework agreement; IUCN framework agreement; ICCROM (IGO) framework agreement.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	2,300,000	600,000	-	-	2,900,000
Arab States	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	300,000	200,000	-	-	500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	1,000,000	200,000	-	-	1,200,000
Interregional	300,000	3,000,000	400,000	9,000,000	1,500,000	14,200,000
Total, IV.1.1	300,000	6,600,000	1,600,000	9,000,000	1,500,000	19,000,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:**T04111**

Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Programme actions:		Regular budget \$10,143,700		Extra-budgetary \$19,000,000
		Personnel \$9,074,800	Activities \$1,068,900	
(a)	World Heritage Statutory Meetings		780,000	
(b)	World Heritage Reform Agenda		100,000	
(c)	Establishment of the World Heritage List, management and monitoring of World Heritage Cultural and Natural Properties and Time-limited Special Project: 30 Years of the World Heritage Convention		188,900	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	80	Support to NGOs	-
	Publications	10	Financial contributions	-
	Training	-	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory: three sessions of the World Heritage Committee, two of its Bureau and one General Assembly of the States Parties; at least four Heritage Information meetings for States Parties; and at least four meetings of the World Heritage Centre with the Advisory Bodies to the Committee (ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM) ▪ Other meetings: an International Conference for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention ▪ Regional/subregional meetings for periodic monitoring of implementation of the Convention; technical meetings for monitoring state-of-conservation of sites in all regions; training workshops; global strategy meetings ▪ Other meetings: an international conference for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World heritage statutory meeting documents and reports ▪ Publication of Global Strategy meetings reports; state of conservation reports on world heritage sites ▪ General information material on world heritage ▪ World Heritage Educational Resource Kit "World Heritage in Young Hands" ▪ Final report of the thirtieth anniversary of the World Heritage Convention Conference 				

IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting (paragraphs 0412-04123)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH)
Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE)

T0412

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,434,900
• Decentralization:	14.6%
Africa	3.1%
Arab States	2.8%
Asia and the Pacific	3.1%
Europe and North America	2.5%
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$600,000

Main partners include: Ministries of culture, foreign affairs, justice; intergovernmental organizations: INTERPOL, UNIDROIT, ICO, IMO, International Seabed Authority (ISA), IUCN, World Customs Organization (WCO) and the private sector: Getty Museum, Getty Trust, etc.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Council of Museums (ICOM), International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

Main NGO partners: International Council on Archives (ICA), ICOM, ICOMOS, International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), International Law Association (ILA), International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS), International Foundation of Art Research (IFAR), International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN), CISAC, ALAI, FIM, FIA, FIAP, IFPI.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: DOALOS, ECOSOC, HCR, ICRC, ICCROM, UNPROFOR, WCO, WIPO, Council of Europe, European Union, CERLALC, AIPO.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
			500,000	100,000	-	600,000
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, IV.1.2	-	-	500,000	100,000	-	600,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T04121**

Main line of action 1: Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage Programme actions:	Regular budget \$230,200		Extra-budgetary
	Personnel \$71,700	Activities \$158,500	\$ -
(a) Statutory obligations		57,000	
(b) Assistance to Member States in implementation of the treaty in the national legislations and general awareness-raising campaign		32,000	
(c) Capacity-building and training of professionals in the cultural field		69,500	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	30	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	30	Financial contributions	-
Training	30	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional and subregional meetings of experts, seminars and workshops on the underwater convention 		
Main publications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commentary article by article of convention 		

T04122

Main line of action 2: Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions Programme actions:	Regular budget \$1,093,900		Extra-budgetary
	Personnel \$340,600	Activities \$753,300	\$ -
(a) Statutory obligations		428,000	
(b) Enhancement of the adoption of the Conventions of national legislations and assistance to the States with drafting of national legislations		129,000	
(c) Capacity-building and training of professionals in the cultural field		196,300	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	30	Support to NGOs	20
Publications	20	Financial contributions	-
Training	20	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sixth meeting of States Parties to the Hague Convention ▪ Twelfth Intergovernmental Committee on Restitution and Return (statutory obligation) ▪ Two regional workshops (1970) 		
Main publications:	Commentary on The Hague Convention (Spanish/Russian) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A series of studies on the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention ▪ Handbook "Preventing the Illicit Traffic..." (Arabic and Russian) ▪ Booklet on 1970 Convention ▪ National Legislations Arab States 		

T04123

Main line of action 3: Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage Programme actions:	Regular budget \$273,000		Extra-budgetary \$ -
	Personnel \$85,000	Activities \$188,000	
Preparatory work		188,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	30	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	40	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	30	Financial contributions	-
Training	-	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four experts' meetings 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Background document on intangible cultural heritage 			

T04124

Main line of action 4: UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights; follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment Programme actions:	Regular budget \$757,900		Extra-budgetary \$600,000
	Personnel \$422,800	Activities \$335,100	
(a) Administration of conventions and support for national legislation, assistance to States, training in the field of copyright and publication of the <i>Copyright Bulletin</i>		220,100	
(b) Framing of model national legislation to protect artists' social rights		40,000	
(c) Adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment		55,000	
(d) Follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement		20,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	11	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	28	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	19	Financial contributions	10
Training	17	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Committee of experts on the fair use of works ▪ Committee of governmental experts on model provisions concerning the fair use of protected works ▪ Thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention ▪ Nineteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention ▪ Committee of Experts for the preparation of a Model Law on the Social Rights of Artists 			
Main publications:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eight editions of the <i>Copyright Bulletin</i> (French, English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese) ▪ Arabic version of the UNESCO manual on copyright 			

PROGRAMME IV.2

Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

T04200

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

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

(paragraphs 0421-04212)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH)**T0421**

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,853,700
• Decentralization:	44.4%
Africa	11.0%
Arab States	7.7%
Asia and the Pacific	11.9%
Europe and North America	6.4%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.4%
Extrabudgetary:	\$29,100,000

Main partners include: Universities, private sector.**NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:** ICOM; ICOMOS.

Main NGO partners: ICOM; ICOMOS; IFLA; IUA; WMF; Aga Khan Foundation; Getty Foundation; PSF; AFRICOM; SPACH; CRATerre; IDC; IMC; CIOFF; CIPL; ICPHS; Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean; ICTM; International Amateur Theatre Association; International Organization of Folk Art; ISSC; UA; UNIDROIT; UNIMA; World Academy of Art and Science; Summer Institute of Linguists.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: World Bank; UNDP; ICCROM; IDB; UNV; European Union; Council of Europe; UNFPA; HCR; WIPO; UNICEF; ASEAN; ALECSO; Asia Europe Foundation; OAU; ECOWAS; SADC; OAS; MERCOSUR; CAN; CARICOM; Andean parliament; Latin American Parliament; Convenio Andrés Bello; SICA.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	-	1,000,000	200,000	100,000	1,800,000
Arab States	500,000	-	5,600,000	200,000	200,000	6,500,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	-	10,200,000	800,000	500,000	12,000,000
Europe and North America	500,000	-	400,000	200,000	200,000	1,300,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	500,000	-	1,000,000	500,000	100,000	2,100,000
Interregional	1,400,000	-	2,800,000	700,000	500,000	5,400,000
Total, IV.2.1	3,900,000	-	21,000,000	2,600,000	1,600,000	29,100,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T04211

Main line of action 1: Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage Programme actions:	Regular budget \$13,604,000		Extra-budgetary \$25,000,000
	Personnel \$12,020,600	Activities \$1,583,400	
(a) Safeguarding the tangible heritage – Africa		108,000	
(b) Safeguarding the tangible heritage – Europe/APA		227,000	
(c) Safeguarding the tangible heritage – Arab States		88,000	
(d) Safeguarding the tangible heritage – Latin America and the Caribbean		80,000	
(e) Transdisciplinary cooperation		220,000	
(f) Safeguarding of heritage in pre- or post-conflict situations		295,000	
(g) Training specialist staff, revitalization of traditional techniques and strengthening exchanges of knowledge on heritage diversity		445,400	
(h) Cooperation for development		120,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	4	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	7	Support to NGOs	14
Publications	26	Financial contributions	23
Training	24	Advisory services	2
Main meetings:			
▪ Thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Executive Committee/Egyptian Museums			
▪ Tyre and Mostar: four meetings of the international scientific committees			
▪ Four meetings of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor			
Main publications:			
▪ Preventive action to safeguard cultural heritage: Vol.1 Earthquakes			
▪ Preventive action to safeguard cultural heritage: Vol.2 Dams			
▪ <i>Museum</i>			

T04212

Main line of action 2: Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage Programme actions:		Regular budget \$3,698,700		Extra-budgetary \$4,100,000
		Personnel \$2,428,400	Activities \$1,270,300	
(a)	Promote international recognition		555,000	
(b)	Promote inventory making		315,000	
(c)	Seek participation of creators and custodians		211,600	
(d)	Provide updated information		50,000	
(e)	Promotion of linguistic policies		138,700	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	4	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs	9
	Publications	11	Financial contributions	18
	Training	16	Advisory services	27
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting of the International Jury for the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” ▪ Meeting of the International Jury concerning the Prizes for the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” ▪ Ceremony of the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” ▪ Awarding of Prizes for the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” ▪ Awarding of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Language Report ▪ Revised version of the Atlas of Endangered Languages 				

IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

(paragraphs 0422-04223)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Intercultural Dialogue (CLT/ICD), Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH), Division of Cultural Policies (CLT/CP)

T0422

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,888,100
• Decentralization:	38.9%
Africa	10.2%
Arab States	4.5%
Asia and the Pacific	9.2%
Europe and North America	3.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,500,000

Main partners include: Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples; national committees for indigenous questions; research centres; museums; International Council for Historical Sciences (ICHS); China Maritime Silk Route Studies Centre (CMSRSC), Fuzhou, China; Centre national de recherche scientifique (CNRS), Paris; International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS), Samarkand, Uzbekistan; International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC), Ulan Bator; International Centre for the Bantu Civilization (CICIBA), Gabon.

Main NGO partners: World Islamic Call Society (WICS); European Cultural Agency; Mediterranean Council for Culture; ICOM; ICOMOS; international indigenous NGOs, in particular those with consultative status with ECOSOC; United Towns Organization (UTO); International Association of Educating Cities; World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity; Legado Andalusi; ACCU/APNET; APPREB; International Music Council (IMC); International Federation of Translators (FIT).

Main IGO and United Nations partners: IDB; Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean; ILO; FAO; United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT); OAS; UNDP; European Council; European Commission; WTO; ALECSO; ISESCO; OIC; UNICEF; OAU; Organization of Portuguese-speaking Countries; CERLALC; MERCOSUR; SELA.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Arab States	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Interregional	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total, IV.2.2	-	-	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T04221

Main line of action 1: Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples Programme actions:	Regular budget \$1,356,700		Extra-budgetary \$700,000
	Personnel \$640,400	Activities \$716,300	
(a) Study and evaluation of the role of cultural factors with regard to social cohesion in plural societies		122,000	
(b) Identification of forms of intercultural mediation and definition of good practices, in particular in urban environments		297,000	
(c) Follow-up to the Programme of Activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People		297,300	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	15	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs	30
Publications	5	Financial contributions	5
Training	5	Advisory services	25
Main meetings:			
▪ Interregional seminar on indigenous cultures			
Main publications:			
▪ Publication of best practices included in the database "The city: network of cultures"			
▪ Study on the identification of good practice to highlight the cultural identity of indigenous communities			

T04222

Main line of action 2: Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values Programme actions:		Regular budget \$2,879,500		Extra-budgetary \$1,800,000
		Personnel \$1,457,100	Activities \$1,422,400	
(a)	Completion of Histories		406,700	
(b)	Cooperation with the International Council for Historical Sciences with a view to regional meetings of historians		250,000	
(c)	Intercultural projects (cultural roads and itineraries and institutes)		360,000	
(d)	Regional intercultural strategies		405,700	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	25	Support to NGOs	5
	Publications	50	Financial contributions	5
	Training	-	Advisory services	5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boards of Directors of Volumes VI and VII of the <i>History of Humanity</i>, international/scientific committees: <i>History of Civilizations of Central Asia</i>, Reading Committee (Vol. VI) Central Asia, <i>General History of the Caribbean</i>; International Commission for the History of Humanity ▪ Adaptation of the <i>General History of Africa</i> for teaching purposes ▪ International seminar on the Arabia Plan ▪ Second meeting of UNESCO's Mediterranean Multaqa Forum (Valencia, Spain) ▪ Seminar on the cultural and religious interactions arising from the slave trade in Portuguese-speaking areas ▪ Seminar on dialogue among cultures and religions in West Africa (Nigeria) ▪ Meeting of experts for the formulation of cultural tourism itineraries on slavery in the Indian Ocean ▪ Regional meetings of historians in the context of cooperation with the International Council for Historical Sciences (Latin America and the Caribbean, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific) 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volumes 6 and 7 of the <i>History of Humanity</i> ▪ Volumes 5 and 6 of the <i>History of Civilizations of Central Asia</i> ▪ Volumes 1 and 3 of <i>The Different Aspects of Islamic Culture</i> ▪ Volumes 4, 5 and 6 of the <i>General History of Latin America</i> ▪ Publication on Bantu cultures in the Americas and the Caribbean (Libreville seminar) ▪ Publication on slavery in the Mediterranean (Palermo seminar) ▪ Publication of the proceedings of joint meetings with the International Council of Historical Sciences 				

T04223

Main line of action 3: Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services Programme actions:		Regular budget \$1,540,500		Extra-budgetary \$1,000,000
		Personnel \$791,100	Activities \$749,400	
(a)	Development of books, including translations		515,000	
(b)	Development of other cultural industries		194,400	
(c)	Special project: Global alliance for cultural development		40,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs	3
	Publications	10	Financial contributions	25
	Training	25	Advisory services	17
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review meeting of regional consultations on the implications of globalization for cultural industries 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary of reports of regional consultations on the implications of globalization for cultural industries ▪ Monthly supplement "Kitâb-fî-Jarîda" ▪ <i>Index translationum</i> (CD-ROM and website) ▪ UNESCO Collection of Representative Works (website) 				

PROGRAMME IV.3

Strengthening links between culture and development

T04300

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

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Cultural Policies (CLT/CP)

T0430

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,421,100
• Decentralization:	45.7%
Africa	12.0%
Arab States	7.5%
Asia and the Pacific	11.0%
Europe and North America	5.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$4,000,000

Main partners include: Ministries of culture and ministries of trade; World Bank; universities and research centres; ACCU; UNICEF; Ford Foundation; Langlois Foundation; OAU; specialized NGOs; OAS; ALECSO; European Union; universities and art schools.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Music Council; International PEN; International Theatre Institute.

