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

SUMMARY

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

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

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MAJOR PROGRAMME I – EDUCATION

Overall assessment

1. In addition to consolidating the activities to be implemented under Major Programme I for 2004-2005, the first year of this biennium has also been a period of reflection, review, refocusing and readjustment of UNESCO's actions in achieving the Dakar goals and objectives. In response to the decision of the 169th session of the Executive Board (169 EX/Decision 3.4.4), a comprehensive strategic review of UNESCO's post-Dakar role was conducted and the results reported to the 170th session of the Executive Board (170 EX/8). Based on the Director-General's report, a number of key decisions were taken by the Board (170 EX/Decision 3.4.2) for follow-up action.
2. In line with this, since the last Board meeting, a number of intersectoral task force teams have been established to implement these decisions, including the development of a UNESCO EFA strategy for the 2005-2015 period and corresponding results-based implementation plans. This strategy and the implementation plans, which are the fruit of the intersectoral team formed and assigned to carry out this task, are presented in document 171 EX/8.
3. Further to the decision for UNESCO to be more focused in its programme, particularly in areas where the Organization's intervention can have an added-value and benefit from the comparative advantage it has over other EFA partners, the challenging task of mapping for the three new core initiatives – Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE), Teacher-Training in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education – has been in full swing. Aside from detailing out the substantive aspects, this crucial preparatory process has been exploring the various means and ways of linking and harmonizing the three initiatives at the content, managerial and operational levels. The deepening of this process is expected to continue following the decisions taken by this Board session regarding the strategy and implementation plans (171 EX/8).
4. At the international level, the collaborative momentum of global EFA partners and stakeholders was reinforced through the fourth High-Level Group Meeting (8-10 November 2004, Brasilia, Brazil). Galvanized by the outcome of the *EFA Global Monitoring Report (GMR) 2005: The Quality Imperative*, the High-Level Group members reiterated the importance of addressing the issues of access and quality simultaneously and the need to improve the incorporation of this EFA goal in the national education plans and policies as well as international education initiatives. As the mandated specialized agency for education, UNESCO considers the promotion of quality of education a niche area where it can contribute effectively and has been ensuring that the findings of the GMR 2005 are fully reflected in the implementation of Major Programme I.
5. UNESCO also raised and highlighted the profile and salience of secondary education during the first half of the biennium through two major events – the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education and Youth Affairs held in Paris, from 30 June to 2 July and the forty-seventh session of the International Conference on Education entitled “Promoting partnerships for the right to quality education for all young people”. The theme for the latter event was chosen in response to the serious concern throughout the world over the education of young people between the ages of 12 and 18/20 and to ensure that the strong commitment to EFA is not confined only to primary education. In this regard, the Executive Board could also provide impetus to placing the provision of quality secondary education higher on the policy agenda.
6. The first year of the biennium has also been a particularly busy time for the Education Sector in contributing to the Organization's standard-setting function. The Education Sector laid the ground work for its statutory responsibilities in drafting the UNESCO/OECD guidelines on

“Quality provision in cross-border higher education” and the Convention against Doping in Sport. The latter received quite a boost in its progress thanks to MINEPS IV, held from 6 to 8 December in Athens, which also dealt with other important issues such as the amelioration and development of physical education and sport in the education systems including the establishment of a draft charter for the promotion of traditional games and sports, and the promotion of opportunities for women in sport.

Programme I.1: Basic education for all

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme I.1.1 | 21,867,691 | 9,016,971 | 41.2 |
| Subprogramme I.1.2 | 14,011,977 | 5,175,846 | 36.9 |
| Programme I.1 | 35,879,668 | 14,192,817 | 39.6 |

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

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

7. Expected result: Policies expanding equitable access and improving quality in primary education and ECCE, and ensuring the education of excluded children introduced and developed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) global policy review project on ECCE launched jointly with OECD to help four target countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Kazakhstan and Kenya) identify and introduce concrete measures to improve their policies to expand access, improve quality and ensure equity;
- (ii) technical inputs provided to Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, India and Indonesia in developing legislative measures to further implement the right to education;
- (iii) UNESCO, in cooperation with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, published a Manual on Rights-Based Education to serve as a reference guide to meet human rights requirements in the course of achieving EFA goals in the Asia-Pacific region;
- (iv) targeted assistance given to fine-tune Sudan’s Master Programme Proposal for the Reconstruction and Development of Basic Education in both the northern and southern parts of the country;
- (v) participated in the United Nations Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to assess the educational needs for the six-year interim period;
- (vi) facilitated the research on a national action plan for education and training and the preparations for the general state of education in Burundi;

- (vii) network set up among African and Asian countries for the elaboration of methodological guidelines on key issues related to HIV/AIDS and street children;
- (viii) regional forum on the rights of street children held in collaboration with the United Kingdom-based Consortium for Street Children in Dakar with the participation of 70 delegates from 15 French-speaking African countries;
- (ix) Youth Fora for Children Orphaned by AIDS organized in Zambia (August 2004) and Swaziland (September 2004), close to 100 children together with ministry officials and educational personnel were sensitized and trained in children's rights, HIV/AIDS prevention education, life skills and entrepreneurial education at each forum.

8. Expected result: More and better trained educational personnel, particularly in developing countries, with mechanisms for monitoring their performance and providing support and professional development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) IIEP expanded the number of short-term in-country training courses for improved planning and implementation of EFA, over 700 participants worldwide reached;
- (ii) activities conducted at the national, regional and international levels included training on policy options and strategies for equitable access to quality ECCE, computer-based training programme on guidance and counselling for educational personnel by the Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre in Lilongwe, Malawi, and inclusive education for education specialists and EFA coordinators in Africa and in the Asia and the Pacific region.

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

9. Expected result: Awareness raised regarding gender equality for EFA.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO organized, with five other UNGEI partners, a Policy Consultation on Scaling up Best Practices in Girls' Education in Africa and arranged a ministerial consultation as part of the 47th ICE in Geneva.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) published and widely disseminated a survey on the issue of policies, structures and programmes for the promotion of girls' and women's education in 26 African Member States.

11. Expected result: Measurable progress towards enrolment in primary and secondary education.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) activities undertaken in sub-Saharan Africa in partnership with FAWE, FAO and UNDP, to increase girls' participation in lower secondary education as well as training peer educators, who can provide support to girls who have been either affected or infected by HIV/AIDS so they can continue to attend school.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 47th session of the International Conference on Education (ICE) (8-11 September 2004, Geneva, Switzerland) provided an opportunity to forge global communities towards literacy for all;
- (ii) International Literacy Day celebration, organized in conjunction with the ICE, promoted the importance of literacy as a human right and a prerequisite in participating in social, cultural and economic activities (hundreds of education ministers and high officials of the Member States who attended the ICE were present at the celebrations).

13. Expected result: Education policies recognize and reflect appropriately the role of NFE in the framework of lifelong learning.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UIE's international survey on recognition and validation of experiential learning of non-formal education in the context of lifelong learning yielded a rich synthesis on national policies and legal frameworks, coordination mechanisms, examples of programmes and activities, evaluation procedures and methods, skills and competencies to be acknowledged and the overriding purposes and objectives identified by the countries for the recognition of informal and non-formal learning;
- (ii) "International Policy Dialogue on Accreditation and Validation of Informal and Non-formal Learning" held in Paris (December 2004) to promote North-South and South-South exchange of good models (more than 55 participants from 21 countries took part).

14. Expected result: Literacy and NFE monitoring and evaluation methodologies improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) group of international experts agreed on a set of indicators and methodologies of an NFE-MIS prototype aimed at improving the literacy and NFE monitoring and evaluation methodologies;

- (ii) 17 sub-Saharan African countries agreed on a general framework for the regional resource package for literacy/NFE facilitator training to enable millions of adolescents and adults to access literacy and life-skills training responsive to the needs of the contemporary societies;
- (iii) UNESCO launched a project on the integration of NFE and sustainable livelihood programmes in Uganda to enhance the capacity of community-based organizations in the field of life skills and NFE so as to improve basic education and livelihoods among the most vulnerable in different urban areas exposed to high HIV prevalence, poverty and illiteracy rates.

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

15. Expected result: Shared approaches and strategies to quality education developed through broad-based dialogue.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) World Programme for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) (A/RES/59/113) on 10 December 2004, reaffirmed UNESCO's role as a standard-setter and a catalyst for international cooperation;
- (ii) Plan of Action for the first phase (2005-2007) of the World Programme – promotes a holistic approach to human rights education – developed jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- (iii) UNESCO increased its visibility in the European region by enhancing cooperation with the Council of Europe in the areas of education for democratic citizenship and language policy;
- (iv) draft International Implementation Scheme for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) presented to the UNGA at its 59th session and guidelines developed for countries;
- (v) recommendations from MINEPS IV (the Fourth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport) along with comments received from 36 Member States, the World Anti-Doping Agency and the Council of Europe on the preliminary draft of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, were used to develop a working document for the final session of the category II meeting held in January 2005.

16. Expected result: Key areas of quality education better reflected into educational policies and frameworks.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) study on corporal punishment and alternative forms of child discipline and socialization conducted in cooperation with the International Institute for Child Rights and Development, University of Victoria, Canada to clarify the reasons and justification for abandoning corporal punishment as a disciplinary procedure and to provide guidance

for selecting and applying constructive disciplinary practices that respect the human dignity of children;

- (ii) “tool for quality assurance of education for democratic citizenship in schools” developed in cooperation with the Centre of Educational Policies Studies, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia and other selected research institutes of South-East Europe to promote self-evaluation using quality indicators developed in this regard, and school development planning.

17. Expected result: Member States’ capacities developed in selected areas in support of quality education.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) plan developed within the Programme for the Reconstruction of the Education System in Post-Conflict Countries framework to implement peace, human rights and citizenship in the Liberian education system in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the IBE;
- (ii) work plans developed for developing curricula and materials for teacher training via distance education in Sierra Leone and emergency provision of 8.75 million textbooks completed;
- (iii) national capacity for textbook revision, printing and computerized distribution systems in Iraq strengthened;
- (iv) teacher-training materials revised, upgraded, and tested at country level in Pakistan, southern Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sierra Leone and Liberia and an estimated 1,000 teachers trained through the “Inter-Agency Peace Education Technical Support Programme” (supported financially by Norway);
- (v) model course for building quality education in post-conflict countries in the field of peace and human rights education, HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health education, and environmental education through an integrated approach, developed through the “Inter-Agency Peace Education Technical Support Programme” (supported financially by Norway);
- (vi) support to education in multilingual contexts progressed in Member States in sub-Saharan Africa through the organization of workshops for teachers/linguists and policy-makers, the elaboration of a strategy document, and the dissemination via the Internet of the findings of studies on languages of instruction in different regions worldwide;
- (vii) IIEP’s software resources for undertaking survey research projects further developed and the SAMDEM software and manual is now available in French;
- (viii) SACMEQ’s third educational policy research project launched and challenges related to the benefits and limitations of participation in international studies on the quality of educational achievement examined in the course of a policy forum held mid-June (50 senior-ranking officials from governments and international and donor agencies participated in the forum);
- (ix) IIEP helped SACMEQ post its data archive on the web, making available 10 years of research.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) school health framework and guidance tools developed and more than 100 educational documents compiled, revised and published online in the field of nutrition, health and hygiene, malaria, violence and drug abuse;
- (ii) eight policy briefs that advocate for changes in education policy to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic formulated for publication for ministers of education within the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS Prevention Education (GIPE).

19. Expected result: Evidence-based policy formulation and practice change as a result of impact studies.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) developed framework and guidance tools in the field of school health and HIV/AIDS as well as the revision, compilation and online presentation of more than 70 educational tools within a comprehensive strategic framework including HIV/AIDS school policies, a protective learning environment, skills-based HIV/AIDS education and related counselling services to assist in changes in educational policy and practice to respond to the pandemic (FRESH school health and HIV/AIDS toolkit website).

20. Expected result: Changes and adaptations within education systems to ensure that HIV/AIDS affected and infected can realize their right to education.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) contribution to the WHO/UNAIDS “3 by 5” initiative through initiation of reflections on treatment education and costing models with risk-benefit analysis on ministries of education providing antiretroviral therapy to teachers, staff and their family members;
- (ii) IICBA developed six videos on HIV/AIDS education and prevention and distributed more than 1,000 copies to education institutions in eight highly infected countries in Africa;
- (iii) interactive CD-ROM on HIV/AIDS entitled *Overcoming HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia* completed and an estimated 100 copies distributed to educational institutions in the country.

21. Expected result: Coordinated and concerted preventative education campaigns and advocacy across networks to stop the pandemic.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) clearing house on the impact of HIV/AIDS on education, initiated by IIEP, consolidated its links with the IBE and the UNESCO Offices in Bangkok, Harare and Dakar, and the University of Pretoria also joined the network so that the clearing-house website now includes a subportal of the Centre for the Study of AIDS;
- (ii) clearing house increased its visibility through active participation at the last International Conference on HIV/AIDS, held in Bangkok (July 2004);
- (iii) clearing house disseminated half of the studies commissioned for the research action project on the impact of HIV/AIDS on education systems (Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda) with the other half in various stages of completion.

I.1.2: Supporting EFA strategies

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO carried out a survey (total of 80 responses received as of 30 September 2004) aimed at obtaining an overall update on the progress made in national EFA planning and implementation;
- (ii) IIEP published a study on education and sector-wide approaches in Namibia;
- (iii) IIEP reviewed the place of education at the request of DfID and published the resulting research;
- (iv) IIEP discussed the above-mentioned publications with more than 20 international agencies at the last meeting of the International Working Group on Education (Washington, November 2004), for which IIEP acts as secretary and convenor and which the World Bank co-organized to discuss issues related to education and governance.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) capacity-building workshops organized for Nigeria and the Central American countries in the field of result-based action planning for sector development and EFA achievement, for the purpose of supporting the planning and review of the education sector development plans in the light of EFA goals;

- (ii) EFA implementation seminar on Teacher and Resource Management in the Context of Decentralization (January 2005, Hyderabad, India) organized in collaboration with the National Institute for Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) (all E-9 countries participated, including Mozambique which participated as an illustrative Fast-Track Initiative country).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO established an antenna office for Liberia and Sierra Leone in Monrovia, which is ensuring the smooth functioning of the reconstruction programme currently under way in Liberia and has initiated the design phase of the reconstruction programme in Sierra Leone;
- (ii) UNESCO organized a series of workshops on “Upgrade of Pedagogical Skills of Teacher Trainers” in collaboration with the University of Liberia, Teacher’s College, Teacher Training Institute (25-26 November 2004 and 4 December 2004);
- (iii) UNESCO joined forces with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) to develop and publish the *Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction (MSEE)* on the basis of a series of regional consultations with partners and stakeholders;
- (iv) global consultation (2-4 December 2004, Cape Town, South Africa) held with more than 100 participants representing major agencies, donors, NGOs and high-level government officials;
- (v) comprehensive education needs assessment completed in Iraq;
- (vi) final report of the Independent High Commission Report on Education for Afghanistan, *The Revival and Development of Education in Afghanistan, Policies, Objectives and Strategies*, completed and is being prepared for translation into Dari and Pashto.

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

25. Expected result: The international EFA partnership strengthened and broadened through the High-Level Group and the Working Group for EFA.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Fourth Meeting of the High-Level Group (HLG) on EFA (Brasilia, Brazil, 8-10 November 2004), informed by the EFA Global Monitoring Report 2005, addressed issues of quality of education, the role of teachers, the mobilization of resources including effectiveness of aid, and the urgent EFA goal on gender parity, the communiqué resulting from the fourth High-Level Group meeting draws urgent attention to these core areas to achieve EFA;
- (ii) meetings of the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) and the Round Table on Development-Driven Public-Private

Partnerships in Basic Education arranged together with the World Economic Forum (WEF) in conjunction with the HLG meeting in Brasilia, marked a change towards more effective linkages between EFA mechanisms and stakeholders.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO supported the new E-9 rotational secretariat which was located in Egypt in 2004 and national focal points were nominated in all E-9 countries for coordinating work on the E-9 Initiative;
- (ii) Permanent Delegates of the E-9 countries invited to an information meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (6 April 2004) to exchange ideas and to follow up on the Ministerial Review Meeting in Cairo in December 2003, and to inform them of the latest developments in the Education Sector regarding the E-9 Initiative.

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

27. Expected result: Major trends in policy, process, capacity and financing for achieving EFA analysed and reported each year.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) *2005 EFA Global Monitoring Report: The Quality Imperative*, completed and launched internationally in Brasilia on 8 November 2004, and translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish;
- (ii) regional launches for the report held in Bangkok, Beirut, Dakar and Santiago de Chile, organized by UNESCO Regional Bureaux for Education, along with press briefings in Geneva and New York;
- (iii) report widely distributed to international, regional and national EFA partners including the United Nations and bilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations and national research institutions;
- (iv) regional overviews based on the report's findings produced for each of the eight EFA regions;
- (v) report presented and well received at seminars organized by bilateral agencies in Europe, by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa in Kigali, and by the South African Institute of International Affairs.

**Programme I.2:
Building learning societies**

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme I.2.1 | 4,798,528 | 1,769,430 | 36.9 |
| Subprogramme I.2.2 | 2,218,760 | 1,049,910 | 47.3 |
| Programme I.2 | 7,017,288 | 2,819,340 | 40.2 |

I.2.1: Beyond universal primary education

**01211 Main line of action 1:
Renewing secondary education**

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Inter-agency Consultative Group Meeting organized by UNESCO (30 June-2 July, Paris) significantly improved the awareness among the donor community of the essential role secondary education plays towards the achievement of the EFA and the Millennium Development Goals;
- (ii) main results achieved included the following: the publication of best practices on entrepreneurship education at secondary-school level (with ILO), the production of an inter-agency CD-ROM (with the World Bank, OECD and ADEA) for the exchange of innovations and information on secondary school reforms, the launching of a project to increase access to secondary education in rural areas in Africa (with FAO), and the elaboration of a video on the needs of youth attending secondary school in emergency situations with the Refugee Education Trust.

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

29. Expected result: National capacities for policy-making, implementation plans and curriculum planning strengthened as regards the development and management of STE education.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) capacity and knowledge base of a total of 51 policy-makers and curriculum planners from 26 countries (Latin America and the Caribbean: 12 and Asia and the Pacific: 14) strengthened through two UNESCO-supported regional workshops that resulted in a regional plan of action for the improvement of policies and curricula in cooperation with scientists/technologists (countries currently taking implementation measures at the upstream level and UNESCO is actively involved by providing technical advice and guidance to all 26 countries).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) total of 172 STE educators from five countries in all regions of the world (Romania, Ghana, Viet Nam, Peru and Mali) trained and empowered to adapt their national curricula to the local needs and expectations through UNESCO-oriented/supported workshops where participants identified strengths and weaknesses of their national STE policies/curricula, and proposed recommendations especially on how to transform weaknesses into strengths;
- (ii) knowledge and teaching skills of 42 teachers from 12 SEMEP countries strengthened through a summer school organized in Greece in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Education.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) considerable number of marginalized girls provided with technology-related skills relevant to the job market in three countries (Indonesia, Cambodia and Nepal) in the context of the cross-cutting project on “Technology-based Vocational Training for Marginalized Girls”; countries also developed a set of policy guidelines to ensure continuity of the initiative at the national level;
- (ii) awareness for a gender-inclusive STE built in over 258 key members of ministries of education EFA focal points, teacher trainers, teacher associations, parents associations and relevant NGOs in Argentina, Burkina Faso, Egypt and Nepal, through a series of four national workshops organized within the framework of the project on “Capacity-building in Gender Inclusive Scientific and Technological Literacy for Enhancing Life Skills” with the aim of incorporating this dimension into the EFA National Action Plans of the respective countries.

01213

Main line of action 3:

Reforming technical and vocational education and training

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO enhanced the capacities to implement national TVET policy reform for 38 senior education policy-makers in 19 countries from the Arab States and the Central Asian Republics through subregional advocacy/training seminars on implementing the best practices set out in UNESCO’s normative instruments concerning technical and vocational education;

- (ii) 40 education policy-makers from LDCs trained to integrate livelihood skills development in basic education programmes;
- (iii) survey of recent TVET policy reform carried out in preparation for the Seoul+5 meeting addressed to all UNESCO's Member States revealed that 21 countries had taken the Seoul Recommendations and the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001) into consideration;
- (iv) Seoul+5 meeting of 148 TVET experts entitled Learning for Work, Citizenship and Sustainability, convened in Bonn, Germany (October 2004), resulted in the formulation of the Bonn Declaration which emphasizes the centrality of TVET to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and to sustainable development in general;
- (v) TVET systems in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria revitalized through ongoing curriculum renewal and teacher re-training programmes launched with extrabudgetary resources.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO, in partnership with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Association of Universities, and the Higher Education Funding Council for England, launched a feasibility study on the establishment of an international higher-education policy practice portal.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) international cooperation in higher education broadened and research capacity in higher education in developing countries built up through regional research seminars organized for Asia and the Pacific (changing research policies in Asia), Africa (World Bank and Higher Education in Africa and Historical Investigations), Latin America and the Caribbean (science, technology and higher education: convergence and tension), the Arab States (restructuring and differentiation of patterns of higher education in the Arab States), and Europe and North America (managerialism and evaluation);
- (ii) First Colloquium on Research and Higher Education Policy (1-3 December 2004, Paris) devoted to "Knowledge, Access, Governance: Strategies for Change" with the aim to increase knowledge and information on higher education and research systems and to reaffirm the importance of research in terms of its role in knowledge creation and its contribution to development.

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

35. Expected result: National and international policies strengthened to raise the professional standards and status of teachers to involve them in social dialogue regarding EFA.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) goal to improve the status, working conditions, and performance of teachers advanced through the “Better Teachers” section in the *EFA Global Monitoring Report for 2005*, which summarizes both good national practices and lessons learned, as well as by UNESCO-prompted and government-endorsed national media campaigns such as “What makes a quality teacher?” in Pakistan;
- (ii) OREALC-led Quipus project networked dozens of universities and teacher colleges in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region for the exchange of good practices and research on both quality teacher education and on status-issues such as working conditions, health of teachers, etc.

36. Expected result: Increased national capacities for training teachers, particularly in selected lead African teacher-training institutions, and for designing teacher-education materials.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO put into place training for 700 school inspectors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and for doctoral candidate teacher educators in Burkina Faso and Togo, as follow-up to the UNESCO Capacity-Building Teacher Initiative;
- (ii) IICBA initiated activities through collaborating with teacher-education institutions in Africa, total of six degree programmes implemented in 2004 with 294 participants (37 female and 257 male) of which 99 participants completed either M.Ed. or Advanced Certificate; 89 completed their first year of the two-year M.Ed. and 106 started postgraduate and M.A. courses;
- (iii) UNESCO provided technical support to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d’Ivoire in the development of plans for rebuilding capacity, upgrading teacher education and completing needs assessment for higher education.

37. Expected result: Increased national capacities for training teachers, particularly in selected lead African teacher-training institutions, and for designing regarding EFA.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) workshops organized by UNESCO Dakar for teacher-trainers from 17 French-speaking African countries of CEMAC and CEDEAO produced agreement on the next concerted steps in the phase-in of ICTs and open and distance learning for teacher education;
- (ii) UNESCO Asia/Pacific CD-ROM-based teacher-education modules on education for sustainable development reached wider groups of national users through adaptation/translation for Cambodia, Japan, Kazakhstan and India.

I.2.2: Education and globalization

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) resolution adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 32nd session on “Higher Education and Globalization” to respond to the opportunities and challenges posed by globalization;
- (ii) three drafting meetings, which brought together Member States and higher education stakeholders, held (Paris, April 2004; Tokyo, October 2004; and Paris, January 2005) to develop joint (UNESCO/OECD) guidelines on “Quality in Higher Education Cross-Border Provision” as a result of the above-mentioned resolution;
- (iii) project launched aiming at preparing a regional network for information exchange on the recognition of qualifications and quality assurance, following recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee for the application of the UNESCO International Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diploma and Degrees in Higher Education in the Arab and European States bordering on the Mediterranean.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 31 new agreements signed in the areas of health education, teacher education, quality assurance, environment, education and human development and intercultural dialogue, as a result of the Academics Across Borders Initiative;
- (ii) UNESCO received 140 reports on UNITWIN with the assistance of Member States, an outstanding performance for the period (geographical coverage widened to include Cyprus, Mongolia, Tajikistan and the English-speaking Caribbean (University of the West Indies));
- (iii) UNESCO’s specialized centre for technical and vocational education and training, UNEVOC, organized an international experts meeting on “Learning for Work, Citizenship and Sustainability” (25-28 October 2004, Bonn, Germany) during which representatives from WHO, World Bank, UNU, UNEP, ILO and ETF took part in an inter-agency panel to discuss the topic “TVET for Sustainable Development”;
- (iv) UNESCO International Meeting on Innovation and Excellence in TVET teacher education and professional development (8-10 November 2004, Hangzhou, China)

organized to define strategies and courses to increase the professionalism of TVET and the possibility of a Masters degree-level programme in TVET education;

- (v) UNEVOC International Centre's function as a clearing house for TVET realized through gathering, transferring, disseminating and sharing available information, knowledge and best practices in TVET (Information and Documentation Service received roughly 200 information requests on diverse TVET issues and disseminated around 8,500 publications and the Documentation Centre added around 2,000 new titles to its collection);
- (vi) exhibition with messages from Associated Schools' students worldwide on their views of quality education for the twenty-first century presented during the 47th session of the International Conference on Education (8-11 September 2004, Geneva, Switzerland);
- (vii) UNESCO launched the "Great Volga River Route", a new cross-cutting education project aimed at developing new educational approaches developed in favour of World Heritage and Education for Sustainable Development with the effective use of ICTs at the first international workshop (26-29 October 2004, Kazan, Russian Federation);
- (viii) some 1,470 teams from ASPnet secondary schools in 126 countries took part in the Mondialogo School Contest, involving some 25,000 students in intercultural dialogue through projects of their choice and the award ceremony took place during the Mondialogo International Symposium (17-20 September 2004, Barcelona, Spain) with teachers and students from 36 countries. As a result of this successful initiative, DaimlerChrysler announced the continuation of the Mondialogo School Contest in 2005-2006.
- (ix) International Youth Forum organized (12-16 November 2004, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago) involving experts, ASPnet teachers and students from Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean and Europe in observance of the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition, resulting in the preparation of an international schools campaign against racism to be launched on 21 March 2005;
- (x) ASPnet National Coordinators from the Asia-Pacific region met in a two-day regional meeting, organized by the Australian National Commission for UNESCO, as part of the UNESCO Conference on Education for Shared Values for Intercultural and Interfaith Understanding (28 November-3 December 2004, Adelaide, Australia), the recently produced Pacific version of the World Heritage Education Kit was presented.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II – NATURAL SCIENCES

Overall assessment

40. In the field of water and associated ecosystems, the main achievements have been reached through the work of the IHP, the UNESCO-IHE, the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme recently designated by UN-Water as a flagship programme, as well as through joint activities with the MAB programme in the area of ecohydrology. With respect to UNESCO-IHE in particular, areas of emphasis included forging strong links between UNESCO-IHE and IHP, having a greater focus on assisting countries to meet the MDGs related to fresh water, continuing to provide training for mid-career professionals in developing countries, and increasing the number of

fellowships offered to meet a very strong demand. Two large-scale new international initiatives have been launched: a joint UNESCO/WMO International Flood Initiative (IFI) aimed at contributing to flood damage mitigation and the International Sedimentation Initiative (ISI) concerned with the development of decision support for sediment management. Lastly, the first World Water Development report was largely disseminated.

41. The International Geological Congress, co-organized by UNESCO in August 2004, brought together world expertise in the geosciences, with some 5,000 scientists participating in this major event. The importance of outreach and public awareness was stressed as well as the contribution of geosciences to the decade of education for sustainable development. In addition activities were carried out in relation to disaster preparedness and prevention, including training workshops and seismic studies such as those that took place in Bam with the production of a zonation map for future reconstruction. UNESCO was also actively involved in the World Conference on Disaster prevention in Kobe, Japan (2005) and will continue to promote interdisciplinary efforts to address the vulnerability of countries to natural disasters as a follow-up to the Conference.

42. The MAB International Council held its 18th session in October 2004 and approved 19 new biosphere reserves, bringing the World Network to 459 biosphere reserves in 97 countries. The Regional Post-Graduate School on Integrated Management of Tropical Forests (ERAIFT) benefited from new funding and the international dimension of the school was enhanced. At the regional and local level, support was provided to several countries to establish new biosphere reserves including transboundary biosphere reserves and to improve the functioning of existing biosphere reserves. The Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP) was carried out under the type II partnership with UNEP, and a workshop on GRASP was organized during the Congo Event in September at Headquarters.

43. UNESCO contributed actively to the preparations for the Mauritius International Meeting (SIDS); an interactive website was created to highlight UNESCO's activities in support of Small Island Developing States, and a publication prepared and widely distributed. Activities to promote wise practices in coastal regions and to foster the use of indigenous and local knowledge were also supported in all regions.

44. Major development in the work of the International Oceanic Commission (IOC) included: the completion of an IOC Strategy for Capacity-Building to be considered by the 23rd assembly together with its proposed implementation plan; the wide coverage in the world press and in peer-reviewed scientific journals (the *New York Times*, CNN, BBC, *Financial Times* of London, *Journal of Geophysical Research-Oceans*, etc.) of the results of the international symposium "The Ocean in a High CO₂ World" (10-12 May 2004), which highlighted recent research findings that the ocean has taken up approximately 50% of the fossil-fuel CO₂ released to the atmosphere since pre-industrial times, and that this increase in oceanic CO₂ is acidifying the oceans; the establishment of guidelines for JCOMM's future work; and the planning and preparations for JCOMM-II (September 2005, Halifax) that will undertake a critical review of progress in operational marine meteorology since 1999 and establish plans for the next four years.

45. Activities and programmes in the basic and engineering sciences focused on human capacity- and resource building. Traditional partners have continued to provide essential support and extrabudgetary resources. Interdisciplinarity has been given a high profile in implementing existing programmes and developing new areas of interest and action. In this regard the use of ICTs as a tool to enhance the access to, and efficient transfer of, scientific information has been promoted through initiation of tentative areas of current and long-term collaboration with the CI Sector. As a follow-up to the WSSD, renewable energies has been identified as a major priority within the United

Nations system and UNESCO has been designated as the lead agency for formulating related actions and strategies.