Main NGO partners: International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (Aiest), CULTURELINK Network, International Network of Observatories on Cultural Policies, International Association of Arts and Culture Management (AIMAC), Aid to Artisans, World Crafts Council (WCC), Asean Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA), International Society for Music Education (ISME), International Society for Education through Art (INSEA), International Drama and Education Association (IDEA), Education International.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: OAU, CE, WTO, Agence de la Francophonie, UNU, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), International Arts and Crafts Trade Show of Ouagadougou (SIAO), International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC), International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Arab States	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Europe and North America	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Interregional	-	-	2,000,000	200,000	700,000	2,900,000
Total, IV.3	-	-	3,100,000	200,000	700,000	4,000,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T04301**

Main line of action 1: Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies Programme actions:		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$1,948,900		
		Personnel	Activities	
		\$949,400	\$999,500	
(a)	Promotion of cultural policies through culturally sensitive development strategies		376,300	
(b)	Framework for the compilation of statistics in the field of culture		173,200	
(c)	Cultural policies for tourism		250,000	
(d)	Strengthening of networks and culture portal (CP and EO)		200,000	
Modalities of action:				
		%		%
	Studies and research	12	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	13	Support to NGOs	8
	Publications	22	Financial contributions	12
	Training	20	Advisory services	13
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Third Round Table of Ministers of Culture ▪ Assembly of the Interregional Network of UNESCO Chairs and Training Centres in Cultural Policies Management ▪ Bruges, Belgium, spring 2002: "Heritage cities: culture, tourism and sustainable development" ▪ Durban, South Africa, April 2002, UNESCO forum and exhibition "Cultural diversity, tourism and development" during the tourism professionals' fair ▪ Tunisia, autumn 2002: "Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara" ▪ Budapest, Hungary, November 2002: International Conference on Culture and Tourism 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural Policy Notes and Issues ▪ Heritage Cities: Culture, Tourism and Sustainable Development – 10 years of research and action ▪ Proceedings of the seminar on a "Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara" ▪ Synopsis of studies on "Tourism, culture and development in West Africa" ▪ Results of the survey on the "Fight against xenophobic attitudes and the promotion of cultural diversity through youth travel" ▪ Studies on "Cultural diversity and sustainable development in the Caribbean and Central America" 				

T04302

Main line of action 2: Promotion of arts and crafts		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$2,366,300		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$1,000,000
		\$1,048,200	\$1,318,100	
(a)	Promotion of creativity		391,100	
(b)	Art education		230,900	
(c)	Support to develop the artistic activities of young amateurs		50,000	
(d)	Capacity-building for sustainable development in the field of craft		138,500	
(e)	Promotion of quality crafts		176,100	
(f)	Crafts in schools and design institutes		331,500	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	17	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	2	Support to NGOs	32
	Publications	6	Financial contributions	12
	Training	22	Advisory services	9
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional meeting on art education in Europe ▪ Regional meeting on art education in the Pacific ▪ Regional meeting on art education in Asia ▪ Design 21 Prize (IV) "Continuous Connection" ▪ International Festival of African Fashion FIMA ▪ International Festival of Films about Ceramics 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guide to the artistic amateur young movement ▪ The teaching of arts and creativity at school levels ▪ Study on "Crafts and tourism" ▪ Brochure promoting crafts 				

T04303

Main line of action 3: Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action: promotion of reading and art education		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$1,010,200		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$1,900,000
		\$906,200	\$104,000	
	Development of reading		104,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs	-
	Publications	20	Financial contributions	-
	Training	45	Advisory services	5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting of the jury of the UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAP KAWI in African languages 				

◆ Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

T0440

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,430,000
• Decentralization:	78.4%

● Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

T04410

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,430,000
• Decentralization:	78.4%
Africa	15.8%
Arab States	7.0%
Asia and the Pacific	23.9%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.7%

Project: Development of cultural eco-tourism in mountainous regions in selected developing countries

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Cultural Heritage (CLD/CH)

Other unit(s) involved: Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HR), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO), Education Sector (ED/EO/DFU)

T04411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$245,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	75.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Ministries of culture, tourism and the environment, UNESCO National Commissions in Central Asia/Himalayas, Aga Khan Foundation, WWF, ICIMOD, UNDP.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$245,000
(a)	Verifying potentials and potential problems in tourist areas	90,000
(b)	Identifying “wise practices” in mountain tourism management in comparable areas and twin these with new areas	80,000
(c)	Elaborating and disseminating the recommendations on possibilities of the development of cultural eco-tourism taking into account the ecological situation and related cultural aspects	75,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	50
	Conferences and meetings	25
	Publications	10
	Training	15
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conference on Cultural Eco-Tourism in Mountainous Regions of Central Asia/Himalayas 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Cultural Eco-Tourism in Central Asia/Himalayas 		

Project: Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Cultural Policies (CLT/CP)

Other unit(s) involved: World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO), UNESCO Dakar, UNESCO Rabat

T04412

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$150,000
• Decentralization:	70.0%
Africa	30.0%
Arab States	40.0%
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Ministries of culture, the environment and tourism, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) International Network of Observatories on Cultural Policies, International Association of Arts and Culture Management (AIMAC), Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), World Tourism Organization (WTO).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$150,000
(a)	Identification, development and preservation of the cultural and environmental heritage (tangible and intangible: rock art, archaeological sites, cities, etc.); job and income creation	60,000
(b)	Development of strategic principles and a legal instrument (recommendations) for the introduction of quality tourism which benefits local inhabitants	35,000
(c)	Information and awareness-building campaign among the general public and public and private decision-makers	60,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
Studies and research	25	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs 10
Publications	20	Financial contributions -
Training	20	Advisory services 5
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International seminar on a "Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara", autumn 2002 ▪ Interministerial round table, winter 2003 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final report of the international seminar: Analysis and proposals ▪ Draft international instrument (recommendations) 		

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

Division/Office with primary responsibility: World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC)

Other unit(s) involved: Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/MOS)

T04413

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$345,000
• Decentralization:	70.0%
Africa	24.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	23.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.0%

Main partners: Governments and UNESCO National Commissions of France, Netherlands, Senegal, Guyana, China; Municipal authorities of the concerned towns; French Development Agency, Caisse des Depots et Consignations of France; Universities of Lille (France), Delft (Netherlands), Tongi (Shanghai); World Bank; UNDP.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$345,000
(a)	Mobilization of local leaders and project teams	40,000
(b)	Legal studies on property rights, urban regulations, conservation and development planning	45,000
(c)	On-site pilot projects and publications	260,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs -
Publications	20	Financial contributions 30
Training	15	Advisory services 10
Main meetings:		
▪ Local community-based meetings and training workshops		
Main publications:		
▪ Project report on results of case studies		

Project: Traditional crafts as a window to job opportunities for the poorest youth

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE)

Other unit(s) involved: Education Sector (ED/PEQ, ED/EPS), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/MOS)

T04414

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$395,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	25.0%
Arab States	10.0%
Asia and the Pacific	20.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.0%

Main partners: Ministries of culture and education, National Commissions for UNESCO, Aid to Artisans, World Crafts Council (WCC), Asean Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$395,000
(a)	Training of the poorest youth	200,000
(b)	Status of the crafts people	100,000
(c)	Social integration of the school system and traditional crafts	95,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	-	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	-	Support to NGOs -
Publications	20	Financial contributions 15
Training	50	Advisory services 15
Main publications:		
▪ Publication of project results (booklets, video and CD-ROM)		

Project: Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism**Division/Office with primary responsibility:** Culture Sector, UNESCO Kingston**Other unit(s) involved:** Education Sector (ED/BAS, ED/PEQ), World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC)**T04415**

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$295,000
• Decentralization:	100.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0%

Main partners: Ministries; British Department of International Development (DFID); Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); UNDAF; Caribbean Development Bank.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$295,000
(a)	Mobilization of team leaders; target groups and stakeholders	30,000
(b)	Consultative planning and monitoring	120,000
(c)	Training youth including equipment	120,000
(d)	Documentation of “before and after” status of sites, documentation experience and dissemination of results	25,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	15	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs 10
Publications	5	Financial contributions 10
Training	30	Advisory services 10
Main meetings:		
▪	Subregional workshops for team leaders	
▪	Subregional workshops for target groups	
Main publications:		
▪	Publication of project results (booklets, video and CD-ROM)	

MAJOR PROGRAMME V

Communication and information

T05001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme V	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003					
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Activities:							
Programme V.1	5 489 300	5 791 000	301 700	5.5	210 300	6 001 300	10 300 000
Programme V.2	7 007 600	4 610 000	(2 397 600)	(34.2)	167 500	4 777 500	24 700 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	3 174 700	3 174 700	N.A.	115 300	3 290 000	-
	12 496 900	13 575 700	1 078 800	8.6	493 100	14 068 800	35 000 000
HQ - Indirect programme costs	209 200	201 900	(7 300)	(3.5)	7 300	209 200	-
Personnel	17 287 600	17 170 900	(116 700)	(0.7)	930 900	18 101 800	-
Total, Major Programme V	29 993 700	30 948 500	954 800	3.2	1 431 300	32 379 800	35 000 000

T05002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (31 C/5 para. ref.)	Regular budget			Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
	Personnel		Activities		
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain					
V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge					
05111 Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the "Information for All" programme	7	601 200	320 300	921 500	1 200 000
05112 Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society	5	481 600	718 000	1 199 600	500 000
05113 Global portals and tools	28	2 554 000	959 000	3 513 000	5 500 000
Total, V.1.1	40	3 636 800	1 997 300	5 634 100	7 200 000
V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society					
05121 Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World	8	752 100	1 202 000	1 954 100	700 000
05122 Strengthening public broadcasting	3	253 100	340 000	593 100	300 000
05123 Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres	7	623 600	1 077 000	1 700 600	500 000
05124 Developing human resources and capabilities	13	1 180 300	1 385 000	2 565 300	1 600 000
Total, V.1.2	31	2 809 100	4 004 000	6 813 100	3 100 000
Total, V.1	71	6 445 900	6 001 300	12 447 200	10 300 000
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities					
V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace					
05211 Freedom of expression, media and democracy	56	5 053 300	1 380 000	6 433 300	11 400 000
05212 Media for peace and tolerance	5	416 900	254 200	671 100	800 000
Total, V.2.1	61	5 470 200	1 634 200	7 104 400	12 200 000
V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities					
05221 Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production	56	5 042 800	2 253 000	7 295 800	10 500 000
05222 Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies	12	1 142 900	890 300	2 033 200	2 000 000
Total, V.2.2	68	6 185 700	3 143 300	9 329 000	12 500 000
Total, V.2	129	11 655 900	4 777 500	16 433 400	24 700 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes					
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	-	-	400 000	400 000	-
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	-	-	2 890 000	2 890 000	-
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	-	-	3 290 000	3 290 000	-
HQ - Indirect programme costs			209 200	209 200	-
Grand total, Major Programme V	200	18 101 800	14 278 000	32 379 800	35 000 000

PROGRAMME V.1

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

T05100

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$6,001,300
• Decentralization:	42.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$10,300,000

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

(paragraphs 0511-05113)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Information Society Division (CI/INF)

T0511

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,997,300
• Decentralization:	35.3%
Africa	8.1%
Arab States	6.5%
Asia and the Pacific	9.1%
Europe and North America	1.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,200,000

Main partners include: Professional information and media communities and organizations.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Council on Archives (ICA).

Main NGO partners:

International Federation of Film Archives (FIAPF), International Federation of Television Archives (FIAT), International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID), International Association of Sound Archives (IASA), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Institute for Archive Science (IIAS), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Internet Society (ISOC).

International professional media organizations such as International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR), World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC), Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF), Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA), European (EBU), Asia-Pacific (ABU), Arab States (ASBU), Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions, International Radio and Television University (URTI), International Public Television (INPUT), Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), Commonwealth Press Union (CPU), Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (IAB), World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC), Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International Press Institute (IPI), Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC), Asian Institute for Broadcasting

Development (AIBD), International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communication (ORBICOM), and other professional media organizations.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: ACC, ECOSOC, ITU, WIPO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank; Agence de la francophonie (ACCT), Banque d'information internationale sur les Etats francophones (BIEF), Council of Europe, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Nordic Council for Scientific Information (NORDINFO), Union Latine, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	200,000	500,000	500,000	100,000	1,300,000
Arab States	-	100,000	500,000	300,000	100,000	1,000,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	100,000	500,000	200,000	100,000	900,000
Europe and North America	-	100,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	800,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	100,000	500,000	500,000	100,000	1,200,000
Interregional	300,000	300,000	800,000	500,000	100,000	2,000,000
Total, V.1.1	300,000	900,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	800,000	7,200,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T05111

Main line of action 1: Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the "Information for All" programme Programme actions:		Regular budget \$921,500		Extra-budgetary \$1,200,000
		Personnel \$601,200	Activities \$320,300	
(a)	Establishment of the Information for All programme		170,300	
(b)	Promoting freedom of expression in the knowledge society		150,000	
Modalities of action:	%			%
Studies and research	25	Fellowships		-
Conferences and meetings	47	Support to NGOs		9
Publications	14	Financial contributions		-
Training	-	Advisory services		5
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All programme: two Council meetings + two Bureau meetings 				

T05112

Main line of action 2: Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$1,199,600		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$500,000
		\$481,600	\$718,000	
(a)	Preparation of the World Summit for the Information Society (WSIS)		468,000	
(b)	Observatory on the Knowledge Society		250,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	-	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	70	Support to NGOs	-
	Publications	20	Financial contributions	10
	Training	-	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five consultations with regional NGOs ▪ Two consultations with international NGOs 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documents on challenges and opportunities of the knowledge society for LDCs and disadvantaged groups and on INFOethics ▪ Website on UNESCO activities relevant to the WSIS ▪ Promotional and training material for the Observatory 				

T05113

Main line of action 3: Global portals and tools		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$3,513,000		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$5,500,000
		\$2,554,000	\$959,000	
(a)	Development of WebWorld including thematic portals related to CI		339,000	
(b)	Evaluation of WebWorld and its thematic portals		70,000	
(c)	Development of information management tools (CDS/ISIS and IDAMS)		300,000	
(d)	Promotion of language diversity on the Internet		150,000	
(e)	Media and communication portals		100,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	6	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	16	Support to NGOs	3
	Publications	9	Financial contributions	56
	Training	-	Advisory services	10
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation on multilingualism on the Internet 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WebWorld thematic portals ▪ WebWorld Evaluation 				

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

(paragraphs 0512-05124)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Information Society Division (CI/INF)

T0512

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,004,000
• Decentralization:	45.6%
Africa	12.2%
Arab States	7.9%
Asia and the Pacific	11.4%
Europe and North America	1.3%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,100,000

Main partners include: Interested bodies in Member States, UNESCO National Commissions, competent national, regional and international organizations within and outside the United Nations system.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Council on Archives (ICA).

Main NGO partners:

International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF), International Federation of Television Archives (FIAT), International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID), International Association of Sound Archives (IASA), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Institute for Archive Science (IIAS), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Internet Society (ISOC).

Professional media and broadcasting organizations such as World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC), Association of Educational and Discovery Channels (AITED), Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), Public Broadcast International (PBI), Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF), International Public Television (INPUT), Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa (URTNA), European (EBU), Asia-Pacific (ABU), Arab States (ASBU), Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions, International Radio and Television University (URTI), International Scientific Committee on Youth and Media, media centres from the Universities of London, Brussels, Minho (Portugal) and Goteborg, International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR), Commonwealth Press Union (CPU), Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (AIB), Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International Press Institute (IPI), Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC), Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Latin American Federation of Associations of Communication Schools (FELAFACS), World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC), International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communication (ORBICOM), Network of Schools of Journalism (JOURNET), European Journalism Training Association (EJTA), other professional media organizations.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: ITU, UNDP, European Union; Agence de la francophonie (ACCT), Banque d'information internationale sur les Etats francophones (BIEF), Council of Europe, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Nordic Council for Scientific Information (NORDINFO), Union Latine, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	200,000	-	400,000	300,000	-	900,000
Arab States	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	300,000
Asia and the Pacific	100,000	-	200,000	100,000	-	400,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	300,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	100,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	500,000
Interregional	200,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	-	700,000
Total, V.1.2	800,000	200,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	-	3,100,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T05121

Main line of action 1: Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World Programme actions:		Regular budget \$1,954,100		Extra-budgetary \$700,000
		Personnel \$752,100	Activities \$1,202,000	
(a)	Promoting wider access to information in the public domain		622,000	
(b)	Memory of the World programme		580,000	
Modalities of action:	%			%
Studies and research	15	Fellowships		-
Conferences and meetings	30	Support to NGOs		-
Publications	15	Financial contributions		20
Training	10	Advisory services		10
Main meetings:				
▪ Meetings of MOW International Advisory Committee				
Main publications:				
▪ Studies and guidelines on the digitization and the protection of the world's documentary heritage				

T05122

Main line of action 2: Strengthening public broadcasting Programme actions:		Regular budget \$593,100		Extra-budgetary \$300,000
		Personnel \$253,100	Activities \$340,000	
(a)	Fostering international debate on the need for PSB in the knowledge society		120,000	
(b)	Increasing access to public domain information through PSB		140,000	
(c)	Promoting educational and cultural dimensions of PSB		80,000	
Modalities of action:	%			%
Studies and research	15	Fellowships		5
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs		16
Publications	9	Financial contributions		15
Training	10	Advisory services		10
Main meetings:				
▪ Round table with PSB major players on PSB in digital age				
Main publications:				
▪ Current status and "best practices" of PSB				

T05123

Main line of action 3: Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres Programme actions:	Regular budget \$1,700,600		Extra-budgetary \$500,000
	Personnel \$623,600	Activities \$1,077,000	
(a) Reinforcing regional networks (ASTINFO; INFOLAC; RINAF)		307,000	
(b) Libraries and archives as gateways to the knowledge society		570,000	
(c) Community multimedia centres		200,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	25	Support to NGOs	-
Publications	5	Financial contributions	35
Training	-	Advisory services	15
Main meetings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two international meetings on the role of libraries, archives and information services in a digital environment 		
Main publications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six guidelines on methodological issues related to information handling 		

T05124

Main line of action 4: Developing human resources and capabilities Programme actions:	Regular budget \$2,565,300		Extra-budgetary \$1,600,000
	Personnel \$1,180,300	Activities \$1,385,000	
(a) Development of media education and research		385,000	
(b) Training on ICTs for media professionals		450,000	
(c) Training information specialists (librarians, archivists, etc.): curriculum design and updating, including distance learning modules		200,000	
(d) Training in use of ICTs: curriculum design and updating, including distance learning modules		200,000	
(e) Supporting training infrastructure: Networks and ICT Chairs		150,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	11	Fellowships	4
Conferences and meetings	7	Support to NGOs	8
Publications	9	Financial contributions	6
Training	51	Advisory services	4
Main meetings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of communication professionals: challenges in the digital age 		
Main publications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five training policy documents and guidelines Media education: objectives and practices (resource book) 		

PROGRAMME V.2

Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities

T05200

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$4,777,500
• Decentralization:	44.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$24,700,000

V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

(paragraphs 0521-05212)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Information Society Division (CI/INF)

T0521

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$1,634,200
• Decentralization:	30.0%
Africa	14.4%
Arab States	1.8%
Asia and the Pacific	5.5%
Europe and North America	4.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,200,000

Main partners include: UNESCO National Commissions, competent national, regional and international media and development organizations inside and outside the United Nations system; intergovernmental organizations; media professionals, institutions and journalists; academic institutions in the field of media.

Main NGO partners: International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM), International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR), Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), Commonwealth Press Union (CPU), Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (IAB), Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International Press Institute (IPI), World Radio and Television Council, Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC), Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), World Association of Newspapers, International Press Institute, Reporters sans Frontières, World Press Freedom Committee, Inter-American Press Association, International Association of Broadcasting, Media Institute of Southern Africa, Glasnost Foundation and other professional media organizations.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: ECOSOC, UNFPA, UNDP, FAO, United Nations Council on Indigenous People, UNIFEM, United Nations Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, OAS Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, Council of Europe, European Union, European Broadcasting Union.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	-	1,800,000	500,000	200,000	3,000,000
Arab States	200,000	-	800,000	500,000	300,000	1,800,000
Asia and the Pacific	200,000	-	500,000	300,000	200,000	1,200,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	300,000	500,000	100,000	1,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	-	500,000	300,000	200,000	1,200,000
Interregional	500,000	-	1,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	4,000,000
Total, V.2.1	1,700,000	-	4,900,000	4,100,000	1,500,000	12,200,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T05211**

Main line of action 1: Freedom of expression, media and democracy Programme actions:		Regular budget \$6,433,300		Extra-budgetary \$11,400,000
		Personnel \$5,053,300	Activities \$1,380,000	
(a)	World Press Freedom Day and Prize		400,000	
(b)	Media Legislation and Democracy		300,000	
(c)	Education in freedom of expression		50,000	
(d)	Extension of IFEX Networks		300,000	
(e)	Follow-up to regional seminars		230,000	
(f)	Promoting democratic guidelines and legislations		100,000	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	28.0	Support to NGOs	20.6
	Publications	11.0	Financial contributions	2.0
	Training	0.4	Advisory services	28.0
Main meetings:				
▪ World Press Freedom Day, Broadcasting in Latin America				
Main publications:				
▪ Compendium of media legislation worldwide				
▪ Handbook on media legislation practices in Africa				
▪ Handbook on best practices of women journalists				

T05212

Main line of action 2: Media for peace and tolerance		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$671,100		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$800,000
		\$416,900	\$254,200	
(a)	Meetings of media professionals for peace and tolerance		50,000	
(b)	Assistance to media in conflict areas		30,000	
(c)	Programme banks and new communication technologies in conflict areas		20,000	
(d)	Media and contemporary issues (violence, intolerance, racism)		154,200	
Modalities of action:		%		%
	Studies and research	4	Fellowships	-
	Conferences and meetings	35	Support to NGOs	20
	Publications	10	Financial contributions	15
	Training	9	Advisory services	7
Main meetings:				
▪ The role of media in conflict management and prevention				
Main publications:				
▪ Media in conflict areas				

V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities
(paragraphs 0522-05222)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Information Society Division (CI/INF)

T0522

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$3,143,300
• Decentralization:	52.6%
Africa	15.7%
Arab States	7.4%
Asia and the Pacific	13.4%
Europe and North America	3.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,500,000

Main partners include: Interested bodies in Member States, UNESCO National Commissions, competent national, regional and international organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including the private sector.

Main NGO partners: Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URDNA) European (EBU), Asia-Pacific (ABU), Arab States (ASBU), Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions; International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF), International Radio and Television University (URTI), International Public Television (INPUT), Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), Commonwealth Press Union (CPU), International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR), Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (AIR), Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International Press Institute (IPI), broadcasting regulating agencies, World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC), Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC), Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Latin American Federation of Associations of Communication Schools (FELAFACS), World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC), International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM), Network of Schools of Journalism (JOURNET), European Journalism Training Association (EJTA), other professional media organizations.

Main IGO and United Nations partners: United Nations agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO; intergovernmental organizations such as ITU.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding source:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	2,000,000	500,000	-	2,500,000
Arab States	-	-	1,200,000	100,000	-	1,300,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	1,300,000	100,000	-	1,400,000
Europe and North America	-	-	1,300,000	100,000	-	1,400,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	1,700,000	500,000	-	2,200,000
Interregional	1,300,000	-	1,500,000	600,000	300,000	3,700,000
Total, V.2.2	1,300,000	-	9,000,000	1,900,000	300,000	12,500,000

T05221

Main line of action 1: Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production Programme actions:		Regular budget \$7,295,800		Extra-budgetary \$10,500,000
		Personnel \$5,042,800	Activities \$2,253,000	
(a)	Reinforcing the role of the International Programme for the Development of Communication		520,000	
(b)	Promoting international partnerships for communication development in the digital age		150,000	
(c)	Enhancing educational and cultural role of electronic media		220,000	
(d)	Encouraging creative endogenous AV production and distribution (CreaTV, "Screens without frontiers", "Children learning from children", etc.)		400,000	
(e)	Promoting and upgrading community and traditional media and multimedia centres		320,000	
(f)	Support to public service broadcasting, audiovisual exchange and assistance to independent media in countries in transition		300,000	
(g)	Supporting networks and communities to empower youth to use ICTs (INFOYOUTH)		343,000	
Modalities of action:	%			%
Studies and research	6	Fellowships		2
Conferences and meetings	27	Support to NGOs		19
Publications	6	Financial contributions		18
Training	7	Advisory services		15
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two sessions of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and four IPDC Bureau meetings ▪ Eight CreaTV regional workshops 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Practical guide on community media and multimedia centres 				

T05222

Main line of action 2: Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		\$2,033,200		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	
		\$1,142,900	\$890,300	
(a)	Improving communication training for the knowledge society		530,000	
(b)	Enhancing specialized media training on social development issues and culture of maintenance		260,300	
(c)	Extension of ORBICOM Network		100,000	
Modalities of action:				
		%		%
	Studies and research	6	Fellowships	9
	Conferences and meetings	11	Support to NGOs	15
	Publications	10	Financial contributions	11
	Training	34	Advisory services	4
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International seminar “Communication training in the digital age” 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting on development issues 				

◆ Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

T0540

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$3,290,000
• Decentralization:	37.2%

● Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

T05410

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$400,000
• Decentralization:	100.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	100.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Project: Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies

Division/Office with primary responsibility: UNESCO New Delhi

Other units involved: Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM, CI/INF), UNESCO Kathmandu, Education Sector, Culture Sector

T05411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$400,000
• Decentralization:	100.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	100.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Public service broadcasting organizations and community radio stations in South Asian countries, member organizations of the World Association of Community Broadcasters (AMARC) in South Asia, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India; Asia Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development, VOICES, Bangalore, India; Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists, Kathmandu, Nepal; Nepal Press Institute, Kathmandu, Nepal; Bangladesh Coastal NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Dhaka, Bangladesh; Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development (AIBD); International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$400,000
(a)	Expert group meetings and subregional seminar	20,000
(b)	Establishment and operationalizing the test sites (premises, equipment and connectivity)	294,000
(c)	Training workshops	36,000
(d)	Studies and research (baseline and action research)	40,000
(e)	Publications	10,000
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	9	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	6	Support to NGOs -
Publications	4	Financial contributions 72
Training	9	Advisory services -
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two expert group meetings on community access models ▪ Subregional seminar on community access models 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary on "Radio Browsing" ▪ Publication on tested access models 		

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

T05420

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,890,000
• Decentralization:	28.5%
Africa	7.0%
Arab States	5.5%
Asia and the Pacific	7.0%
Europe and North America	4.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.8%

Project: Initiative B@bel

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Information Society Division (CI/INF)

Other units involved: Culture Sector (CLT/ACE), Education Sector (ED/PEQ)

T05421

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$100,000
• Decentralization:	-
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: Universities and Languages Institutes and Associations, Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL International), Union Latine – DTIL, Universal Network Language (UNL) of the United Nations Institute of Advanced Languages, European Commission: eContent and MLIS/TDCNet programmes, private sector.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$100,000
(a)	Seek global consensus on principles	30,000
(b)	Surveys and statistics	30,000
(c)	Development of multilingual tools including educational material	30,000
(d)	Information dissemination	10,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	30
	Conferences and meetings	30
	Publications	40
	Training	-
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	-
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
	▪ Two expert meetings	
Main publications:		
	▪ One comparative study and web observatory	

Project: Preserving our digital heritage

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Information Society Division (CI/INF)

Other units involved: Culture Sector (CLT/WHC), Education Sector (ED/PEQ), UNESCO Montevideo, UNESCO Bangkok

T05422

Regular budget	
• Activities	\$295,000
• Decentralization	40.0%
Africa	10.0%
Arab States	10.0%
Asia and the Pacific	10.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.0%

Main partners: Memory institutions such as national libraries and archives, IT firms, publishing industry including academic publishing, IFLA, ICA, FIAT, FIAF, IASA, AMIA, ECPA, United Nations agencies, regional organizations such as the European Union and the Arab League.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$295,000
(a)	Guidelines	25,000
(b)	Pilot projects in four Member States	160,000
(c)	Regional consultations	80,000
(d)	Evaluation	30,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	-
	Conferences and meetings	20
	Publications	20
	Training	-
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	60
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
▪ Regional consultations		
Main publications:		
▪ Guidelines		
▪ Evaluation report		

Project: Virtual university: test beds and guidelines on their establishment

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Information Society Division (CI/INF)

Other units involved: Education Sector (ED/HED), UNESCO Jakarta, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Nairobi, Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP)

T05423

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$295,000
• Decentralization:	60.0%
Africa	25.0%
Arab States	10.0%
Asia and the Pacific	25.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: ITU, UNDP, World Bank, Association for Engineering Education in Southeast Asia and the Pacific (AESEAP), African Association of Universities, African Virtual University, universities in the three regions, ministries of education, computer-equipped libraries, open universities and related institutions (OUUK, CNED).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$295,000
(a)	Needs assessment: identification of regional training needs, relevant teaching content and infrastructure; partnership-building	30,000
(b)	Content-building development of web-based courseware and support materials. Establishment of the virtual library; infrastructure support; training of trainers and assistance in instructional design; training of students; completion of pilot trial training session and adaptation of software and training materials	190,000
(c)	Delivery and administration of the course; feedback assessment on a daily basis; on-stream adjustments of infrastructure and courseware; development of distance learning methodology for other LDCs and countries in transition; evaluation of the courses and the project	75,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs -
Publications	15	Financial contributions -
Training	30	Other 25
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project kick-off meeting, mid-term assessment meeting, end-of-project meeting 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Course materials; awareness-raising leaflets and newspaper articles ▪ Guidelines on the establishment of a virtual university 		

Project: Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) Programme**Division/Office with primary responsibility:** Information Society Division (CI/INF)**Other units involved:** Education Sector (ED/HED); Natural Sciences Sector (SC/IPS)**T05424**

Regular budget	
• Activities	\$200,000
• Decentralization	15.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	10.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0%

Main partners: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (United States), University of Montreal (Canada), University of Chile (Chile), Université de Lyon (France), international and regional scientific NGOs, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$200,000
(a)	Model training programmes	15,000
(b)	Training courses	105,000
(c)	Pilot projects	60,000
(d)	Project promotion (website) and administration	10,000
(e)	Evaluation	10,000
Modalities of action:		
	%	%
	Studies and research	15
	Conferences and meetings	-
	Publications	10
	Training	55
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	-
	Financial contributions	20
	Advisory services	-
Main meetings:		
	▪ Three training seminars	
Main publications:		
	▪ Model Training Programme	

Project: UNESCO knowledge portal

UNESCO will progressively develop an organization-wide knowledge portal, which will encompass all sectoral portals (in future called “sub-portals”) thus far developed or under consideration. This will be carried out in cooperation with other partners (such as the World Bank and/or private sector organizations). Thematic sub-portals, each covering a specific part of UNESCO’s fields of competence – such as education, global heritage, artistic creativity/Digit-Arts, ocean/coastal research management – will be integral parts of the portal. The knowledge portal and its sectoral components will depend on a common technical and Internet-based architecture, around which the sub-portals will be constructed. In addition, the UNESCO Internet architecture will offer a range of multimedia tools which can be activated and integrated by the various sub-portals. All material produced online will also be recorded on CD-ROM to ensure broader access and dissemination. Common guidelines and tools to manage the thematic portals need to be developed, enabling the introduction and use of a diversified set of tools and services such as forum discussions and chatrooms, video and audiocasting, newsletters, collaborative spaces, including reachout to National Commissions, parliamentarians and other partners in UNESCO activities. Staff development, maintenance and monitoring will be an integral part of the project.

Division/Office with primary responsibility: Communication and Information Sector (CI) – Information Society Division (CI/INF), Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM/DIT).

Other units involved: Education Sector – Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS), Division of Higher Education (ED/HED); UNESCO education institutes; Natural Sciences Sector – UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (SC/IOC); Social and Human Sciences Sector; Culture Sector – Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH), Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE); Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC); Bureau of Public Information (BPI); Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC); UNESCO field offices; Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP).

T05425

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,000,000
• Decentralization:	25.0%
Africa	5.0%
Arab States	5.0%
Asia and the Pacific	5.0%
Europe and North America	5.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0%

Main partners: World Bank, International Multimedia Institute (IMI, Milan, Italy), Daimler Chrysler (Stuttgart, Germany), other IT companies.

In Member States

UNESCO National Commissions, National Institutions, NGOs and Parliamentarians will be key partners in this project.

Education sub-portal

Ministries of education, national and regional university associations, regional networks for academic recognition and mobility, Association Mundial de Educadores Infantiles, Child Care Information Exchange, UNESCO Early Childhood Cooperating Centres, NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education, International Network of Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education and organizations and institutions, including EFA partners, involved in basic and non-formal education, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system (such as ILO, UNV, UNICEF).