46. UNESCO provided technical assistance to Nigeria, the Congo, the Sudan and Lebanon for the evaluation and formulation of S&T policies. At the regional level, support was provided to NEPAD in elaborating its S&T Action Plan and UNESCO was designated as the United Nations lead agency of the NEPAD S&T Cluster. UNESCO also assisted in rebuilding scientific cooperation in the Balkans in the area of S&T indicators and statistics. Technological entrepreneurship was promoted through strengthened cooperation between university, industry and government. With a view to encouraging exchange of experiences and know-how in science, technology and innovation policy-making, regional science and technology forums were launched during the World Science Forum held in Budapest. UNESCO, in cooperation with ISESCO and TWAS, also organized the first General Conference of the World Academy of Young Scientists in Marrakech, which was attended by 130 young scientists from 87 countries of all regions. Finally, two new UNESCO Chairs for Women in Science were established.

Highlights on the Mauritius International Meeting

47. UNESCO actively contributed to the review of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA) for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and to the forward-planning process of the Mauritius International Meeting.

48. The Mauritius International Meeting (MIM), hosted by the Republic of Mauritius (10-14 January 2005), was held to review the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action. MIM was attended by 18 Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Prime Ministers, some 60 ministers and nearly 2,000 delegates, civil society representatives and journalists from 114 countries and by 15 United Nations or multilateral agencies.

49. The UNESCO delegation was headed by the Director-General who gave a widely reported press conference on UNESCO's projected role in setting up a global tsunami warning system. In his intervention in the high-level segment, the Director-General addressed the tsunami disaster and its follow-up as well as UNESCO's recent, ongoing and proposed future work relating to sustainable development of SIDS. He also emphasized the critical importance of forging broad-based partnerships in addressing issues related to environmental vulnerability of SIDS.

50. The principal outcomes of MIM feature in the Mauritius Strategy – proactive measures designed to further implement the Barbados Plan of Action (BPoA) – and in the Mauritius Declaration – representing commitment at the political level.

51. The **Mauritius Declaration** reaffirms the continued validity of the BPoA as the “blueprint providing the fundamental framework for the sustainable development of small island developing States”. Reiterating that the acknowledged vulnerability of such States will grow unless urgent steps are taken, it reaffirms the international community's commitment to support the efforts of small island developing States. The Declaration emphasizes that small island developing States continue to be a “special case” for sustainable development. It recognizes that the tragic impact of the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami and the recent hurricane season in the Caribbean and the Pacific highlight the need to develop and strengthen effective disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, emergency relief, and rehabilitation and reconstruction capacities. In this regard, the Declaration urges that particular attention be given to building resilience in small island developing States, including through technology transfer and development, capacity-building and human resource development. It further recognizes that international trade is important for building resilience and sustainable development and, therefore, calls upon international financial institutions

to pay appropriate attention to the structural disadvantages and vulnerabilities of small island developing States. Finally, the Declaration commits to timely implementation of the Mauritius Strategy.

52. The **Mauritius Strategy for further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action**, emphasizes that small island developing States, or SIDS “are located among the most vulnerable regions in the world in relation to the intensity and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and their increasing impact, and face disproportionately high economic, social and environmental consequence”, as highlighted by the tragic impact of the 26 December Indian Ocean tsunami and the recent hurricane/cyclone/typhoon season in the Caribbean and Pacific. Recognizing that SIDS are faced with a large spectrum of issues ranging from natural disasters and climate change, fragility of land and marine ecosystems to remoteness, trade losses and threats from HIV/AIDS, the Strategy elaborates on a wide variety of actions to overcome the economic and environmental vulnerabilities of small islands and to secure support and assistance by the international community.

53. Various categories of events were organized within the framework of the Mauritius meeting, including a Civil Society Forum supported by the Organization, and a “Small Islands Voice” parallel event. As part of the high-level segment plenary session, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed to set up a SIDS Universities Consortium initially involving the Universities of Malta, Mauritius, South Pacific, Virgin Islands, and West Indies. The main aim of the consortium is to strengthen the national capacity of small island States to implement the Strategy. Possible affiliation of the consortium with UNESCO’s UNITWIN network and links with the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development are currently being discussed.

54. Under the Culture Sector’s leadership, the plenary panel on “**The Role of Culture in the Sustainable Development of SIDS**” expressed strong support for the recognition of culture as an indispensable and all-pervading component of human living and development, emphasizing the issues of cultural identity and diversity, the protection of the tangible and intangible heritage, the incorporation of local languages and traditional knowledge in formal education, as well as the economic opportunities provided by culture, in particular through cultural industries.

55. In addition, the UNESCO “**Youth Visioning for Island Living**” special event brought together youth from the different island regions of the world to discuss their perceptions and aspirations for the future of their islands. Discussions were organized around three main themes: “Life and love in islands” (island lifestyles and cultures); “My island home” (safeguarding island environments); and “Money in my pocket” (economic and employment opportunities). Conclusions presented to the plenary of MIM feature in a Declaration that articulates the distinct roles young islanders identify for themselves as key contributors to small island development. The Declaration calls upon the international community to help youth play a significant role in decision-making, to strengthen their role as environmental advocates, to take into account their priorities and needs, including HIV/AIDS prevention and substance abuse awareness, and especially to assist them in securing viable job opportunities. The youth representatives also committed themselves to strong community-based follow-up actions. The Director-General took part together with the United Nations Secretary-General in the closing ceremony of this event.

56. The United Nations and its specialized agencies were invited at MIM “to strengthen their support to the Strategy through enhanced coherence, coordination and appropriate monitoring”. As a result, UNESCO’s current programme of work was reviewed with a view to fully contributing to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. With regard to the forthcoming biennial period (33 C/5), UNESCO will continue to focus on a two-pronged approach that combines traditional and new information and communication technologies with the strengthening of endogenous island

capacities. In order to enhance endogenous island capacities and protect diversities, draft document 33 C/5 includes activities targeting education for sustainable development of the small islands, formal and non-formal education methods and training capacities, biodiversity conservation and monitoring as well as the strengthening of local and indigenous knowledge relevant for sustainable development. Particular attention will be given to culture, indigenous people, youth, and disaster prevention and preparedness. For instance, the small islands' environmental vulnerabilities will be addressed through the global early warning system proposed by UNESCO, which will cover not only tsunamis but also other natural disasters. Of course, UNESCO will also continue to promote integrated approaches to sustainable development in SIDS, in particular through interdisciplinary and intergenerational cooperation.

Programme II.1: Science, environment and sustainable development

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme II.1.1 | 9,311,000 | 4,118,000 | 44.2 |
| Subprogramme II.1.2 | 3,059,000 | 1,304,000 | 42.6 |
| Subprogramme II.1.3 | 1,435,000 | 763,000 | 53.2 |
| Subprogramme II.1.4 | 850,000 | 422,000 | 49.7 |
| Subprogramme II.1.5 | 4,741,000 | 2,036,000 | 42.9 |
| Programme II.1 | 19,396,000 | 8,643,000 | 44.6 |

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

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

57. Expected result: Assessment of water-related stress under various socio-economic conditions in selected river basins and aquifers completed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Three new basins were added to the Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) network. There are now 67 basins within the network (including 14 transboundary basins), involving 56 members;
- (ii) IHP-HELP International Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science established in Dundee, in cooperation with the International Water Law Research Institute (IWLRI).

58. Expected result: Second World Water Development Report prepared (Report will be presented in 2006).

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO and WMO completed the chapter on the Status of the Resource;
- (ii) IHP prepared the World Hydrological MAP (WHYMAP).

59. Expected result: Policies for improved coordination among countries sharing transboundary aquifer systems (ISARM) elaborated, management of shared groundwater resources improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) international seminars and conferences organized within the framework of the Internationally Shared Aquifer Resource Management (ISARM) project to foster transdisciplinary cooperation and to enhance current understanding of transboundary aquifers;
- (ii) cooperation with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) established;
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Organization of American States encompassing ISARM activities.

60. Expected result: River basin management improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) South American Chapter of the FRIEND Project established;
- (ii) capacity-building activities carried out by the UNESCO-IAEA Joint International Isotope Hydrology Programme (JIIHP);
- (iii) several projects were initiated in partnership with the European Space Agency to develop sustainable earth observation information services for integrated water resources management in developing countries, including in particular the launching of projects related to space techniques application to groundwater resources assessment and management in Africa (Pretoria, November 2004).

61. Expected result: Methodologies for the mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) concept paper on the implementation of IFI prepared by the joint Committee of the UNESCO/WMO International Flood Initiative (IFI), in cooperation with UNU, UN-ISDR and the International Association of Hydrological Science;
- (ii) pilot project for Community-based Flood Mitigation and Preparedness carried out in Jakarta.

**02112 Main line of action 2:
Water for human needs**

62. Expected result: Capacities for management of water resources in urban and rural areas improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) as part of its capacity-building activities, IHP held two workshops on urban water security (in partnership with the University of São Paulo and the Federation of Industries of São Paulo, São Paulo, June 2004) and on urban water education (Paris, December 2004) as well as an International Conference on “Cities as Catchments, Water-Sensitive Urban Design 2004” (Adelaide, Australia, November 2004).

63. Expected result: Integrated river basin management improved through approaches incorporating social and institutional aspects.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) basis for a comprehensive review of guidelines for integrated river basin management established.

64. Expected result: Understanding of the role of groundwater in satisfying human needs enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) publication of “Management of Aquifer Recharge and Subsurface Storage” as a first step to address the issue of groundwater for emergency situations.

65. Expected result: Capacities of developing countries and guidelines for efficient management of water resources in coastal zones and mountainous areas improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) multi-partner workshop on “African Catchment Studies: Coastal environmental and social impacts of water abstraction and impoundment – Response to global change and scenarios” held in Mombasa (Kenya) as a contribution to the NEPAD process;
- (ii) multi-partner international conference on “Hydrology of Mountain Environments” held in Berchtesgaden, Germany, which contributed significantly towards building cooperative partnerships;
- (iii) opportunity and means of building an Andean Glacier Monitoring Network examined in the workshops “Symposium on Mass Balance of Andean Glaciers” held in Valdivia (Chile) and Huaraz (Peru).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) set of indicators linked to methodologies of water conflict resolution identified;
- (ii) IHP and the UNESCO Tehran Office organized a workshop on artificial recharge in order for the region to develop a strategy to increase its groundwater resources capacity.

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

67. Expected result: Education capabilities for sustainable water resources management enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) capacity-building activities in Afghanistan carried out by the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management in Tehran (RCUWM) as well as a regional workshop for the training of trainers;

- (ii) training of Iraqi experts in water resource management by UNESCO-IHE;
- (iii) 14th IHP Nagoya training course “Hydrology in Asia” held in the Humid Tropics Centre, Kuala Lumpur.

68. Expected result: Methodologies for quality control and monitoring of the transfer of knowledge into practical applications improved, particularly in least developed countries.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a low-cost technology for arsenic removal in drinking water was developed by UNESCO-IHE and successfully tested in Bangladesh. This technology received the Holland Innovative Yearly Award for 2004.

69. Expected result: Methodologies for water conflict resolution and cooperation established and integrated into education programmes at university level.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a generic project for a one-year programme on water conflict resolution was developed in cooperation with UNESCO-IHE and adapted to the Balkan area.

70. Expected result: Modules and tools for the integration of cultural dimension into water resources management developed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) publication entitled “Best Ethical Practice in Freshwater Use”, produced in collaboration with COMEST and the Sector of Social and Human Sciences;
- (ii) first 12 volumes of the IHP series “Water and Ethics” prepared by IHP and COMEST;
- (iii) publication of “Water, Sanitation and Sustainable Development” by IHP in cooperation with Veolia Water and the French NGO Programme Solidarité Eau;
- (iv) establishment of the Arab Regional Centre for Water Ethics in Egypt.

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

71. Expected result: Research and capacity-building networks constituting an information, data- and knowledge-base for the sustainable management of water resources as a key component of poverty reduction strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Regional Master of Science Programme on ecohydrological approaches established at the Universidad de La Plata (Argentina);
- (ii) global network dedicated to the hazard management of cyanobacterial blooms and toxins in water resources (CYANONET) launched with UNESCO support;

- (iii) launching of the regional project “Sustainable Integrated Management and Development of Arid and Semi-arid regions of Southern Africa (SIMDAS)” to implement the ecohydrology approach in the SADC subregion.

72. Expected result: Ecohydrology and ecosystem approaches for integrated water resource management in various ecosystems, including at the river basin scale, developed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Scientific Advisory Committee on Ecohydrology agreed on a common methodology.

73. Expected result: Ecohydrology approach incorporated into the work programmes of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Flemish funding approved for the project “Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands (SUMAMAD)” which aims at combating desertification in eight countries of northern Africa and Asia through collaborative research.

74. Expected result: Hydro-informatics tools for integrated modelling and operational management of water-based systems improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) publication of *Volga Vision* as a result of UNESCO’s interdisciplinary initiative for the sustainable development of the Volga-Caspian basin, involving the five international UNESCO science programmes.

75. Expected result: Innovative institutional arrangements for managing hydrological and related ecological systems in biosphere reserves/World Heritage sites/Ramsar wetland sites promoted and used.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) ecohydrology principles presented for consideration to the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements related to the sustainable use of inland water biodiversity and the wise use of wetland ecosystems, as well as sustainable natural and mixed landscape planning and conservation.

76. Expected result: Methodologies and techniques for impact assessment in the context of water resources and relevant ecosystems reviewed and disseminated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) publication of proceedings of the international scientific workshops held in Entlebuch Biosphere Reserve (Switzerland) and in Vienna (Austria) in the context of the project on “Global Change Research Initiative in Mountain Biosphere Reserves”: focusing on methodological issues and environmental and social monitoring.

77. Expected result: Research results about interlinkages between climate change and sustainable development in mountain regions documented and disseminated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) EC funding to study the impact of global climate change on mountain biosphere reserves through a multi-partner consortium including UNESCO;
- (ii) two thematic workshops identified relevant cryospheric and socio-economic indicators and evaluated methodologies to assess the impact of global change.

78. Expected result: Scientific capacity-building, didactic material for the rehabilitation of degraded land and water ecosystems developed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) publication of a book entitled *Issues of Local and Global Use of Water from the Amazon*, in Portuguese and in English, further to two seminars held in Belém, Brazil.

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

02121

Main line of action 1:

Biosphere reserves: approaches to sustainable development

79. Expected result: Sustainable use of natural resources promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 19 new biosphere reserves in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR);
- (ii) a new round of UNESCO-ISC ROLL grants to strengthen biosphere reserves in the Russian Federation was implemented by the Moscow Office.

80. Expected result: Access to and sharing of benefits derived from natural resources improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) report on the task force on quality economies in biosphere reserves presented to the MAB ICC, including the introduction of a possible national biosphere reserve origin labelling effort.

81. Expected result: Progress achieved towards biodiversity targets.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) COP-7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a programme of work on protected areas in which UNESCO-MAB is recognized as one of the global partners;
- (ii) booklet of case studies on the CBD Ecosystem Approach produced jointly with the World Conservation Union (IUCN);

- (iii) MAB ICC adopted a second programme of joint work with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (October 2004);
- (iv) technical expertise provided by Jakarta Office for evaluation of mechanisms sustaining biodiversity in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, Cambodia.

82. Expected result: Operation of regional and thematic MAB networks improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) reports on the activities of AfriMAB, ArabMAB, SACAM, EABRN, SeaBRNet, ASPACO, NordMAB and IberoMAB made to MAB ICC;
- (ii) second “South and Central Asia MAB (SACAM) Network meeting, held in the Islamic Republic of Iran, identified eco-tourism and the rehabilitation of degraded areas for future collaborative work;
- (iii) the role of MAB biosphere reserves in facilitating transboundary cooperation in South-East Europe was examined during an international workshop in Belgrade jointly organized by UNESCO Venice and IUCN-Europe;
- (iv) the first training course on GIS applications in the management of biosphere reserves was held in Beijing with the financial support of the UNESCO National Commission of the Republic of Korea and the technical support of the Beijing Office.

83. Expected result: Selected biosphere reserves developed as demonstration sites for sustainable living and results disseminated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO-MAB-GEF-UNEP project launched for six biosphere reserves in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Senegal, aiming at testing and comparing actions in the area of capacity-building, sustainable use of biodiversity, scientific research and participatory approaches to the governance of biodiversity in savannah ecosystems;

02122

Main line of action 2:

Helping to reduce biodiversity loss: science and capacity-building in the service of ecological sustainability

84. Expected result: Capacities of Member States to apply integrated management improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) EC funding for a new “Global Change Research Initiative in Mountain Biosphere Reserves” (GLOCHAMORE) implemented as a joint IHP-MAB endeavour in 28 biosphere reserves.

85. Expected result: Biodiversity education in connection with MEAs improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) distribution of the joint UNESCO/UNCCD Environmental Education Kit to Combat Desertification, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, through the Associated Schools Projects Network of the Education Sector;
- (ii) implementation plan of the CBD Global Initiative on Biodiversity Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) prepared by UNESCO and other partners endorsed by the CBD COP-7.

86. Expected result: Capacities of Member States, especially in Africa, enhanced to address environment and development issues.

Progress as related to performance indicators:

- (i) joint ERAIFT/Columbia University programme on “Biosphere and Society (CUBES)” to build capacity in developing countries through connecting communities;
- (ii) MoU signed between ERAIFT and ENEF (Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts) of Gabon to promote regional networking and academic exchanges with African universities and research centres;
- (iii) three UNESCO-Cousteau Ecotechnie Chairs established at Computer Man College (Sudan), University of Rhode Island (United States) and Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey (United States);
- (iv) ten Young Scientists Award winners selected by the MAB Bureau for 2005.

87. Expected result: Urban systems and urban-rural interface incorporated into Member States conservation planning frameworks.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) case studies on “urban biosphere reserves” such as Cape Town (in collaboration with CUBES) and Dakar (the application of the biosphere reserve concept to urban areas was explored in Volume 1023 of the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences “Urban Biosphere and Society”).

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

88. Expected result: Progress made in the knowledge of the interdependence of biological and cultural diversity and its implications.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) to build awareness and foster dialogue, a workshop on “Sustaining Cultural and Biological Diversities” was organized as part of the International Conference on “Biodiversity: Science and Governance”.

89. Expected result: Improved sustainability of both cultural and biological diversity in selected sites.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) data collected on indigenous knowledge of coastal resources, environmental and socio-economic indicators, and tourism opportunities and impacts in the Andaman Sea (Thailand);
- (ii) work under way to assess impact of the tsunami disaster, document the role of indigenous knowledge in disaster response and guide relief assistance using baseline data compiled to date.

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

02131

Main line of action 1:

Geology in the service of society: rock-water-life interactions

90. Expected result: Wise management practices in Earth sciences promoted by activities related to applied geosciences and hydrogeology with emphasis on Africa and developing countries in other continents, women and young scientists.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) five new IGCP projects in the area of hydrogeology, of which four in Africa and two involving young scientists.

91. Expected result: Institutional and individual capacities strengthened for hydrogeology, ancient ecosystems, desertification, climate change, coastal zones, environmental catastrophes and geological heritage.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) capacities strengthened through the establishment of a joint IGCP-IHP task force on hydrogeology resulting in an enlarged scope of IGCP projects as they deal now with topics related to groundwater, carbon cycle, monsoon deltas and their evolution, drylands, and Caspian Sea level change;
- (ii) capacities on methods for geological heritage protection and management of geopark strengthened through an International Geoparks Conference in Beijing that brought together 400 experts from 50 countries (under the auspices of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China);
- (iii) networking, training and capacity-building activities by UNESCO Montevideo, in cooperation with universities and other geoscientific institutions of the region such as the GEOLAC Network.

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

92. Expected result: Core sets of Earth observation parameters defined.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) additional core-data sets of observation parameters for the geological, hydrological and coastal environments defined through CEOS and the IGOS partnership.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) under the Space Education Programme, the first of a series of space education sessions was organized in the Philippines, in cooperation with the Philippines Science Education Institute, space agencies and universities, focusing on sharing and demonstrating best teaching practices in space science and technology and on improving knowledge of space technology applications;
- (ii) awareness-raising activities organized for students in cooperation with the Norwegian Space Centre and EURISY;
- (iii) survey of Earth Observation Data Centres (EODC) in Africa carried out as a contribution to the NEPAD process;
- (iv) grants to 44 geoscientists from developing countries to attend six different postgraduate international training courses on geochemical and mineral exploration methods, environmental protection, geo-information and earth observation, analysis and assessment of natural hazards;
- (v) final parts of the metallogenic map of South America, geodynamic map of the Mediterranean, and geodynamic map of Asia prepared in cooperation with the Commission of the Geological Map of the World (CGMW).

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

94. Expected result: Capacity of Member States for disaster prevention improved, especially in communities at risk.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO actively contributed to the preparatory process for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, January 2005) and was designated as lead agency for a major thematic cluster of the Conference on “Knowledge, innovation and education: building a culture of resilient communities”. The Organization was also the co-organizer of three thematic sessions on education for sustainable development, on cultural heritage risk management, and on the new international initiatives for research and risk mitigation of floods and landslides.

95. Expected result: Range of approaches and applications implemented to enhance resistance of sites and structures to disaster.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) first phase of the installation of the National Seismic network of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya successfully completed;
- (ii) e-publication of a training module on capacity-building for natural disaster reduction prepared in the framework of the Regional Action Programme for Central America.

96. Expected result: Risk reduction master plans for selected communities at risk developed and promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) educational communication and public awareness to reduce disaster risk promoted through support given to community radios in Africa, a major regional technical meeting in Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss policies and strategies of educational communication, and sponsoring of an earthquake safety and preparedness programme for schools in Indonesia;
- (ii) UNESCO contributed to re-equipping the scientific Laboratory of the Museum of Central Bohemia (Czech Republic) devastated by floods in 2002;
- (iii) mobilization to prepare relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance following the Indonesian earthquake and tsunami of 26 December;
- (iv) continued promotion, through the Alliance, of the reconstruction of a more earthquake-resilient city in the aftermath of the Bam earthquake.

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

02141

Main line of action 1:

Advancing an intersectoral and interregional programme of action in Small Island Developing States

97. Expected result: Capacities in Member States in SIDS strengthened for contributions to the high-level United Nations review meeting (+10).

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) contribution to preparations for the Mauritius International Meeting (MIM) (January 2005) and to the 10-year review of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA);
- (ii) inputs to the United Nations and to the Alliance of Small Island States' (AOSIS) preparatory activities, including contributions to the United Nations Secretary-General's consolidated report to the Commission on Sustainable Development;
- (iii) information circulated and global discussions held through the Internet forum on Wise Coastal Practices (20,200 participants);

- (iv) UNESCO activities in support of SIDS highlighted through an interactive website;
- (v) small-island dossiers published in the *New Courier* and *A World of Science*;
- (vi) publication and distribution prior to MIM of a booklet entitled “Island Agenda 2004+: Coping with change and sustaining diversities in small islands”.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) integration of sustainable development issues into science education in 16 island countries through the Sandwatch Project;
- (ii) experience-sharing, capacity-building and promotion of concepts of community self-sufficiency between Caribbean islands, through a workshop on “Community-based Responses to Coastal Erosion” in Cuba in cooperation with the Havana Office.

02142

Main line of action 2:

Developing wise practices: building capacities for managing conflicts over coastal resources in small islands and continental regions

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) as a result of regional cooperation within the UNITWIN network, “WiCoP-Europe”, first textbooks on integrated coastal management published in Russian;
- (ii) lessons learned from an initiative to promote voluntary management of the Trochus mollusk and other coastal marine resources entitled “Evolution of village-based marine resource management in Vanuatu” published (CSI Papers 15);
- (iii) translation of fishing laws into Creole allowed local people in Haiti to understand the legal framework, be informed of State responsibilities to the marine environment, and understand how application of these laws may benefit fishing communities;
- (iv) assessment of the socio-ecological and economic situation of the fishermen of Aqaba, Red Sea, Jordan to ensure their sustainable livelihoods, and mobilization of stakeholders to protect the coastal zone; awareness generated resulted in the government purchasing fishing boats for the fishermen, assisting them in finding alternative incomes, and developing a comprehensive coastal management;

II.1.5: UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) recent research findings highlighted at an international science symposium on “The Ocean in a High CO₂ World” (hosted by IOC-SCOR Advisory Panel on Ocean CO₂), where it was reported that the ocean has taken up approximately 50% of the fossil-fuel CO₂ released to the atmosphere since pre-industrial times, and that this increase in oceanic CO₂ is acidifying the oceans; the meeting report on International Research Priorities, attracted the attention of the world’s news media, including the *New York Times*, Cable News Network (CNN), the *Financial Times* of London, and the British Broadcasting Company (BBC); scientific presentations from the symposium will form the subject of a special-issue of the peer-reviewed *Journal of Geophysical Research-Oceans*;
- (ii) “Guide of Best Practices for Oceanic pCO₂ Measurement and Data Reporting” finalized.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) database on benthic communities and pollution levels in 5 different regions developed;
- (ii) IOC and University of Queensland designated as the Executing Agencies for the Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity-Building project (\$23 million, funded by GEF and the World Bank);
- (iii) Global NEWS (Global Nutrient Export from WaterSheds) Group secured a GEF medium-size (\$230,000) project for its training and awareness-raising work;
- (iv) TTR Programme which studies geosphere biosphere coupling processes in relation to the protection of the marine environment of the high seas was successful in securing funds from the Belgian Government (\$250,000) and the European Union project Hermes (\$100,000);
- (v) publication of three monographs on reefs and the livelihoods concluded the DFID/IOC GCRMN South Asia activity;
- (vi) GCRMN status report on the state of coral reefs worldwide, including suggested remedies, published and widely publicized to stakeholders;

- (vii) results of the IOC/SCOR Working Group on “developing basin and global scale models of marine ecosystems” published in *Science*.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) guidelines to modern methods of sampling, identification, culturing, toxin analysis, monitoring and management of harmful marine micro-algae in the series “Monographs in oceanographic methodology”;
- (ii) coverage of the IOC-ICES database on harmful algal events, HAE-DAT, expanded through cooperation with PICES;
- (iii) review of the Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice for Marine Biotoxins, jointly conducted with WHO and FAO;
- (iv) individual training and study opportunities provided to over 50 individuals through the IOC Science and Communication Centres in Copenhagen (Denmark) and through a workshop in Kuwait.

103. Expected result: Capacities of coastal countries and regions to undertake Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) technical network of experts for the implementation of ICAM in the Caribbean and Latin America regions established.

104. Expected result: Capacities of African Member States for regional coastal management enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) IOC designated as executing agency of a \$1 million project on climate change adaptation in coastal zones and shoreline change management through ICAM in West Africa.

02152

Main line of action 2:

Developing the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) first draft of the Strategic Implementation Plan for the Coastal Module of the Global Ocean Observing System completed, which will provide Member States with advice on how to implement GOOS in their coastal zones.

106. Expected result: Ocean and climate forecasting models resulting in production of new high-resolution ocean products improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Argo reached 1,362 operating floats (by September 2004) representing 45% of the target 3,000 float array, which is recognized as the most abundant source of subsurface profile data from the open ocean.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) JCOMM Observing Platform Support Centre (JCOMMOPS) improved technical support tools for operational oceanography and marine meteorology through their website and developed a web application dedicated to the collection of metadata from drifting and moored buoys.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) four policy analysis papers on the ocean governance of SIDS prepared by the Global Forum with the participation of IOC were presented at MIM.

**02155 Main line of action 5:
Developing the capacity and effectiveness of Member States in marine scientific research, and
in the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean**

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) five travel grants to young scientists presenting papers at major scientific conferences/events and two postgraduate scholarships for Innovative Coastal Research awarded by the TEMA Secretariat;
- (ii) IOC/TEMA, a major contributor to the IOC-SCOR-POGO Fellowship Programme, provided financial support for up to 20 candidates, and made available funds to allow seven young scientists to participate in the sixth POGO meeting in France, November 2004;
- (iii) TEMA supported the Training Through Research Programme with the active collaboration of the UNESCO Chair at the Moscow State University and organized the 2004 cruise (TTR 14) on board the *RV Professor Logachev* in the North Atlantic and Western Mediterranean (5 July-18 Sept 2004);

- (iv) TEMA provided funding for the organization of five scientific conferences/training courses featuring a major capacity-building component.

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Subprogramme II.2.1 | 6,934,000 | 2,849,000 | 41.1 |
| Subprogramme II.2.2 | 1,070,000 | 397,000 | 37.2 |
| Programme II.2 | 8,004,000 | 3,246,000 | 40.6 |

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

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

110. Expected result: National capacities in basic research enlarged.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) capacity in basic sciences research enlarged, particularly in LAC and the English Caribbean, through the strengthening of cross-disciplinary R&D activities in the framework of the RedFaC Network of Science Faculties in LAC, and the CARISCIENCE Network;
- (ii) development of regional and national capacities for prospective analysis and studies in the field of accreditation of university degrees in LAC;
- (iii) support to academic exchanges and cooperative programmes among Ph.D. professors to alleviate the brain drain.

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

111. Expected result: New major research facility in the region established and operational.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) construction of the building that is to host the SESAME Centre is to be completed in August 2005 (host country paying full cost of construction).

112. Expected result: New research community and scientific partnerships induced in the region.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) SESAME's Technical Committee endorsed the overall concept of the accelerator system;

- (ii) tripartite cooperative agreement signed between CERN, Jordan and SESAME;
- (iii) five scientific directions identified for SESAME, namely physical science, biological and medical sciences, environmental sciences, industrial applications and archaeology.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) nearly 2,000 scientists and specialists from developing countries, especially women and young researchers, trained in over 10 courses, workshops and schools, through the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), and the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM/CIMPA);
- (ii) an estimated 50 university physics faculty benefited from an international resource persons' training workshop in Quezon City, Philippines (August), and a university physics teachers' regional training workshop in Cape Coast, Ghana (November) that focused on the active learning method emphasizing hands-on activities in optics and photonics (training manuals in active learning in general physics and in optics and photonics are in preparation);
- (iii) field offices in Jakarta, Yaoundé and the Islamic Republic of Iran supported the regional participation of scientists in a variety of international conferences related to mathematics, physics and chemical sciences;
- (iv) workshops and training programmes organized in Bashkortohstan, Tatarstan of the Russian Federation and Turkey in Chemical Education and Microscience Experiments;
- (v) micro-science kits and chemicals delivered to Singapore, Timor Leste, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bashkortohstan, Tatarstan of the Russian Federation, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania;
- (vi) new satellite centre of the Trace Element Institute for UNESCO established at the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.

114. Expected result: Public recognition improved of the importance of the mathematical, physical and chemical sciences for life and societal development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) preparations for the International Year of Physics 2005 included working with partners to organize the launching ceremony and conference "Physics for Tomorrow", held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (13-15 January 2005) and the World Conference on Physics and Sustainable Development, to be held in conjunction with the 2005 IUPAP General Assembly in South Africa from 31 October to 2 November 2005 (media coverage for these events provided by Physics Today, Physics World and Europhysics News);

- (ii) international travelling exhibition on “Experiencing Mathematics”, organized by UNESCO and other partners, featured at the 10th International Congress of Mathematics Education (ICME10) from 4 to 10 July 2004, in Copenhagen, Denmark, and at the Maison des Metallos in Paris from 9 to 31 December 2004.

115. Expected result: Endogenous capacities and research skills strengthened in cell and molecular biology, novel biotechnologies and bio-informatics.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) seven training workshops, 16 meetings and the provision of 34 research fellowships, organized and implemented in collaboration with traditional partners and UNESCO field offices;
- (ii) five outstanding world-class women scientists nominated for excellence in research in Condensed Matter Sciences as Laureates of the 2004 L’OREAL-UNESCO Award for Women in Science;
- (iii) 15 promising young researchers received UNESCO-L’OREAL Fellowships to carry out international research projects in the life sciences.

116. Expected result: Public awareness increased of the safety, health and other issues involved in the application of scientific advances, in particular in relation to biotechnology.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) one edition of the biotechnology and bioethics journal published and 1,000 copies distributed to universities through the UNESCO Beijing Office to raise public awareness on bioethics issues;
- (ii) half-day seminar on biotechnology and bioethics organized by the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO; some 200 students/teachers and 30 experts participated.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) second phase of the Families First Africa Project for development of a paediatric vaccine for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV implemented;
- (ii) through the framework of the MIRCEN programme, issues like disease burden as a result of water-borne pathogens and simple methods for intervention of a major waterborne disease like cholera and for testing water quality were discussed at a special session during the recent World Water Congress in Marrakech.

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

118. Expected result: Enhanced advocacy, awareness and promotion of engineering as a component of the knowledge society and tool for social and economic development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) co-sponsoring of the 2004 World Engineers' Convention (WEC) held in Shanghai that was attended by 3,000 people from 70 countries;
- (ii) promotion of networking and project development through an international focus meeting in Washington;
- (iii) active involvement in the United Nations Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation and associated report.

Promoting sustainable and renewable energies for development (Flagship Programme)

119. Expected result: Capacities enhanced in Member States, particularly developing countries and small island developing States, to formulate energy policies and planning, and to manage, use and maintain renewable energy systems.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) regional workshop organized in collaboration with ISESCO in Dakar, Senegal as a contribution to the energy component of the NEPAD initiative through the framework of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training (GREET) Programme;
- (ii) thirteenth session of the annual UNESCO summer school for French-speaking countries on "Solar electricity for rural and remote areas" organized at UNESCO Headquarters to implement the African Chapter of the (GREET) Programme (14 mainly African countries were represented.)

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO contributed to the "World Wind Energy Conference and Renewable Energy Exhibition" held in Beijing, China where national and regional priorities were identified;
- (ii) workshop on "Innovative design in building integrated photovoltaics" organized in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, as UNESCO's contribution to the launching of the building of integrated solar photovoltaics (BIPV) project;
- (iii) pilot solar village implemented to enhance living, health and economic conditions of the "Bougue" rural population in Burkina Faso (this was based on national request as a contribution of the WSSD plan of implementation).

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) regional network of scientists and science educators established in Asia to share information/experiences regarding the national policies and practice on science and technology education (STE) and improve the policy and practice of STE.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO working group on communication and education on GMOs organized in conjunction with the Global Biotechnology Forum organized by UNIDO, Concepcion, Chile, bringing together scientists, educators and communication specialists.

II.2.2: Science and technology policies for sustainable development

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

123. Expected result: National capacities to evaluate and formulate science, technology and innovation policies and programmes improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) training workshops for policy-makers organized in Brazzaville and Paris;
- (ii) UNESCO provided technical assistance for the elaboration of the NEPAD S&T Action Plan and was designated lead agency of the NEPAD S&T Cluster of United Nations agencies;
- (iii) UNESCO achieved results in raising public awareness in science by establishing regional and subregional parliamentary science committees.

124. Expected result: Science and technology investment programmes for the alleviation of poverty in least developed countries developed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 31 participants from developing countries trained on the management of science parks during a training Workshop on Efficient Management of Science and Technology Parks, in Bergamo, Italy, in cooperation with the International Association of Science Parks and UNDESA.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) conference on Arab Science, Technology and Innovation Policy: Parliamentary Perspective organized in Cairo, Egypt; the main outcome of the meeting was the establishment of the Arab Forum on Science (members of 12 Arab Parliaments and civil society attended);
- (ii) UNESCO, in cooperation with ISESCO, established two UNESCO Chairs for Women in Science, one in Pakistan and the other in the Sudan;
- (iii) UNESCO, in cooperation with its partners, organized the First General Conference of the World Academy of Young Scientists (WAYS) in Marrakech (130 young scientists from all over the world, representing about 87 countries attended);
- (iv) World Science Day for Peace and Development (WSDPD) 2004 was marked by the launching of the Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization (IPSO) in Paris. Within this framework, Mr Jean Audouze (France), was awarded the Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science (Nobel Prize laureates and representatives of American and European scientific institutions attended the event).

MAJOR PROGRAMME III – SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Overall assessment

126. During the first year of the biennium, the Sector proceeded with the smooth implementation of the programme according to identified priority areas. Particular emphasis was made on improving research-policy linkages and supporting regional and subregional research networks.

127. Under the principal priority – **ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics** – activities concentrated mainly on the elaboration of a declaration on universal norms on bioethics and the dissemination of the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data. Efforts were also pursued to strengthen national capacities, and to confirm the role of the Organization as a catalyst for international cooperation in the field of bioethics. Regarding the World Commission of Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), action was initiated to implement the programme approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session to bring the global debate on ethics of science and technology to the regional level and to emphasize the importance of teaching ethics.

128. Under the other priorities of the programme, activities were pursued to implement the **UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights and the Integrated Strategy to combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance** adopted by the General Conference at its 32nd session. In an effort to strengthen action against racism, discrimination and exclusion in cities, the European coalition of cities against racism was launched on 10 December 2004 in Nuremberg. Work has also been initiated for similar coalitions in other regions.

129. Efforts to popularize **philosophy** were continued through UNESCO's third Philosophy Day, 18 November 2004. This event was well attended at Headquarters (6,000) and was also celebrated in 78 Member States. The Sector has also worked closely with Permanent Delegations, National

Commissions for UNESCO and other partners for the elaboration of an intersectoral strategy on philosophy, which is being submitted to the 171st session of the Executive Board.

130. Further to the assistance provided to the **Forum of Ministers of Social Development** of Latin America, the Sector supported the first meeting of SADC (Southern African Development Community) Ministers of Social Development held in Cape Town, November 2004, which explored the possibility of establishing a similar network. Support will also be given to hold a meeting of ECOWAS Ministers of Social Development. The objectives of these forums are to enhance the use of policy research, produced by the research networks and supported by the MOST Programme.

131. To ensure better coordination, coherence and effectiveness in programme execution, reporting and monitoring have become more systematic, for instance, periodic programme reviews are held with SHS staff in the field and at Headquarters and an annual retreat is held in June.

132. Efforts were pursued to increase the visibility of SHS activities and foster partnership in executing the programme. In addition to regular newsletters and publications, the Sector published a brochure entitled “Social and Human Sciences – Strategies and Actions”, which was widely distributed. Moreover, the Sector held a series of informational meetings on its activities with Permanent Delegates, NGOs and the other sectors.

**Programme III.1:
Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics**

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Programme III.1 | 3,096,500 | 1,518,600 | 49 |

133. During the first year of the 2004-2005 biennium, the main results achieved focused on assisting Member States in reinforcing and expanding their infrastructure in the area of ethics and enhancing the conditions for implementing normative instruments.

**03101 Main line of action 1:
Bioethics**

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO focused on the elaboration of a declaration on universal norms on bioethics (see 171 EX/13).

135. Expected result: Dissemination and promotion of the principles of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and of the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data among scientific circles, decision-makers, opinion shapers and target audiences, both internationally and nationally.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) brochure on the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data and the resolution for its implementation (already available in English, French and Spanish) published in Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Portuguese (Portuguese version prepared in cooperation with the Portuguese National Commission for UNESCO) and widely disseminated, all versions are also available online;
- (ii) conference specifically focused on implementation of the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data was organized in Hamadan (May 2004), in cooperation with the National Commission of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- (iii) International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) engaged in an exchange of views on a plan of action for implementing the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data at the eleventh session of IBC (Paris, August 2004);
- (iv) participated in the third International Conference on Ethics Education in Medical Schools (March 2004); the 27th Meeting of the Steering Committee on Bioethics (CDBI) of the Council of Europe (November 2004); the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of WIPO (November 2004); the seventh World Congress of Bioethics (November 2004); the Universal Declaration on Bioethics (Buenos Aires, November 2004) and disseminated the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data;
- (v) International Declaration on Human Genetic Data quoted in part or in its entirety in a number of academic publications (references available from the Secretariat).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) prototype of ethics experts (Who's who in ethics?) developed and tested;
- (ii) questionnaire to collect data forwarded to 4,000 experts;
- (iii) publication and dissemination of the Reports and Proceedings of the meetings and sessions of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) provided a means to inform Member States and the general public of the work and reflection carried out;
- (iv) Regional Bioethics Documentation Centre set up in the Medical Faculty of the University of Vilnius, in cooperation with the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO, it officially opened on 13 September 2004 and is cooperating with UNESCO to establish and expand the Global Ethics Observatory (GEO) and translate it into Russian;

- (v) UNESCO, as the permanent Secretariat of the United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics, hosted the Committee's third and fourth meetings in Paris, in June and December 2004, respectively (both meetings mainly focused on the future declaration on bioethics (see 171 EX/13));
- (vi) "Ethics around the World" project pursued through the organization of rotating conferences, respectively in The Hague (Netherlands, March 2004), Hamadan (Islamic Republic of Iran, May 2004), Vilnius (Lithuania, September 2004), Ankara (Turkey, September 2004), Buenos Aires (Argentina, November 2004), Seoul (Democratic Republic of Korea, November 2004), Mexico City (Mexico, November 2004) and Jakarta (Indonesia, December 2004), in cooperation with the respective National Commissions for UNESCO, which allowed the dissemination of information on UNESCO's programme and interaction with professionals and experts from these countries (conferences were mainly devoted to consultations on the draft of the future declaration (see 171 EX/13));
- (vii) information kit on "Cloning – Ethical issues", published in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

137. Expected result: Ethical reflection and awareness-raising at various national levels stimulated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) "Ethics Education Programme" (EEP) launched in 2004, aims at creating networks of professional ethics teachers and at developing and reinforcing teaching programmes in different regions;
- (ii) standardized programme descriptions developed as the basis for the GEO database on teaching ethics;
- (iii) first expert meeting held in Budapest (October 2004), where ethics teaching programmes in Central European countries were analysed.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO's activities concerning ethics of science and technology focused on examining the advisability of drafting an international declaration on the ethics of outer space (see 169 EX/15) preliminary studies will be submitted to the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) at its fourth ordinary session, in March 2005, in Bangkok;
- (ii) active involvement of COMEST in UNESCO activities increased, for example, an extraordinary session of COMEST convened by the Director-General took place in Paris (May 2004) to discuss working methods and future work plans in relation to the decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 169th session;

- (iii) arrangements related to the second edition of the Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science begun in order to increase the visibility of ethics in science (nominations will be reviewed in March 2005 by an international jury composed of COMEST members).

139. Expected result: International framework on ethical questions related to S&T developed and improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) consultations with experts from the space community were held on possible international action on ethics of outer space; it was concluded that awareness-raising and enhanced educational efforts are needed rather than the development of an international instrument;
- (ii) symposium on “Legal and Ethical Issues for Astronauts in Space Sojourns” co-organized by COMEST and the European Space Agency held in Paris (29 October 2004) to increase awareness of ethical issues in regard to current and future outer space activities;
- (iii) close collaboration developed with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS);
- (iv) Precautionary Principle Expert Group explored the international framework on ethical questions to clarify the precautionary principle and discussed the Policy Document on Environmental Ethics;
- (v) UNESCO carried out studies on environmental ethics which led to the drafting of a Policy Document on Environmental Ethics, identifying proposals for a framework of ethical principles for the sustainable use of the environment;

140. Expected result: National and regional debates on ethical dimensions of S&T supported and national and regional mechanisms developed.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Global Ethics Observatory (GEO) prepared and will become operational with the first of its four databases – the database of ethics experts;
- (ii) GEO will provide useful resources for Member States to build their capacities in the area of ethics of science and technology;
- (iii) website (www.unesco.org/ethics) completely renovated, expanded and updated;
- (iv) COMEST activities were an integral part of the “Ethics around the World” series of conferences.

141. Expected result: Ethics education developed with reference to UNESCO’s efforts to promote ethics and responsibility of science and technology.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) COMEST participated in the “Information and Communication Technologies and Ethics” workshop in Brussels (October 2004) to carry out a broad reflection on the ethical implications of emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs), as well as to identify possibilities to study the social and ethical implications of these

technologies (workshop organized by the Information Society Directorate General of the European Commission in Brussels);

- (ii) UNESCO carried out anticipatory studies regarding nanotechnology; in addition, a brochure on ethical issues of nanotechnology is under preparation;
- (iii) preliminary group of experts established to discuss the ethical issues of nanotechnology.

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Programme III.2 | 2,125,300 | 885,900 | 41.7 |

**03201 Main line of action 1:
Human rights development**

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) several research studies prepared to implement the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights (32 C/27), which include the following: indivisibility, interdependence and interrelation of all human rights; economic, social and cultural rights; status of the development of indicators for economic, social and cultural rights; content and scope of the right to education as a human right and obstacles to its realization; and the right to benefit from the results of scientific progress and its applications;
- (ii) support provided to the “Frontline – Defenders of Human Rights Defenders” NGO for the translation into French, Spanish and Russian of the web-based manual on economic, social and cultural rights;
- (iii) database on research institutions and experts in economic, social and cultural rights set up to facilitate the launching of the research programme;
- (iv) Latin American research network on economic, social and cultural rights (LARNO), established and construction of the network’s website is nearly completed;
- (v) LARNO Workshop on the Right to Education organized in Quito, Ecuador (June 2004);
- (vi) UNESCO translated from English to Spanish a study (prepared by the Ombudsperson’s Office in Colombia) on indicators concerning the implementation of the right to education.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) *Major International Instruments. Status as at 31 May 2004*, published (English/French, for free distribution), which provides data concerning ratification, accession or succession by States of more than 100 human rights instruments, both universal and regional;
- (ii) report on the World Forum on Human Rights (Nantes, France, May 2004) in final stage of preparation;
- (iii) *Human Rights: Questions and Answers*, 2004 edition updated and a new French edition is under preparation;
- (iv) UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education awarded to Vitit Muntarbhorn, a renowned Thai specialist in human rights and professor of law, four Honourable Mentions were also given to two personalities and two non-governmental organizations (respectively, Dr Anatoly Azarov (Russian Federation), Professor David Jan McQuoid-Mason (South Africa), the Oslo Coalition on Freedom of Religion or Belief (Norway) and the Peruvian Institute of Education in Human Rights and Peace);
- (v) names of the UNESCO Prize-winner and the Honourable Mention recipients announced on the occasion of Human Rights Day (10 December 2004) and an award ceremony was organized in cooperation with the Thailand National Commission for UNESCO, which will take place in Bangkok on 24 March 2005.

144. Expected result: Global partnership for human rights established.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO significantly strengthened its cooperation and interaction with the United Nations system by participating in and contributing to various seminars and meetings, in particular with OHCHR, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, treaty bodies and sister agencies.

**03202 Main line of action 2:
Gender equality and development**

145. Expected result: Capacities strengthened and mechanisms established in Member States to promote the advancement of women.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Gender Equality and Development Section successfully organized a meeting “In support of Palestinian women” (Tunis, February 2004) to identify their strategic needs in the social and human sciences, as well as elements for a plan of action by which UNESCO could contribute to meeting those needs; this plan of action was finalized and discussions were held with the Palestinian Ministry of Women’s Affairs and other relevant ministries and parties in Palestine, including United Nations agencies, on the establishment of a Palestine Women’s Resource Centre;

- (ii) research papers on the Congolese conflict and its impact on women prepared and studies commissioned from African academics on culture and women's rights in the Great Lakes region;
- (iii) preliminary work undertaken to identify the conditions of women in Iraq in preparation for work on the empowerment of women.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) monthly seminar series organized on gender aspects of topics researched in social and human sciences.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) networking and advocacy in connection with Beijing+10 focused on the production of a special issue of the *International Social Science Journal* entitled "Taking Stock: Women's Empowerment Ten Years After Beijing", scheduled to be published in September 2005;
- (ii) set of *Gender Indicators on Women's Empowerment: Measuring Women's Civil, Political, Economic, Social, and Cultural Participation and Rights* produced in-house and a draft article prepared for inclusion in the ISSJ special issue on Beijing +10;
- (iii) papers commissioned for eventual publication on the reform of family laws in the Arab countries; on the interface between women's human rights instruments and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; on "virtual activism" or use of the Internet by women's organizations in Arab countries to effect legal reform; and on women in the judiciary in Latin America;
- (iv) contacts established with UNESCO Chairs on women/gender issues and a number of missions were undertaken to participate in conferences and meetings of research networks.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the initiative launched in March 2004 with a view to the creation in 2007 of an International Coalition of Cities United against Racism as a network of cities interested in exchanging experience and expertise and improving their anti-racism policies. In order to take into account the specificities and priorities of each region, regional coalitions are being created, each with its own 10-point plan of action;

- (ii) the European Plan of Action was adopted at the meeting of experts, held in July 2004, in cooperation with the City of Nuremberg (Germany), which plays the role of the “Lead City” for Europe. The 10 commitments cover various areas of local competence such as education, housing, employment, cultural activities and sports. Research is under way to develop indicators on racism and discrimination in cities for use by policy-makers.
- (iii) the European Coalition of Cities against Racism was launched on 10 December 2004, in Nuremberg (Germany), at the Fourth European Conference of Cities for Human Rights, which was attended by representatives of 140 cities. Thirteen cities – Badalona, Barcelona and Madrid in Spain; Gap, Lyon and Paris in France; Bologna, Pescara and Santa Maria Capua Vetere in Italy; London; Nuremberg; Sarajevo and Stockholm – signed the declaration of intent. Once it has been approved by the municipal authorities, these cities will join the network. Other cities have stated their intention to join the Coalition. As part of this project, UNESCO has established cooperation links with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). Similar coalitions will be initiated in other regions in 2005 and 2006.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) on the recommendation of an international jury, chaired by Andrés Pastrana Arango, former President of the Republic of Colombia, the Bangladeshi writer and journalist Taslima Nasrin was declared, by the Director-General, the 2004 winner of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence. The award ceremony was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 16 November;
- (ii) several activities for young people were carried out on the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March 2004).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) “Youth Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights” project (undertaken within the framework of the UNAIDS Unified Budget and Workplan) extended to the Latin American and the Moscow Cluster regions in 2004;
- (ii) Latin American and the Caribbean Council of AIDS Services Organizations (LACASSO) and *Acción Ciudadana Contra el SIDA* (ACCSI) co-hosted in Caracas, Venezuela (June 2004), a preparatory regional consultation meeting with the main stakeholders and the youth representatives to look at the key issues from the regional perspective;
- (iii) joint UNESCO/UNAIDS mission sent to Moscow in June 2004 to consult with the United Nations Theme Group (UNTG) on HIV/AIDS in the Moscow Cluster region and to launch the project on HIV/AIDS, focusing particularly on intensifying efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination;

- (iv) cooperation strengthened with Member States (Thailand, Guatemala, Mali, Niger, Brazil, Russian Federation, Germany) and a number of projects were identified, supported and implemented by the Programme for the Education of Children in Need;
- (v) six UNESCO Offices (Namibia, Russian Federation, Thailand, Costa Rica, Brazil and Chile) have received funding from the Programme for the Education of Children in Need for 2004 for activities in the countries they cover.

**Programme III.3:
Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security**

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Programme III.3 | 3,873,600 | 1,540,200 | 39.8 |

**03301 Main line of action 1:
Anticipation and foresight**

151. **Expected results: Better anticipation of the foreseeable trends and emerging challenges in UNESCO's fields of competence/Sensitization of Member States, scientific and intellectual communities, the media and civil society institutions to the need to reinforce national and regional capacities in the field of anticipation and foresight.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO organized three *Twenty-first Century Talks*: “Should globalization be democratized?”, with Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Arjun Appadurai, Daniel Cohen and Edgar Morin; “The future of values”, on the occasion of the publication of the second anthology of the *Twenty-first Century Talks and Dialogues*, with Paul Ricoeur, Hélé Béji, Axel Kahn and Gianni Vattimo; “Can we control the AIDS pandemic? Foresight, education, prevention” with Cristina Owen-Jones, Jim Yong Kim and Luc Montagnier;
- (ii) a two-day session of *Twenty-first Century Dialogues* was also held, in the field (Seoul, July 2004), on the theme “Knowledge Societies”, in partnership with the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, on the occasion of the celebration of the Commission's fiftieth anniversary (the *Dialogues* brought together 28 international experts, 16 of them from the Asia-Pacific region);
- (iii) publication, in French (UNESCO/Albin Michel co-edition) and in English (UNESCO/Berghahn Books co-edition), of the second anthology of the *Twenty-first Century Talks* and *Twenty-first Century Dialogues*, entitled “The Future of Values” and publication of articles in the specialized media in several dozen countries (other language versions, in particular Spanish and Arabic, of the book *The Future of Values* are in preparation).

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) under the interdisciplinary project “Pathways of Thought”, a symposium was held in Morelia (Mexico) in November 2004, on the theme “Readings of Utopia”, in cooperation with the Mexican authorities. Dissemination of the proceedings of the “Pathways of Thought” project was ensured through cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the journal *Diogenes*. In addition, *Diogenes* has just published in French the results of a symposium on new forms of humanism (Egypt, 2003). It has also published the Spanish (*online*) and English versions of the proceedings of “The Encounter of Rationalities” (Benin, 2002) and “Horizons of Memory” (Brazil, 2002), and the Arabic version of the first consultation on knowledge societies (Italy, 2001), some aspects of which are contained in a Chinese anthology. The results of these symposia have also been published in Portuguese;
- (ii) the third Philosophy Day at UNESCO was celebrated on 18 November 2004, at UNESCO Headquarters: more than 150 philosophers from the various regions took part; 13 thematic round tables and study days were organized with many of the most eminent partners, bodies and institutions in this discipline in France and around the world. Almost 6,000 entries were recorded;
- (iii) Philosophy Day was also marked by the holding, in 78 Member States, of one or more events, including 22 in Africa, 21 in Europe and North America, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean and six in the Arab States. A total of 90 institutions/universities/associations participated in the Day’s celebrations;
- (iv) new UNESCO project entitled Interregional Philosophical Dialogues launched with the aim of promoting philosophical reflection and dialogue among various regions in the world in order to foster greater mutual understanding of the world traditions of philosophical thought as well as to encourage intellectual partnerships in exploring the contemporary challenges to philosophical research and study in the different regions;
- (v) Interregional Philosophical Dialogues: Asia and the Arab World project inaugurated with a two-day conference at UNESCO Headquarters (November 2004), 30 philosophers from these two regions gathered to discuss the main themes that such a project could address, as well as its possible activities in the regions (follow up to this initiative will be assured in particular by UNESCO Chairs on philosophy);
- (vi) UNESCO drafted an Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy at the request of the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 169th session; the Strategy is a result of a two-year consultation process initiated in 2003 to which Permanent Delegations to UNESCO, National Commissions for UNESCO, 500 NGOs and 600 universities, as well as approximately 150 independent philosophers and eminent personalities were invited to contribute (draft Strategy to be presented at the 171st session of the Board);
- (vii) in the context of cooperation with the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS), a contract was drawn up with ICHS, with a view to the participation of the

Joint UNESCO-ICHS Committee in the International Congress of Historical Sciences (organized by ICHS Sydney, 3-9 July 2005). UNESCO will take part in particular in the Congress's plenary meeting, entitled "Tomorrow's historians";

- (viii) several works are in preparation and will be published in 2005: the Proceedings of the Bamako symposium (March 1999) "Borders in Africa from the twelfth to the twentieth century" (co-edition with Editions Karthala); the Proceedings of the symposium on Latin America "Pathways to democracy in Latin America", (Mexico City, November 2003); and the Proceedings of the symposium on the Arab-Muslim world, "Reforms and transformations in the Arab-Muslim world" (Rabat, December 2003).

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

153. Expected results: Promotion of human security and of the prevention of conflicts at their source in UNESCO's fields of competence/Enhanced understanding of the links between contemporary forms of violence and the level of human security and development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) three regional meetings on the theme "Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Peace" are being held: in the Arab States, in Amman, Jordan, on 14 and 15 March 2005, in cooperation with the Regional Human Security Centre at the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy; in Central Asia, in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in April 2005, in collaboration with the OSCE Academy Bishkek; and in South-East Asia, in Jakarta, Indonesia, in July 2005, in collaboration with ASEAN;
- (ii) a publication entitled *Human Security in East Asia* (2004) was published jointly by UNESCO, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the Ilmin International Relations Institute of Korea University;
- (iii) other publications on ethical, normative and educational frameworks for the promotion of human security in East Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean are currently at press;
- (iv) a UNESCO-Economica co-edition is at press, following the international seminar entitled "Violence and its causes: a stocktaking?" (UNESCO-IHEDN, 3 November 2003).

154. Expected result: Development and testing of effective approaches fostering reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) After the mission to the Middle East in early 2004 by the Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences, the following initiatives were taken: formulation of model "Guidelines for dialogue and cooperation" intended initially for Israeli and Palestinian academics and intellectuals; literature review of cooperation between NGOs on the two sides; launch of the Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization (IPSO) (in cooperation with the Natural Sciences Sector); steps were taken to obtain extrabudgetary funds; a follow-up mission took place in December 2004.

155. Expected result: Strengthened links between democracy and development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) four meetings took place in Beirut, Lebanon (March 2004) with the aim of initiating the implementation of the Integrated Strategy on Democracy within the Framework of the International Centre for Human Sciences (167 EX/9): Third Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the International Centre for Human Sciences (ICHS) – Byblos; Sixth Meeting of the Board of Management of the Centre; Meeting of the International Panel for Democracy and Development (IPDD) chaired by Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali; and Joint Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Byblos Centre and IPDD, with the participation of experts on democracy in post-conflict societies (Afghanistan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- (ii) ICHS published two issues in its series “Letters from Byblos” which have been distributed to Member States and relevant partners.

**Programme III.4:
Management of Social Transformations: MOST – Phase II**

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Programme III.4 | 2,986,600 | 1,253,500 | 42 |

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) MOST website revamped to offer a standardized approach for the dissemination and application of policy-relevant knowledge;
- (ii) indexing of the entire MOST documents base (164 reports in three languages English, Spanish, French), according to a methodology elaborated and discussed during the MOST Joint Scientific Advisory Committee and IGC Bureau Meeting (July 2004);
- (iii) MOST outputs include a user-friendly digital library for enhanced search and retrieval as well as a generic structure for policy documents;
- (iv) SHS continues to serve as a facilitator within the MOST Programme Framework for regular gatherings of the Latin American Forum of Ministers of Social Development to strengthen existing ties of cooperation by exchanging experiences on programmes that have proven to be efficient in reducing economic and social inequality;
- (v) Fifth Forum of Ministers of Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean took place in Lima, Peru (May 2004);

- (vi) SHS co-sponsored and co-organized a meeting of the SADC Ministers of Social Development in Cape Town (November 2004), in which participating ministers decided to recommend to the SADC Integrated Committee of Ministers the establishment of an SADC Forum of Ministers responsible for Social Development (SHS is planning to support the possible Forum as well as the establishment of similar networks for the ECOWAS countries and South Asia);
- (vii) ILO, ISSC and MOST organized an event on 7 July 2004 at UNESCO Headquarters to discuss the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension: *A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All*;
- (viii) within the framework of UNESCO's participation in the Commission for Social Development and the United Nations General Assembly; the substantive UNESCO report for the "Copenhagen+10" review contributed to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and to influence agenda-setting in social policy-making;
- (ix) organization of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the "Bridge Initiative International" at UNESCO Headquarters (December 2004), launched a structured multi-stakeholder consultation process on major social transformation questions, which included a range of international organizations (OECD, European Commission, United Nations Secretariat, UNCTAD, UNESCO) as well as important actors from civil society movements (Ibase, FPH, Oxfam, Asia Pacific Alliance, BI);
- (x) MOST set up and coordinated the official intersectoral delegation to the fifth World Social Forum (26-31 January 2005, Porto Alegre, Brazil).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) four issues published (No. 179 "Tracking Impact: case studies on the policy-research nexus"; No. 180 "Excellence in Social Science"; No. 181 "Mega-Cities"; No. 182 "Explorations in Open Space. The World Social Forum and Cultures of Politics");
- (ii) efforts devoted to better publicity and distribution, in particular by strengthening the respective publishers' contractual obligations, has led to an increase of an estimated 40% in unsolicited submissions;
- (iii) closer work with field offices and other sectors ensured better reflection of programme priorities in the ISSJ planning cycle and broader geographical and disciplinary representation.

158. Expected result: Role of ISSC consolidated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) role of ISSC consolidated by the adoption of a new Strategic Plan, the extension of membership and the improvement of the geographical balance with new members from Asia and the Pacific and Latin America admitted at the 25th General Assembly of ISSC, Beijing (November 2004) and by more intense cooperation with UNESCO (SHS and CLT), and participation in United Nations activities (such as the WSIS).