Global heritage sub-portal

UNEP, UNDP, and other United Nations agencies as well as the International Multimedia Institute, ICOMOS, ICCROM, ICOM, FAO, FIAT, FIAF, IUCN, ICLARM, WCMC, national heritage agencies.

Digit-Arts sub-portal

Inter-société des arts électroniques (ISEA), Art 3000, Institut International du multimédia, Fondation Daniel Langlois, Telefonica, France Telecom, Siemens, MIT, Leonardo, GKP partners.

Ocean/Coastal research and management sub-portals

UNEP, FAO, WMO and NGOs (IOI, WIOMSA), Intra Americas Seas Initiative (IAI).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$2,000,000
(a)	Needs assessment, information collection and development of guidelines	50,000
(b)	Digital tools and services (including video and audiocasting and networking facilities)	100,000
(c)	Technical platform (hard-software, mirror sites, building on existing DIT and CI platforms)	200,000
(d)	Operations and maintenance (24 months)	100,000
(e)	Content development and validation (including site introductions, databases, dialogue and listserv facilities, selection of linkages, etc.)	800,000
(f)	Development of dedicated modules	200,000
(g)	Creation of resource networks and clearing-house operations	300,000
(h)	Staff development ¹	150,000
(i)	Evaluation	30,000
(j)	Miscellaneous including field offices support and consultancies	70,000
Modalities of action:		%
	Studies and research	10
	Conferences and meetings	15
	Publications (including CD-ROMs)	30
	Training	10
	Fellowships	-
	Support to NGOs	5
	Financial contributions	10
	Advisory services	20

¹ If required, further staff development activities to be funded by HRM.

Regional and subregional approaches

The regional and subregional approaches are presented on a preliminary basis only. They will need to be revised and finalized once the new UNESCO field network is in place and following consultations with all stakeholders concerned as envisaged in the draft 31 C/4 document.

Africa

T05601

The main priority will be the design and implementation of integrated communication and information policies and strategies in line with the objectives of the African Information Society Initiative (AISI). The aim will be to improve management and governance through the use of ICTs in public administration; widening access to global information sources including public domain information, paying special attention to increasing local content on the regional and international audiovisual market and in the electronic networks; promoting public service broadcasting; development of telematics applications; use of ICTs for educational and development purposes, including in disadvantaged areas. In this context, action will focus on improving the quality of communication and information education, in particular, through UNESCO Chairs, academic exchange programmes and centres of excellence; long-term specialized training, with IPDC support; virtual learning at university level; and training of trainers. Particular attention will be paid to the promotion of a culture of maintenance and of programmes for the preservation of printed archival and audiovisual material.

As a follow-up of the 1991 Windhoek Seminar on Promoting Independent and Pluralistic Media, priority will be given to providing assistance to media organizations and governments for the harmonization of media legislation at the subregional level. Communication strategies for peace-building, involving NGOs and civil society organizations, will be developed and support sought for their implementation. The role of the media for intercultural dialogue and communication will be strengthened, more particularly in conflict and post-conflict zones. Emphasis will be placed on the development of rural communication and information, the promotion of community media for poverty alleviation, and of multimedia community telecentres for increased social participation, and on facilitating access to information for women and young people and developing their competence and skills in the use of ICTs.

Arab States

T05602

With regard to promoting access to information, emphasis will be on strengthening the capacities of Member States for the networking of educational, scientific and cultural institutions; and providing technological support for the development of distance education delivery systems and improving training of the university faculty and secondary-school teachers in the use of modern information technologies, with a special focus on emerging applications. Assistance will be provided to enhance the capacities of educational institutions, both for local area networks and access to the Internet. Human resources development will also be of special concern, with a view to introducing ICT skills for enhancing teaching capabilities. The effective utilization of portals in education will also be a major area of concern. Support to strengthen school and public libraries will be provided in particular through practical guidelines and methodologies, and the Memory of the World programme will concentrate on manuscripts dealing with sciences and mathematics.

Efforts will continue to concentrate on encouraging the free flow of information through the elaboration of legislative frameworks that enable the development of an independent press. In particular, assistance will be provided for the formulation of legal provisions to open access to broadcast frequencies, thus encouraging private electronic media to become a greater part of the media landscape. Support will also be given for the development of editorially independent public service broadcasting (PSB). Using the outcome of the Sana'a Declaration on Independent and Pluralistic Arab Media as a springboard, strenuous efforts will be made to encourage licencing of small-scale electronic media, especially to give voice to local communities, women and young people.

Training efforts will focus on providing a range of craft-skills training opportunities through university journalism departments, existing training centres and *in situ* on newspapers and radio/television stations. Priority attention will be given to: sensitizing young people to the concept of a free press and the role of the media in a democracy through

the establishment of pilot media education projects in secondary schools; and supporting the development of women media professionals' capacities through targeted training efforts, the encouragement of "women in media" NGO's and networks, and through initiatives aimed at empowering women and enhancing their social participation.

Asia and the Pacific

T05603

The promotion of access to information, especially information in the public domain, will be encouraged in particular through the Information for All programme. Continuing support will be provided for awareness seminars on ICT and information policy for government officials and policy-makers. Initiatives aimed at supporting the democratic and effective use of information and knowledge especially to eliminate the gap between the "haves" and "have nots", will focus on the training of trainers. In this context, exchange of experience among networks within the same field will be facilitated. Emphasis will be on the strengthening of existing networks in Asia and the Pacific, such as ASTINFO, to encourage them to set up one or more regional portals.

Training on access and preservation of the published and the documentary heritage of the region will emphasize the use of new technologies. Associations will develop audiovisual archiving at the national, regional and international levels aiming at a regional forum for addressing common issues and concerns related to the collection, preservation and provision of access to the documentary and audiovisual heritage of member countries. Action will focus on the training of trainers and improvement of local training expertise.

Building upon experience gained in the region, particularly with the Kothmale Internet Community Radio pilot project, national and regional programmes to extend the benefits of ICTs to rural and marginalized areas will be promoted, and the development of multi-purpose community centres (MCT)/Radio Browsing the Internet (RBI) pursued. In doing so, priority attention will be given to providing a wider access to knowledge resources; production of local content and mitigating the problems arising from language barriers.

In promoting freedom of expression and freedom of the press, emphasis will be placed on strengthening cooperation among regional and national professional media organizations, and developing press freedom centres throughout the region. Continued assistance will be provided for the development of independent and pluralistic media, in particular in conflict and post-conflict zones, to promote reconciliation and peace-building. Other priorities include: the development of television production expertise among young producers as well as women television producers, and the promotion of regional and interregional cooperation in this field. Initiatives aimed at promoting local content, cultural and linguistic diversity, through both the media and the Internet, will be supported, paying particular attention to endogenous knowledge and software.

Training of communication specialists will cover all areas of media, with emphasis on the use of ICTs for audio and video programme editing operations. In Central Asia, action will focus on the training of trainers and improvement of local training expertise and professional qualification; modernization of curriculum development as well as the establishment of media resource centres and networks of media professionals. Support will be provided for adapting broadcasting systems to the digital environment. Finally, priority will be given, in the Pacific region, to the strengthening of national infrastructures for production and dissemination of information; national and subregional training for information specialists; improving connectivity between different information systems; appropriation of ICTs for development purposes.

Europe and North America

T05604

The countries in transition and the Baltic States will be accorded particular attention in mobilizing international support for infrastructure development. Intra-regional collaborative projects and experiments will be initiated or pursued in such fields as virtual libraries, virtual learning communities and laboratories; and multi-purpose community telecentres. In this context, support will be provided for innovative telematics applications for education, scientific research, environmental protection, preservation and digitization of the cultural heritage, especially in the framework of the "Memory of the World" programme, and partnership will be developed to build a public domain information base.

In promoting the free flow of information, emphasis will be placed, in particular, on the promotion of independent and pluralistic media as a cornerstone for democracy; support for media legislation; the role of editorially independent public service broadcasting; youth and the media, including media education and issues related to violence in electronic media; accessibility of information and knowledge for all, promoting public domain of information; and research and cooperation on ethical, and sociocultural aspects of the information society and on the impact of ICTs. In Central and Eastern Europe, as a follow-up to the 1997 Sofia Seminar, priority will be given to supporting the development of independent news agencies; encouraging audiovisual production, exchange and marketing; and fostering professional media cooperation, as well as upgrading training capabilities.

Latin America and the Caribbean

T05605

Member States of the region have voiced their concern to become fully-fledged partners in the global information society, urging the creation of a Regional Information Society Programme. In this context, the strategy will be to broaden activities, more particularly the INFOLAC programme, to support reflection on strategies, actions, coordination and organization mechanisms that may ensure an effective integration of all Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean into the information society. Strategic alliances with other United Nations agencies, IGOs, NGOs and financial institutions shall be strengthened, aimed at developing an overall coherent regional approach.

Infostructure and human resources development will be supported through the creation of global gateways to information such as portals for indigenous rural communities, disadvantaged urban youth, and misrepresented linguistic groups, as well as cross-cutting educational and cultural portals for the region. Community info-centres in low-income suburban and rural areas will be further developed, aimed at bridging the digital divide. The presence of the region's culture on the Internet and the volume of public domain content shall be significantly increased through the development of digitization projects and institutional capacity-building. Activities aiming at the dissemination of digital scientific information, promotion of access to higher education, and use of ICTs in science and technology education will also be developed.

Concerning the promotion of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, priority will be given to the follow-up of the 1994 Santiago Seminar on Promoting Independent and Pluralistic Media. Other priorities include: formulation of media legislation and new approaches to self-regulation; educational and cultural dimensions of public service broadcasting; media and young people, with focus on media education and the strengthening of professional media associations; and the production and dissemination of endogenous media products in collaboration with INPUT and CreaTV. Emphasis will be placed on the role of media in promoting development and a culture of peace, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations. Also, in the Caribbean region, training of communication professionals will be accorded particular attention. In both Latin America and the Caribbean, community media projects and initiatives aimed at increasing the use of ICTs for improving public administration, increasing social participation of marginalized groups, particularly women, children, indigenous people, and rural and marginalized urban communities, will also be encouraged.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

T06001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003					
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Financial allocation	6 820 000	6 581 000	(239 000)	(3.5)	239 000	6 820 000	4 500 000
Project relating to cross-cutting themes	-	482 500	482 500	N/A	17 500	500 000	-
Total, UIS	6 820 000	7 063 500	243 500	3.6	256 500	7 320 000	4 500 000

◆ Project relating to cross-cutting themes

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$500,000
• Decentralization:	30.0%

• Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

Project: EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals

Unit with primary responsibility: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Other units involved: Education Sector, BRENDA, PROAP, UNESCO Almaty, IBE, IIEP, UIE, IICBA; all other programme sectors

T06411

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$500,000
• Decentralization:	30.0%
Africa	20.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	10.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

Main partners: UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP and major international and regional NGOs involved in EFA.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

Project actions:		Regular budget activities
		\$500,000
(a) Methodological developments		150,000
(b) Training and capacity-building		300,000
(c) Dissemination and publication		50,000
Modalities of Action:	%	%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs -
Publications	10	Financial contributions -
Training	40	Advisory services 20
Main meetings:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert consultations ▪ Consultations with Members States ▪ Regional and national workshops 		
Main publications:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional EFA reports ▪ Global thematic publication on progress towards EFA ▪ Technical guides and tools (national statistical production) 		

Part II.B**Participation Programme**

T08001

Regular Budget						
	2000-2001	2002-2003			Total Proposed Appropriation	
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources			Recosting
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 939 900	(3 890 100)	(15.7)	1 060 100	22 000 000

Unit responsible: Division of Relations with Member States/Participation Programme Section (ERC/RMS/PP)

PART II.C**Programme Related Services****T09001**

		Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
		2000-2001	2002-2003			2002-2003		
		30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources	Recosting			
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	
Chapter 1	Strategic planning and programme monitoring	6 764 800	5 617 300	(1 147 500)	(17.0)	227 500	5 844 800	-
Chapter 2	Budget preparation and monitoring	4 032 900	3 865 100	(167 800)	(4.2)	150 900	4 016 000	372 000
Chapter 3	Field management and coordination	1 679 100	3 206 700	1 527 600	91.0	122 400	3 329 100	-
	Field - Personnel	27 146 400	32 009 100	4 862 700	17.9	1 363 700	33 372 800	-
	Field - Indirect programme costs	12 207 100	11 193 700	(1 013 400)	(8.3)	913 400	12 107 100	-
Chapter 4	Coordination of action to benefit Africa	2 159 500	2 439 000	279 500	12.9	101 000	2 540 000	-
Chapter 5	Fellowships Bank Programme	2 300 900	1 858 800	(442 100)	(19.2)	83 200	1 942 000	3 505 500
Chapter 6	Public information	23 008 900	18 994 600	(4 014 300)	(17.4)	755 700	19 750 300	3 957 300
Total, Part II.C		79 299 600	79 184 300	(115 300)	(0.1)	3 717 800	82 902 100	7 834 800

T09001b Breakdown by item of expenditure

Part II.C - Programme Related Services		Regular budget			
		Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$
Chapter 1 Strategic planning and programme monitoring					
I. Personnel (established posts)	48	4 860 700	-	4 860 700	
II. Other costs:					
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	280 000	280 000	
Contractual services	-	-	200 000	200 000	
Overtime	-	-	15 000	15 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	300 000	300 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	80 000	80 000	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	55 000	55 000	
Hospitality	-	-	12 000	12 000	
Miscellaneous	-	-	42 100	42 100	
Total, II	-	-	984 100	984 100	
Total, Chapter 1	48	4 860 700	984 100	5 844 800	
Chapter 2 Budget preparation and monitoring					
I. Personnel (established posts)	42	3 946 000	-	3 946 000	
II. Other costs:					
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	3 500	3 500	
Overtime	-	-	12 000	12 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	5 300	5 300	
Communications, office supplies and miscellaneous	-	-	27 700	27 700	
Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	16 500	16 500	
In-service training	-	-	5 000	5 000	
Total, II	-	-	70 000	70 000	
Total, Chapter 2	42	3 946 000	70 000	4 016 000	
Chapter 3 Field management and coordination					
I. Personnel (established posts)	32	2 797 500	-	2 797 500	
II. Other costs:					
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	25 500	25 500	
Participants' travel	-	-	120 000	120 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	48 000	48 000	
Contractual services	-	-	85 000	85 000	
Training	-	-	95 000	95 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	34 500	34 500	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	73 100	73 100	
Hospitality	-	-	3 500	3 500	
Miscellaneous	-	-	47 000	47 000	
Total, II	-	-	531 600	531 600	
III. Field:					
Personnel (established posts)	690	33 372 800	-	33 372 800	
Indirect Programme Costs	-	-	12 107 100	12 107 100	
Total, III	690	33 372 800	12 107 100	45 479 900	
Total, Chapter 3	722	36 170 300	12 638 700	48 809 000	
Chapter 4 Coordination of action to benefit Africa					
I. Personnel (established posts)	24	2 120 400	-	2 120 400	
II. Other costs:					
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	110 000	110 000	
Contractual services	-	-	80 000	80 000	
Overtime	-	-	15 000	15 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	134 600	134 600	
Communications and freight	-	-	32 000	32 000	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	25 000	25 000	
Hospitality	-	-	8 000	8 000	
Miscellaneous	-	-	15 000	15 000	
Total, II	-	-	419 600	419 600	
Total, Chapter 4	24	2 120 400	419 600	2 540 000	
Chapter 5 Fellowships Bank Programme					
I. Personnel (established posts)	14	923 400	-	923 400	
II. Other costs:					
Fellowships and study grants	-	-	951 600	951 600	
Training	-	-	5 000	5 000	
Overtime	-	-	2 000	2 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	5 000	5 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	22 000	22 000	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	19 000	19 000	
Miscellaneous	-	-	14 000	14 000	
Total, II	-	-	1 018 600	1 018 600	
Total, Chapter 5	14	923 400	1 018 600	1 942 000	