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

159. Expected result: Strengthening of research capacities on international migration.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) networks (South-East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Arab Region) and individual research institutions (Africa, Latin America) reinforced to provide high-quality research on the obstacles and opportunities for ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on Migrants' Rights;
- (ii) detailed country studies on migration and integration issues published on some 24 Member States (Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

160. Expected result: Better understanding of migration and integration issues.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) website portal created and maintained to provide information on migration policies and to give access to best practices in this field;
- (ii) best practices collected on policies to combat forced migration and human trafficking;
- (iii) special issue of the *International Journal on Multicultural Societies* published on multilingualism on the Internet (issue produced in close cooperation with the CI Sector B@bel project).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) series of papers produced on possible future scenarios for international migration;
- (ii) set of papers published on the UNESCO website to address the scenario of “migration without borders”, in which a balanced discussion is provided on ethical issues, human rights, economic and social issues of freer movement for purpose of migration (leading scholars from all regions have been invited to contribute to a comprehensive publication on this topic);
- (iii) UNESCO contributed to the work of the Global Commission on International Migration with publications on the human rights dimension of migration, and is involved in the preparation of the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, scheduled to take place during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly in 2006.

**03403 Main line of action 3:
Urban development**

162. Expected result: Interdisciplinary approaches to sustainable development produced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) cooperation with UN-HABITAT is focusing on social sustainability of cities and democratic participation in urban public policies with the creation of a research network coordinated by Carleton University (OTTAWA) and co-financed by the Seoul Municipal Government and the Hungarian National Commission for Central Europe;
- (ii) URB Section participation in the World Urban Forum II of UN-HABITAT in September 2004 allowed the preparation of the UNESCO/UN-HABITAT Memorandum of Understanding, which will be officially signed by the Director-General and the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT on 18 March 2005;
- (iii) cooperation with urban NGO professionals led to the achievement of a strategy for private sponsors partnerships to finance UNESCO Prizes in architecture and landscape and to the production of the new text for UNESCO/UIA Charter on Architects Education, which will be presented to the twenty-second World Architects Congress of Istanbul in July 2005;
- (iv) UNESCO Chair in landscape architecture based in Montreal created, with Morocco and Lebanon, two masters in this field with a financial support of €300,000 provided by the European Union to these two countries;
- (v) financial support of the AUF (Agency of Francophonie Universities) will allow the participation of teachers and students from Southern francophone countries in the forthcoming activities of this Chair.

163. Expected result: Development of participatory processes.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) work on the methodological capitalization of research-action was initiated for the “Districts of the World” project, as was methodological training for nine research groups and construction of the website (www.quartiersdumonde.org);
- (ii) “Districts of the World” took part in the second UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum in Barcelona and made preparations for its participation in the fifth World Social Forum in Porto Alegre on the theme “Young people and citizen participation”;
- (iii) seminar on linkages between research, urban development and town-planning co-organized with GEMDEV/Paris I, (May 2004) and technical assistance was provided to local authorities on local development;
- (iv) book published in Portuguese on the linkages between research, urban development and town planning, which will be translated in English in 2005.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Overall assessment

164. In accordance with the principal priority of Major Programme IV, the Culture Sector implemented activities “promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue” within the framework of the three strategic objectives defined for the programme in document 31 C/4: (i) promoting the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field; (ii) safeguarding cultural diversity and encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations; and (iii) enhancing the linkages between culture and development through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge.

165. Efforts have been made to strengthen the contribution of **cultural heritage** in all its forms – whether physical, natural or intangible – to social cohesion, nation-building in post-conflict situations, and to economic development. This has been achieved by linking actions for the safeguarding and rehabilitation of monumental heritage with traditional skills and associated know-how; and the creation of cultural itineraries for sustainable cultural tourism with income generation through crafts and/or local and national museum development. Training and capacity-building have been constant components of all activities.

166. With regard to **post-conflict intervention to safeguard and rehabilitate cultural heritage**, actions have been pursued in Afghanistan despite the temporary postponement of the second ICC session owing to security constraints. The commitment to the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of Iraq was reinforced, leading to the approval of a UNESCO-Culture “umbrella project” for the rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of Iraq under the UNDG Trust Fund Facility for Iraq with a total amount of \$5.5 million. The first plenary session of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Iraq (ICC) was held in Paris (May 2004) followed by the First Cultural Forum for Iraq. Post-conflict rehabilitation of cultural heritage was initiated in Haiti, Sudan, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo within the framework of the 1972 Convention for the rehabilitation of natural heritage. Following the destruction of the Old Citadel of Bam, actions for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage following natural disasters were initiated in Madagascar and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Recommendations and strategic guidelines on cultural heritage rehabilitation in the Middle East were developed by the Joint UNESCO-Palestine Committee.

167. UNESCO organized six regional conferences alerting Member States to the importance of identifying their **intangible cultural heritage**, integrating it into preservation policies as a key component of cultural diversity and human creativity, and promoting the ratification of the 2003 Convention. By the end of 2004, seven countries (Algeria, Gabon, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, China, Central African Republic) had ratified the Convention. The **twenty-eighth session of the World Heritage Committee** examined 165 reports on the state of conservation of sites as well as 48 new nominations. The geographical distribution on the List was strengthened as five new countries had sites listed for the first time – Saint Lucia, Togo, Andorra, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Iceland – raising the total number of World Heritage sites on the List to 788.

168. Three expert meetings on the preparation of a **preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions** completed their work successfully, and Member States were consulted on the preliminary draft. Formal consultations were launched with WTO, UNCTAD and WIPO in this regard. A first intergovernmental meeting took place in September 2004, followed by the Drafting Committee Meeting in December 2004. A

second intergovernmental meeting was held from 31 January to 12 February 2005, to discuss outcomes and options identified by the Drafting Committee.

169. Under the **Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity** efforts were made to increase the assistance to developing countries or countries in transition with a view to establishing viable and competitive cultural industries. This resulted in the establishment of some 30 partnerships aiming at the development of cultural industries and initiatives to combat piracy in developing countries.

170. The programme for the **Preservation of Endangered Movable Cultural Properties and Museum Development** was initiated to strengthen the preservation of movable cultural property in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries in transition. Eleven projects were retained for implementation by UNESCO field offices in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Sudan, Yemen, Guatemala, Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

171. Follow-up to **32 C/Resolution 35: 2004 as International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition**. Pursuant to 31 C/Resolution 28, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 57th session in December 2002, proclaimed 2004 *International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition* and designated UNESCO lead agency for the celebration. The Year was launched officially in Cape Coast, Ghana, on 10 January 2004. Regional launches of the Year were also held in Cuba, Haiti, Mauritius and Bahamas. The activities and events organized around the world were mobilizing factors, aroused interest in academic circles, civil society and the media and enabled collaboration with new partners.

172. Within the framework of the “flagship” project, *The Slave Route*, several activities were implemented by UNESCO and its Member States to celebrate the Year and 23 August, *International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition*. The close of the Year was marked at Headquarters in December 2004 by a special concert by Gilberto Gil, Minister of Culture of Brazil, an international symposium and the award of the Toussaint Louverture International Prize. The travelling exhibition “Lest We Forget: The Triumph over Slavery”, mounted by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in New York, was also displayed at UNESCO.

173. The United Nations devoted 10 December, anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the commemoration of slavery and its abolition.

Programme IV.1:

Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme IV.1.1 | 4,365,145 | 1,938,404 | 44.4 |
| Subprogramme IV.1.2 | 1,326,371 | 512,937 | 38.7 |
| Programme IV.1 | 5,691,516 | 2,451,341 | 43.1 |

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

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) three category VI meetings (December 2003, February and May 2004) were convened in order to draw up a preliminary draft convention, and a drafting committee was established to propose a revised text of the preliminary draft, which met twice (December 2004 and February 2005);
- (ii) the Director-General held consultations with WTO, UNCTAD and WIPO, pursuant to the mandate given by the General Conference.

175. Expected result: Clarification of principles and approaches concerning the challenges raised by cultural diversity as contained in the Declaration.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO provided comprehensive documentation to the Member States and NGOs concerned in order to encourage debate at the local, national, regional and international levels;
- (ii) some 57 representatives of National Commissions in Latin America participated in the panel “Pluralism, Intercultural Dialogue and Indigenous People” (Aruba, May 2004).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO’s assistance in the formulation or updating of national cultural policies was sought, in particular by Member States from the Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions and by Arab States.

177. Expected result: Strategy to disseminate the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and its Action Plan developed and consolidated (in particular in the context of 21 May), *inter alia*, for the use of communication and media professionals.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the Declaration was produced in three language versions and translated into several national languages, in particular in the context of the celebration of 21 May;

- (ii) a youth version of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity “All Different, All Unique – Young People and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity” has been produced and disseminated;
- (iii) a regional event was organized in Latin America on the occasion of the celebration of the Day on 21 May bringing together more than 200 participants.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO continued the finalization and publication of the remaining volumes of the general and regional histories: Volume V, “The Caribbean in the Twentieth Century” of the *General History of the Caribbean* (published in English in December 2004), Volume VI, “La construcción de las naciones latinoamericanas”, of the *General History of Latin America* (April 2004) and Volume VI “The Nineteenth Century” of the *History of Humanity* (in English).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO produced a series of studies on the impact of globalization on nomadic civilizations in Central Asia;
- (ii) a meeting was held by the UNESCO Chairs on Intercultural and Inter-religious Dialogue with a view to seeking their integration into the UNITWIN network (Bucharest, October 2004);
- (iii) a UNESCO Chair on Interaction, Dialogue of Culture in the Modern World was established at the Tajik Russian Slavonic University, Dushanbe, Tajikistan;
- (iv) over 100 innovative practices on urban conviviality were collected, analysed and included in the UNESCO Cities for Peace database;
- (v) new approaches were defined to foster intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding among communities in South-Eastern Europe;
- (vi) an International Congress of Prominent figures in Arts and Culture from CIS countries was held in Belarus, Minsk (June 2004) on the theme “The New Generation and the Dialogue of Cultures of the Post-Soviet States”.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) approaches and tools on cultural resource mapping for the empowerment of indigenous communities were tested in eight projects launched with indigenous communities in different regions;
- (ii) two CD-ROMs were produced on (i) cultural diversity and indigenous peoples and (ii) the International Forum for Local Cultural Expression and Communication”;
- (iii) UNESCO provided substantive input to the Tromsø Conference (Norway) held in September 2004 on “Knowledge in the Next Generation: Major Challenges Regarding the Sustainability of Indigenous Cultures”;
- (iv) UNESCO’s partnership with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was consolidated through the indigenous fellowship programme with the High Commissioner on Human Rights (October/November 2004).

181. Expected result: Intercultural dialogue expanded and consolidated within public institutions, particularly under the Arabia Plan in the Project for a Euro-Arab dialogue and the Mediterranean Programme, through the extrabudgetary project “The Olive Roads” with a view to the establishment of a variety of partnerships.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) an international Symposium on “Cultural Diversity and Globalization – The Arab-Japan Experience: a Cross-Regional Dialogue”, was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 6 and 7 May 2004;
- (ii) four historical sites (Kosovo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Peru) were sponsored through the UNESCO/Greece partnership agreement (2004 Olympic Games);
- (iii) within the framework of the “flagship” project, *The Slave Route*, several activities were carried out by UNESCO and its Member States to celebrate International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition and 23 August, *International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition*.

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

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) three expert meetings, an inter-parliamentary conference and a technical assistance mission took place to assist Member States in the formulation of their cultural policies;
- (ii) in the framework of activities for “Sana’a 2004, cultural capital of the Arab world” (Yemen, February 2004), a subregional seminar was held on the promotion of cultural diversity;
- (iii) in Amman (Jordan, June 2004), a meeting examined the links between culture and education, communication and tourism policies;
- (iv) in São Paulo (Brazil, 21-22 October 2004), an interparliamentary cultural conference was attended by the culture committees of 21 national parliaments in Latin America to review cultural policies.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO and the UNESCO Chair in Cultural Policies of the University of Girona held an international seminar on the training of cultural managers in a context of competition and globalization, as part of the Universal Forum of Cultures in Barcelona (Spain, August 2004);
- (ii) a UNESCO Chair was established in Nepal on the management of cultural resources and conservation of the Kathmandu Valley;
- (iii) in Viña del Mar (Chile, June 2004), a seminar was held on the economics of culture, for the cultural authorities of MERCOSUR.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) in Esmeraldas (Ecuador, May 2004), the “Afro-American Centre for Cultural Diversity and Development” was set up;
- (ii) in Luanda (Angola, October 2004), a workshop for the creators of micro-enterprises was held on the techniques of cultural marketing;
- (iii) a Latin American and Caribbean network for the culture-based prevention of AIDS was established;
- (iv) an initial pilot experiment on the establishment of cultural cooperatives for women was launched in Costa Rica;
- (v) several projects in the field of cultural tourism were implemented (Palestine, Nicaragua, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) an expert meeting on cultural statistics was held in Maputo from 3 to 5 March 2004 – the last in a series of regional consultations;
- (ii) a plan for collaboration between UNESCO and the Brazilian Institute of Economic and Social Research on the development of national cultural indicators was drawn up;
- (iii) IPAE and UNESCO initiated, in cooperation with CONACULTA in Mexico, a technical assistance plan for the development of indicators for the five countries of the subregion;
- (iv) in the field of the cultural approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, discussion forums and debates on preventive education were held (Mozambique, Guatemala and the Caucasus) and research into these cultural factors was launched in Jordan, China, Uruguay and Cuba;
- (v) 630 teachers were trained in Uruguay and Cuba in the use of educational games in HIV/AIDS prevention.

04122

Main line of action 2:

Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development

186. Expected result: Progress made in the knowledge of the interdependence of biological diversity and cultural diversity and its implications.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) some 20 case studies have been launched on the interdependence of biological diversity and cultural diversity in cultural and natural heritage sites, sacred sites, and biosphere reserves as well as in the areas of language use, local knowledge and indigenous lifestyles.

187. Expected result: Improved understanding of decision-makers on the linkages between biodiversity and cultural diversity, including cultural perspectives on production and maintenance of ecosystem services.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO has prepared two working documents on the linkages between biological and cultural diversity in preparation of two events which will take place during the Aichi Exposition 2005 (April-June 2005);
- (ii) within the framework of the Rivers and Heritage Programme, the Governments of Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Senegal and Turkey have been assisted in formulating policies and programmes of action related to the protection and valorization of cultural and natural heritage;

- (iii) the establishment of a Regional Natural Park of the Khan River Basin has progressed;
- (iv) actions to ensure the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of the Niger River have been undertaken (Niger River Initiative);

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme IV.2.1 | 2,090,500 | 972,667 | 46.5 |
| Subprogramme IV.2.2 | 7,479,183 | 3,405,103 | 45.5 |
| Programme IV.2 | 9,569,683 | 4,377,770 | 45.7 |

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

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Suzhou, China, from 28 June to 7 July 2004, was attended by more than 600 participants;
- (ii) 34 new properties were included in the List, of which 29 were cultural and five were natural sites, bringing the number of World Heritage sites to 788;
- (iii) 165 dossiers on the state of conservation of inscribed sites were examined, 35 of which concerned sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- (iv) three sites were removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger (Angkor/Cambodia, Mount Ruwenzori/Uganda and Fort Bahla/Oman) and three sites were included (Bam and its cultural landscape/Islamic Republic of Iran, Cologne Cathedral/Germany, and Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara/United Republic of Tanzania).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the seventh extraordinary session of the Committee was held in December 2004 at Headquarters.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the revision of the Guidelines was completed and the final version of the text distributed in two language versions to States Parties in early February 2005.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Tonga is a new State Party to the World Heritage Convention (April 2004);
- (ii) eight Tentative Lists were submitted by countries that previously had none;
- (iii) five countries had their first sites included in the List at the twenty-eighth session of the Committee (Saint Lucia, Togo, Andorra, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iceland).

192. Expected result: Nominations of cultural and natural properties from regions or categories of heritage, currently under- or unrepresented on the World Heritage List increased, especially in LDCs.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) training seminars, technical cooperation activities, and onsite conservation of properties were carried out in 50 countries;
- (ii) 18 natural heritage conservation projects were continued;
- (iii) in the context of action to preserve endangered natural heritage, an international event was held at Headquarters, from 10 to 26 September 2004, to promote the natural heritage of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (COD).

193. Expected result: Reporting and monitoring process on the state of conservation of world heritage sites strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the periodic reporting exercise involving 50 States Parties of the Europe and North America region was completed.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the partnership network in the service of the world heritage was reinforced with the main space agencies, universities and space research centres.

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

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

195. Expected result: Cultural sites preserved, particularly in the LDCs, notably in Africa.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) operational safeguarding activities were carried out in about 30 cultural sites, situated primarily in 18 LDCs, nine of which are in Africa;
- (ii) the restoration of the Palace of King Béhanzin in Abomey (Benin) was completed (funded by Japan);
- (iii) the strategy for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the United Arab Emirates was finalized;
- (iv) the evaluation of operations for the safeguarding of the Old City of Havana was completed.

196. Expected result: The capacities and expertise of national and subregional specialists in heritage conservation and management strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a training workshop was held in the Syrian Arab Republic to draw up conservation plans for neighbourhoods outside the walled city of Damascus (financed by France);
- (ii) a network of specialists to provide training for Central Asian managers in the conservation of petroglyph sites was established (financed by Norway);
- (iii) in Kazakhstan, about 30 site managers from five countries of Central Asia were trained in adobe site conservation and management (financed by Japan);

- (iv) about 50 cultural managers from countries in the Himalayan region were trained in Ladakh (India) in the conservation of frescoes and the Buddhist heritage (financed by Norway);
- (v) a regional training course in cultural site management was held in Niue for cultural heritage officials from eight Pacific States (financed by Japan);
- (vi) national managers from Senegal were trained in the drawing up of cultural heritage inventories (financed by France);
- (vii) 110 participants from countries of the Maghreb were trained at a workshop held in Algiers (November 2004);
- (viii) the seventh UNESCO summer school for the protection of the cultural heritage was held by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in Zamosc (September 2004).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the first phase of implementation of the 11 pilot projects in Mali/Niger, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Yemen, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Guatemala, for the preservation of endangered movable cultural properties and museum development has been initiated in cooperation with ICOM;
- (ii) the design and architecture of the database and website on endangered cultural properties and a portal on museums of least developed countries and low income countries have been initiated.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a 3D laser survey of the Bamiyan cliff face, Buddha niches and monastic caves was carried out;
- (ii) a topographic survey of the tomb of Yaksuri, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was carried out;
- (iii) the three editions of *Museum International* planned for 2004 were published in the different language versions;
- (iv) an international conference was held on the protection of the tangible and intangible heritage (Japan).

199. Expected result: Coordination by UNESCO of international efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage of Afghanistan ensured through the smooth functioning of the International Coordination Committee.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a meeting of a group of international experts for the preservation of Bamiyan was held in Tokyo (December 2004) and the plan of action for safeguarding the site was drawn up;
- (ii) the rehabilitation of the Kabul Museum was completed (financed by Greece and the United States of America).

200. Expected result: National capacities for heritage conservation and management strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) national Iraqi capacities were reinforced by holding training seminars for border guards and guards for archaeological sites (financed by Italy and UNDG funds);
- (ii) projects to assist local institutions (national libraries, and the Manuscripts Centre in Baghdad) were finalized;
- (iii) several restoration “flagship projects” were defined in the framework of the Joint UNESCO/Palestinian Authority Committee;
- (iv) on 23 July 2004, the Old Bridge in Mostar, restored in cooperation with the World Bank with funding from Italy, Netherlands, Turkey and Croatia, and the old Hammam were opened with funding from France;
- (v) in October 2004, an international seminar was held in Seoul on the conservation of mural paintings of Koguryo Tombs (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- (vi) in November 2004, a regional seminar on education for the development of the cultural heritage was held in Ghana.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) some 70 States submitted nominations for the Third “Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” and more than 50 Member States received financial and technical assistance for the preparation of nomination files and the drafting of plans of action for safeguarding masterpieces;
- (ii) 16 plans of action for the safeguarding of items from among the 32 proclaimed masterpieces were put in place as part of the follow-up to the second Proclamation;

- (iii) the first phase of the project on the “Iraqi Maqam”, proclaimed a masterpiece in 2003, was initiated (UNDG Funds);
- (iv) a training seminar was held for officials in the cultural heritage departments of eight West African countries (Dakar, March 2004);
- (v) publications on the intangible cultural heritage were produced in several languages and four representations of proclaimed masterpieces were presented at Headquarters in 2004;
- (vi) the third award ceremony for the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture took place at UNESCO Headquarters on 1 October 2004.

202. Expected result: Living Human Treasures system established in several Member States.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) national systems of Living Human Treasures are being established in several regions.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a second series of short films co-produced with Discovery Channel was shown at the Universal Forum of Cultures in Barcelona (May 2004);
- (ii) development of the online Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger of Disappearing was pursued;
- (iii) 14 projects were defined, and 6 pilot projects developed by local NGOs, on endangered languages.

204. Expected result: Traditional music supported and sustained.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the digitization of the record series has been completed; a total of 112 titles have been digitized in various digital formats.

**04223 Main line of action 2:
Protecting cultural diversity through normative action**

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict – increase by three; the 1954 (First) Protocol – increase by one; the 1999 (Second) Protocol – increase by four; the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural

Property (Paris, 1970) – increase by three; the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Paris, 2001) – increase by one; and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, 2003) – increase by four;

- (ii) a joint UNESCO-ICRC Regional Expert Meeting on “The Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict” was organized (Cambodia, December 2004) to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Hague Convention;
- (iii) UNESCO organized a regional workshop in September 2004 in Cape Town (South Africa) on the fight against illicit traffic in cultural property and promotion of the UNESCO 1970 and UNIDROIT 1995 Conventions;
- (iv) a “Training Workshop in the Object ID Standard and Additional Information for Inventorying” was organized for Iraqi cultural professionals (Amman, November 2004).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO organized two regional meetings, in Dakar (Senegal) in June 2004 and in Bogota (Colombia) in December 2004 to promote the Convention.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) six regional meetings were held to promote the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage: for Central and West Africa in Dakar (Senegal), in June 2004; for Latin America in Paraty (Brazil), in June 2004; for Asia in New Delhi (India), in September 2004; for East and Southern Africa in Nairobi (Kenya), in November 2004; for Europe and North America in Kazan (Russian Federation), in December 2004; and for the Arab States in Algiers (Algeria), from 5 to 6 January 2005;
- (ii) at the end of December 2004, seven countries (Algeria, Gabon, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, China and Central African Republic) had ratified the Convention.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage has been disseminated through the UNESCO web page, and in the Press Kit on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme IV.3.1 | 1,513,920 | 630,663 | 41.7 |
| Subprogramme IV.3.2 | 1,459,345 | 544,772 | 37.3 |
| Programme IV.3 | 2,973,265 | 1,175,435 | 39.5 |

IV.3.1: Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) establishment of a World Observatory on the Social Status of the Artist which now has data from more than 37 Member States.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) a “Round-table discussion on the state of music in Asia” was held as part of the International Music Theatre Festival in the Philippines (November 2004);
- (ii) a subregional/regional workshop for young theatre actors on the theme “Space in theatre: choreography and innovations” was held in March 2004 (Dhaka, Bangladesh);
- (iii) the eighth Children’s World Amateur Theatre Festival was held in July 2004 (Havana, Cuba).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 19 artists were rewarded for their creative works in various fields of the arts by the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts and the UNESCO-IMC Prize in 2004;
- (ii) four journals and two bulletins on art and literature were published by NGO partners of UNESCO.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the UNESCO Crafts Prize for Latin America and the Caribbean was awarded in Brazil (August 2004), and for Africa in Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou International Arts and Crafts Fair (SIAO), October 2004);
- (ii) technical assistance was provided to the International Crafts Fair in Puerto Rico for the adoption and award of the “Seal of Excellence”;
- (iii) 10 selected winners of the UNESCO Crafts Prize took part in the first Folk Art Market in Santa Fe, United States of America, in July 2004 (partnership with the Museum of New Mexico Foundation);
- (iv) a cooperation agreement was signed with the Spanish Crafts Foundation.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) the subregional workshop for women craftworkers in Central Africa (2003) was evaluated in November 2004;
- (ii) UNESCO financed diagnostic studies of craft development in 10 countries and related plans of actions were elaborated for several Central American and Latin Caribbean countries;
- (iii) over 25 artisans of excellence were identified and promoted through contributions to the seventh Feria Iberoamericana and the Craft International Fair (FIART 2004).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) designers from all over the world were given logistical support for the production of models (FabDesign contest) and 30 designers were selected for a travelling exhibition which will open in Japan in May 2005 (Design 21);
- (ii) the Tribute 21 Fund was used to establish a “DREAM Centre” (children’s culture and arts centre) in Kabul, Afghanistan (financed by the Felissimo Group/Japan);
- (iii) an exhibition “Love/Why?” was held at the Universal Forum of Cultures, Barcelona 2004, showing the work of professional designers.

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

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) new contributions were obtained from the Governments of the United Kingdom and Quebec, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), UNESCO-Basque Country Centre, the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute and Columbia University;
- (ii) new partnerships have been established with Group Santillana (Spain), the WOMEX Fair (Germany), the Sesame Workshops (United States of America) and the Museum New Mexico Foundation (United States of America);
- (iii) initiatives to support national book policies were developed in Senegal, Guinea, Gambia and Cambodia;
- (iv) a Creative Cities network was launched to promote social and economic development and strengthen the diversity of cultural production in domestic and international markets.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) tools for the training of the public in book matters, the promotion of copyright and the prevention of piracy were developed;
- (ii) projects on the fight against piracy and the reinforcement of copyright were pursued in Namibia, Zimbabwe and Colombia;
- (iii) an Anti-Piracy Training Seminar was held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in May 2004;
- (iv) an Arabic version of the basic manual *Copyright and Neighbouring Rights* was published.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) book donation was encouraged in Senegal and countries in post-conflict situations;
- (ii) the distribution to 1,500 public libraries in French-speaking Africa of a UNESCO guide to book donation was begun;
- (iii) assistance was provided for preparations for the sixth Palestine international book fair.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) three training workshops were organized for authors, illustrators and publishers of children's books in Africa and the Arab world.

MAJOR PROGRAMME V – COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Overall assessment

219. The implementation of Major Programme V is geared towards attaining the three strategic objectives assigned to the programme in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4): (i) promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information; (ii) promoting the expression of pluralism and cultural diversity in the media and world information networks; and (iii) promoting access for all to information and communication technologies, especially in the public domain.

220. The trends and development which defined and shaped actions undertaken in both the principal priority area (Programme V.1) and other priorities (Programme V.2), as highlighted in the previous report, were intensified during the second half of 2004. The most significant among these trends and developments are: (i) the implementation of the Plan of Action of the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS, Geneva, December 2003) and, jointly with other programme sectors, preparations for the second phase (Tunis, November 2005); (ii) increasing emphasis on the need and opportunities for using ICTs in quality education, literacy and broadening access to distance learning; (iii) the continued need to promote awareness about and respect for freedom of expression; (iv) UNESCO's strategy for concerted action and reconstruction in post-conflict countries, especially with regard to providing assistance to communication and information institutions; and (v) international efforts to increase the contribution of communication and information towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular MDGs 1 and 3.

221. Another major development during that period was that national and collaborative approaches to the preservation of and access to documentary heritage are gradually achieving greater recognition principally as a result of an international campaign launched by UNESCO. The objectives include providing an understanding of the challenges presented by information stored in digital format and imparting practical skills and knowledge regarding the process of digitization. The Memory of the World Programme is gaining increasing prominence and acceptability as an international reference framework for the world's documentary heritage preservation as more countries adopt conservation measures, in line with the UNESCO Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage adopted by the General Conference at its 32nd session, and seek to have their legacy collections listed on the International Register.

222. Programme implementation was also marked by increased partnership and collaboration with United Nations agencies, international, regional and national NGOs, professional bodies, training and research institutions and civil society groups working in communication and information areas in keeping with MDG 8. Partnership with the private sector was significantly boosted with the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with Intel and a global cooperation strategic agreement with Microsoft. These agreements focus on the exchange of knowledge and experience

in the pursuit of shared development goals; they support UNESCO's global strategy to use ICTs to improve education and community access to accelerate social and economic development. Under the partnership with Microsoft, an eight-point agenda was defined covering areas of cooperation ranging from education and cultural diversity to the establishment of web-based communities of practice. The partnership between UNESCO and Microsoft is not exclusive and the Organization will continue to support a range of software models, including open source as well as building knowledge communities that facilitate the sharing of intellectual resources. The agreements with Intel and Microsoft emphasize the need to develop a teacher-training syllabus on how to integrate ICTs in the classroom. The intention is to provide guidance and global benchmarks to improve the quality of training for teachers on the use of ICTs. Negotiations are well advanced towards establishing agreements with other private sector partners where the proposed activities share the strategic vision of action that can reduce the digital divide in developing countries.

Programme V.1:

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme V.1.1 | 4,180,103 | 1,889,878 | 45.2 |
| Subprogramme V.1.2 | 2,205,089 | 739,419 | 33.5 |
| Subprogramme V.1.3 | 3,636,363 | 1,427,378 | 39.3 |
| Programme V.1 | 10,021,555 | 4,056,675 | 40.5 |

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

05111 Main line of action 1:

Promoting research, principles and policies for knowledge societies

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) role and focus of IFAP sharpened with the adoption by its Council of three priority areas – information literacy; preservation of information; and an understanding of the ethical, legal and societal implications of ICTs;
- (ii) network of IFAP National Committees expanded (bringing the total to some 50).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO participated in the “Role of Media in the Information Society in Africa and the Arab States” conference held in Marrakech, Morocco (November 2004) that resulted

in the adoption of an Action Plan which calls on Arab and African States to embark on a general reform of laws limiting the right of freedom of expression and opinion and requests the States that have not yet done so to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 and incorporate its principles and values of freedom of expression and the right to information into their constitutions (conference organized by the Moroccan Ministry of Information, the International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM) and the Swiss Federal Office of Communication, an estimated 270 representatives of international and regional media professional organizations and media experts from the academic community and the media industry attended).

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO Observatory on the Information Society restructured and a decision made to establish a common platform for regional observatories;
- (ii) in-depth discussions held on the elaboration of public policies for building knowledge societies in Latin America and the Caribbean by 45 experts, including representatives from INFOLAC, Microsoft, the European Union, private and public sector groups, who submitted their recommendations to the Andean Heads of State;
- (iii) e-government toolkit on planning and execution of e-government projects (offering an action framework for all stakeholders) developed and distributed in Asia and the Pacific.

226. Expected result: Freedom of access to information, media independence and pluralism improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) technical assistance and advisory services provided to Chile, Ethiopia and Timor-Leste for the reformulation or establishment of democratic media legislation;
- (ii) Government of Namibia advised in drafting a revised information policy;
- (iii) three-day seminar on media and judicial independence in South Asia held in Haryana, India (December 2004) which recommended a series of measures in this regard;
- (iv) Comparative Legal Survey on Freedom of Information, prepared by UNESCO and Article XIX, translated into Indonesian and Russian;
- (v) new laws on access to information adopted in Paraguay and in Ecuador.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) operational network entitled “Association of Computer Centres for Exploiting Sustainable Synergy (ACCESS-net)”, enlisting 25 institutions and 80 experts from Europe, Asia and the Pacific set up;
- (ii) collaborating with UNDP and private donors, UNESCO trained 400 professionals in advanced network and system technologies and distributed three curricula and new methods of training.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO continued to develop, translate and disseminate software packages for database management (CDS/ISIS) and data mining/statistical analysis (IDAMS);
- (ii) WinIDAMS 1.2 released in English, French and Spanish;
- (iii) WinISIS 1.6 developed and distributed for testing in collaboration with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (iv) Arabic version of CDS/ISIS updated;
- (v) Open Source software tool for the maintenance of CDS/ISIS databases called IsisSwissKnife 1.0, released;
- (vi) more than 2,700 requests for WinIDAMS and 5,400 for CDS/ISIS received and responded to through the Internet;
- (vii) estimated 500 distributors, experts and teachers from 15 Arab countries trained in WinIDAMS;
- (viii) self-teaching modules for WinIDAMS produced in English, French and Spanish and published on the UNESCO website.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) cooperating with the Republican Scientific-Pedagogical Library of Kazakhstan, UNESCO trained 25 rural librarians in using ICTs to facilitate access to collections;
- (ii) digitizing and archiving of collections in three museums in Jordan supported;
- (iii) International Conference of Asian Librarians held in November 2004, focusing on the role of libraries, collection development, and library education and training in the digital age;
- (iv) transfer of knowledge encouraged through provision of financial support to information specialists to participate in international conferences and meetings on condition that they organize workshops on their return for local counterparts – special contribution towards this objective provided by the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) which funded a selection of libraries in developing countries to serve as local distribution centres for consumer health information.

230. Expected result: Access to information of disadvantaged youth enhanced in developing countries and countries in transition.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) database established with 160 Latin America and Caribbean portals on youth;
- (ii) web portal on educational materials and online interaction mechanisms developed in Palestine, in association with the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation;
- (iii) 16 leaders of youth volunteer organizations trained in the use of ICTs in a regional workshop for members of the network of the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) in West Africa.

231. Expected results: Capacities of communities to access and exchange information for development reinforced/Awareness of and knowledge about the importance of community access increased among policy- and decision-makers.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) new pilot Community Multimedia Centres (CMCs) set up in marginalized communities in Benin, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania in addition to other pilot centres in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean;
- (ii) 100 personnel from community radio stations in Cameroon trained;
- (iii) two publications on using ICTs for poverty reduction, based on research carried out in nine communities in South Asia produced and distributed;
- (iv) two study visits arranged for Lao People's Democratic Republic officials to a community project in Thailand and for Angolan officials to a UNESCO media development project in Mozambique.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) conferences and workshops on PSB supported in Mexico and Senegal;
- (ii) importance of PSB and need to transform State-controlled broadcasting outlets into public service entities with statutes of editorial independence was a key issue at the conference on “Role of Media in the Information Society in Africa and the Arab States” (November 2004);
- (iii) reference materials on parliamentary broadcasts and editorial guidelines for broadcasters, prepared in cooperation with the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, and other PSB best practices widely distributed;
- (iv) technical support provided to enhance editorially independent public service broadcasting in Timor-Leste;
- (v) advisory services provided to Fiji on comprehensive democratic broadcasting legislation in collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting.

233. Expected result: Access to information for PSB audiences enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) policies and strategies for the digital migration of audiovisual materials being developed mainly through training workshops for archivists in national audiovisual archives and broadcasting organizations;
- (ii) eNRICH Knowledge Management Software (translated into Russian) chosen as the most appropriate multipurpose tool to enable the Khabar Broadcasting Agency of Kazakhstan to increase audience and public involvement.

V.1.2: Harnessing ICTs for education

05121 **Main line of action 1:**
Promoting education for all through media and information channels

234. Expected result: Public understanding of education for all (EFA) enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) media advocacy of EFA goals and networking of journalists from eight countries in Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) supported;

- (ii) regional training workshop for 15 media trainers from nine Asian countries (Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Viet Nam) held in August 2004, to investigate the implementation of the EFA goals;
- (iii) 40 journalists from Tajikistan trained in building public awareness about EFA, especially issues related to girls' education;
- (iv) workshop for heads of radio stations within the National Educational Radio Network adopted an action plan aiming at integrating the media into the ongoing efforts towards EFA in Thailand;
- (v) UNESCO's EFA Training and Resource Kit, "Education Makes News" for media professionals produced and distributed;
- (vi) professional journalists trained on EFA issues during workshops organized by CIESPAL, in Quito, Ecuador;
- (vii) supported broadcasting of radio programmes throughout Latin America by *Radialistas Apasionadas* on the need to provide equal educational opportunities to women.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO supported the following: the University of the Western Cape's (South Africa) production and release of a re-engineered open-source working version of the Knowledge Environment for Web-based Learning (KEWL) advanced learning management system, the Arab Open University's implementation of an open source learning management system throughout the region, the finalization of the Standard Curricula and Associated Content for Online-Teacher Certification modules as well as the development of e-training kits for the curricula in the Arab region, a pilot project in Thailand on the use of low-cost graphing calculators in teaching school mathematics and science, and workshops in Ecuador for communication trainers on using online training resources;
- (ii) Organization established a portal for Open Educational Resources (OER) in its office in Cairo to provide open courseware in the form of learning objects;
- (iii) approval received from the Egyptian and Saudi Governments concerning UNESCO's proposals to implement open-source solutions in integrating ICTs in higher education systems.

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

236. **Expected result: International awareness raised about the importance of media literacy.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) series of national workshops on media literacy held in Samoa;
- (ii) guidebook on media education for secondary-school teachers in the Pacific published and distributed in collaboration with the Pacific ASP network.

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

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Unicode standard for N’ko and Balinese developed to enable native speakers to use national languages in email, on web pages, in blogs, or other electronic documents;
- (ii) training of fonts developers, the creation of open-source fonts and an indigenous portal for local languages implemented in support of the production of online/offline journals to bring information in national language to rural people.

238. **Expected result: Access of local content/endogenous programmes to international audiences and improved flow of intercultural information from South to South and from South to North improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) audiovisual e-platform launched in May 2004 under UNESCO’s Programme for Creative Content, registered 723 users, 226 productions and 81 catalogues by the end of 2004;
- (ii) UNESCO supported the following outlets and initiatives: the Open Frame festival in New Delhi, the ZIFF Festival in Zanzibar, the Sithengi market in Cape Town, South Africa, and the Festival Iberoamericano de Cortos, Imágenes Jóvenes en la Diversidad Cultural, in Buenos Aires, Argentina;
- (iii) UNESCO supported the training of 40 scriptwriters in northern Nigeria to develop short films focusing on youth issues and stories and representing the expression of Islamic culture;
- (iv) radio programmes produced by the RADIPAZ network and distributed throughout Latin America.

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

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) Memory of the World Programme (MoW) gained visibility and stature as an international reference framework through the following actions: the screening of *Metropolis* and special events held in Member States to commemorate the inscription of their documentary heritage on its International Register, the launching of the UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize, funded by the Republic of Korea, to reward outstanding preservation efforts;
- (ii) eight new MoW National Committees set up, bringing the total to 60, and about 60 new requests for inscription on the Register submitted and evaluated.

240. Expected result: Capacities in heritage protection of different media formats improved and strengthened digital preservation of heritage established.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) 50 experts from the Asia and the Pacific region trained in digital preservation management and digital migration of audiovisual materials; and 50 media professionals in Cameroon, on the collection and digital preservation of information and audiovisual heritage;
- (ii) UNESCO supported the following: the digitization of a third collection of Arab/Islamic manuscripts in science and mathematics to complement the previous collections; the production of CDs and DVDs presenting audiovisual archives; the setting up of a public radio/television digital archive for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and the Russian Federation, as well as the production of CDs of classic literature collections for distribution to rural schools and libraries in those countries.

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Subprogramme V.2.1 | 2,676,427 | 1,127,117 | 42.1 |
| Subprogramme V.2.2 | 1,754,688 | 845,385 | 48.2 |
| Programme V.2 | 4,431,115 | 1,972,503 | 44.5 |

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

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

241. Expected results: Public awareness on freedom of expression as a fundamental right increased/Protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) following the World Press Day (3 May 2004), the Belgrade Declaration on support to the media in conflict and post-conflict situations adopted at the International Conference on Media in Conflict Areas and Countries in Transition (Belgrade, May 2004), was reproduced and disseminated in different forms to various partners and the public worldwide;
- (ii) relations maintained with regional and international media organizations and press freedom advocacy groups, notably through IFEX, the Electronic Clearing House and Alert Network, which provided training for several of its members;
- (iii) support provided for the following: outreach activities of IFEX in Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to improve monitoring of press freedom and the safety of journalists, and in partnership with media experts from Kazakh National University and local IT specialists, the development of an online media training courses on freedom of information, expression and safety of journalists.

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

242. Expected results: Capacities of independent media increased to provide access to non-partisan information/Dialogue and cooperation among media professionals and in civil society reinforced to support efforts for restoration and consolidation of peace/Freedom of expression and democratic media environment in post-conflict areas promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO-UNDP supported National Conference on Media Reform for Sustainable Peace and Democracy, convened by the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, in collaboration with the Press Union of Liberia (Monrovia, Liberia, 2004) adopted a statement (a) outlining a plan of action for media law and policy reform; and (b) stressing the centrality of freedom of expression as a fundamental human right as well as the key role of the media in ensuring the respect for democratic values.
- (ii) UNESCO initiated a programme, with funding from the United Nations Trust Fund Fast Track, to promote professional elections reporting in Iraq through the publication and distribution of an election guide, support transparency and accountability through advocacy campaigns, encourage full, fair and efficient disclosure of information to journalists covering the elections, and provide a series of training activities on safety for journalists and media workers;

- (iii) UNESCO supported the following in Afghanistan: the participation of 10 educational radio and television production staff (directors, script-editors, producers, editors, cameramen) including two women, to attend a one-month advanced training on television production and broadcasting techniques at the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development in Kuala Lumpur (November 2004), the Voice of Afghan Women in its efforts to cover the campaigns for the presidential elections in October 2004, equipping the production premises of Radio Television of Afghanistan (RTA) with computers, access to the Internet and a network with server;
- (iv) Israeli/Palestinian dialogue project successfully completed with a joint television co-production that was broadcast simultaneously on television in both Israel and the Palestinian territories;
- (v) Organization prepared the “Strengthening Democracy and Governance through Development of the Media” programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to transform the media environment in the country along various axes: community radio and CMCs; journalism training; access to ICTs; management training; and support for the written press;
- (vi) six new projects initiated in four countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and the Republic of Slovenia) targeting enhancement of professional journalism, media management and legislation, building professional associations and media institutions, and promoting regional media networks;
- (vii) continued support provided for the press houses in Kigali and Bujumbura in Rwanda and Burundi through a series of training activities to enhance their role as professional resource centres for seminars, workshops and debates as well as providing local journalists with access to the Internet and through that to various networking activities.

V.2.2: Supporting development of communication media

05221 Main line of action 1: Fostering media development

243. Expected result: Capacities of communication media in developing countries and countries in transition strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) first experts meeting on media development in the Arab region, held in Doha, Qatar (December 2004), in collaboration with the Qatari Government and the Al Jazeera network, resulted in a number of recommendations to guide IPDC in its future actions in the region and identified priority projects focusing on promoting media pluralism and capacity-building (meeting contributed to reinforcing IPDC’s role as an international forum for enhancing an enabling environment for media pluralism).

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

244. Expected result: Partnerships with communication and information institutions strengthened for sustainable development.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO played an active role in the ninth United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development (Rome, September 2004), where discussions focused on communication for development in the context of natural resources management, isolated and marginalized groups, research, extension and education (representatives from United Nations agencies, academic institutions, NGOs and development groups attended);
- (ii) Organization participated in the “Communication and Poverty Reduction Strategies by the Year 2015 – Utilizing communication most effectively for the advancement of the MDGs” meeting held in Bellagio, Italy (8-11 November 2004) in which representatives from United Nations agencies, the donor community and the World Bank adopted a Plan of Action designed to enhance the contribution of communication to attaining the MDGs;
- (iii) collaboration with major stakeholders through the Global Knowledge Partnership focused on the use of ICTs for development and MDG issues.

245. Expected result: Capacity of communication and information, professionals to produce and disseminate development messages increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO supported the following: training workshops for communication and information professionals in South-East Asia, Latin America and southern Africa on the use of ICTs to cover HIV/AIDS issues, production training and sensitization of young television producers on HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination in southern Africa, and in partnership with the French Embassy in Bangui, a training workshop for 26 media professionals in the Central African Republic in news collection, treatment and broadcast/dissemination as well as professional ethics.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

06004 **Main line of action 1:**
Improvement of the UNESCO international statistical database

246. Expected result: Policy-relevant, complete, timely and reliable data in UNESCO’s fields of competence provided to Member States and to other key users.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) major review of the UIS annual education survey initiated in late August 2004 through a questionnaire targeted at the Institute’s main customers, including international and bilateral organizations, to gather information on the data and metadata which users

require from the UIS education survey as well as their ideas and suggestions for changes or improvements to the survey;

- (ii) UIS continued to improve the quality of the data gathered through the annual education survey and data are now available earlier than in previous years;
- (iii) UIS launched the Science and Technology (S&T) survey in June 2004 designed as a web-based questionnaire to collect information about personnel and expenditure in research and development for more than 145 countries, which complements work carried out at OECD;
- (iv) UIS launched two consultative questionnaires on the press and on radio and television broadcasting, as part of its culture and communication statistics programme in November 2004, to provide a basis for the elaboration of an international survey that will be sent to all countries of the world in 2005;
- (v) cultural data provided to the UNDP for the annual *Human Development Report*;
- (vi) internal Data Processing Task Force established which is addressing a range of issues relating to the processing carried out by UIS staff and the technical infrastructure created to support data storage, dissemination and analysis.

247. Expected result: Network coordinated including international organizations and statistical agencies.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) liaison with UNSD to receive data on literacy from a number of national censuses that had not been made available to UIS and incorporation of UNICEF's multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS), resulted in the addition of observed data for a further 30 countries, so that in total, observed data were presented for 76 countries and UIS estimates for 54 countries when the data were updated in September 2004 for World Literacy Day.

06005

Main line of action 2:

Developing new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards

248. Expected result: The methodology for the collection of statistics for national policy-making and for monitoring international development goals (in all sectors) developed and improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) four national briefing workshops jointly organized with Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP) National Project Managers as part of the United Nations Literacy Decade in Morocco, Kenya, Niger and El Salvador;
- (ii) meeting of the Expert Group took place (February 2004) and a training workshop on LAMP item creation, adaptation, and translation held (August 2004);
- (iii) UIS established an Advisory Board on Literacy Statistics which met in February 2004 in order to create a new strategy on the use of literacy data with a particular focus on the period until the LAMP data becomes available;

- (iv) UIS (as part of the World Education Indicators (WEI) Project) conducted national pilot surveys in primary schools in 15 countries to examine quality of education and equity of its provision (results have been analysed);
- (v) wide consultations took place to contribute ideas to the UIS strategy paper which is being prepared to elaborate medium- and long-term areas of work in culture and communication statistics;
- (vi) UIS actively participated in the new partnership of international agencies (UNCTAD, ITU, OECD and the United Nations Regional Commissions) to elaborate a project proposal on measuring ICTs for development to create a core set of cross-national ICT indicators and build national capacities for their collection (UIS contributed to a national consultation and participated in regional meetings held from October 2004);
- (vii) UIS presented a paper at the United Nations Statistics Commission on the international system of science data and began a project, with support from the United States National Science Foundation, on measuring the brain drain (work is in collaboration with OECD and the Statistical Office of the European Union).

06006 Main line of action 3: Statistical capacity-building

249. Expected result: Political commitment to strengthening of data systems and to use of data by countries reinforced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UIS network of regional advisers (coordinated by UIS in Montreal and implemented by a network of staff in UNESCO Offices in Harare, Dakar, Bangkok, Santiago and Apia) continued to develop strategic plans for statistical capacity-building in their respective regions, based on national and regional consultation and cooperation with the relevant regional bodies;
- (ii) diagnostic and technical assistance missions took place in a selection of countries (Cuba, Colombia, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) as part of the PRIE initiative;
- (iii) tools and manuals for capacity-building are being tested in Bangladesh and Pakistan, and seven site visits and two coordination missions were undertaken in the Pacific islands;
- (iv) national training workshops held in Syria, Yemen, Sudan and Mauritania and special software was developed, piloted and introduced in eight countries;
- (v) training workshops held within the framework of the WGES/NESIS programme;
- (vi) European Union-funded fast-track initiative for statistical capacity-building in 11 countries met its target performance indicators in 2004 (EMIS systems adopted in pilot countries, Niger and Guinea (2004)), diagnostic studies completed in all other countries (except for Bangladesh), validated diagnostic reports are available in: Niger, Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania, and a comprehensive report on the first year activities was produced for the European Union.

**06007 Main line of action 4:
Strengthening statistical analysis and dissemination of policy-relevant information**

250. Expected result: Evidence-based policy-making more widely applied in UNESCO's fields of competence at both international and national levels.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UIS supplied extensive data and a draft overview chapter to the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* which was published in November 2004 (statistics included new indicators on improved school life expectancy, survival rates to the last grade, drop-out rates, the share of primary current expenditure on primary textbooks and other teaching material and distribution of tertiary graduates by fields of study);
- (ii) UIS contributed to many other major international reports, including the United Nations Secretary-General's Report on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals;
- (iii) *UIS Global Education Digest 2004*, released in April 2004, was published (additional tables and a more extended analysis of education indicators in the overview chapter are included in the report) before any other agency published UIS education data and only eight months after GED 2003 (Digest release was linked to UNESCO's EFA week and the Bureau of Public Information carried out a media campaign);
- (iv) new series of working papers launched and the first paper was published in August 2004: *Investing in the future: Financing the expansion of educational opportunity in Latin America and the Caribbean*;
- (v) *Science and Technology Statistical Bulletin*, launched in cooperation with INRS (June 2004), was published on the UIS website and distributed electronically (first issue analyses the trends in global R&D expenditure from 1990 to 2000);
- (vi) set of country profiles published on the UIS website which contain a core set of education, science and technology and culture and communication statistics, as well as some basic socio-economic indicators for each country, presented in a graphical and easy to digest manner;
- (vii) UIS is developing indicators and planning the data and data analysis to be provided to the Culture Sector for publications such as the *Status of World Heritage Sites* and the *World Report on Cultural Diversity*;
- (viii) UIS drafted a report on the International Flows of Selected Cultural Goods which will be published in 2005;
- (ix) UIS worked on a major global study, together with UNICEF, to develop a methodology for new global, regional and national estimates of out-of-school children incorporating administrative and survey data (a report of this work will analyse the underlying causes of non-participation and presents examples of policy interventions which were successful in bringing children into school).

PROJECTS RELATING TO CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Total, Eradication of poverty especially extreme poverty | 825,120 | 291,875 | 35.4 |

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

251. The project aims at improving the socio-economics skills of marginalized youth and facilitating their *entrance* to employment and is supported by partners such as ISESCO and UNICEF. It is linked to other ongoing UNESCO Initiatives (LIFE, EFA, ESD) as well as, in Egypt, the EFA project on child-friendly schools for street and working children. The results achieved are:

- (i) training of 200 trainers from local NGOs and governmental institutions working in poor and marginalized areas on social/life and economic skills;
- (ii) direct training provided for 1,000 extremely poor youth in villages and slums including through short vocational courses;
- (iii) 40 multipurpose community learning centres set up in poor areas in the four countries;
- (iv) policy related to youth poverty reduction improved through holding two regional policy advocacy seminars.

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

252. The project aims at exploring ways to empower poor and out-of-school girls in Cambodia, Indonesia and Nepal by helping them to acquire appropriate technology-related knowledge and skills. The second phase aims at further building the capacity of the local partners to expand the pilot training activities launched during the last biennium and replicate the model in other sites. The following results were obtained:

- (i) poor, out-of-school girls and women trained and supported in finding employment. A new training cycle has started in two of the schools which participated in the first phase in Indonesia. In Cambodia, the vocational skills are further diversified; more stress is put on “appropriate technology”. In Nepal training activities have been launched within the Annex Program of the National Centre for Technical and Vocational Education;
- (ii) outreach strategies of TVET system to marginalized girls demonstrated and integrated into national development plans (PRSP and EFA National Plans). The ministries of education, NGOs and donors have been informed of the project activities at several information and task force meetings and synergies with other related initiatives and programmes are being developed, e.g. in Nepal’s other programme on Skills

Development to Meet the Learning Needs of the Excluded; in Indonesia the project is integrated into national programmes to expand TVET systems to marginalized groups.

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

253. The project seeks to develop an interdisciplinary framework for empowering marginalized adolescent girls. It is carried out in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan at 10 project sites (involving over 16,000 community members, 184 villages and 6,055 adolescents in depressed rural areas), with a broad-based capacity-building programme composed of literacy, life skills, management of micro-enterprises, micro-finance, and science education with access to ICTs. The project is run through community-based centres. During 2004, the following results were obtained:

- (i) workshops organized in Quetta (Pakistan) and in Dhaka (Bangladesh) with all project partners to further strengthen the programme, particularly the components related to popularization of science and adaptation of ICTs to rural adolescents' needs;
- (ii) policy dialogues initiated with concerned ministries on the development of strategies for responding to issues related to out-of-school adolescents;
- (iii) 12 multipurpose science and communication centres with libraries and reading rooms provided;
- (iv) youth forums, science fairs and cultural events organized within the project framework are enhancing social mobilization and increased participation of the adolescents in various community initiatives. The project mobilized extrabudgetary funding (\$80,000) from AGFUND for Bangladesh;
- (v) project achievements being recorded to serve as a reference framework to be shared with other regions.

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

254. Through an intersectoral approach, the project aims to empower the Mentawaians living on Siberut Island to achieve sustainable use of natural resources. The project has secured extrabudgetary funding from Stichting Ommersteyn, Belgium and other donors. The following results were obtained:

- (i) wide range of advocacy and policy efforts (i.e. series of meetings with stakeholders, village visits, etc.) conducted at a multi-stakeholder level and broad collaborative partnership established (between the community and Siberut NP, local governments, NGOs and private sector) towards the safeguarding of Siberut's natural environment and indigenous culture;
- (ii) a booklet called *Laggai* or *Earth*, regarding livelihood issues, including environmental and cultural topics, published every month by the *Puailigoubat* newspaper and distributed free of charge among indigenous communities;
- (iii) training and education activities implemented, including community-based income-generating activities in five villages (i.e. agroforestry, production of coconut oil, etc.);

- (iv) workshops organized by the Alliance of Indigenous People, Mentawai Islands, to identify local development challenges (i.e. education, natural resource management, economy and indigenous institutional capacities); workshop involved newly elected district parliament, governmental organizations, NGOs and more than 100 representatives of indigenous communities. A position paper, “Only logs?”, on sustainable development in an indigenous context was presented to parliament and other governmental agencies;
- (v) information regarding the Siberut model disseminated among other biosphere reserves at several regional workshops (EABRN-SeaBRnet). A scientific paper regarding the model is being prepared.

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

255. The main goal of the project is to increase the impact of micro-finance institutions in the fight against poverty by facilitating the introduction of appropriate technologies into income-generating activities, and by identifying and promoting best practices and policies used to support small-scale enterprises. The following results were obtained:

- (i) detailed common research methodology for identifying best practices developed and agreed upon at two workshops: the first one held in Mombassa (Kenya, July 2004), involving several experts and potential study-group leaders from 12 countries in the region; the second one held parallel to the annual conference of the African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) Network in Addis Ababa;
- (ii) training forum established through two workshop meetings. Several researchers participating in the second workshop were requested to submit proposals for the implementation of a country-level survey to identify best policies and practices;
- (iii) 10 research/study grants awarded.

02512 Indigenous building technologies in Central Asia and Afghanistan

256. The project aims at developing affordable solutions for the housing and educational needs of poor communities. During the reporting period the following results were obtained:

- (i) “Central Asian Earth” project launched in April 2004 in Khiva subregional workshop, which resulted in the adoption of a three-year action plan as well as raising public awareness. Equipment for production of high-strength compressed earth blocks has been procured and a local team trained on their production and use;
- (ii) the CRATerre training manual translated and adapted for use in Central Asian Architecture Schools;
- (iii) practical training workshops in Khiva and Bukhara resulted in the restoration of 200 metres of the outer wall of Khiva and the rehabilitation of a historic group of houses, water pool and mosque in Bukhara. A Bukharan Jewish merchant’s house is being restored and fitted out as a museum (funding from the Israeli National Commission);

- (iv) Fayaz Tepa Buddhist ruins being restored in Termez with funding from Japanese funds-in-trust and, with co-funding from TACIS, a crafts training centre/CLC is under construction in Boysun (Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Mankind);
- (v) pilot projects identified together with Almaty and Kabul Offices and ACTED: for Community Learning Centres in Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and for prototype low-cost housing for disaster victims in southern Uzbekistan (construction to start in spring).

The project has mobilized extrabudgetary resources from: Japanese funds-in-trust (Tangible and Intangible Heritage); Israel; UNFPA; ICOMOS, CRATerre; AURAM, Pondichery; ACTED Offices in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and TACIS (European Union). Additional resources were obtained from ongoing activities carried out by the World Heritage Centre, the Culture and Education Sectors.

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

257. The project empowers rural communities by advocating that poverty eradication and sustainable development must be attuned to local knowledge, practices and worldviews. Project partners include: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS-France); University of Bergen (Norway); University of Durham (United Kingdom); Native Law Centre (Canada); Wageningen University (Netherlands); UNEP and CBD. The following results were obtained:

- (i) indigenous knowledge of key resources recorded and used as tools for education and local resource governance in field projects with Mapuche Pewenche (Chile) and Mayangana of the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve (Nicaragua); the series of educational CD-ROMs has been consolidated with *The Canoe is the People* CD-ROM on indigenous knowledge of Pacific navigation and its Learning Resource Pack; as well as a multimedia CD-ROM for the Cree First Nations (with funding from the Cree School Board of James Bay, Canada);
- (ii) field project network extended to SIDS. Through UNEP/GEF funding, a project on indigenous knowledge and biodiversity governance was developed with the SIDS and LDCs of Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Palau. To initiate these activities, the *Environmental Encyclopedia of Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands* was published in indigenous and English languages;
- (iii) with the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC), Cree “bush schools” (James Bay, Canada) inscribed on the Harmony List in recognition for their role in reinforcing local knowledge transmission.

02514 The UNISOL-TAPE alliance against poverty

258. The project consists of two pillars: the technology component of TAPE (Technology and Poverty Eradication) and the education and health component UNISOL (Universities in Solidarity for the Health of the Disadvantaged). The TAPE project is closely linked with the UNESCO Engineering Programme and the DaimlerChrysler-UNESCO Mondialogo Engineering Award. The project achieved the following results:

- (i) the second international conference held at the Tropical Institute for Community Health and Development (TICH) at Kisumu, Kenya, built on the alliances that the UNISOL partner institutions established with district hospitals and government dispensaries. The combined health-and-social training programme geared to resource persons in poor communities has been already applied to health workers in some 60 communities in Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and South Africa;
- (ii) training seminar held at TICH with 40 participants from 15 institutions of 11 African countries. The upgrading focused on best practices models addressing inequities in health services, project design and evaluation; communication and awareness-building, and advocacy for policy reform for improved social and health care delivery to the poor;
- (iii) combined health-and-social data bank launched in Kenya, with provisions for expansion to Ethiopia and South Africa in 2005;
- (iv) launch of the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA) Regional Centre for Eastern and Central Africa located at the UNISOL Secretariat at TICH. Launching of a Community-based Information System for combined health and social data; design of an analysis tool for more coherent planning and administration; agreement with district hospitals in Kenya to use the tool;
- (v) “International Focus: Engineering and Technology for Poverty Eradication” meeting held in Washington (2004);
- (vi) cooperation ensured with Engineers Without Borders groups. Technology and poverty reduction was a focus of the 2004 World Engineer’s Convention in Shanghai (co-sponsored by UNESCO), and the TAPE Team Leader was a member of the United Nations Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation (TF10 report launched in January 2005).

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

259. This project is aimed at strengthening national capacities for research and policy analysis on poverty eradication. The following results were obtained:

- (i) information on UNESCO small grants opportunity widely disseminated in the targeted regions and subregions. The deadline for submission of applications was extended from 31 October 2004 to 31 March 2005;
- (ii) International Advisory Committee (composed of eminent experts and policy-makers from different regions) set up to assist with the selection of candidates and to adjudicate on the quality of research results and on the good practices (first meeting held in Paris in October 2004). Pre-selection of candidates to be made by regional juries, set up in cooperation with field offices (Bamako and Dar es Salaam in Africa, New Delhi in South Asia, and San José in Central America);
- (iii) joint activities held with other United Nations agencies, bilateral organizations and leading research centres, including four seminars and two public lectures, to observe the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

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

260. The project aims principally at developing an ethically and human rights-based approach to poverty reduction. Through dialogue between scholars, experts and policy-makers on the local, national and international level, the project's primary goal is to analyse the very notion of poverty as it relates to human rights. Main partner institutions include: Centre d'études sur le droit international et la mondialisation/UQAM (Canada); OHCR; the Comparative Research Programme on Poverty of the International Social Science Council (CROP); International Institute for Applied Philosophy and Ethics (Australia); and the International Federation of Philosophical Sciences (FISP). The following results were obtained:

- (i) compilation of philosophy papers, representing the philosophical approach to poverty and human rights prepared (editing work is being finalized). These papers were presented by philosophers on the occasion of five seminars held in 2002-2003.