Part II.C - Programme Related Services	Regular budget			
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$
Chapter 6 Public information				
I. Personnel (established posts)	188	14 882 300	-	14 882 300
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	739 100	739 100
Contractual services	-	-	1 857 400	1 857 400
Participants' travel	-	-	66 900	66 900
Staff travel on official business	-	-	318 300	318 300
Communications and freight	-	-	361 000	361 000
Supplies and materials (including books and publications)	-	-	774 400	774 400
Furniture and equipment	-	-	518 300	518 300
Rental and maintenance of furniture and equipment	-	-	103 900	103 900
Training	-	-	6 700	6 700
Hospitality	-	-	19 700	19 700
Miscellaneous	-	-	102 300	102 300
Total, II	-	-	4 868 000	4 868 000
Total, Chapter 6	188	14 882 300	4 868 000	19 750 300
TOTAL, PART II.C	1 038	62 903 100	19 999 000	82 902 100

PART III**Support for Programme Execution
and Administration**

T16000

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2002-2003
	2000-2001	2002-2003		Recosting			
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources				
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
A. External relations and cooperation	23 324 400	20 379 300	(2 945 100)	(12.6)	884 900	21 264 200	2 854 000
B. Human resources management	21 068 900	24 274 600	3 205 700	15.2	963 000	25 237 600	294 000
C. Administration:							
Chapter 1 Administrative coordination and support	2 952 300	3 084 100	131 800	4.5	129 500	3 213 600	-
Chapter 2 Accounting and financial control	8 476 400	7 666 600	(809 800)	(9.6)	297 500	7 964 100	2 337 200
Chapter 3 Information systems and telecommunications	17 787 500	17 343 500	(444 000)	(2.5)	680 200	18 023 700	2 040 400
Chapter 4 Procurement	3 184 700	2 730 200	(454 500)	(14.3)	113 200	2 843 400	3 190 000
Chapter 5 Conferences, languages and documents	29 758 100	26 471 400	(3 286 700)	(11.0)	1 107 900	27 579 300	2 250 000
Chapter 6 Common services, maintenance and security	28 099 000	26 125 900	(1 973 100)	(7.0)	1 232 000	27 357 900	5 760 700
Total, III.C	90 258 000	83 421 700	(6 836 300)	(7.6)	3 560 300	86 982 000	15 578 300
D. Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 292 500	6 071 900	(220 600)	(3.5)	220 600	6 292 500	160 000
Total, Part III	140 943 800	134 147 500	(6 796 300)	(4.8)	5 628 800	139 776 300	18 886 300

T16000b Breakdown by item of expenditure

Part III - Support for Programme Execution and Administration	Regular budget			
	Personnel		Activities	Total Proposed Appropriation
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$
A. External relations and cooperation				
I. Personnel (established posts)	192	16 867 700	-	16 867 700
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff (including interpretation)	-	-	382 000	382 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	620 400	620 400
Overtime	-	-	15 000	15 000
Participants' travel	-	-	650 000	650 000
Contractual services	-	-	1 080 000	1 080 000
Training	-	-	67 000	67 000
Contracts for the organization of meetings	-	-	411 600	411 600
Communications and freight	-	-	351 500	351 500
Supplies and materials (including books and publications)	-	-	379 200	379 200
Office equipment and maintenance (including rental of premises)	-	-	319 900	319 900
Hospitality	-	-	119 900	119 900
	Total, II	-	4 396 500	4 396 500
	Total, Part III.A	192	16 867 700	21 264 200
B. Human resources management				
I. Personnel (established posts)	196	14 535 500	-	14 535 500
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	74 000	74 000
Staff travel on official business (ICSC, CCAQ, etc.)	-	-	67 800	67 800
Supplies and office equipment	-	-	201 300	201 300
Communications	-	-	20 000	20 000
Contribution to the staff associations and Inter-Agency Games	-	-	80 700	80 700
	Total, II	-	443 800	443 800
III. Sums administered by the Bureau of Human Resources Management on behalf of the Organization as a whole:				
Human resources development (including staff training)	-	-	3 313 000	3 313 000
Young Professionals Programme and recruitment activities relating thereto	-	-	1 600 700	1 600 700
Social services	-	-	78 100	78 100
Contribution to MBF for Associate Participants and administrative costs for MBF	-	-	4 942 200	4 942 200
Staff Compensation Plan	-	-	142 300	142 300
Expenditure connected with Pension Board meetings (including interpretation)	-	-	21 500	21 500
Pension Fund travel	-	-	25 000	25 000
Medical examinations at Headquarters	-	-	79 500	79 500
Medical equipment and supplies	-	-	47 000	47 000
Attendance at joint meetings of the United Nations medical services	-	-	9 000	9 000
	Total, III	-	10 258 300	10 258 300
	Total, Part III.B	196	14 535 500	25 237 600
C. Administration:				
Chapter 1 Administrative coordination and support				
I. Personnel (established posts)	36	3 113 700	-	3 113 700
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	22 100	22 100
Overtime	-	-	5 000	5 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	22 000	22 000
Communications	-	-	9 000	9 000
Supplies and office equipment	-	-	18 000	18 000
Training	-	-	5 800	5 800
Miscellaneous	-	-	13 000	13 000
Hospitality	-	-	5 000	5 000
	Total, II	-	99 900	99 900
	Total, Chapter 1	36	3 113 700	3 213 600
Chapter 2 Accounting and financial control				
I. Personnel (established posts)	86	6 705 100	-	6 705 100
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	125 300	125 300
Overtime	-	-	1 200	1 200
Staff travel on official business	-	-	15 000	15 000
Communications, office supplies and miscellaneous	-	-	82 000	82 000
Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	68 100	68 100
Hospitality	-	-	400	400
	Total, II	-	292 000	292 000
III. Sums administered by the Division of the Comptroller on behalf of the Organization as a whole:				
Insurance premiums	-	-	680 000	680 000
Bank charges	-	-	80 000	80 000
Amortization of the construction costs of the premises of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education	-	-	207 000	207 000
	Total, III	-	967 000	967 000
	Total, Chapter 2	86	6 705 100	7 964 100

Part III - Support for Programme Execution and Administration		Regular budget			Total Proposed Appropriation \$
		Personnel		Activities	
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	
Chapter 3 Information systems and telecommunications					
I.	Personnel (established posts)	120	8 354 500	-	8 354 500
II.	Other costs:				
	Temporary assistance	-	-	39 400	39 400
	Contractual and other services	-	-	1 822 300	1 822 300
	Training	-	-	41 700	41 700
	Overtime	-	-	27 500	27 500
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	75 700	75 700
	Maintenance of equipment	-	-	1 150 000	1 150 000
	Communications	-	-	143 300	143 300
	Supplies and equipment	-	-	821 100	821 100
	Miscellaneous	-	-	48 200	48 200
	Provision for SAP including SISTER (to be transferred to Special Account)	-	-	5 500 000	5 500 000
	Total, II	-	-	9 669 200	9 669 200
	Total, Chapter 3	120	8 354 500	9 669 200	18 023 700
Chapter 4 Procurement					
I.	Personnel (established posts)	40	2 769 400	-	2 769 400
II.	Other costs:				
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	8 000	8 000
	Communications	-	-	22 000	22 000
	Supplies and materials	-	-	28 500	28 500
	Office equipment and maintenance	-	-	13 000	13 000
	Miscellaneous	-	-	2 500	2 500
	Total, II	-	-	74 000	74 000
	Total, Chapter 4	40	2 769 400	74 000	2 843 400
Chapter 5 Conferences, languages and documents					
I.	Personnel (established posts)	308	23 818 400	-	23 818 400
II.	Other costs:				
	Personnel services other than staff	-	-	1 857 000	1 857 000
	Contractual services	-	-	716 800	716 800
	Overtime	-	-	250 200	250 200
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	13 100	13 100
	Communications and freight	-	-	25 000	25 000
	Training	-	-	7 000	7 000
	Supplies, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	822 300	822 300
	Miscellaneous	-	-	69 500	69 500
	Total, II	-	-	3 760 900	3 760 900
	Total, Chapter 5	308	23 818 400	3 760 900	27 579 300
Chapter 6 Headquarters premises:					
Common services, maintenance and security					
I.	Personnel (established posts)	264	15 295 800	-	15 295 800
II.	Other costs:				
	Personnel services other than staff	-	-	28 900	28 900
	Overtime	-	-	15 000	15 000
	Communications	-	-	1 500	1 500
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	300	300
	Training and miscellaneous	-	-	4 900	4 900
	Total, II	-	-	50 600	50 600
III.	Sums administered by the Headquarters Division on behalf of the Organization as a whole:				
	Supplies and materials	-	-	691 000	691 000
	Furniture and equipment	-	-	153 000	153 000
	Communications and freight	-	-	1 090 000	1 090 000
	Maintenance of premises	-	-	4 989 500	4 989 500
	Rental, charges and taxes	-	-	4 795 000	4 795 000
	Maintenance of furniture and equipment	-	-	293 000	293 000
	Total, III	-	-	12 011 500	12 011 500
	Total, Chapter 6	264	15 295 800	12 062 100	27 357 900
	Total, Part III.C	854	60 056 900	26 925 100	86 982 000
D. Renovation of Headquarters premises					
	Provision for the renovation of Headquarters premises (to be transferred to a Special Account)	-	-	6 452 500	6 452 500
	Less:				
	The amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations for offices occupied by them representing their contribution to the cost of the renovation of Headquarters premises	-	-	(160 000)	(160 000)
	Total, Part III.D	-	-	6 292 500	6 292 500
	TOTAL, PART III	1 242	91 460 100	48 316 200	139 776 300

PART IV

Anticipated Cost Increases

T20001

Regular budget							Extra- budgetary resources
	2000-2001	2002-2003				Total Proposed Appropriation	2002-2003
	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	31 C/5 at 2000-2001 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Anticipated Cost Increases	13 690 850	12 980 400	(710 450)	(5.2)	710 450	13 690 850	-

- T20002 In accordance with the approved budgeting techniques, the cost increases occurring during the course of programme implementation in 2002-2003, on account of statutory and other factors, are shown separately under this Part, the use of which is subject to the prior approval of the Executive Board. Thus, the provision under this Part complements the proposed appropriations for Parts I to III of the budget which amount to \$530,676,400.
- T20003 The tables below give a breakdown of anticipated cost increases for 2002-2003, based on the magnitude and type of expenditure foreseen for 2002-2003. It has been established taking account of past and current trends, as well as indicators of future tendencies concerning cost increases arising from statutory and other factors and their impact on the various elements contained in the proposed appropriations. Applying the technique of “full budgeting”,¹ and bearing in mind the zero-nominal growth level of the proposed budget, the requirement for anticipated cost increases in 2002-2003 has been maintained at the same level as in 2000-2001, that is \$13,690,850.

¹ It may be recalled that the 29th session of the General Conference, when discussing the budgeting techniques, considered that the “semi-full budgeting” approach should be discontinued and future budgets established on the basis of the “full budgeting” principle to ensure integral execution of the programme.

UNESCO’s Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms defines the terms “full budgeting” and “semi-full budgeting” as follows:

“Full budgeting: a principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include full provision for all increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services, that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of the current trends through the entire ensuing financial period. The provision for such increases is included under Anticipated Cost Increases (Part IV of the budget)”.

“Semi-full budgeting: a principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include provision for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of current trends through the first half of the ensuing financial period. Under this principle, therefore, no provision is made for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services occurring in the second half of the financial period”.

T20004

Item of expenditure	2002-2003 proposals Parts I-III (recosted)	Anticipated cost increases 2002-2003			
		Professional	General Service	Total requirement	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
(a) Staff costs					
Net remuneration	219 437 200	4 331 600	2 625 100	6 956 700	3.2
Pension Fund contributions	46 696 200	1 004 600	547 600	1 552 200	3.3
Contributions to the MBF	7 789 600	161 800	85 300	247 100	3.2
Family allowance	7 350 600	86 500	191 500	278 000	3.8
Mobility and hardship allowance	4 630 700	182 200	-	182 200	3.9
Separation payments	9 429 600	209 800	75 000	284 800	3.0
Travel and transportation	4 389 500	59 400	-	59 400	1.4
Other allowances (assignment grant, education grant, housing subsidy, language allowance, etc.)	9 553 100	231 500	71 500	303 000	3.2
Reserve for reclassifications	1 500 000	-	-	-	-
Total, (a) Staff costs	310 776 500	6 267 400	3 596 000	9 863 400	3.2
Anticipated cost increases 2002-2003					
		Headquarters	Field	Total requirement	
		\$	\$	\$	%
(b) Goods and services					
Personnel services other than staff	18 584 300	345 300	60 200	405 500	2.2
Official travel	15 481 700	128 850	56 700	185 550	1.2
Contractual services	52 612 800	534 800	334 500	869 300	1.7
General operating expenses	19 409 500	227 800	116 000	343 800	1.8
Supplies and materials	5 243 400	64 800	25 500	90 300	1.7
Furniture and equipment	6 324 600	67 700	49 700	117 400	1.9
Financial allocations	29 918 400	414 000	158 500	572 500	1.9
Framework agreements with NGOs	6 405 400	-	-	-	-
Other contributions	17 775 800	201 000	268 400	469 400	2.6
Other expenditure (including technical support services)	6 183 800	102 400	-	102 400	1.7
Indirect costs	13 667 700	23 500	457 800	481 300	3.5
Participation Programme	22 000 000	-	-	-	-
Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 292 500	190 000	-	190 000	3.0
Total, (b) Goods and services	219 899 900	2 300 150	1 527 300	3 827 450	1.7
(c) Total (a) + (b)	530 676 400			13 690 850	2.6

Establishment of the budget estimates for 2002-2003

Background

- T21001 The General Conference at its 30th session (30 C/Resolution 80) invited the Director-General to continue to apply the same budgeting techniques in the preparation of document 31 C/5, subject to any modifications or improvements that may be recommended by the Executive Board or the Director-General at a future session of the Board.
- T21002 The Executive Board at its 160th session, having examined the Director-General's preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 (31 C/5) presented in document 160 EX/5, Parts III and IV, invited the Director-General to prepare a Draft Programme and Budget for the financial period 2002-2003 (31 C/5), for further study by the Executive Board at its 161st session, on the basis of the views expressed in the debate. The Director-General decided subsequently to establish document 31 C/5 on the basis of zero-nominal growth.

Budgeting techniques

- T21003 The budgeting techniques decided by the General Conference are recapitulated below:

Technique	Application in document 31 C/5
(i) Constant dollar principle	In application of the constant dollar principle, the value of the United States dollar used for the preparation of the budget estimates in document 31 C/5 has been maintained at one United States dollar equal to 0.869 euro (= 5.70 French francs) and 1.45 Swiss francs . These are the same rates used in the Approved Budget for 2000-2001. The figures in document 31 C/5 are, therefore, comparable with those in document 30 C/5 Approved. The budget reflects no increase or decrease on this account.
(ii) Treatment of inflation through:	
• Recosting	Recosting for increases which have already occurred or are likely to come into effect during the current budget period (2000-2001) has been applied in accordance with the method approved by the Executive Board and ratified by the General Conference for the current biennium. The methodology is explained in paragraphs T21004 and T21005 below, and the recosting requirements are shown in the table under paragraph T21006.
• Anticipated cost increases	Projections on statutory and other increases anticipated for 2002-2003 are shown and explained in Part IV of the budget and in paragraphs T21007 to T21009 below.