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

261. The general objective of the project is the integration of migrant workers in the urban social and economic fabric targeting young and female migrants, as they face double discrimination. During the reporting period the following results were obtained:

- (i) life and basic skills, including vocational training, designed and initiated with local and national partners in eight pilot sites located throughout China (Zhuolu added as a new site in 2004). Some 30,000 female migrants have benefited from activities, such as health awareness (HIV/AIDS), legal and social rights protection, life and basic skills, vocational training, and techniques for job-seeking;
- (ii) training of local officials and local partners to promote the participation of local agencies, networking within or between the project sites, and better understanding of rural-urban migration issues organized. Two national workshops were held, in Dalian (January 2004) and Shanghai (December 2004), with the support and participation of national authorities and the private sector;
- (iii) pedagogical tools (VCD, magazine) created by migrants produced and cooperation with NGOs such as Planet Finance, Shanghai Charity Foundation, secured;
- (iv) awareness raised among decision-makers and the public about the rights of migrants through launching of a publication *Together with Migrants* (February 2004) and a discussion on "Urban poverty and rural to urban migration in China" organized during the 36th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology (Beijing, July 2004);
- (v) series of three movie screenings, organized with Chinese filmmakers (media involved: *China Daily*, *New Beijing News*, Hebei TV, TVE (Spanish TV), CCTV);
- (iv) experience of the project in China enlarged to Mongolia. Feasibility study and needs assessment have been achieved, local counterpart identified and pilot site selected (in the Unur area of the Songino-Khairkhan district of Ulaanbaatar).

03514 Combating exploitative migration of women and children in Africa

262. The project seeks to contribute to the development of elements of a policy framework supportive of human security and poverty eradication. The following results were achieved:

- (i) workshop held to explore ways to mainstream poverty eradication, HIV/AIDS, gender, and migration issues in the fight against human trafficking.
- (ii) series of studies conducted, including two regional ones on factors favouring human trafficking in pilot countries in Western and Southern Africa with concrete policy recommendations. A report was produced on best practices in fighting human trafficking in Africa, and case study of human trafficking between Nigeria and Italy conducted;
- (iii) preparatory work completed for regional training for community leaders, NGOs and local authorities to better fight trafficking (planned for mid-2005);
- (iv) consultations carried out with the main international organizations working in the field of human trafficking (ILO, IOM, UNICEF and UNODC) to define each agency's added value and modalities for cooperation;
- (v) inter-agency network on trafficking research created in June 2004 and an inter-agency website on child trafficking (www.childtrafficking.org) launched in September 2004.

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

263. The project aims to contribute to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security through an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach. In addition to NGOs (Caritas, Aide et Action, and others), the main partners are the Canadian Embassy in Niger, the Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) (1,495,250 FCFA), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (\$5,000), UNDP and WFP. The following results were obtained in the period under consideration:

- (i) initial evaluation of projects and work carried out by the national monitoring committees established in Mali and Niger on the link between "poverty" and "human rights" carried out at a meeting on the Island of Gorée (Senegal, March-April 2004). The meeting extended the debate to the national and regional levels and identified actions to be carried out in the framework of strategies combating poverty, mainly Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs);
- (ii) participation of the most deprived communities in decision-making processes at the local level. In the three villages (in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger), the management committees set up at community level monitored the implementation of activities (validated by the local communities). Aimed in particular at women and girls, they dealt, among other things, with water supply, literacy instruction, training in income-generating activities, micro-credit, and so on.

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

264. Local capacities in the field of ecotourism management, marketing and service delivery were developed at 10 project sites in cooperation with local partners in eight participating countries – Bhutan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Tajikistan, with activities extended at new sites in Himalchal Pradesh and Sikkim, India. The project continues to benefit from significant extrabudgetary funding from Norway and the Principality of Andorra. The following results were obtained:

- (i) regional networking strengthened by the holding of two regional workshops, which brought together representatives of all country projects as well as the tourism industry;
- (ii) local employment and entrepreneurial activities created at the 10 project sites; community participation increased in the development of sustainable cultural and ecotourism in some of Asia's poorest and most isolated mountain communities;
- (iii) annual income from community-based ecotourism activities implemented by the project in Ladakh, India, rose by 50%, and in Tajikistan, income for poor local communities from the project's activities quadrupled in 2004. The project is helping local communities reinvest funds in micro-finance initiatives and community funds, helping to build sustainability;
- (iv) high-quality websites created for all country projects with information about the cultural and natural heritage of the areas concerned and links to the project website at www.unesco.org/culture/ecotourism.

04513 Forging innovative and interdisciplinary approaches to the Aral Sea Basin

265. The project goal is to help alleviate the severe economic, ecological and social problems in the epicentre of the environmental disaster zone of the Aral Sea Basin. Agreements of cooperation have been reached with UNDP for joint activities and project launch in the Aral Sea Region, and with WTO. The following results were obtained:

- (i) as a result of the workshop organized to launch the project in Nukus and Khiva, 2004, support of international, national and local partners was mobilized around the theme of sustainable incomes through the promotion of cultural and ecotourism and development tourism-related activities;
- (ii) working groups formed together with donors on development, selection and monitoring of pilot activities. The first round of pilot poverty-alleviation demonstration projects were approved for funding. Selected projects initiated on improvement of agricultural and irrigation technology, training of tourism professionals, skills training centres for young people and rural women;
- (iii) Virtual Laboratory in place at Khorezm University and the first two international videoconferences held linking scientists in Khorezm, Tashkent, Almaty, Germany and the Netherlands;

- (iv) ZEF/Bonn project GIS system incorporates data on cultural tourism properties and itineraries;
- (v) training centres for development of tourism in place and equipped in Khiva and Nukus.

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

266. The objective of the project is to enable Caribbean youth aged 15 to 25 to utilize innovative skills for sustainable employment in heritage tourism and preservation. Following the evaluation of phase 1 which showed that the programme had impacted positively on the youth and communities in the first five countries involved, phase 2 was launched by the Director-General, in May, in the Bahamas, with three new countries added – Belize, Dominica and Suriname. The following results were obtained:

- (i) project managers and youth coordinators trained in results-based management and human rights approaches to project development, management and implementation;
- (ii) MoUs signed with new countries, contracts established and implementation started with funds disbursed based on approved work plans;
- (iii) monthly teleconferences, capacity-building and life skills workshops held at all sites.

04515 Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

267. The project aims to promote a poverty reduction strategy in the Sahara through integrated development based on the promotion of the tangible and intangible heritage. The action plan provides for the rehabilitation of the traditional architectural heritage, multidisciplinary training aimed first and foremost at women and young people and the safeguarding of traditional cultural practices. The project enjoys the support of UNDP in Algeria (\$504,175) and Niger, and of many NGOs in the field. The following results were obtained:

- (i) eight meetings held in oases located on the itinerary of “The Ksour Route” project in Algeria, with local officials, associations and communities. An international donors’ meeting was held in Algiers (February 2004) before the finalization of the project document and the establishment of the project’s national structure.
- (ii) finalization of the feasibility study for a multi-purpose cultural centre in Agadez (Niger) and creation of a steering committee; in Timbuktu, renovation of a traditional house as a cultural and training centre through an educational workshop for traditional building skills;
- (iii) strengthening of the organizational capacities of the poor and their involvement in the cultural and tourism sectors. Training workshop (45 people) on the role of culture and tourism in combating poverty held in Mauritania (June 2004);
- (iv) cultural tourism itinerary of solidarity established in Niger; creation of jobs for young people living in poverty and tuition for 70 poor girls on the Ymzad in the north of Niger and in Algeria; capacity-building for three NGOs in the Draa Valley).

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

| | Work plan allocations 2004-2005 \$ | Expenditure as at 31.12.2004 \$ | Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 31.12.2004 % |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Total, Information and Communication Technologies | 2,439,930 | 845,506 | 34.7 |

01521 New opportunities for children and young people with disabilities

268. The project aims to harness the benefits of ICTs to the service of children and young people with disabilities in developing countries. During the reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- (i) feasibility study of eight software programmes for children with learning disabilities carried out to provide an outline of already existing programmes;
- (ii) four programmes considered useful for the project selected, UNESCO given the copyright and the programming source codes to use these programmes in the project;
- (iii) two potential company partners that could aid UNESCO in the technical development of the software programme identified: Lara mera (developer of the programme Lasten) and Makis (developer of the programme Masken Max).

01522 Methodologies for digital libraries

269. The project aims to give an overview of current and future technologies and applications for digital libraries including ethical, social, pedagogical, organizational and economic aspects as well as their impact on learning. During the reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- (i) majority of modules for the specialized training course, Digital Libraries in Education (consisting of a workbook, a book of readings and a CD-ROM), elaborated;
- (ii) sections on Digital Libraries in Education, Science and Culture prepared;
- (iii) development of the pilot project, Digital Library on Earth Sciences initiated by IITE, in cooperation with the Moscow Lomonosov State University;
- (iv) information system for the planned online trainings and workshops completed.

01523 Higher education, open and distance knowledge base

270. The project aims to contribute to the provision of quality higher education Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in developing countries and countries in transition. The following results were achieved:

- (i) interregional level focused on developing a questionnaire on quality assurance of open and distance learning to be used as a decision-support tool as well as a common taxonomy for ODL;
- (ii) development of regional information sites in Africa, Asia and the Pacific as well as in the CIS and Baltic countries continued;
- (iii) strategy for implementation of capacity-building at the regional level completed; capacity-building for workshops in the Africa region initiated;
- (iv) partnership with the World Bank/COL GDENET which was strengthened through the sharing of the ODL taxonomy with the GDENET, will be used to seek further funding for the project in the framework of the larger GDENET project;
- (v) regional partnerships with SAIDE in Africa and the Open University of Malaysia as implementing partners enhanced.

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

271. The project is conceived to enable African countries to access and use satellite data, ICTs and geographic information systems to monitor, assess and manage ecosystems and water resources. During the reporting period, the following results were obtained:

- (i) monitoring systems for Lake Chad Basin and River Niger established;
- (ii) assessment methods and decision-making tools related to water resources in South Africa and deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire prepared;
- (iii) UNESCO remote-sensing education software, "BILKO" improved;
- (iv) UNESCO Chairs in this field consolidated;
- (v) regional and international (South/South and North/South) cooperation improved through provision of fellowship programmes.

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

272. The project aims to sensitize policy-makers, media professionals and community leaders on the catalytic role of literacy for socio-economic development and to develop capacity-building of field personnel through innovative ICT-based literacy training. During the reporting period, the following results were obtained:

- (i) reports on studies of best practices of ICTs in E-9 countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India and Pakistan) submitted;
- (ii) development of ICT-based literacy materials in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan initiated with a focus on areas relevant to rural development, empowerment of the illiterate poor as well as sensitization of stakeholders and partners on the importance of ICT-assisted literacy for development.

01526 Information and communication technology in science and engineering education in Africa

273. The central purpose of this project is to train university staff to enable them to convert lecture notes to e-learning format and hence improve upon the quality of science and engineering education. The following results were achieved:

- (i) needs assessment covering five East African universities completed, areas requiring attention identified;
- (ii) self-learning CD on how to develop e-content produced and distributed to 100 staff in 23 universities in 15 countries;
- (iii) 20 teachers selected to attend a workshop on e-learning materials training and development in Kigali, Rwanda;
- (iv) university lecturers in science and engineering education from Ghana trained in the use of free and open source software in education.

With regard to extrabudgetary funding, the Dutch Government provided \$20,000 through the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) for the workshop in Kigali.

02522 Small Islands Voice (SIV)

274. The Small Islands Voice project continued to advance local and interregional community-based sustainable development initiatives in 13 small islands, the results of which are shared via publications, video production, media (television, radio and print), electronic newsletters and Internet discussions. In addition, the project featured in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General (para. 90) to the 12th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; a keynote presentation at the Islands of the World VIII Conference; and on www.sivglobal.org, an Internet discussion forum that connects more than 20,000 islanders and is often repeated by other wire and Internet services. During the reporting period, the following results were obtained:

- (i) technological capacity improved through Internet connections and provision of new computers for community centres, multimedia centres, libraries and schools in nine island States;
- (ii) island youth actively involved in review and future follow-up to the SIDS Programme of Action through the “Youth Visioning for Island Living” initiative (extrabudgetary funds of \$65,000 from Lighthouse Foundation secured for this initiative) and the “Youth Focus Bahamas” event;
- (iii) youth Internet discussion forum, www.sivyouth.org, involving 38 schools in 12 islands, provided electronic discussion for “Youth Visioning” and inspired exchange visits to implement joint sustainable development projects in Seychelles and Maldives.

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

275. The UNESCO/IOC ocean subportals for Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia aim to facilitate access to information and data on all aspects of ocean/coastal research and management. During this reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- (i) submission of about 5,000 knowledge objects to the regional ocean subportals by experts in the African and South American regions;
- (ii) training of new editors which helped to increase the scope of knowledge contained within the portals;
- (iii) agreement reached with the New Partnership for Africa's Development for the portal to serve as NEPAD's communications vehicle for marine-related issues;
- (iv) regional network of experts in Harmful Algal Taxonomy established, enabling a considerable expansion of scope in the informational and e-learning material to be produced.

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

276. This project aims to use ICTs as tools for the reinforcement of social cohesion and local democracy in municipalities. During this reporting period, the following results were obtained:

- (i) distance learning specialization course on local e-governance for civil servants, students of public administration and city professionals developed and implemented in Latin America in cooperation with the Open University of Catalonia, the International Institute of Governance and the Union of Ibero-American Municipal Professionals;
- (ii) same course is being developed for Africa and the Caribbean in close cooperation with regional training institutions such as the Fort Hare Institute of Governance at the Fort Hare University in South Africa and the University of the West Indies Distance Education Centre;
- (iii) state-of-the-art reports and needs assessment reports on the use of ICTs to improve citizen participation, transparency and government services prepared in Latin America and Africa. These reports, which provide the basis for e-governance policies through examples and case studies, are available online on the project's website in the UNESCO portal: <http://www.unesco.org/webworld/e-governance>;
- (iv) brochures to promote e-governance training printed and distributed in English, French and Spanish.

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

277. The project focuses on strengthening regional cooperation in Africa between UNESCO Chairs and associated research institutes and draws upon the resources and expertise of the AUF

digital university-based campuses in West and Central Africa. During the reporting period, the following results were obtained:

- (i) website for the Regional Network of African UNESCO Chairs working on human rights, democracy, equality of women and culture of peace designed in cooperation with the West African Campus of the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) and in consultation with the various Chairs in sub-Saharan Africa (www.chairesunescoafrique.org);
- (ii) training conducted at the AUF for two young specialists in management of sites and creation of multimedia interactive teaching.

03523 Social inclusion for isolated communities in the Caribbean

278. The project seeks to use ICTs to harness and share information and knowledge for social and cultural inclusion and development among indigenous and isolated communities in Dominica, Belize, Guyana and Suriname. The project achieved the following results during the reporting period:

- (i) five baseline studies completed in Suriname, Guyana, Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica;
- (ii) five indigenous communities selected for project implementation (based on ICT profiles, socio-economic and cultural criteria), stakeholders identified and training programmes being developed.

04522 DIGI-ARTS subportal/UNESCO knowledge portal

279. The Digi-Arts project, an Internet subportal that serves artists in particular adolescents and young people aims to promote creativity and intercultural dialogue. The following results were achieved:

- (i) three e-learning seminars on cultural and aesthetics aspects of digital media and electronic music held in 2004 (seminars involving 1,300 artists, held in cooperation with MECAD/ESDi (Spain), the Centre for Art and Media Karlsruhe (Germany) and Vilém Flusser Archiv at the Academy of Media Arts Cologne (Germany);
- (ii) four Young Digital Creators (YDC) applications produced in 2004 (in cooperation with Campus Multimedia Bamako (Mali), Media Lab Helsinki (Finland), Computer Space, Sofia (Bulgaria), and CNRS (France);
- (iii) digital artistic pluralism through computer applications promoted in the UNESCO Digital Arts Award that took place during the 12th International Symposium of Electronic Arts (August 2004, Helsinki);
- (iv) visibility of project increased through the “Nabi Digital Storytelling Competition of Intangible Heritage 2004”, organized in partnership with the Art Centre Nabi and the Korean National Commission (October 2004, Seoul, Republic of Korea);
- (v) access to regional directories, particularly in the Arab States and Africa provided;

- (vi) community of educational institutions in the Arab States drafted a feasibility study on the creation of “Masters modules on art, design and technology”;
- (vii) online meetings on the definition of digital art in Africa and its links to existing communities and industries of cultural creativity (crafts, design, publishing, etc.) organized.

04521 ICTs for World Heritage preservation and promotion

280. The project aims to use ICTs to engage young people in preservation and promotion of the World Heritage and sustainable development of the environment in countries located in the area of the Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The results achieved during the reporting period were:

- (i) 77 ASPnet secondary schools designated to take part in the project;
- (ii) international workshop involving major stakeholders held in Kazan, Russian Federation (October 2004);
- (iii) Plan of Action and Educational Framework 2004-2005 elaborated;
- (iv) website (<http://gvrr.unesco.ru/>) set up and project map produced;
- (v) partnership arrangements made to twinned schools;
- (vi) measures initiated by Member States to introduce education for sustainable development in school curricula.

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

281. The following results were achieved during the reporting period:

- (i) logistical and financial support provided for the design and implementation of information and ICT training schemes; creation of youth info-centres; content production; launching of specific websites on HIV/AIDS prevention; developing information materials; media campaigns; and training in ICT skills;
- (ii) HIV/AIDS information centres for youth established in Congo, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Bulgaria;
- (iii) support provided for the production of television programmes directed to youth, the creation of space for interaction and the training of youth leaders in ICT skills in Nicaragua;
- (iv) extrabudgetary funding received from UNAIDS and partnership developed with the World Bank for the assessment and strengthening of the capacities of youth NGOs in Latin America to participate more efficiently in HIV/AIDS preventive activities.

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

282. The project aims to advise developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the potentials of ICT-enhanced broadcasting. During the reporting period the following results were achieved:

- (i) five studies on current international broadcasting and audiovisual services and flows completed. Studies will serve as a basis to support developing nations to make informed decisions concerning their international commitments and national policies in the audiovisual field, provide capacity-building in ICT-enhanced broadcasting and audiovisual policy and strategy in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and foster the dialogue between stakeholders in the commercial/trade sector and the cultural/audiovisual sector;
- (ii) an estimated 200 audiovisual production proposals dealing with such issues as human rights, peace, tolerance, MDGs, freedom of expression and intercultural communication received;
- (iii) eight proposals representing all regions and genres selected to develop a set of audiovisual best practices in public service programming.

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

283. The project, which involves 11 indigenous communities, aims at encouraging the use of ICTs to revitalize indigenous identity and express their cultural diversity through the media, thus contributing to fostering intercultural dialogue. The following results were obtained from the five pilot projects launched in 2004, consisting of identification of communication and cultural expression needs by each participating indigenous community as well as training of community representatives in media content production and ICT use:

- (i) Tokapu, involving the Quechua of Peru, trained 10 young Quechuas in audiovisual production (the first project);
- (ii) training of Indigenous Peoples in Community Television Production, involving the Lecos, Tsimanes, Esse Ejjas, Mosevenes, Tacanas, Baures and Aymaras of Bolivia, enabled the training of 15 participants (the second project);
- (iii) audiovisual training course for six interns organized and a pilot documentary produced under the third project, A-V Training for the Forest People, involving the Pygmies of Gabon;
- (iv) feasibility study on setting up of an ICT centre carried out and local leaders trained to run the centre in Kaoko under the fourth project, the Kaoko Local Knowledge Living Archive Project, involving the Himbas of Namibia;
- (v) community members trained in cultural management under the fifth project, the San Interactive Archive, Training and Heritage Management Programme, involving the San people of South Africa, and photo sessions organized on “immersive photography”

techniques in order to start integrating San audiovisual archives into an interactive, “living archive” DVD.

05524 E-Campus – improving open distance learning

284. The main goal of this project is to accelerate the adoption and best use of ICT-assisted Open Distance Learning (ODL) as a pillar of the virtual university concept. The following results were achieved:

- (i) working group of experts set up in Africa to survey e-campuses and they held a workshop in Pretoria (November 2004) where experts came from Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda, as well as from the e-Africa Commission of NEPAD, the International Development Research Council, the Commonwealth of Learning and the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa;
- (ii) capacity for e-campus services by FUNPEC (Fundação Norte-Grandense de Pesquisa e Cultura) strengthened in collaboration with UNIREDE (a Brazilian virtual university including 70 public higher education institutions), with a regional extension in Peru and Bolivia;
- (iii) VIRTUS project of the Federal University of Pernambuco in Brazil supported to develop a pedagogical virtual library, establish cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, particularly Cape Verde, and design an observatory on distance learning in Brazil and Latin American countries;
- (iv) portal for e-campuses in Central Asian universities (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) established at the Kazakh State National University;
- (v) 13 institutions from eight countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Ukraine) agreed to establish the Central and Eastern European Virtual University (CEEVU) to improve access to educational and scientific resources through e-learning and the use of ICTs, develop and maintain a scientific and educational portal, and build capacities in open and distance learning.

05528 Strengthening telecentres in Central America

285. The project aims to promote subregional agreements to apply technical, economic and professional criteria for the development, strengthening, and cooperation between telecentres. The results attained were:

- (i) comprehensive analysis of the telecentres situation in the region carried out, which identified the main actors, related organizations, the initiatives both successful and unsuccessful, and ongoing projects;
- (ii) the San Salvador Declaration on knowledge societies and telecentres adopted by 30 participants in a meeting organized in collaboration with the Salvadorian National Commission of Cooperation with UNESCO and the Ministry of Education (November 2004);

- (iii) key issues identified such as national and regional policies for strengthening telecentres, their sustainability, development of contents, and a model of legal framework for the development of telecentres; and
- (iv) informal network created of potential partners including the ITU, the Telecommunication Initiative of the Plan Puebla Panama, Enlace Quiché, the Red de Desarrollo Sostenible of Nicaragua, the Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (Spain) and the University of Washington (United States of America).

05529 Free open source software for information processing and education

286. The project promoted understanding of the potential of free and open source software (FOSS) in Africa by presenting FOSS solutions at the First African Conference on the Digital Commons held at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa, and setting up a framework of Economic Evaluation of Free and Open Source Software Solutions for African Education during an International Experts Consultation held in Dakar, Senegal. In partnership with the Technical Steering Committee for the Free and Open Source Development of IDAMS, an Italian Consortium “CASPUR”, ICT institutions in Latin America, and the OneWorld Knowledge Network, the following core tools and reference documents were prepared and distributed, making UNESCO well positioned to lead ICT communities in developing and applying FOSS solutions to local needs:

- (i) a new version of digital library “Greenstone”;
- (ii) CDS/ISIS Open Source applications for Internet ISIS databases and library management;
- (iii) a document on “OpenIDAMS Kernel, Architecture and Design”;
- (iv) a Maya Language Writer for OpenOffice;
- (v) localized open software of the FOSS Geographical Information System “TerraLib”; and
- (vi) a Library Automation “GNUTeca” in Spanish.

05530 UNESCO knowledge portal

287. The project actions aim at building an intersectoral network, common guidelines and practices, involving a core group of 70 web-workers, about 150 editors and 400 content providers; organizing workflow for content and services provision in the six official languages; and managing human resources. The results attained were:

- (i) 17 persons responsible for the web from 16 field offices and about 50 web administrators and senior editors at Headquarters trained in a portal development workshop (Paris, November 2004);
- (ii) portal guidelines, table of contents, implementation plan and time-line validated by the group of web-workers;

- (iii) functional and technical improvement in infrastructure: installation and implementation of the search engine (search engine Albert), improvement of the portal user interface and support to the management and exploitation of the portal software (Simplify).

Coordination of action to benefit Africa

288. The activities carried out by the Department in 2004 were marked by a strengthening of the regional and subregional approach intended to bolster the political project for African integration. To that end, the Organization drew its support from a reinforced and broader partnership, associating with the Organization's traditional institutional partners a decentralized partnership of which the African subregional organizations and civil society are the pillars.

Relations with African Member States developed, in particular through their permanent delegates and the groups established at Headquarters

289. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) strengthening of relations with the Member States on the occasion of the official visits made by the Director-General to 18 Member States in sub-Saharan Africa in 2004; signing of aides-mémoire and operation plans for the implementation of priority projects;
- (ii) closer involvement with National Commissions, Permanent Delegations and the groups established at Headquarters, through information meetings;
- (iii) greater support to countries suffering from extreme poverty, conflict or post-conflict situations or affected by the consequences of subregional conflicts such as Comoros, Uganda, Chad, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the putting into place, in that connection, of appropriate assistance mechanisms;
- (iv) adoption and implementation of a strategy for post-conflict situations in Africa comprising the setting-up of a "post-conflict" unit entrusted with ensuring, within the Department, the monitoring of the activities in the countries concerned, the establishment of an intersectoral committee for coordinating "post-conflict" activities in Africa, under the responsibility of ADG/AFR, and the introduction of new structural and budgetary mechanisms concerning PEER;
- (v) implementation, in accordance with 32 C/Resolutions 50, 51 and 52, of the special action plans for Côte d'Ivoire (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Education Systems – PARREN-CI), the Republic of Angola (\$1,678,000 has already been raised) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for which a broad partnership was mobilized in 2004 for reconstruction in all of UNESCO's fields of competence. In that respect, a pledge of a financial contribution of more than \$50 million was made solely for the safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage.

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

290. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) strengthening of relations with the officials at the highest level of the African Union which resulted in visits to Headquarters by eminent persons such as H.E. Mr Joaquim Chissano, then President of Mozambique and current President of the African Union (AU), and H.E. Mr Alpha Omar Konaré, President of the Commission of the AU, who participated in the celebration of Africa Day (25 May 2004) and in the work of the High-Level Group on Education for Sustainable Development; the Director-General's meeting with President Bouteflika, whose country is in charge of the "human resources component" for NEPAD;
- (ii) strengthening of relations with the governing bodies of NEPAD, through several ministerial meetings on the cooperation between UNESCO and NEPAD in the areas of education, culture and science and technology; holding of the second meeting of the UNESCO Consultative Committee for NEPAD;
- (iii) establishment by the Director-General of a special team with instructions to prepare the Organization's participation in the next African Union Summit (2005), which will be devoted to education and culture;
- (iv) elaboration of a draft NEPAD plan of action for human resources which will be submitted to the 2005 Summit after an intergovernmental review process;
- (v) in pursuance of the African Union's decision to provide itself with a new African Cultural Charter, a contribution was made to the drafting of the text which will also be submitted, after the same process, for approval by that Summit; a preliminary draft action plan for science and technology is under preparation, in anticipation of the 2007 Summit dealing with this theme.

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

291. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) adoption by the first meeting of the Forum of the Regional and Subregional African Organizations of recommendations for joint action between UNESCO and NEPAD in the Organization's fields of competence;
- (ii) UNESCO's participation in different forums and organization of information meetings, particularly for National Commissions, giving NEPAD greater visibility within African civil society;
- (iii) strengthening of inter-agency cooperation for NEPAD in connection with the activities of the "Education sub-cluster" for which the Organization is the lead agency; UNESCO also secured the establishment of a "science and technology cluster" for which it is also the lead agency.

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

292. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) greater attention by the programme sectors and also by the intersectoral working groups and mechanisms to Africa's priorities, specifically in basic education, literacy work, teacher training, the fight against HIV/AIDS, the heritage, the environment and access to fresh water;
- (ii) ongoing analysis of programmes (HIV/AIDS, centres of excellence, UNESCO Chairs, promotion of a culture of peace, etc.) and formulation of recommendations designed to strengthen UNESCO's action in Africa;
- (iii) establishment of a database on the activities carried out in Africa under way, intended to facilitate coordination.

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

293. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) partnership agreement concluded with Quelle and la Redoute, in close collaboration with the French National Commission for UNESCO, for the launching of an information and fund-raising campaign starting in spring 2005. The Department obtained the agreement of these distance-selling companies to insert free of charge an information leaflet and a fund-raising appeal in 2 million dispatches. The donations collected in this way will be allocated to activities for the education of girls in Africa;
- (ii) partnership initiated with the International Union of Latin Notaries (UINL), the Conseil Supérieur du Notariat (CSN) and the Association du Notariat Francophone (ANF). The notarial symposium organized by the Association des Notaires du Gabon (Libreville, December 2004) constitutes the first stage of an association which could be extended to the notary profession in 14 African countries;
- (iii) partnership proposal made by the President of the Comité Suisse pour les Urgences Humanitaires. Oriented towards raising private funds for humanitarian emergencies, this NGO supports the programmes of international organizations for countries affected by natural and human disasters. The goal is to establish and/or strengthen links with operational partners in a position to meet reconstruction and rehabilitation needs in emergency situations;
- (iv) partnership in the process of being established with the tour-operator "CROISI-EUROPE", based on the payment of a fixed sum per passenger transported (between 100,000 and 150,000 passengers transported per year) for projects promoting the value of the African cultural heritage.

Fellowships Programme

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

294. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) during the period under review, a total of 230 fellowships (Africa: 71, Arab States: 41, Asia and the Pacific: 48, Europe: 34, and Latin America and the Caribbean: 36) were awarded to beneficiaries, endorsed by their respective National Commissions, in priority areas of UNESCO programmes. The gender distribution of the fellowships awarded was 57% to women and 43% to men. The total value of the 230 fellowships under both the regular programme and extrabudgetary projects (including contributions in-kind under the Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme) is estimated at \$3,103,694 (\$811,750 regular programme funds, \$196,944 Funds-in-Trust and \$2,095,000 contributions in-kind) ;
- (ii) 48% of the awards were in support of capacity-building in the field of the natural sciences (especially biological sciences and biotechnologies, technologies related to sustainable development, management of the environment, with special attention to water resources and their ecosystems). The UNESCO/L'OREAL Co-Sponsored Fellowships for Young Women in Life Sciences, the UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme funded by Japan, the UNESCO/Israel-MASHAV Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme, and the UNESCO/Czech Republic Co Sponsored Programme contributed to strengthen the capacities in these areas;
- (iii) the remaining 52% of awards were in support of the following major programmes: 19% for Social and human sciences (ethics of science and technology), 13% for Culture (protecting cultural diversity), 10% for Education (education policy, planning and management) and 10% for Communication and information (training of specialists to make use of ICTs and contribute to information for all);
- (iv) a new UNESCO Fellowships Programme web page was updated where all relevant information concerning fellowships updates and opportunities can be obtained. This website can be consulted at this address: (<http://www.unesco.org/fellowships>);
- (v) a Directory of UNESCO Fellows awarded during the 2002-2003 biennium had been finalized and disseminated to all National Commissions and Permanent Delegations.