Technique	Application in document 31 C/5
(iii) Description of the effects of currency fluctuation	These are explained in the Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2002-2003.
(iv) Zero-base budgeting	UNESCO's Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms describes this technique as: " <i>the elaboration of budget proposals for the ensuing biennium from scratch as opposed to 'incremental budgeting' wherein the new proposals are obtained by adding to and/or subtracting from the current budget base</i> ". The process of zero-base budgeting permits a clearer definition of priorities and better value for money assessments, particularly as concerns the modalities of action chosen.
(v) Application of budget standards	The same budget standards as in the Approved Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5) have been utilized for the comparison of 31 C/5 budget proposals with document 30 C/5 Approved. For the calculation of statutory increases in staff costs during 2000-2001, these standards have been updated based on actual expenditure trends in 2000-2001, and other latest data available.
(vi) Adjustment for staff turnover and recruitment delays	As was the case in document 30 C/5, the full costs of staff for 2002-2003 has been reduced by 3% to take into account staff turnover and recruitment delays (lapse factor).
(vii) Distribution of staff and indirect programme costs	Distribution of staff costs has been shown at the level of each main line of action in Annex I and in the Technical Details. Staff, programme and Headquarters indirect programme costs are recapitulated in the proposed resolution relating to each subprogramme in Part II.A of document 31 C/5 and in the overall budget summaries. Field indirect programme costs are shown under Part II.C, Chapter 3 – Bureau of Field Coordination.
(viii) Programme analysis by principal modality of action	This analysis has been provided for each main line of action and is recapitulated in Appendix III.
(ix) Integration of extrabudgetary resources	Expected extrabudgetary resources have been indicated throughout document 31 C/5 at the level of each main line of action and are recapitulated in Annex I. Summaries by source of fund and region are provided at the level of each subprogramme in the Technical Details and are recapitulated in Appendix VIII. Details of self-financing extrabudgetary funds are given in Appendix VII.

Statutory and other increases (Recosting and provision for Anticipated Cost Increases)

T21004

In accordance with 30 C/Resolution 80, which invited the Director-General to continue to continue to apply the same budgeting techniques in the preparation of document 31 C/5, the following approach was maintained:

- (i) Preparation of the budget proposals for 2002-2003 from scratch, in accordance with the principle of zero-base budgeting, and comparison thereof Part by Part, Chapter by Chapter, and Major Programme by Major Programme, after taking into account all transfers made between appropriation lines in order to align 30 C/5 Approved with the new structure and programme

activities proposed in document 31 C/5. The Executive Board and the General Conference will thus be able to assess at this stage, prior to any adjustment for cost increases, the decrease in resources in document 31 C/5 as a consequence of zero-nominal growth, at constant prices compared to document 30 C/5 Approved as adjusted.:

(ii) Following this comparison, calculation in two steps of cost increases arising from statutory and other factors:

- **calculation of statutory and other increases occurring in 2000-2001** and applied on the basis of the magnitude and type of expenditures foreseen for 2002-2003;
- **projection of anticipated cost increases in 2002-2003** on the basis of the best information available to the Secretariat concerning salary indices and consumer prices and their impact on the various elements contained in the proposed appropriations. These estimates are shown under Part IV of the budget, the use of which is subject to the prior approval by the Executive Board.

T21005 The statutory and other increases in staff and other costs which have already occurred in 2000-2001 and are expected to occur until the end of the current biennium have been calculated with reference to the data currently available. The impact of these cost increases on programmes has been shown throughout the various tables in document 31 C/5 under the column entitled "**Recosting**". They include, *inter alia*:

- (i) the latest scale of basic pay (March 2001 for the Professional and higher categories, and January 2000 for the General Service category) approved for all categories of staff; Pension Fund and Medical Benefits Fund contributions at the current rates;
- (ii) post adjustment classifications for Professional staff at Headquarters and in the field offices based on up-to-date indices;
- (iii) other allowances: family allowance, education grant, assignment grant, housing subsidy, mobility/hardship allowance, separation payments, statutory travel, etc., based on average expenditures in 2000, taking also into account the increases adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 55/223;
- (iv) economic indicators concerning the evolution of price increases at Headquarters and in the field offices.

T21006 The corresponding recosting requirements are given below:

Recosting for 2000-2001

Item of expenditure	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Increase/ (Decrease)	31 C/5 unrecosted (at 31.12.99 prices)	Recosting requirements 2000-2001	31 C/5 proposals recosted	Average annual percentage of recosting
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
(a) Staff salaries and allowances						
Net remuneration (Base salaries and post adjustment)	224 799 300	(14 663 000)	210 136 300	9 300 900	219 437 200	2.2
Pension Fund contribution	46 041 700	(1 550 800)	44 490 900	2 205 300	46 696 200	2.4
Contribution to MBF	8 111 200	(656 300)	7 454 900	334 700	7 789 600	2.2
Other allowances: (Family allowance, mobility and hardship allowance, separation payments, assignment grant, education grant, language allowance, travel and transportation costs, etc.)	32 816 000	790 900	33 606 900	1 746 600	35 353 500	2.6
Reserve for reclassifications	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	-	1 500 000	-
Total, Staff costs	311 768 200	(14 579 200)	297 189 000	13 587 500	310 776 500	2.3
(b) Goods and services						
Personnel services other than staff	18 676 200	(919 600)	17 756 600	827 700	18 584 300	2.3
Official travel	13 688 800	1 398 100	15 086 900	394 800	15 481 700	1.3
Contractual services	43 222 400	7 149 600	50 372 000	2 240 800	52 612 800	2.2
General operating expenses	22 057 200	(3 217 100)	18 840 100	569 400	19 409 500	1.5
Supplies and materials	5 955 100	(825 200)	5 129 900	113 500	5 243 400	1.1
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	4 293 900	1 881 600	6 175 500	149 100	6 324 600	1.2
Financial allocations	25 082 300	3 844 200	28 926 500	991 900	29 918 400	1.7
Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	8 017 600	(1 800 100)	6 217 500	187 900	6 405 400	1.5
Other contributions	25 459 200	(8 204 900)	17 254 300	521 500	17 775 800	1.5
Indirect programme costs	13 647 000	(947 300)	12 699 700	968 000	13 667 700	3.7
Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 499 500	(427 600)	6 071 900	220 600	6 292 500	1.8
Other expenditure	7 479 000	(1 535 300)	5 943 700	240 100	6 183 800	2.0
Total, Goods and services	194 078 200	(3 603 600)	190 474 600	7 425 300	197 899 900	1.9
(c) Participation Programme	24 830 000	(3 890 100)	20 939 900	1 060 100	22 000 000	2.5
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	530 676 400	(22 072 900)	508 603 500	22 072 900	530 676 400	2.1
(d) Anticipated Cost Increases	13 690 850	(710 450)	12 980 400	710 450	13 690 850	2.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	544 367 250	(22 783 350)	521 583 900	22 783 350	544 367 250	2.2

Anticipated Cost Increases in 2002-2003

- T21007 In line with the approved budgeting techniques, the cost increases on account of statutory and other factors anticipated to occur during the course of the programme implementation in 2002-2003 are shown separately under Part IV of the budget, the use of which is subject to the prior approval by the Executive Board based on the actual cost increases occurring during the biennium.
- T21008 As decided by the General Conference at its 30th session, in order to ensure integral execution of the programme, the provision under Part IV of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) for 2002-2003 was established by applying the principle of “full budgeting”¹ rather than “semi-full budgeting”².
- T21009 The tables under Part IV of the Technical Details give a breakdown of the Anticipated Cost Increases by item of expenditure.

The budget ceiling

- T21010 The budget level of \$544,367,250 for 2002-2003, which has been established on the basis of zero-nominal growth, represents a reduction in real terms of \$22,783,050, or 4.2% compared to the Approved Budget for 2000-2001.

	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Increase/ (Decrease)	31 C/5 proposals unrecosted	Recosting	31 C/5 proposals recosted
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personnel	311,768,200	(14,579,200)	297,189,000	13,587,500	310,776,500
Activities	180,310,500	(2,535,600)	177,774,900	6,457,300	184,232,200
Indirect programme costs	13,767,700	(1,068,000)	12,699,700	968,000	13,667,700
Participation Programme	24,830,000	(3,890,100)	20,939,900	1,060,100	22,000,000
Subtotal	530,676,400	(22,072,900)	508,603,500	22,072,900	530,676,400
Anticipated Cost Increases	13,690,850	(710,450)	12,980,400	710,450	13,690,850
Total	544,367,250	(22,783,350)	521,583,900	22,783,350	544,367,250

Other adjustments (comparative transfers)

- T21011 The base figures given throughout the programme and budget (referred to as “30 C/5 Approved as adjusted”), reflect the restructuring of the programme and Secretariat services as proposed in document 31 C/5. These adjustments are recapitulated below:

¹ According to UNESCO’s Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms:
Full budgeting – A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include full provision for all increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services, that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of the current trends through the entire ensuing financial period. The provision for such increases is included under Anticipated cost increases (Part IV of the budget).

² **Semi-full budgeting** – a principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include provision for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of current trends through the first half of the ensuing financial period. Under this principle, therefore, no provision is made for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services occurring in the second half of the financial period.

Principal appropriation line	Transfers to/(from)		
	Staff costs	Other costs	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION			
A. Governing bodies			
1. General Conference	36 900	-	36 900
2. Executive Board	-	-	-
B. Direction			
3. Directorate	511 200	-	511 200
4. Office of the Director-General	(2 800 300)	-	(2 800 300)
5. Internal Oversight	1 209 300	171 000	1 380 300
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	-	-	-
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System			
	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	(1 042 900)	171 000	(871 900)
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES			
A. Programmes			
I Education	(15 335 700)	(6 099 100)	(21 434 800)
II Natural sciences	(5 383 500)	(2 314 600)	(7 698 100)
III Social and human sciences	(251 300)	(289 200)	(540 500)
IV Culture	(828 400)	(2 511 500)	(3 339 900)
V Communication and information	(789 600)	(591 300)	(1 380 900)
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	(22 588 500)	(11 805 700)	(34 394 200)
B. Participation Programme			
	-	-	-
C. Programme Related Services			
1. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	(984 500)	(226 600)	(1 211 100)
2. Budget preparation and monitoring	(153 300)	-	(153 300)
3. Field management and coordination	28 559 700	12 472 900	41 032 600
4. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	(1 261 000)	-	(1 261 000)
5. Fellowships Bank Programme	(1 690 400)	(99 100)	(1 789 500)
6. Public Information	1 098 100	28 700	1 126 800
Total, Part II.C	25 568 600	12 175 900	37 744 500
TOTAL, PART II	2 980 100	370 200	3 350 300
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION			
A. External relations and cooperation			
	(1 534 600)	(396 700)	(1 931 300)
B. Human resources management			
	2 171 800	4 516 500	6 688 300
C. Administration			
	(2 574 400)	(4 454 000)	(7 028 400)
D. Renovation of Headquarters premises			
	-	(207 000)	(207 000)
TOTAL, PART III	(1 937 200)	(541 200)	(2 478 400)
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	-	-	-

- T21012 Major adjustments under staff and other costs resulting from structural changes are as follows:
- (i) transfer of staff costs relating to director, administrative officer and local posts in field offices from the programme sectors to the newly created Bureau of Field Coordination;
 - (ii) transfer of all field office indirect programme costs from the programme sectors to the Bureau of Field Coordination;
 - (iii) transfer of costs relating to activities for Palestine (\$165,000) from Major Programme I (ED) to the Sector for External Relations and Cooperation;
 - (iv) transfer of "Anticipation and future-oriented studies" from Transverse Activities to Major Programme III (SHS) (staff – \$815,800; activities – \$701,600);
 - (v) transfer of \$116,100 (part of the activities relating to PROCEED) from the Sector for External Relations and Cooperation to Major Programme IV (CLT);
 - (vi) transfer of \$189,800 (activities relating to Representative Works) from the Bureau of Public Information to Major Programme IV (CLT);
 - (vii) transfer of the following divisions and services from the former Bureau for Support and Services to the Bureau of Human Resources Management:
 - Staff Pensions and Insurance Division (staff – \$1,197,000; activities – \$46,500);
 - Medical Service (staff – \$1,354,000; activities – \$135,500);
 - Associate participants' contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund (activities – \$4,192,200);
 - Staff Compensation Plan (activities – \$142,300).

Appendices

- T21013 Appendices I-IX in Section 2 provide detailed budgetary data covering various aspects of the 31 C/5 proposals as a whole.

Glossary of budgetary and financial terms

A

Accounts, budgetary

Accounts kept for the financial control of the approved budget, showing appropriations, transfers, allocations, allotments, obligations and available balances.

Accounts, general

Accounts established for recording the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Organization.

Adjustment for staff turnover and delays in recruitment (lapse factor)

Reductions in staff costs as a consequence of anticipated delays in establishing new posts, in filling existing posts and posts at a lower grade/step than foreseen in the budget. These savings are deducted from the estimates prior to arriving at the budget provision. Anticipated savings are also referred to as the “lapse factor”.

Allocation

The assignment, authorized by the Director-General in writing, of resources for specific purposes indicated in the approved programme and work plans.

Allotment

The financial authorization issued by or, on behalf of the Director-General, to an official or a unit to incur obligations for a specific purpose and within specific limits, during a definite period.

Amortization

The progressive reduction by instalments of a liability or the value of a physical asset.

Anticipated cost increases

The amount voted by the General Conference under Part IV of the budget to meet increases arising in the course of a financial period in staff costs, and in the costs of goods and services, due to inflation and statutory factors. Part IV may be drawn upon only with the prior approval of the Executive Board.

Appropriation

The amount(s) voted by the General Conference for specific purposes, for a given financial period. Obligations and expenditures are incurred against the appropriation for the purposes specified and up to the amount(s) voted.

Appropriation line

The subdivision of the total appropriation into appropriation lines, within which the Director-General is authorized to incur obligations and expenditures.

Appropriation Resolution

The resolution adopted by the General Conference, approving the budget for a given financial period, and specifying related basic principles.

Arrears of assessed contributions

Assessed contributions unpaid by the date on which they are due or, where any period of grace has been fixed for their payment, on the expiry of that period (Article 5.5 of the Financial Regulations).

Audit, external

Examination and review aimed at verification and certification of the Organization's accounts by an independent auditor appointed and given terms of reference by the General Conference (hence, "External Auditor").

Audit, internal

Audits undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight (IOS) to provide assurance that controls are adequate, that assets are adequately protected and the UNESCO's resources are used economically, efficiently and effectively. This Office reports to the Director-General.

B

Budget

A plan, in financial terms, for carrying out a programme of activities during a specified period.

Budget base

The base on which budget estimates for the ensuing financial period are established. The base is normally the budget approved (Parts I to III) by the General Conference for the current financial period.

Budget, regular

The budget for which funds are appropriated by the General Conference and which is financed by contributions assessed on Member States and by Miscellaneous Income (if available), as distinct from the budget financed from extrabudgetary resources, e.g. voluntary contributions.

Budget standards

Standard costs applicable to certain types of object-of-expenditure which are used for computing budget estimates unless precise information is available to enable more accurate estimates to be made.

Budget surplus

The balance of the appropriations remaining unobligated at the closure of a financial period, to which savings realized on the liquidation of the obligations outstanding at the end of the financial period are added. The surplus, after deducting therefrom any contributions from Member States relating to that financial period which remain unpaid, is apportioned to Member States in proportion to their assessed contribution for that financial period (Article 4.3 of the Financial Regulations), unless the General Conference decides otherwise.

Budgeting: “full budgeting”

A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include full provision for all increase in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services, that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of the current trends through the entire ensuing financial period. The provision for such increases is included under Anticipated Cost Increases (Part IV of the budget).

Budgeting: “semi-full budgeting”

A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include provision for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of current trends through the first half of the ensuing financial period. Under this principle, therefore, no provision is made for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services occurring in the second half of the financial period.

Budgeting techniques

Techniques used to calculate and justify the budget requirements needed for the execution of the programme proposed for approval by the General Conference.

C

Category of expenditure (modality)

Classification of a number of specific objects-of-expenditure regrouped according to certain types of a more general nature, e.g. conferences and meetings, training, technical and advisory services and indirect apportioned programme costs.

Constant dollar

A notional value of the United States dollar vis-à-vis the euro, which is intended primarily for comparing the budget of one financial period with that of the ensuing period. This value takes no account of either fluctuation in the exchange rate or of erosion in the purchasing power of the dollar, which may actually have occurred.

Conversion of the constant dollar value

An action by which the value of the constant dollar is modified – normally between two budget periods. For example, for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996-1997 (28 C/5), a conversion was made from one United States dollar equal to 6.45 French francs, which was used during the second and third planning period (1984-1995), to one United States dollar equal to 5.70 French francs (0.869 euro) (see also *Revaluation*).

Currency fluctuation

Variations in the value of the United States dollar (unit of account of the Organization, as defined in Article 3.2 of the Financial Regulations) vis-à-vis the euro and other currencies used by the Organization, in terms of the United Nations operational rates of exchange.

E

Expenditure

Expenditure for a financial period is the sum of the disbursements and valid unliquidated obligations made against the appropriations/allocations of the period. When the accounts are kept on an accrual basis (which is the case of UNESCO) the term designates amounts charged against income in a given period, whether paid or unpaid. For accounts kept on a cash basis, the term refers only to actual cash disbursements charged against income in a given period.

Extrabudgetary resources

Financial resources made available to the Organization for financing an activity specifically agreed to by the parties concerned, from sources other than the regular budget (e.g. UNDP, UNFPA, funds-in-trust).

Ex gratia payment

An *ex gratia* payment may be made by the Director-General when he deems it to be in the interest of the Organization. The payment is not based on a legal liability but on a moral obligation.

F

Financial allocation

The assignment in writing of resources, whether money or property, given to or by the Organization in support of one or more specific purposes. This term is used specifically to denote the regular budget allocation provided to UNESCO autonomous bodies and NGOs operating within signed framework agreements in the Approved Programme and Budget.

Financial period

A period of time that normally covers two consecutive calendar years (starting with an even-numbered year) as specified in Article 2.1 of the Financial Regulations.

Financial period, current

The financial period which is in the course of operation.

Financial period, ensuing (following)

The financial period which follows the current one.

Funds-in-trust

Funds which are accepted by the Organization under the terms of Articles 6.6 and 6.7 of the Financial Regulations, or under Part B of the Appropriation Resolution consistent with the Organization's aims and policies, and for which the terms of reference are established by specific agreement with the funding source.

G

General Fund

In Article 6 of the Financial Regulations, the General Fund is described as follows: “There shall be established a General Fund for the purpose of accounting for the expenditures of the Organization. The contributions paid by Member States under Regulation 5.1, Miscellaneous Income, and any advances made from the Working Capital Fund to finance general expenditures shall be credited to the General Fund”.

I

Indirect programme costs (apportioned costs)

The costs relating to or associated with a planned activity which are not readily identifiable with that activity. Such costs are normally quantified and added to the financial provision for planned activities.

Integrated programme and budget presentation

A budgeting technique used by UNESCO which consists of a combined presentation in the programme and budget document (C/5) of activities financed both from the regular programme and from extrabudgetary resources.

L

Lapse factor (see *Adjustment for staff turnover and delays in recruitment*)

Liability

A liability is a present obligation of the Organization arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources from the Organization.

M

Major programme

Represents the main constituent part of the programme structure. It outlines the course of action foreseen with respect to a principal field of competence of the Organization (e.g. education, sciences, culture, etc.) for which a number of objectives are set.

Medium-term strategy

A strategic framework for programming the biennial programmes of UNESCO; it sets out the major objectives, the priorities and the strategies that the international community assigns for the Organization’s action in a specified number of domains, normally over a period of six years.

Miscellaneous Income

All income, except (a) contributions from Member States to the budget, (b) direct refunds of expenditure made during the financial period, (c) advances or deposits to funds, and (d) interest on investments excluding that on investment of the Working Capital Fund, is classified as Miscellaneous Income for credit to the General Fund of the Organization (Article 7.1 of the Financial Regulations).

Modality (see *Category of expenditure*)

Multiplier point

The cost of living at a given duty station is reflected in the post adjustment index for that duty station. The post adjustment index, which is used for adjusting the level of post adjustment paid to staff members, in the Professional category and above, at the various duty stations, is calibrated in terms of “multiplier points” (e.g. post adjustment index 125 = 25 multiplier points). The number of multiplier points is used to calculate the post adjustment amount paid to a staff member. Currently, one multiplier point is equal to 1% of base salary.

N

Nominal growth

The rate of increase in the budget determined by a comparison of absolute budget levels irrespective of the different price levels or rates of exchange in each period. This notion is opposed to the concept of real growth which emerges from a comparison of budgets expressed in constant dollars excluding distortions caused by inflation and currency fluctuation (see also *Zero-nominal growth*).

O

Objective

A desired state to be reached through one or more activities.

Object-of-expenditure

A classification of expenditure according to the nature of the goods supplied or the services rendered, e.g. staff costs, staff travel on official business, contractual printing, purchase of equipment.

Obligation

A legal and financial commitment representing a liability against the resources of the current financial period.

Outsourcing

Contracting out work for which the Organization may possess the necessary expertise or resources, but which can be done less expensively, more efficiently or expeditiously by an outside body.

P

Programme

The next lower subdivision of a major programme, contributing to the objective or objectives of a major programme. It outlines a set of actions directed towards the attainment of one or more defined objectives. The programme may be subdivided into two or more subprogrammes with defined objectives and several actions may be grouped into a main line of action.

Programme activity

The smallest component of an action (e.g. a pilot project, an advisory mission, a publication or a training workshop, etc.) contributing to the objective or objectives of a programme.

Programme element

The different components of an Organization's programme ranging from the largest, i.e. major programme, to the smallest component, i.e. an activity.

Programme narrative

A text describing a course of action, the objective to be pursued, and the results which the course of action would help to attain in pursuance of this objective.

Programme structure

A hierarchical arrangement of programmes (e.g. at UNESCO, major programmes, programmes, subprogrammes, main lines of action and actions).

R

Rate of growth (real)

The rate of increase in the budget, expressed in constant dollars, for the ensuing financial period, in comparison with the budget approved by the General Conference for the current financial period. Thus the rate of growth (real) is arrived at by excluding the increases on account of inflation foreseen for the ensuing financial period, and increases or decreases due to the depreciation, or appreciation, in the value of the United States dollar. This notion is opposed to the idea of nominal growth which emerges from a comparison of absolute budget levels irrespective of the different price levels or rates of exchange in each period.

Recosting

A technique for achieving comparability between two budget periods whereby the additional costs resulting from inflation, or statutory increases in the case of staff costs, during the current financial period are added to the initial estimated cost of activities or services proposed for the immediately following period. The comparison with the budget of the ensuing financial period reflects the rate of real growth.

Revaluation

A technique whereby the budget proposals developed following the constant dollar principle are adjusted for inflation that is foreseen for the ensuing biennium and/or any expected change or fluctuation in the value of the constant dollar used for budgeting purposes. The "revalued" budget figures that emerge from these calculations are also referred to as "current dollar figures".

S

Scale of assessment of Member States' contributions

The scale established by the General Conference to apportion financial responsibility for a financial period among Member States of the Organization.

Self-liquidating expenditure

Expenditures or advances that can be recovered in due course by, for example, reimbursement from other sources or appropriations subsequently voted by the General Conference.

Special accounts

Accounts established, outside the regular budget, by the Director-General and reported to the Executive Board, for a specific programme in accordance with Articles 6.6 and 6.7 of the Financial Regulations.

Split-level assessment

A method of assessing contributions of Member States designed for protecting the Organization's budget from the effects of currency fluctuation, whereby the part of the total contributions assessed, which is expected to be disbursed in euros, is fixed in euros at the rate of exchange chosen for the calculation of the budget. This portion is paid by Member States in euros and credited at the United Nations operational rate of exchange of the month of payment. The remaining part of the contributions assessed is fixed in United States dollars.

Strategy

A set of measures and courses of action which would help attain a desired result seen as an intermediary step towards achieving a defined objective.

Supplementary estimates

Estimates submitted by the Director-General in accordance with Articles 3.8 and 3.9 of the Financial Regulations, for the approval of the Executive Board and the General Conference, in order to supplement the appropriation approved for a given financial period.

Support costs (overhead costs)

The cost estimated for rendering administrative and operational services for the execution of a given activity financed by the regular budget of the Organization or extrabudgetary resources (e.g. UNDP, UNFPA, funds-in-trust), for a particular period. These costs are of an overhead nature and unidentifiable (i.e. they cannot normally be attributed to a particular activity).

T**Transfer, budgetary**

An increase of one or more budgetary provisions offset by decreasing other budgetary provisions by the same total amount.

U**United Nations operational rate of exchange**

The rate of exchange between the United States dollar and any other currency, which is established, normally at the beginning of each month by the United Nations, for the use of all organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, on the basis of the rates prevailing in the international monetary market at the end of the immediately preceding month.

United Nations sources

Sources of funds made available to UNESCO for specific activities, by programmes or organizations within the United Nations system through inter-agency agreement.

Unliquidated obligations

Obligations unliquidated at the end of a financial period which continue to represent a liability against the resources of the Organization (Article 4.3 of the Financial Regulations), and shown as such in the official accounts.

V

Voluntary contributions

Contributions given voluntarily to the Organization by Member States, organizations, institutions or individuals, in cash and/or goods and services may be accepted by the Director-General for purposes which are consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the Organization. The acceptance of such contributions, which directly or indirectly involve additional financial responsibility for the Organization, require the consent of the Executive Board.

W

Working Capital Fund

The Fund established by the General Conference and financed through assessed contributions from Member States from which advances are made to finance budgetary expenditure pending receipt of Member States' contributions.

Z

Zero-base budgeting

The elaboration of budget proposals for the ensuing biennium from scratch as opposed to "incremental budgeting" wherein the new proposals are obtained by adding to and/or subtracting from (usually in the form of percentage points) the current budget base.

Zero-nominal growth

Establishment of the biennial budget at exactly the same level for consecutive financial periods. This results in a decrease of resources in real terms, from one biennium to another, as a consequence of the necessity of absorbing, within the total budget, all costs resulting from inflation and statutory factors (see *Recosting* and *Anticipated cost increases*).

Alphabetical list of abbreviations of the units responsible for executing the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003

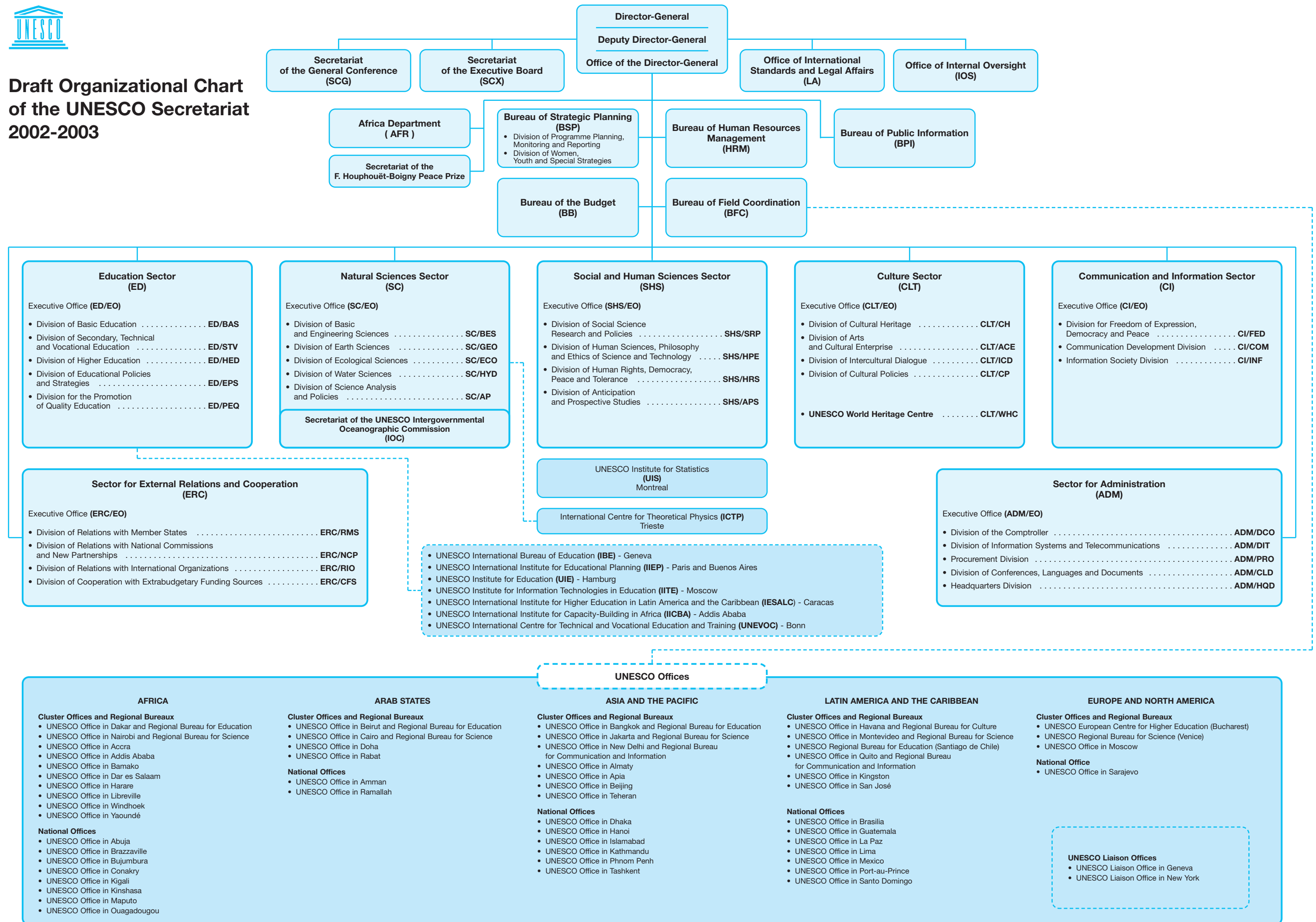
ABU	UNESCO Office in Abuja (Nigeria)
ACE	Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise
ACR	UNESCO Office in Accra (Ghana)
ADI	UNESCO Office in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
ADM	Administration Sector
AFR	Africa Department
AMN	UNESCO Office in Amman (Jordan)
AP	Division of Science Analysis and Policies
API	UNESCO Office in Apia (Western Samoa)
APS	Division of Anticipation and Prospective Studies
ATA	UNESCO Office in Almaty (Kazakhstan)
BAM	UNESCO Office in Bamako (Mali)
BAS	Division of Basic Education
BB	Bureau of the Budget
BEI	UNESCO Office in Beirut and Regional Bureau for Education (Lebanon)
BEJ	UNESCO Office in Beijing (China)
BES	Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences
BFC	Bureau of Field Coordination
BGK	UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education (Thailand)
BPI	Bureau of Public Information
BSP	Bureau of Strategic Planning
BRV	UNESCO Office in Brazzaville (Congo)
BRZ	UNESCO Office in Brasilia (Brazil)
BUJ	UNESCO Office in Bujumbura (Burundi)
CAI	UNESCO Office in Cairo and Regional Bureau for Science (Egypt)
CEPES	European Centre for Higher Education, Bucharest (Romania)
CFS	Division of Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources
CH	Division of Cultural Heritage
CI	Communication and Information Sector
CKY	UNESCO Office in Conakry (Guinea)
CLD	Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents (ADM)
CLT	Culture Sector
COM	Communication Development Division
CP	Division of Cultural Policies
CRP	Division of Cooperation for Peace Research
CSI	Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project
DAK	UNESCO Office in Dakar and Regional Bureau for Education (Senegal)
DAR	UNESCO Office in Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania)
DCO	Division of the Comptroller (ADM)
DFU	Dakar Follow-up Unit
DHA	UNESCO Office in Dhaka (Bangladesh)
DIT	Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM)
DOH	UNESCO Office in Doha (Qatar)
EO	Executive Office
ECO	Division of Ecological Sciences (Secretariat of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme)
ED	Education Sector
EPS	Division of Educational Policies and Strategies
ERC	Sector for External Relations and Cooperation