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

295. *The following results were obtained:*

Three new projects had been designed, negotiated and finalized. They are administered under the regular programme and the Japan funds-in-trust in support to the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme. These are:

- (i) UNESCO/Italy Co-Sponsored Fellowships, awarding 14 fellowships to Iraqi women, starting in 2004, to study in Italy and get university diplomas;

- (ii) UNESCO/Suzanne Mubarak/Japan-Egypt Friendship Research Fellowships for the Empowerment of Women in Peace and Gender Studies, funded by Japan. This project grants 10 fellowships per year (once in 2005 and once in 2006) for women from developing countries. The programme had been announced, candidatures have been received and the study/research will start in 2005;
- (iii) UNESCO/Cuba Co-Sponsored Fellowships, starting in 2005, and awarding 16 fellowships for graduate studies in Cuba to UNESCO African Member States. The programme had been announced and candidatures have been received.

Public information

296. Expected results: Improved understanding of UNESCO's role by decision-makers and the public at large as a result of more and better media coverage in all regions. Improved media exposure at national level as National Commissions develop and implement their own media action plans following training workshops organized by BPI at Headquarters and in the regions.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) audiovisual production equipment modernized to adjust to the evolution of new technologies and to trim production costs;
- (ii) new version of the online photobank is fully operational and enables journalists and UNESCO's stakeholders to order photographs on the Organization's website;
- (iii) BPI/AUD started distributing broadcast quality video through the web and also pursued the dissemination of video material illustrating the Organization's principal activities to broadcasters around the world;
- (iv) new video promotional production explaining UNESCO, its role, mandate and activities, produced and shown daily to visitors at the Fontenoy building;
- (v) recent audiovisual partnership contract on cultural and intangible heritage signed with NHK (Japan) and the BBC (United Kingdom), two production and broadcast companies (the BBC joint venture is a model of a new type of three-way partnership that includes UNESCO, the public service broadcasting organization and a private sponsor (in this case Samsung) which finances the whole project);
- (vi) partnerships established with radio stations for promotional and educational messages on the prevention of HIV/AIDS, such as the French broadcast operator of radio network NRJ.
- (vii) production of television items for CNN's *World Report* continues to be pursued and has now been refocused to better illustrate the principal priorities of UNESCO.

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

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) number of web pages on the UNESCO website increased;
- (ii) volume of site visitors increased by an estimated 15%;
- (iii) website registered a peak of 192,000 pages served during the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* launch day;
- (iv) Spanish homepage developed and efforts made to develop site content in Arabic and Russian;
- (v) UNESCO portal is being improved through a house-wide internal process involving all Sectors, a dozen field offices and four institutes to build common guidelines for a sustainable UNESCO portal;
- (vi) *UNESCOMMUNICATION*, a new daily internal information product that will improve in-house communication and encourage greater information flow between Headquarters and field offices, is ready to be launched.

298. Expected result: Improved understanding of UNESCO's role by decision-makers and the public at large as a result of more and better media coverage in all regions.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) merger of two sections (ADM/Cultural Events and BPI/Public Relations) resulted in the creation of a new section, BPI/PCE, which registered very positive results in terms of visibility and in measuring its impact on the general public and the media;
- (ii) BPI/PCE supervised 98 cultural events that were held at Headquarters (of these, 39 were organized directly by Public Relations), cooperation with sectors, Permanent Delegations and institutional and private partners was also highlighted;
- (iii) BPI/PCE's work concentrated on programme priorities, such as Intangible Heritage and the Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity (e.g. events such as "Bunraku", "Wamyang", "Pansori and Jongmyo", etc.), the International Year of the Commemoration of the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (e.g. Gilberto Gil concert, conferences and exhibitions on the Negro slave trade), the World Heritage Centre (e.g. the film "The Last Day of Pompei", an international conference/exhibition "The Congo – a Heritage in Danger") and the combat against HIV/AIDS (e.g. International AIDS Day event to celebrate the "Struggle of the African Continent with HIV/AIDS" and the Round Table UNESCO/GBC-Global Business Coalition);
- (iv) Press Relations Section led a number of successful media operations that triggered worldwide coverage of UNESCO activities in the print and audiovisual media, which included the announcement of new World Heritage sites (July, Suzhou, China); the launch of the *2005 Education for All Global Monitoring Report* and the ensuing EFA

High-Level Group meeting – which sparked unprecedented coverage of the report (Brazil, November); the partnerships between Microsoft and Intel (November); Philosophy Day (November) and the MINEPS meeting in Athens (December);

- (v) BPI/PRS, working closely with the Science Sector, IOC and the Director-General, focused media attention worldwide on UNESCO's strategy for the implementation of a global tsunami alert system, announced by the Director-General at the Mauritius International Meeting on Small Island Developing States and followed up at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe;
- (vi) good media coverage generated by the launch of the International Year of Physics and the International Biodiversity Conference: science and governance, both of which took place at Headquarters;
- (vii) Press Relations Section worked closely with the Public and Cultural Events Section to draw media attention to a number of other events including the nomination of Goodwill Ambassadors, special envoys and artists for peace; the revival of the Moussem de Tam Tam in Morocco; and the festivities marking the end of the International Year for the Commemoration of the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition.
- (viii) Press Relations Section prepared and distributed 68 press releases and 35 media advisories from July to December 2004, in addition, two issues of the *New UNESCO Courier*, featuring dossiers on preventive education and HIV/AIDS and the cultural impact of the slave trade, were also produced;
- (ix) concerted effort made to reinforce links with the communications focal points in the sectors and to strengthen ties with the public information officers in the regional bureaux in order to build a veritable public information network within UNESCO, which is absolutely essential for improving longer-term media planning, especially in priority areas.

299. Expected result: Improved visibility for UNESCO through an increase in the number of languages in which publications are offered for sale.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

- (i) UNESCO Publishing Section incorporated the former UNESCO Promotion and Sales Section, necessitating considerable changes in the functioning of the Section, for example, the marketing services have been restructured, contracts with sales agents redefined, and an outsourcing company for order fulfilment identified in Belgium;
- (ii) editorial and production activities outsourced more frequently since co-publishing and production costs have decreased and income from royalties has increased, new partnerships have also been established with commercial and institutional partners in different countries;
- (iii) UNESCO Publishing pursued efforts to publish more books in Arabic, Chinese and Russian;
- (iv) contacts established with companies specializing in online publishing procedures and networks to set up an online publishing service that will become effective on 1 October 2005.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

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

300. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) prepared, in close consultation with all sectors, central services and units in the Secretariat. Special efforts were made to proceed with further concentration and prioritization, broadening the application of the results-based management approach and adjusting the format of the document, as stipulated by 170 EX/Decision 4.1 – this included a shift in the presentation of main lines of action, which now focus solely on expected results, with quantifiable, qualitative and impact performance indicators and in many cases also benchmark indicators.

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

301. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) regular reports prepared for services management on implementation status and trends for all elements of the regular programme, including the projects related to the cross-cutting themes;
- (ii) particular emphasis was placed on the monitoring of the results of the main lines of actions to allow the EX/4 document and later the C/3 document to be based on the online information provided via SISTER.

Backstopping provided to projects under the cross-cutting themes

302. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) selection process of cross-cutting theme projects (CCTs) for inclusion in document 33 C/5 coordinated (28 projects with an overall budget of \$5,400,000 selected out of 38 submissions).

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

303. *The following result was obtained:*

- (i) RBM acceptance and skills broadened throughout the Organization through training programmes offered to more than 180 staff members involved in programming in eight different locations in Africa, the Caribbean and the Middle East (117 people) and at Headquarters (65 people). The total number of staff trained and coached since the beginning of the programme (June 2003) stands at 324 as of December 2004. Feedback indicates a positive impact of the workshop on team-building and staff capacities, as is also shown in the quality and breadth of results formulation in document 33 C/5;

- (ii) expected results and performance indicators of 32 C/5 work plans, as contained in SISTER, continuously improved;
- (iii) distance assistance mechanisms put in place to provide support and backstopping to staff in field offices;
- (iv) \$140,000 secured from extrabudgetary sources to carry out specific RBM projects within UNESCO.

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

304. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) SISTER information updated on behalf of the field offices that have encountered difficulties in accessing the application;
- (ii) functional and technical recast project of SISTER launched together with ADM/DIT in September 2004. Among others, all relevant processes reviewed and technical aspects addressed, such as the links to relevant applications (ERC databases, HRM, new LDS system of ADM/DIT), access security, management of FABS/SISTER discrepancies and access to the new application by all users, including field offices. The recast version of SISTER is planned to be operational at the end of the second quarter of 2005 for purposes of document 33 C/5 and its related work plans;
- (iii) difficulties encountered on the FABS/SISTER interfaces, namely those used for the extrabudgetary projects integration, have been analysed and progressively resolved.

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

305. *The following result was obtained:*

- (i) SISTER training for field offices, liaison offices and institutes has been expanded and a focal points network has been established in collaboration with HRM, BFC, and the FABS team. Twenty-four trainers (two per office) have received training, covering 12 field offices. Furthermore, more than 350 users have been assisted or trained.

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

306. *The following result was obtained:*

- (i) new e-learning tool analysed, which should replace the current KnowHow system.

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

307. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) involvement of youth and schools in dialogue activities expanded, including through completion of the first round of the Mondialogo School Contest in September 2004 in Barcelona (Spain), after having engaged about 27,000 young students from all over the world in projects on intercultural dialogue;

- (ii) dialogue activities promoted at regional level and with focus on specific themes such as interreligious and inter-ethnic dialogues as well as focus on sustainable development (“The Development of Interreligious and Inter-ethnic Dialogue – an Important Factor for Stability and Progress of South-East Europe”, Tirana, Albania, 9-10 December 2004; Asia-Pacific regional conference on “Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations for Peace and Sustainable Development”, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 20-22 December 2004; international conference “New Ignorances, New Literacies – Learning to Live Together in a Globalizing World” organized as part of the “Universal Forum of Cultures – Barcelona 2004”);
- (iii) thematic debate by Executive Board on dialogue among civilizations (October 2004) supported through preparation of background note.

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

308. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) increased inter-agency collaboration through the Beijing+10 online forum on education and training of women and the girl-child, co-sponsored by UNESCO and UNICEF. The outcome will serve as a useful framework of discussion at the 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women;
- (ii) collaboration with INSTRAW developed, including a memorandum of understanding for future collaboration;
- (iii) contribution to the “World AIDS Campaign 2004: Women, girls, HIV and AIDS”: a broad range of awareness-raising activities was organized in collaboration with NGOs, associations and with the private sector to accelerate the global response to HIV and AIDS through a focus on women and girls;
- (iv) several national, regional and international networks created in the field of science and technology, i.e. the international network of leading women in national water associations, and collaborated in the launching of the Arab Network of Women in Science and Technology (ANWES) and the Water network, women and decisional power; three UNESCO Chairs in Africa and Latin America on women and science and women and environment established.

Training modules on gender developed and offered to all regions

309. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) capabilities of gender focal points to act as “change agents” within the Organization strengthened through a capacity-building workshop, which enabled participants to sharpen their understanding of concepts of gender and development and to apply gender analysis in their own work contexts. In addition, a CD-ROM was developed and sent to all Heads of Executive Offices to help integrate gender equality concerns into daily work;
- (ii) website of the WGE Section further updated to serve as an online gender mainstreaming resource centre (<http://www.unesco.org/women/>), with checklists, guidelines, synoptic presentations, training methodologies and case studies.

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

310. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Youth Forum “Language as violence, violence as language” organized as part of the third World Youth Festival and the Universal Forum of Cultures, Barcelona 2004. A final report highlighting youth-specific arts-based and sociocultural initiatives to fight violence(s) was disseminated widely;
- (ii) development of youth policies in several regions fostered, such as a youth strategy for the Caribbean supported by CARICOM, in particular through partnership with the World Bank on an assessment of existing youth organizations and future support structures in Latin America, and support to policy development initiatives in Pakistan and the Arab region;
- (iii) sectors, field offices and National Commissions supported in their activities relating to youth and youth policy and programme development, e.g. through the publication *Champion dans la tête* for the Francophone National Commissions, a methodology of “Mind mapping”, i.e. the association of aspirations and discipline in sports and everyday life. BSP/YTH supported SC/CSI in the preparations of the “Youth visioning for island living” event and at the first WAYS (World Academy of Young Scientists) General Conference;
- (iv) cooperation with national and international youth NGOs intensified and new partnerships for joint capacity-building initiatives initiated, e.g. with Essilor International at the occasion of “Vision and Development: let's change our perspective”.

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

311. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) a report on Decade-related activities between June 2003 and June 2004 was prepared for the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly, with contributions from UNESCO's Sectors, UNIFEM, the United Nations University, the University for Peace and the International Labour Organization;
- (ii) preparation for the mid-term report of the Decade was initiated, including surveys and requests for contributions targeting National Commissions for UNESCO, United Nations Focal Points and NGOs maintaining official relations with UNESCO;
- (iii) liaison with a variety of non-governmental actors ensured, including through UNESCO's updated Culture of Peace website. In addition to this, an e-newsletter was established and two issues (June and December) disseminated to over 2,000 culture of peace stakeholders;

- (iv) contact to several NGO umbrella organizations further developed, e.g. through participation at the First International Exhibition of Peace Organizations (4-6 June 2004), held in Paris;
- (v) on the occasion of the International Day of Peace 2004 (21 September) a film screening on youth violence, discrimination and poverty was organized for 270 adolescents from the Parisian suburb of Creteil, in cooperation with the Cinémas du Palais Armand Badéyan.

External relations and cooperation

Cooperation with Member States strengthened

312. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) Relations with Member States strengthened, in particular on the occasion of:
 - (a) official visits by the Director-General in Europe (Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), in the Arab States (Morocco, Tunisia), in the Asia and the Pacific region (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Japan, Republic of Korea) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bahamas, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama);
 - (b) visits to the Organization's Headquarters by Heads of State or Government (in chronological order): the President of Georgia; the President of Latvia; the Prime Minister of Quebec, Canada; HRH Prince Philippe of Belgium; the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan; the Prime Minister of Bulgaria; the President of Albania; and the President of Serbia and Montenegro.

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

313. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) "bottom-up" approach strengthened for the C/5 preparation process through the newly established cluster consultations involving National Commissions and the UNESCO Office Directors prior to the regional consultations;
- (ii) regional consultations of National Commissions on the preparation of draft document 33 C/5 held in all regions. The outcome of these consultations, which were held in Oranjestad (Aruba), Maputo (Mozambique), Wellington (New Zealand), Zurich (Switzerland) and Sana'a (Yemen) and were attended by 188 out of 192 National Commissions, was reported in document 172 EX/12 Part I.A;
- (iii) quadrennial and statutory conferences convened in three regions: Latin America and the Caribbean (13th), Asia and the Pacific (13th) and Europe (14th).

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

314. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) thematic debates held on key areas such as: the struggle against slavery and its abolition; pluralism, intercultural dialogue and indigenous people; renewable energies; NEPAD; HIV/AIDS; education for sustainable development; the information society; the role of National Commissions and their partners in promoting sustainable development; Euro-Arab strategy and dialogue among civilizations;
- (ii) overall some 104 National Commissions benefited from the following training activities:
 - (a) six regional, subregional or cluster training workshops organized in all regions for new officials of National Commissions: Bangkok, Thailand; Riga, Latvia; Mahé, Seychelles; Libreville, Gabon; Castries, Saint-Lucia; Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
 - (b) training/exchange programme for staff members from other National Commissions carried out and/or hosted by four National Commissions (France, New Zealand, Dominica and Slovenia).

Operational capacities of National Commissions strengthened

315. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) "Practical Guide for National Commissions for UNESCO" and "Guidelines for Interface and Cooperation between UNESCO's Field Offices and National Commissions for UNESCO" prepared and circulated to all National Commissions and field offices for broader consultation before publication;
- (ii) "Compendium of Good Practices of National Commissions for UNESCO" published in English and French; "The Architecture of National Commissions for UNESCO" now available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish); and "Directory of National Commissions" updated;
- (iii) database on 192 National Commissions improved and accessible to all users via the Intranet. Access to the database with the possibility for the National Commissions to enter themselves their own data will be made possible in 2005 and progressively extended to the entire network;
- (iv) UNESCO's subportal on National Commissions and their partners updated to include all ongoing and forthcoming activities carried out by or with National Commissions;
- (v) communication capacities of National Commissions at country level enhanced: 70 out of 192 National Commissions currently maintain a website; a user-friendly software is being design to help others develop their own.

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

316. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) international and regional activities of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations supported through events such as: “Cultural Diversity – United Europe, Closer Collaboration by European UNESCO Clubs” organized by Maltese UNESCO Club, the fifteenth session of the Executive Board of the Asia-Pacific Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations, “Les apprentissages démocratiques des jeunes en Europe” organized by the French Federation of UNESCO Clubs and the European Federation, the International University of UNESCO Clubs organized by the Belarusian Federation and “Université d’été des Clubs UNESCO arabes” organized by the Tunisian Federation of UNESCO Clubs. An action plan towards the creation of an Arab Federation of UNESCO Clubs in 2005 was adopted during the latter.

Management capacities and resource base of WFUCA improved.

317. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) finalization of the draft Constitution as well as Rules and Regulations of WFUCA in the framework of the support provided to the Ad hoc Committee for the Renewal of WFUCA.

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

318. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) at the international level, the proceedings of the joint UNESCO/IPU meeting (held during the 32nd session of the General Conference) were distributed at the 110th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Mexico City) and, on that occasion, new appeal to IPU member parliaments to appoint UNESCO focal points and publication of the Spanish version of the “Guide to parliamentary practice for UNESCO”;
- (ii) at the national level, in order to facilitate the development of institutional relations between parliaments and National Commissions, the proceedings of the joint UNESCO/IPU meeting were sent to all the National Commissions;
- (iii) at the Secretariat level, invitation extended to all programme sectors to link parliamentary focal points systematically to priority activities in their own sector.

Awareness heightened among parliamentarians about UNESCO’s programmes and priorities.

319. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) draft cooperation agreement between UNESCO and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie adopted at the thirtieth session of the APF, as was a resolution on the drawing up of a Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions by UNESCO;

- (ii) participation in the 50th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Toronto), in two conferences of the Union of African Parliaments (UAP) and in the First Inter-Parliamentary Cultural Conference in Latin America (São Paulo). One of the objectives of the latter conference, held with the Organization's support, was to strengthen UNESCO's standard-setting action in the field of culture by encouraging Latin American Parliaments to ratify international conventions. A declaration on culture for development and integration in Latin America was adopted at the end of the Conference;
- (iii) support for an information workshop on the promotion of education for all policies, attended by parliamentarians from Mali, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Niger, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau as part of the Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education (FAPED);
- (iv) tripartite cooperation between UNESCO, the Parliament of Georgia and the French Senate for the protection and development of cultural heritage in the Caucasus region was initiated following the visit by the President of the Parliament of Georgia to the Director-General.

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

320. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) participation in the World Urban Forum II organized by UN-HABITAT (Barcelona), the third Conference of Mayors of the World (Moscow) and the congress establishing the new world organization "United Cities and Local Governments" (UCLG), formed by the merger of the three major existing organizations: the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the World Federation of United Cities (FMCU-UTO) and Metropolis;
- (ii) publication of a brochure on the partnership between UNESCO and cities;
- (iii) cooperation already begun with UCLG for carrying out flagship activities, in particular the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism (SHS) and the World Book Capital (CLT);
- (iv) presentation of UNESCO's partnership activities with cities and local authorities on the UNESCO Internet site.

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

321. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) participation in the following United Nations organs sessions and intergovernmental and inter-secretariat meetings: substantive session of the ECOSOC for 2004 (New York, June-July 2004); General meeting between the League of Arab States and the United Nations system, (Cairo, February 2004) and General meeting between the representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions (Vienna, July 2004); coordination meeting of specialized agencies organized by the World Tourism Organization to set up

an inter-agency coordination mechanism in the field of tourism, (Madrid, November 2004); fifty-ninth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, September-December 2004);

- (ii) Director-General's meetings with the Executive Director of UNEP in order to further cooperation with this organization and with the President of the fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly with a view to preparing the High-Level Meeting for the Review of the Millennium Declaration Implementation and in order to achieve greater programmatic coherence within the United Nations;
- (iii) contributions to the Secretary-General reports to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as well as to reports for the 2004 ECOSOC substantive session, including United Nations reports such as the 2003 edition of the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, and coordination of preparations for the meeting of the panel of the United Nations External Auditors and Board of Auditors (Paris);
- (iv) admission of UNESCO as a member of the United Nations Framework Team Coordination on Early Warning and Preventive Action.

Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO [124 EX/Decision 6.1 and 167 EX/Decision 4.2]

322. UNESCO participated in the fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, 14 September-23 December 2004), which was largely devoted to the reform of the United Nations, and more particularly that of the Security Council, and to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

323. The General Assembly's discussions were based on the report of the Panel of 16 "Wise People" chaired by Mr Anand Panyarachun (former Prime Minister of Thailand), entitled "A more secure world: our shared responsibility". The report contains 201 proposals for a collective response to a common threat, analysed as six clusters of threats to humankind today and in the decades ahead, namely economic and social threats (in particular poverty, infectious disease and environmental degradation), inter-State conflict, internal conflict (civil war, genocide and other atrocities), nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological weapons, terrorism and transnational organized crime.

324. The reform of the Security Council prompted most comment, with the majority of speakers stating their preference for an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members. The strengthening of cooperation among the main three organs of the United Nations, namely the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, was also among the recommendations made in the report, which may be consulted at the address <http://www.un.org/secureworld/report.pdf>. A summary of the recommendations relevant to UNESCO is at the disposal of Members of the Board. Furthermore, the Secretary-General has announced that a report on follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration will be submitted to the General Assembly in March 2005 and that the report will draw largely on the ideas formulated by the Panel of Wise People and will also be based on the debates of the General Assembly.

325. At that same session, the General Assembly adopted 278 resolutions, 41 of which, to varying extents, concerned UNESCO. The Assembly assigned specific action to UNESCO in respect of the following seven resolutions: resolution 59/237 *United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development*; resolution 59/149 *United Nations Literacy Decade: Education for All*;

resolution 59/143 *International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010*; resolution 59/142 *Promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation*; resolution 59/113 *World Programme for Human Rights Education*; resolution 59/23 *Promotion of interreligious dialogue*; and resolution 59/10 *Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace*.

326. Major United Nations meetings in 2005 include: the International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Small Island Developing States (Port-Louis, Mauritius, January 2005); the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, January 2005) that will conclude the review of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action with a view to updating the guiding framework on disaster reduction for the twenty-first century; the Beijing+10 Conference (New York, United Nations Headquarters, February-March 2005) during the Forty-Ninth Session of the Commission of the Status of Women; the Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (New York, September 2005), high-level plenary meeting of the 60th session of the General Assembly (and Report of the Secretary-General on its modalities, format and organization); the World Summit on the Information Society – Second phase (Tunis, Tunisia, 16-18 November 2005).

327. International years to be celebrated in 2005 include: the International Year of Microcredit, the International Year for Sport and Physical Education and the International Year of Physics. The observance of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014) was also decided by the General Assembly (resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004).

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

328. The following results were obtained:

- (i) participation to the following IGOs meetings: 31st session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Istanbul, June 2004); Symposium on access to international funds by the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF) (Paris, May 2004); four session of the Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers (Algiers, December 2004);
- (ii) Programme of Cooperation for 2004-2005 signed with ISESCO and review meeting held to evaluate the activities carried out in 2004 and to agree on the details of the activities to be implemented in 2005;
- (iii) exchange of information with the newly elected Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; meeting with the Secretary-General of the International Exhibitions Bureau (BIE) on the subject of the regulation of the frequency of international and universal non-commercial exhibitions.

Modalities of cooperation with NGOs, foundations and similar institutions improved

329. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) analysis and evaluation of files on the renewal and reclassification of NGOs, foundations and similar institutions in official relations with the Organization, and on applications for admission to such relations.

Capacities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee reinforced

330. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) support for the NGOs' International Day, which was held on the themes "Culture of Peace" and "HIV/AIDS: STOP EXCLUSION!".

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

331. Detailed information on the volume and distribution of extrabudgetary contributions, including expenditure rates, source of funding and breakdown by sector and region, is provided in document 171 EX/5. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the external auditors on extrabudgetary activities will be found in document 171 EX/33, in particular measures to further improve delivery and expenditure rates as well as the timeliness and quality of reports or the emphasis given to quality control and prioritizing of projects for extrabudgetary funding based on UNESCO's programme priorities.

332. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) regular consultations with funding sources to identify areas of mutual interest;
- (ii) marked progress in UNESCO's collaboration with funding sources in the private sector, notably with the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development in favour of the development of higher education in Iraq;
- (iii) a consolidated strategy for partnership with the private sector is being developed and, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, guidelines and model agreements for funding relations with the private sector are being established;
- (iv) increased participation in the coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system at the policy and operational level, notably the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) or in country-level planning and coordination activities.

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

333. *The following results were obtained:*

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

Participation Programme

334. A distinct report on the status of implementation of the Participation Programme may be found in document 171 EX/4.

Human Resources Management

335. During the last six months of the biennium, the Bureau for Human Resources Management (HRM) pursued the implementation of the policy framework and the learning and development programmes. A major activity was the preparatory work for the development of a medium- and long-term staffing strategy, as requested by the Executive Board.

New human resources policy framework completed and implemented

336. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) five policies developed and implemented, including the Performance Assessment and the Learning Development Policy;
- (ii) 10 young professionals (among which nine are women) selected among 430 candidates in 2004 under the Young Professionals Programme (they will take up their duties in early 2005), six of these young professionals are nationals from under-represented Member States and four from non-represented Member States;
- (iii) proactive measures carried out to improve the geographical distribution (170 EX/23), such as recruitment missions and seminars in under- and non-represented countries and extensive consultations with Permanent Delegations;
- (iv) revision of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules completed to reflect the amendments incurred since 2000 following the implementation of the new Human Resources Policy.

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

337. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) many administrative procedures were reviewed with a view to streamline and simplify the processes and, when appropriate, align UNESCO practices to the United Nations Common System;
- (ii) new applications developed, such as Personnel Action Forms and Fact Sheets with the objective to prepare the introduction, subject to the availability of funds, of an integrated human resources management system in HRM at the end of the next biennium (2006-2007). In this regard, HRM, in cooperation with DIT has undertaken a feasibility study which will include a review of workflow of HR processes and responsibilities.

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

338. *The following result was obtained:*

- (i) delegation chart of authority and accountability for the field offices network implemented.

Learning and development programme refined and implemented

339. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) in the context of leadership development, the first Global Senior Managers Meeting was organized in March 2004 for about 130 Directors from Headquarters, the field and the institutes;

- (ii) 20 senior managers (P-5 and above) attended the Leadership and Change Management Programme (LCMP) and at the end of the year, a total of 180 managers will have followed this programme;
- (iii) two team-building workshops, a key component of UNESCO's training plan, organized at Headquarters in 2004 and 214 specialists attended project/programme management cycle training courses (Logical Framework, Results-Based Management, Mobilization of Extrabudgetary Resources, etc.);
- (iv) 10 administrative training programmes organized in 2004 for the Administrative Officers and their assistants to reinforce the financial and administrative capacity in the field;
- (v) 323 staff members participated in the linguistic courses in the six official languages, of which 201 staff members followed English and French courses; HRM organized a specific linguistic programme in French for 22 newly recruited managers; 775 French language-training CDs were sent to field offices and institutes;
- (vi) 109 staff members undertook training in a variety of IT programmes; and 40 users in the field (mainly from administrative units) trained in the Finance and Budget System (FABS);
- (vii) a new multimedia centre was established, located at Bonvin, to support training programmes and promote staff self learning through e-learning courses;
- (viii) 30% of an overall training budget of \$6 million was decentralized to sectors/bureaux/institutes/field offices in order to respond and better address specific training needs.

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

340. *The following results were obtained:*

- (i) extensive studies conducted in 2004 and various recommendations made to improve the management and ensure the long-term financial viability of the Medical Benefits Fund. These recommendations are currently being reviewed by the MBF Board of Management;
- (ii) in this context, the processing of the reimbursement claims submitted by associate participants has been subcontracted to an external firm as a pilot project. At the end of 2004, all claims submitted by associate participants were processed and cleared for payment within three to six working days from the date of receipt.

Budget preparation and monitoring

Biennial Programme and Budget (32 C/5) implemented

341. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) in conjunction with BSP, BB has analysed programme sectors work plans, which form the basis for budget allocations and subsequent monitoring of expenditures;

- (ii) six-monthly reports prepared and presented to the Executive Board for review. Detailed information on budgetary matters including a Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 are provided in document 171 EX/4 Part II;
- (iii) regular monitoring and reporting provided to the senior-level Committee on Budget and Finance, chaired by the Deputy Director-General;
- (iv) participation ensured in all internal task forces and meetings that have budgetary implications.

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

342. *The following result was achieved:*

- (i) The Bureau of the Budget has worked extensively on the preparation of the new Programme and Budget for the period 2006-2007, beginning with initial proposals made by the Director-General at the 170th session of the Executive Board and resulting in the publication of the draft document 33 C/5, to be examined during the current session of the Executive Board.

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

343. *The following result was achieved:*

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

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

344. *The following result was achieved:*

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

Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises

Organization's administrative policies and procedures implemented and updated/Compliance with established administrative rules and regulations ensured.

345. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) phase I of the update of the Administrative Manual completed as scheduled on 30 November 2004, the deliverable at this stage being a fully revised version of the

Manual (Volume I) reflecting the alignment of its contents with respective decisions of the governing bodies and with the actual practice (As-Is);

- (ii) work continued on the updating policies, procedures and processes with a view to streamlining operations and align existing processes with best practices.