FED	Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace
FEL	Fellowships Bank Programme
GEO	Division of Earth Sciences (Secretariat of the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP))
GLO	UNESCO Liaison Office in Geneva (Switzerland)
GUC	UNESCO Office in Guatemala City (Guatemala)
HAN	UNESCO Office in Hanoi (Viet Nam)
HAR	UNESCO Office in Harare (Zimbabwe)
HAV	UNESCO Office in Havana and Regional Bureau for Culture (Cuba)
HED	Division of Higher Education
HPE	Division of Human Sciences, Philosophy and Ethics of Science and Technology
HQD	Headquarters Division (ADM)
HRM	Bureau of Human Resources Management
HRS	Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance
HYD	Division of Water Sciences (Secretariat of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP))
IBE	UNESCO International Bureau of Education, Geneva (Switzerland)
IICBA	UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
ICD	Division of Intercultural Dialogue
ICHS	International Centre for Human Sciences, Byblos (Lebanon)
ICTP	Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy)
IIEP	UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris)
IESALC	UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, Caracas (Venezuela)
INF	Information Society Division
IOC	Secretariat of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOS	Office of Internal Oversight
ISB	UNESCO Office in Islamabad (Pakistan)
IITE	UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, Moscow (Russian Federation)
JAK	UNESCO Office in Jakarta and Regional Bureau for Science (Indonesia)
KAT	UNESCO Office in Kathmandu (Nepal)
KIG	UNESCO Office in Kigali (Rwanda)
KNG	UNESCO Office in Kingston (Jamaica)
KNS	UNESCO Office in Kinshasa (Zaire)
LA	Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs
LAP	UNESCO Office in La Paz (Bolivia)
LBV	UNESCO Office in Libreville (Gabon)
LIM	UNESCO Office in Lima (Peru)
MAP	UNESCO Office in Maputo (Mozambique)
MOS	UNESCO Office in Moscow (Russian Federation)
MTD	UNESCO Office in Montevideo and Regional Bureau for Science (Uruguay)
MXC	UNESCO Office in Mexico City (Mexico)
NCP	Division of Relations with National Commissions and New Partnerships
NAI	UNESCO Office in Nairobi and Regional Bureau for Science (Kenya)
NDL	UNESCO Office in New Delhi and Regional Bureau for Communication and Information (India)
NYO	UNESCO Liaison Office in New York
ODG	Office of the Director-General
OUA	UNESCO Office in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)
PEQ	Division for the Promotion of Quality Education
PDC	Secretariat of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)
PMR	Division of Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting
PNP	UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
POP	UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince (Haiti)
PRO	Procurement Division (ADM)
QUI	UNESCO Office in Quito and Regional Bureau for Communication and Information (Ecuador)
RAB	UNESCO Office in Rabat (Morocco)

RAM	UNESCO Office in Ramallah (Palestine)
RIO	Division of Relations with International Organizations
RMS	Division of Relations with Member States
SAR	UNESCO Office in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SC	Natural Sciences Sector
SCG	Secretariat of the General Conference
SCX	Secretariat of the Executive Board
SHS	Social and Human Sciences Sector
SJO	UNESCO Office in San José (Costa Rica)
SRP	Division of Social Science Research and Policies
STD	UNESCO Office in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
STG	UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education, Santiago (Chile)
STV	Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education
TAS	UNESCO Office in Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
TEH	UNESCO Office in Teheran (Islamic Republic of Iran)
TWAS	Third World Academy of Sciences, Trieste (Italy)
UIE	UNESCO Institute for Education, Hamburg (Germany)
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNEVOC	UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Bonn (Germany)
UPP	UNESCO Programme for Palestine
VNI	UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science, Venice (Italy)
WHC	UNESCO World Heritage Centre
WIN	UNESCO Office in Windhoek (Namibia)
WYS	Division of Women, Youth and Special Strategies
YAO	UNESCO Office in Yaoundé (Cameroon)



Draft Organizational Chart of the UNESCO Secretariat 2002-2003





United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

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A d d e n d u m

**Draft
Programme
and Budget**

Supplementary proposals by the Director-General

1. As indicated by the Director-General in the Introduction to the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 (31 C/5, fascicule 1), this addendum to the Draft Programme and Budget contains additional proposals, beyond those made in the context of the strict limits of zero-nominal growth. These proposals are designed to create conditions for a successful revitalization of the Organization, be it with respect to programmes or the physical environment.
2. In the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003, the Director-General has made a serious attempt to focus and concentrate the programme activities of the Organization, essentially by identifying one principal priority and a very limited number of other priorities for each programme sector. As endorsed by the Executive Board, the principal priorities benefited from a substantial increase in resources over the allocations of document 30 C/5 Approved. In the context of a zero-nominal growth budget, this approach by necessity drastically reduced funds available to other activities, some of which are nevertheless essential for the fulfilment of UNESCO's mandate and functions. In some cases, such reductions translated into very limited funds earmarked for important endeavours, allowing only for the funding of the minimum basic requirements, which in turn implies the need to rely heavily on extrabudgetary funds.
3. Given this situation, the Director-General considers that a strong case can be made in support of supplementary funding for a select number of activities with a view to providing the means for effective programme implementation and impact.
4. The following proposals therefore are presented in order to reinforce a very limited number of activities – one per each programme area – which are already included in draft document 31 C/5. The proposals are also aimed at funding in full the first phase of the Headquarters Renovation Plan.

Additional proposals

5. **Subprogramme I.2.2 - Renewal of education systems**, main line of action 4 – Improving teacher education and the status of teachers (Draft 31 C/5, paragraphs 01224 and T01224): among others, this main line of action addresses the need for the renewal of teacher training for secondary education. The proposed budgetary provision for this main line of action has been pegged at \$750,000, which may not allow the conduct of the most basic activities in the area of teacher training for primary and secondary education in the various regions.
6. With a view to broadening the scope and intensifying the impact of the proposed activities, the Director-General wishes to seek a supplementary amount of \$750,000 for this main line of action, which will be devoted to the renewal of teacher training for primary and secondary education, in particular within the framework of UNESCO's regional innovation frameworks and UNESCO Chairs.
7. The expected results of this supplementary activity would be: strengthened subregional networks in teacher education, focusing on quality and the use of ICTs, especially in the follow-up to Dakar, with emphasis on Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean; an increased dissemination of the guidelines on the expanded role of teachers and other actors at the secondary level and their wider application in several regions; as well as the development of substantive website content on experiences in this area and the development and operation of regional innovation networks.
8. **Subprogramme II.2.3 - Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction**, main line of action 2 – Natural disaster preparedness and prevention (Draft 31 C/5, paragraphs 02232 and T02232): in the strategy and the results expected, the Director-General envisages, *inter alia*, the launching of an International Initiative on Seismic Risk Reduction. The budgetary provision envisaged for the regular budget under this main line of action, which also includes other activities, related to natural disaster reduction, amounts to only \$260,800.
9. The Director-General believes that the allocation of an additional amount of \$500,000 would ensure not only the effective launching of this initiative but would also allow the identification and replication of “wise” practices pertaining to disaster reduction activities which threaten societies in vulnerable regions. This will be done through preventive action and disaster preparedness as well as through translating scientific and technical know-how into practical, socio-economically relevant measures.
10. The expected results of this activity would be an improved preparedness in various regions to cope with the impact of natural disasters, through an increased number of workshops and training courses regarding scientific and technical aspects of natural disaster mitigation.
11. **Programme III.2 - Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles**, main line of action 1 – Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination (Draft 31 C/5, paragraphs 03201 and T03201): document 31 C/5 places particular emphasis on the advancement of all human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural – and on addressing the principal obstacles to the implementation of existing instruments.
12. To reinforce UNESCO's action, the Director-General believes that the present allocation of \$1,300,100 does not allow to focus sufficiently on the human rights perspective to cultural diversity. Hence, he suggests the allocation of an additional \$500,000 in order to advocate, among Member States and civil society, for a broad understanding of – and for adhesion to – cultural rights as human rights, building on the UNESCO definition of culture encompassing modes of lives, beliefs and so on.

13. The expected results would be the creation of a comprehensive information base on cultural rights as human rights, including *inter alia* (i) information on national legislation and applicability of cultural rights in Member States; (ii) assessment of civil society claims and needs; the development of an inventory of cultural rights that are not protected by existing international human rights instruments; and a forum to promote the recognition and application of cultural rights as human rights in Member States.
14. **Subprogramme IV.1.1 - Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage** (Draft 31 C/5, paragraphs 04110 and T04110): in his proposals for document 31 C/5, the Director-General proposes an allocation of \$1,068,900 for this activity.
15. In view of the growing number of, and increasing threats to, cultural and natural sites falling within the purview of the World Heritage Centre, the Director-General firmly believes that additional funds would be of great benefit. This would enable the Centre to expand its activities in the fields of research, information management, capacity-building and assistance to States Parties to the Convention as part of its focus on the on-site protection and management of the world heritage. To this end, the Director-General proposes an additional allocation of \$700,000.
16. This additional funding would enable the Centre to concentrate on and provide support to pilot projects namely:
- Research associated with a complete analysis of the World Heritage List, tentative lists and new categories of heritage.
 - Data collection and analysis of legal and management frameworks at world heritage sites.
 - On-site capacity-building for world heritage site managers.
 - Multi-site studies on tourism management at world heritage sites (with UNF).
17. Expected results and outcomes: publication on the World Heritage List and categories of World Heritage; electronically retrievable information and publications on legal protection of world heritage sites; management guidelines for world heritage; enhanced capacity for on-site conservation; guidelines for world heritage friendly tourism.
18. **Subprogramme V.2.1 - Freedom of expression, democracy and peace**, main line of action 1 – Freedom of expression, media and democracy (Draft 31 C/5, paragraphs 05211 and T05211) and **Subprogramme V.2.2 - Strengthening communication capacities**, Main Line of Action 1 – Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production (Draft 31 C/5, paragraphs 05221 and T05221): to reinforce the impact of UNESCO's action in these two areas, especially in Africa, the Director-General wishes to propose the funding of a specific project to foster and strengthen independent media in Africa, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations. This activity is intended to follow up on the recommendations of the conference held in Windhoek in May 2001 pertaining to a reinforcement of the various components of the Windhoek Declaration of 1991. Recognizing the need to continue to address critical issues such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, freedom of expression legislation and creating an environment of peace and tolerance, the project would provide, through an integrated series of activities and initiatives, tangible support to the independent media in Africa. Apart from training and equipment assistance, UNESCO will also encourage joint venture mechanisms which enable newspapers to purchase materials and newsprint in a cooperative effort, thus helping to overcome endemic economic problems which continue to plague the development of a free press on the continent. To this end, the Director-General wishes to seek an additional allocation in the amount of \$700,000, to be divided equally among the two subprogrammes.

19. The expected results of this activity would be the strengthening of independent media in various African countries, the adoption of pertinent legislation and the establishment of joint venture mechanisms in a selected number of countries, in particular LDCs.
20. **Headquarters Renovation Plan** (Part III.D): in 30 C/Resolution 76, the General Conference noted that Phase 1 of the Belmont Plan requires \$21.5 million at 1999 prices. Funding of the first phase of the Belmont Plan is provided for as follows:
- (a) an approved provision of \$6.22 million in document 30 C/5 Approved;
 - (b) a voluntary contribution of \$3.93 million pledged by France;
 - (c) a budget provision of \$6.45 million in draft document 31 C/5 (Part III.D, paragraph 19001).
21. Thus, the current balance of funds outstanding for Phase 1 of the Belmont Plan is \$4.9 million, which the Director-General hereby wishes to seek as an additional item to proposed document 31 C/5, so as to complete the implementation of most needy repairs and rehabilitation work in the course of the 2002-2003 biennium.

Summary

22. The additional requests presented by the Director-General in this document are as follows:

Programme activities (Part II.A)	\$
Major Programme I	750,000
Major Programme II	500,000
Major Programme III	500,000
Major Programme IV	700,000
Major Programme V	700,000
Subtotal	3,150,000
Headquarters Renovation Plan (Part III.D)	4,900,000
Grand total	8,050,000



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

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A d d e n d u m 2

**Draft
Programme
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**ADVISORY AND EXPERTS COMMITTEES
FORESEEN IN THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2002-2003
(31 C/5)**

Title	Reference	\$	31 C/5 Paragraphs
EDUCATION			
Major Programme I			
<i>(a) Advisory Committees</i>			
International Literacy Prize Jury	82 EX/Dec. 4.2.3	60,000	01122
Joint UNESCO/UNICEF Committee	131 EX/Dec. 5.2.7	20,000	01113
Advisory Board of the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES)	144 EX/Dec. 4.2.4	24,000	01223
<i>(b) Expert Committee</i>			
World International Conference on Higher Education Follow-up Committee	DG/Note/99/15	40,000	01223

Title	Reference	\$	31 C/5 Paragraphs
NATURAL SCIENCES			
Major Programme II			
(a) Advisory Committees			
Steering Group of the Five Chairpersons of IOC, IGCP, IHP, MAB and MOST		24,000	02202 (to be shared between IOC, IGCP IHP, MAB and MOST)
International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) Scientific Board	17 C/Res. 2.313	78,000	02231
International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves	138 EX/Dec. 7.2	50,000	02221
(b) Expert Committees			
Scientific Advisory Board on the Aral Sea (SABAS)		20,000	02232
SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES			
Major Programme III			
International Jury for the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2002)	104 EX/Dec. 5.4.1	23,500	03201
International Jury Meeting for the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence	104 EX/Dec. 5.4.3	40,000	03202
International Jury for the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education	110 EX/34	60,000	03202
International Bioethics Committee of UNESCO (IBC)	154 EX/Dec. 8.4	350,000	03101
World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST)	154 EX/Dec. 3.4.2	350,000	03101
CULTURE			
Major Programme IV			
(a) Advisory Committees			
International Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance	146 EX/Dec. 5.5.4	24,000	04303
International Commission for the new edition of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind	20 C/Res. 4/1.2/6 127 EX/Dec. 5.4.3	(*) ¹	04222
International Scientific Committee for the drafting of a General History of Latin America	127 EX/Dec. 5.4.3	(*)	04222
International Scientific Committee for the drafting of a General History of the Caribbean	127 EX/Dec. 5.4.3	(*)	04222
International Scientific Committee for the Work on the Different Aspects of Islamic Culture	127 EX/Dec. 5.4.3	(*)	04222
International Editorial Committee for the preparation of a History of the Civilizations of Central Asia	127 EX/Dec. 5.4.3	(*)	04222
Consultative Commission for the Arabia Plan	136 EX/Dec. 5.4.1	(*)	04222
International Scientific Committee for the Slave Route project	27 C/Res. 3.13 (para. 3) 145 EX/Dec. 5.5.2 (para. 5)	40,000	04222
(b) Expert Committees			
International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguard and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor	145 EX/Dec. 5.5.6	36,000	04211
International Scientific Committee for the International Safeguarding Campaign of the Archaeological Site of Tyre		50,000	04211

1. Extrabudgetary financing

Title	Reference	\$	31 C/5 Paragraphs
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION			
Major Programme V			
<i>(a) Advisory Committee</i>			
International Advisory Committee of the "Memory of the World" Programme	149 EX/Dec. 5.3	30,000	05121
<i>(b) Expert Committee</i>			
Advisory Group for Press Freedom	(December 1995)	80,000	05211
ISSUES TO BE MAINSTREAMED			
<i>(b) Expert Committee</i>			
International Committee for the Follow-up of Audience Africa	146 EX/Dec. 5.1 (IV)	55,000	