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

346. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) system of quality control now in place for work outsourced by CLD/T;
- (ii) workflow in CLD/T being streamlined in order to maximize benefits to be derived from use of computer-assisted translation tools;
- (iii) a small number of translators experimenting with speech recognition software CLD/D; greater use of digital technologies for pre-press and printing, including POD (Print-On-Demand);
- (iv) model software imported from World Trade Organization installed in ADM/CLD for adaptation and deployment purposes.

Conferences and cultural events facilities for Member States and UNESCO partners maintained/Use of human and financial resources adapted to the application of austerity measures.

347. *The following results were achieved:*

- (i) facilities maintained and synergies enhanced through the reallocation of these facilities to ADM/CLD (conferences) and BPI (cultural events) as implemented in 2004;
- (ii) all resources managed according to the budget implementation plan with expenditures within the advised allotments;
- (iii) austerity measures in place with a view to encourage sectors/bureaus to monitor more strictly their utilization of common services items. To this end a system for the internal charging of an increased part of the costs of such services is being developed for its further implementation in 2006-2007. Furthermore, revenue-generating activities are managed to in such a manner as to ensure, to the extent possible, their self-financing.

348. A detailed report on managing the UNESCO complex (maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations at Headquarters) is presented in document 171 EX/28.

Hundred and seventy-first session

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

PART I

ADDENDUM

SUMMARY

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

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

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

Dakar Cluster Office

1. During the year 2004, in general terms, the countries in the Dakar Cluster were affected by economic and social hardship, with some improvement on the previous year in a number of cases. For example, in Cape Verde, some socio-economic progress was observed. The process of establishing institutions of higher education continued. However, a certain slowness was remarked in the execution of projects that lie within the fields of competence of UNESCO. Regular missions are necessary in order to speed up their implementation.
2. In Senegal, the trend of economic and social indicators is positive. The country's stability facilitates investments and the implementation of development programmes. In UNESCO's fields of action, a major achievement worth noting is the 40% increase in the national budget earmarked for education under the Training and Education Development Programme, currently in its second phase. This phase provides for greater attention to the EFA goals relating to gender and vocational training for young people and adults. In terms of access, a marked improvement in the gross enrolment ratio has likewise been seen. The Minister of Education has been decorated as the "best Minister of the year". Increasingly, Senegal is also assuming a leading position in education in the subregion.
3. In Gambia, the situation remains characterized by a difficult economic climate: a low level of rural development, low literacy rate, monetary problems (weakening of the national currency in relation to the CFA) *inter alia*. Liberia and Sierra Leone are trying to stabilize after years of war. With the support of the United Nations and other partners, substantial progress has been achieved. These countries in a post-conflict situation deserve special attention from all partners, including UNESCO. A Chief Technical Adviser, working in Monrovia, manages, under the supervision of BREDA, the education projects which receive funding from the United States of America for Sierra Leone and Liberia. The recent visit of the Director-General to Liberia was an occasion to give new impetus to the cooperation with this country. In Guinea-Bissau, where the standard of living of the population remains extremely low, the situation as regards education is far from satisfactory, even though the introduction of free schooling in basic schools has brought about a slight increase in the gross enrolment ratio.
4. Guinea is still suffering from the knock-on effects of upheavals in neighbouring countries, which have generated a constant flow of refugees and growing insecurity while domestic economic conditions are deteriorating. The appointment of a new Prime Minister in December 2004 has brought about a renewal of hope. He has already announced a number of measures aimed at improving the economic situation and restoring the macro-economic balance in the country. He has also expressed his firm intention to organize the resumption of political dialogue.
5. Following the consultation meetings of National Commissions from the countries in the Dakar Cluster (25-27 February 2004), BREDA's work plans for each country, which take into account the needs expressed by the countries, were finalized and implemented. The cooperation between BREDA and the countries in the cluster is, broadly speaking, satisfactory. Without, however, neglecting the other countries in the cluster, BREDA paid, in 2004, particular attention to countries in a post-conflict situation or in transition (Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone) and will do the same in the course of the forthcoming biennium. BREDA will make an appeal to outside partners in order to strengthen the programmes in these countries.

Yaoundé Cluster Office

6. The Yaoundé Cluster groups together three countries in Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad. It has a geographical area of more than 2.4 million km² with a total population of 28.6 million. The situation in these countries, although belonging to the same regional subgrouping (CEMAC), is very diverse as these few basic indicators show. Thus, beside the relatively well-equipped and stable Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad offer less favourable conditions and poverty is greater there. Added to this unfavourable socio-economic situation, both countries have in the more or less recent past experienced a certain level of instability.

7. In 2004, the Director-General paid official visits to two countries in the cluster: Cameroon and Chad. Presidential elections were held in Cameroon and a constitutional referendum in the Central African Republic. In the course of 2004, the Yaoundé Office managed to develop and strengthen its activities primarily in the fields of education, communication and culture. Most worthy of note were:

- the launching of a programme to strengthen the quality of teaching by means of two projects for the training of teachers in scientific disciplines in Cameroon and Chad;
- support to the Central African Republic, a post-conflict country, through: aid to schools in the distressed provinces; provision of equipment to Radio Central Africa and to the private radio station Radio Ndeke Luka; and the training of journalists in the coverage of pluralist elections;
- enhanced action in the field of HIV/AIDS prevention education in both Chad and Cameroon, with, in the latter country, the forthcoming signing of an agreement for \$2.5 million with the ADB;
- the holding of the exhibition “Chemins de mémoire” (memories’ pathways) at the National Museum of Yaoundé and preparations for an international colloquium on “Haiti, The First Black Republic: A View from Contemporary Africa”.

8. Cooperation with the United Nations system was enhanced: the chair of the UNAIDS thematic group was entrusted to UNESCO; joint activities were stepped up, primarily with UNICEF and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Joint activities, which will be strengthened in 2005, were initiated with the Coopération Française in the Central African Republic (communication, culture) and in Cameroon (culture). A number of partnership agreements are being formalized with the Canadian Cooperation Support Unit (communication) and the World Bank (education).

UNESCO Bangkok Office

Cambodia

9. Poverty is widespread in several countries covered by the cluster. Consequently, Poverty Reduction strategies are at the core of the national planning and UNESCO supports them in its fields of competence. In Cambodia, the new government constituted in July 2004 after 10 months of political deadlock, launched its “Rectangular Strategy” where good governance and poverty reduction were placed at the top of the political agenda. The new king, Norodom Sihamoni (who acceded to the throne in November 2004) identified the promotion of human rights and the end of corruption as central elements that will determine Cambodia’s future.

10. The UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has continued focusing its action on educating the most marginalized groups as a way to contribute to poverty reduction, human rights and good governance. Non-formal education, peace education, life skills and HIV/AIDS preventive education, are central components of UNESCO-supported programmes, which are either being implemented in isolated areas (Koh Sla) or which are aiming at reaching “the unreached”, such as street children. Cultural heritage has also proven to be a very effective factor to reduce poverty, through the development of ecotourism and the involvement of local communities in the management of their cultural resources.

11. The UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has responded to this challenge by ensuring the Standing Secretariat of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC), which monitors the international assistance for Angkor and supports a coherent governmental policy on this World Heritage site. Education and health for communities living in the Angkor area, as well as community-based cultural tourism are now a priority of UNESCO’s action in Angkor. Similar programmes are also supported, on a smaller scale, for other cultural sites such as Phnom Chisor.

12. LDCs such as Cambodia rely heavily on donor assistance to fight poverty. Following recommendations from the United Nations and OECD/DAC, the Cambodian Government continued building and strengthening partnership with national and international donors during 2003 and 2004. This process also determined UNESCO’s actions in the country under different respects: the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh participated in the formulation of the Declaration by the Royal Government of Cambodia and Development Partners on Harmonization and Alignment and its accompanying Action Plan for Harmonization and Alignment 2004-2008. As a result, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has developed a policy of supporting government/donor coordination as well as cooperation between donors. Therefore, the Head of the Office co-chairs the Technical Working Groups (TWG) on Education and the one on HIV/AIDS. He also co-chairs the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), which is a forum of donors in education, and the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS.

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

13. Real GDP growth was around 6% in 2004 and will pick up slightly in 2005 to around 6.5%. Inflation has eased slightly despite high global crude oil prices. The kip has weakened against the United States dollar. Poor weather conditions have caused problems for farmers. Poultry farmers have sought to rebuild after the bird flu. Relations with fellow ASEAN member countries were boosted in late November, when Laos hosted the tenth ASEAN summit.

14. UNESCO Bangkok has supported the Ministry of Education (MOE) in preparing the National EFA Action Plan (EFA Plan) since 2002. It was finally approved at the Cabinet meeting on 30 December 2004 with the Prime Minister’s presence. The MOE is making a final edit in both of the Laotian and English versions of the EFA Plan to submit it for the Prime Minister’s signature. In Lao PDR the EFA Plan and the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES) are the two main strategic frameworks for the donor community’s support to the Government. The EFA Plan substantiates the general provisions outlined in the NGPES (chapter on education). Implementation of the NGPES and implementation of the EFA Plan involve the same exercise which is provincial education/EFA planning with focus on the 47 poorest districts.

15. The donor community in the Lao PDR is moving towards a SWAP under the EFA-NGPES umbrella. Continuous support for EFA implementation will provide a unique opportunity for UNESCO as a technical non-funding agency to position itself strategically in the SWAP preparation process with partner agencies and government.

16. The first Lao MDG Report launch took place on 18 October 2004. The Report was launched in both English and the Lao language simultaneously, and was launched by the Prime Minister himself. The whole development community was invited including research institutes and academia, university students, and school children, as well as VIPs, donors, the diplomatic corps, and United Nations system staff, to be part of the event.

Myanmar

17. On 26 December 2004, the tsunami created by a forceful earthquake measuring 9.0 on the Richter scale reached the south coast of Myanmar after passing through the Andaman Islands and the Myeik Archipelago. The intensity of the wave was reduced but has nevertheless taken over 50 lives, left several thousand people affected, some of whom lost their homes, and disrupted basic community services in some of the impacted areas.

18. The Government of Myanmar responded to the situation and provided support to affected populations. The government has shared available information on the tsunami impact and continues to make information on its findings available to the relief community. The majority of independent and official reports have led to the overall agreed assessment that Myanmar has been spared from a large-scale emergency. Relief agencies have rapidly organized and coordinated assessments in accessible areas and have found needs for safe drinking water, food, medicines, shelter, and non-food items (blankets, clothes, cooking sets, etc). The United Nations agencies are closely coordinating their response with the international NGOs and the Red Cross movement.

19. The United Nations Country Team in Myanmar, of which UNESCO is a non-resident member, has distributed clear roles and responsibilities for sector-based response and lead agencies will scale up and/or redirect their respective programmes in affected areas to meet immediate and medium term needs using existing budget or tapping into regional appeals. UNESCO Bangkok will participate in meetings scheduled early this year.

Thailand

20. According to Official Royal Thai Government (RTG) casualty estimates from the tsunami now stand at 5,303 dead, 8,457 injured and 3,396 missing. The Government has reported that 24 districts, 78 tambons (sub-districts) and 292 villages are considered to have been seriously affected by the disaster. The total number of people estimated to be directly affected by the disaster (suffered loss of a family member or home) is 91,638. This figure comprises an estimated 20,537 households. Total damage estimates for all affected provinces stand at 10,277 million baht (current exchange rate: approximately 39 baht/US\$).

21. The destruction of tourist resorts, especially on Phi Phi Islands, presents the Thai authorities with an opportunity to rethink development plans and introduce and enforce stricter zoning laws. The Governor of Krabi said in a statement to the press that he wants Phi Phi to become primarily a day-trip destination with only few resorts located on the hillsides. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment announced on 6 January a radical new approach to zoning and environmentally sound coastal management, especially in Pangnga, Phuket, and Krabi provinces.

22. The total Cabinet approved budget for RTG's tsunami response is 5,252 million baht. This includes funding for the following special assistance programmes, which will be overseen by nine RTG subcommittees as follows: (1) Tourism; (2) Compensation to families; (3) Fisheries; (4) Employment; (5) Small business; (6) Companies; (7) Housing; (8) Orphans; and (9) Government offices.

23. Following this catastrophe, an ASEAN Ministerial meeting was held in January 2005 to establish the Bangkok-based Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) as the lead agency to facilitate the establishment of a tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean. ADPC has been operating in 36 countries in Asia since 1986.

Viet Nam

24. A challenge for the future is to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared widely in society and that growth in the present does not impose undue costs on future generations. Despite the country's rapid economic growth and the government's efforts, poverty is higher and the situation persists among ethnic minority groups who constitute only 14% of the population but account for more than 30% of the poor.

25. Viet Nam's expected accession to the World Trade Organization in 2005 will have to be accompanied by appropriate complementary policies to address potential adverse impacts. Safeguards are required to ensure that rapid economic growth does not lead to environmental degradation and rapid depletion of the natural resource base. Land degradation, forest depletion, biodiversity degradation, water pollution, air pollution and solid waste management pose the most significant threats to the nation's environment.

26. The issue of quality education has been high on the agenda in recent times. In September 2004 Prime Minister Phan Van Khai urged the nation's educators to change their methods in order to turn Viet Nam into a learning society. Although HIV prevalence is increasing in Viet Nam, there is still a chance to prevent a much wider epidemic. The recently approved National Strategy represents a sound basis for further action, and external donors are providing or pledging considerable funds for the expansion of the response to HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam.

Jakarta Cluster Office

27. The 26 December 2004 tsunami had a devastating impact in the region. With the epicentre in the ocean close to the west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, the impact in Aceh first of an earthquake (level 9.0) and almost immediate tsunami was devastating. According to latest figures (as at 13 January 2005) 106,523 people were killed and 12,047 remain missing. Some 363,000 people have been displaced. The impact on children and education is enormous. Forty-five thousand children were killed and 70,000 displaced; 1,330 teachers were killed and 1,616 schools – constituting one third of Aceh's school system – were destroyed or damaged. The province's transport, energy and communication infrastructures have been seriously damaged, particularly along the western coastline, much of the coastal belt has been left covered with mud and contaminated by saline waters – having considerable impact on agriculture and aquaculture, while housing in general has been quite simply flattened.

28. UNESCO's response needs to be situated within the scale of such a disaster. In many cases whole villages and towns and all of their people were swept away. Action by the UNESCO Office, Jakarta, was initiated immediately following the tsunami – both in preparing assessments and participation in United Nations coordinated forums towards implementation in UNESCO's areas of mandate, and in ensuring that UNESCO's role in building a global tsunami and weather-related warning system (in particular targeting the Indian Ocean region) was included in the agenda of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in the briefings of every Head of State at the Jakarta Tsunami Aid Summit of 6 January 2005. Immediate action by UNESCO to rebuild radio communication capacities and provide emergency education support is currently being developed in collaboration with the UNESCO Task Force on Emergency Response to tsunamis.

Almaty Cluster Office

29. Although the Almaty Office covers a natural region, the character of each comprising country is marked by diversity. There are as many common strands as there are differences. The commonalities are found in similar social and cultural traditions, ways of life and geographical topography, among others.

30. Kazakhstan is the leader of the region with its wealth of natural resources. Passing through several stages of economic transformation, the country has managed to achieve macro-economic stabilization. However, the human development of the population has suffered a setback due to this single emphasis. Given the indicators, it is expected that Kazakhstan will emerge as a country with reasonable development indicators, provided a partnership can be forged between strengthened State institutional capacities and civil society for participatory development. Kyrgyzstan is categorized as a country with a low income level. Macro-economic stabilization has been witnessed with the State budget deficit decreasing as a percentage of GDP, but still remaining high. The level of external debt is also very high, which renders the country fragile along with export vulnerability. Human development is low, with the country ranking 102 out of 173 in the last HDR. Tajikistan remains one of the poorest countries in the world with a Human Development ranking of 112 in the last report. The economic crisis of the 1990s and the civil war further exacerbated poverty. The high level of external debt has taken almost half the revenues for debt financing. This has complicated economic management and also hampered the government's efforts to fight poverty. However, structural reforms and increasing political stability have made some progress in macro-economic and financial stability possible, no matter how little. Social disparities are found across the region with the gap between the rich and the poor widening at different levels in each country.

31. Comparative political stability has turned the attention and efforts of the governments towards development. The entire region enjoys an inherited advantage as far as the education indicators are concerned. The countries may now be suffering a lack of capacity in human resources due to the lingering effects of transition and in some cases migration. Kazakhstan for one has achieved the MDGs related to education. For Tajikistan, MDG 2 is probable but MDG 3 is unlikely, while in Kyrgyzstan MDG 2 is probable with MDG 3 being a possibility. UNESCO Almaty mapped the extent to which the shift in policy and practice in support of EFA MDGs is taking place in the CA countries, analysing the achievements and progress of individual countries, educational policies and strategies that are making a difference through investment in sustainable development. However, a determined effort by the government and the donors is required to bridge the gaps of human resource requirements and poverty of families which deeply affects these goals.

32. As far as UNESCO's work in education is concerned, both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have developed their National Plans of Action, approved them and have started their implementation. In Tajikistan, the National Plan of Action is yet to be completed and approved. The National Action Plan process in all the CA countries is adversely affected by budgetary constraints, shortcomings in the areas of effective legislation, infrastructure, equipment and supplies, qualified staff and training. UNESCO provided consultative assistance for the development of methodologies for surveys, indicators for monitoring and evaluation of responsive EFA plans, to develop linkages of local and global priorities through activities of the regional EFA forum, subregional conferences and workshops. Broadening cooperation with National Commissions for UNESCO, NGOs, communities and government structures helped build support for the EFA plans' implementation, influence educational policy and legislation, and utilize the expertise of informed stakeholders and professionals. UNESCO has a great opportunity to help restructure the education systems from primary education to higher education.

33. Although UNESCO provides a relatively small proportion of financial assistance as compared with other United Nations agencies, the Organization is recognized as an important partner by the governments. Important support by UNESCO was provided in the areas of monitoring, information dissemination and policy dialogue through advisory services, sharing of appropriate experiences and promotion of national coordination.

34. Culture is seen as a force in the search of identity in the region. All the countries are trying to build identity and the tangible heritage is one of the most potent ways of establishing it. Central Asia appeared on the map of World Heritage with both the tangible and the intangible heritage recently. The oral heritage is also of great interest, particularly for Kyrgyzstan whose Manas storytellers have found a place on it.

35. UNESCO's work in the communication sector is highly valued because of the capacity-building opportunities it provides. The Organization supported the development of government on a media policy in Kazakhstan and the setting up of a media centre in Kyrgyzstan. Assistance was provided for the training of journalists and for new entries to the Memory of the World Register. The concept of public service broadcasting was further promoted through international cooperation with professional media organizations and successful projects developed to support distance education in rural schools. In the field of the natural sciences, cooperation was established with national academies of science to promote and train young scientists in response to the needs of the region in issues like water, environment and disaster preparedness.

36. Initiatives in the field of social and human sciences have been well received as the needs for research and capacity-building are high. Besides issues such as migration, human rights, gender and philosophy elicit great interest. The cluster countries have responded very favourably to a regional conference being organized in May 2005, with the research-based country studies having been completed within the current year. Partnerships have been mobilized with other United Nations agencies.

Tehran Cluster Office

37. UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office covers the four following countries: Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Turkmenistan. Most of these countries are immensely rich in cultural heritage, natural and mineral resources, including oil as well as a vast variety of mines. Historically an extensive part of these countries had at least once been governed as one country and therefore still share many common geographical boundaries as well as cultural and religious values. Islam is the main religion common among most of the populations of these countries. Therefore, the influence of the Islamic culture and many similar intangible cultural heritages can be observed throughout Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Turkmenistan. The common language in particular areas of this part of the world is another element that strengthens the cultural linkages.

| Country | Population (2002) | GDP per capita (US \$) 2002 | Adult literacy % (15+) | Female literacy rate (%) | Net primary enrolment ratio (%) | Out-of-school children (millions) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 22.1 | ... | 36* | 21 | ... | 2.4 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 68.1 | 6,690 | 77.1 | 70.4 | 87 | 1.1 |
| Pakistan | 149.9 | 1,940 | 41.5 | 28.5 | 59 | 8.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 4.8 | 4,300 | 98.8 | 98.3 | ... | ... |

Sources: Human Development Report (2004), EFA Global Monitoring Report 2004

38. Although these countries share common values, nonetheless many disparities exist as can be seen from the above table. For example, in the field of education the situations vary drastically from one country to another leading to a high impact on the socio-economic aspects.

39. But what is eminent is that though all these countries are suffering from post-conflict situations or internal problems, they are showing some improvements in the level of their socio-economic situation. In spite of these disparities there are many common areas that provide an opportunity for UNESCO to successfully implement its cluster-oriented actions. These are very clear in the areas of education (EFA and literacy), culture (tangible and intangible), and natural sciences (water resources, ecology, science policy and disaster preparedness), which are top priorities for all of the countries. This is an opportunity for UNESCO to make a change on a few selected common areas.

Afghanistan

40. With the establishment of UNESCO's new office in Afghanistan, the donors have shown great interest in funding various projects using UNESCO's expertise. The recent successful presidential election has represented an extremely important step towards stabilization. The draft of the new constitution Loya Jirga is another significant landmark in the future of this country. It is significant that a woman was a presidential candidate in this last election and that by itself is a remarkable signal in line with MDG 3 for achieving gender equality and empowerment of women. Nonetheless, a long way still remains to be paved in this direction.

41. Much work is being done to preserve Afghanistan's cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, with UNESCO working collaboratively and cooperatively with national and international agencies. Illicit digging and trafficking of valuable artefacts remains a major problem.

42. Economic challenges and political reconstruction and the issue of security still remain vital concerns. Looking at the available demographic information, the country is in deep demand for fulfilment of all of the Millennium Development Goals. Education in Afghanistan attracted high attention from the Government and UNESCO, but urgent significant needs are still there in other areas of UNESCO's mandate. For example, primary schools attracted the lion's share of donor attention, neglecting secondary and vocational education and cross-cutting themes such as HIV/AIDS, gender, peace and tolerance. Likewise, water resource issues have been identified repeatedly as an essential priority that needs a lot of work to meet the requirement of the MDGs and WSSD targets. EFA and MDG 2 will remain as one of the main challenging issues in Afghanistan. The eradication of poverty, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, inclusive education, water supply and sanitation, reduction of child mortality and maternal health must remain highlighted as they will remain future challenges.

Islamic Republic of Iran

43. The willingness of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to collaborate with UNESCO at the national, regional and global levels has been exceptionally successful. Education programmes, especially EFA, supported by the UNESCO Cluster office, are now progressing well, contributing to MDG 2. Women on the other hand have functioned as active agents of change throughout the years. This is clearly evident with the award of the Nobel Prize to an Iranian lawyer, Ms Shirin Ebadi. Although some gender disparities still exist, the Islamic Republic of Iran's next development plan addresses a number of empowerment and gender issues related to MDG 3.

44. Following the devastating earthquake in Bam, UNESCO, through its own resources and external funds, contributed to and led several projects and initiatives in the fields of culture,

education and sciences. The Islamic Republic of Iran, having a relatively young population with 50% being below 20 years of age, is facing real challenges in regard to an effective response to the Millennium Development Goals. Nevertheless, a National MDG Report has been launched with United Nations assistance including UNESCO. Also the UNDAF priorities have been prepared with UNESCO leading in environment and transfer of science and technology in all areas of cooperation. Unemployment and HIV/AIDS are two important issues that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran faces and the United Nations system is tackling through UNDAF priorities. The next presidential election (17 June) and the Fourth Five-year Development Plan (2005-2009) represent major factors that could influence the socio-economic aspects of the country for many years to come. Privatization is an evident policy and with the recent increase in the prices of oil and the unexpected increase in the country's revenues, the betterment of people's lifestyles and also overall improvements in the economic performance should be expected in the near future.

45. Water resources remain a great constraint to socio-economic development and to meeting the related MDGs as well as the WSSD targets. UNESCO is actively involved in this through the establishment of two category II water centres under its auspices. This is foreseen to continue. With the tourism and cultural organizations merged into one agency (ICHTO) great potentials are expected for more opening to the world to attract tourists. Active contacts have been initiated with UNESCO in this regard.

Pakistan

46. The implementation of UNESCO's programmes in Pakistan is characterized by a complex mix of unique opportunities and challenges. Opportunities in Pakistan primarily relate to increased donors and bilateral assistance which has led to more resources for the social sector. However, in spite of stated political commitment and ongoing reforms (e.g. present devolution plan), the country has not yet been able to make optimum use of these opportunities. With the assistance of UNESCO Islamabad Office, Pakistan is now ahead of the remaining countries of the cluster in the implementation of EFA and related MDGs, thus providing an example for the other countries of the cluster. On the other hand, Pakistan could benefit from other experiences, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran's experience in the area of literacy through its Literacy Movement Organization which has achieved great results in this direction.

Turkmenistan

47. Turkmenistan has large gas reserves as well as various mines. As it is clearly seen in the demographic chart, Turkmenistan is a small country with a low population but a very high GDP and literacy rate, including among women. Tourism is an important area for development with the focus on infrastructure and tourist facilities. Various missions have been made from the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, particularly in the field of culture and water resources. Unfortunately, due to low encouragement for socio-economic reform, most of the international and financial institutions have minimized their involvement. Communication of Turkmenistan with other countries of the cluster is rather difficult, expensive and time-consuming and could be done only through at least a third country. Similarly, difficulties are there in the areas of telecommunication and Internet connections.

48. However, efforts were made to enhance communication with the outside world within the last year. The United Nations team there managed to prepare an UNDAF document. Major successful contacts between the UNESCO Office and Turkmenistan are those made through the offices of sister United Nations agencies (UNDP and UNICEF).

UNESCO Apia Office

49. The Pacific subregion has 16 Member States and one Associate Member. Five of these countries are LDCs. Geographically, the Pacific covers one third of the globe and all 17 countries served are island States (this analysis excludes Australia and New Zealand). The size of the Pacific and the 17 countries in the cluster provide a number of challenges for UNESCO's programme implementation but the Pacific also has strengths that complement and promote UNESCO's work.

50. **Economic situation** – Most Pacific countries are cash-poor and have trade imbalances. Although the majority of Pacific people are still rural, agricultural exports are insufficient to close the trade gap. The high cost of the transport of goods in and out of countries adds to the trade complexities, and small populations in almost all countries greatly increase unit costs for local production of goods and services. The urban economies are also challenged by migration. Remote and rural families move to their urban centre(s) looking for a better life and this places pressure on all urban services, including policing. Cash-earning opportunities with government or private sector work are limited but all countries have considerable need of technical and technological skills. Much of this work is still done by expatriates funded by bilateral or other donor arrangements.

51. A further challenge to Pacific economies is their vulnerability to cyclones and tsunamis, especially. Sometimes a whole country is destroyed (Niue in 2004), but more often damage is such that most crops and many buildings are destroyed. Pacific rim donors help with rebuilding but inevitably development is affected. Some Pacific countries have had internal problems that have seriously affected their economies. Three countries in particular are emerging from internal violence and again with donor help are trying to rebuild their economies.

52. The economic situation means that surplus funds for any extension of services in, for example, health and education, are few. Contributions by UNESCO, therefore, to meeting training needs and providing backstopping of national projects are very useful in all sectors of our work.

53. **Social situation** – Pacific cultures are generally strong and include an emphasis on family, land and Christian religious practices. The cultures also reflect the wide variety of different colonial histories. In all cultures traditional and natural heritage are highly valued. Most Pacific countries have retained their language(s) and schooling begins in mother languages before the lingua franca of English is taught.

54. Youth are the vulnerable group in the Pacific. Educational opportunities from pre-school to tertiary level are increasing in the Pacific and literacy levels are also improving. However, the resulting increased expectations about choices for lifestyles bring other problems. Much better educated than their parents but with no increased cash-earning opportunities, youth in some countries are sliding into petty crime. Suicide and drug abuse are also increasing. In most countries the major concern is for urban boys and young men caught in dreams of Western lifestyles but with no means of realizing those dreams.

55. A second social concern is that of waste disposal on islands and atolls not able to deal with the imported problem of plastic, paper, metals and discarded cars, televisions and the like. Apart from spoiling the environment, they are health hazards and contaminate fresh water supplies especially. The need for a culture of conservation is acknowledged but not yet widely practised.

56. A particular concern about media freedom has arisen in a few Pacific countries, but generally Pacific media look for training of journalists and producers rather than restricting their work. All of these and other social concerns mean that many of UNESCO on-the-ground projects are very appropriate for the Pacific. Training of nationals is one of the best ways to contribute to

development and the cooperation of Pacific Member States with UNESCO is high in all sectors of UNESCO's work.

57. This limited and generalized overview hides the many differences in and between Pacific Member States. No project fits all in this subregion and UNESCO's Pacific networks are important ways of contributing to development needs. Challenges of distance between the UNESCO Office and its countries, limited information technologies and overworked nationals stretch funding greatly. However, practical work in all sectors is welcomed and produces lasting results. The UNESCO Apia Office, therefore, concentrates on programmes and projects that add to local knowledge and skills, help governments meet writing needs for United Nations and other bodies or leave a tangible result such as a new policy or practice.

58. The Office has a long history of close, regular consultations (at least annually) with all Pacific National Commissions, ministers and officials and these relationships greatly assist UNESCO's work. It is also a part of the strong United Nations team in Apia and cooperates regularly with the team in Fiji. The United Nations CCA/UNDAF and theme groups' work all contribute to helping with Pacific development challenges. Another important partnership is with Pacific IGOs and NGOs which contribute local skills and knowledge and, sometimes, funding to many of the office projects.

Beijing Cluster Office

59. The Beijing Office covers five countries of East Asia: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea. With the arrival of a Communication and Information Programme Specialist in September 2004, the Beijing Office became a comprehensive Cluster Office covering all UNESCO programmes.

China

60. The Government formally launched the National EFA Forum in December 2003. The Government has given priority to rural education and the Prime Minister stated the importance of rural education in his report at the second session of the 10th National People's Congress in March 2004. At the 10th anniversary of the International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED), the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, INRULED, UNESCO and FAO organized the international conference "Transforming Digital Divide into Digital Opportunities for Rural Population – Role and Innovation of Rural Education and Partnership Building" in October 2004. The Government announced the 2004 statistics on HIV/AIDS (840,000 living with HIV/AIDS and 80,000 AIDS patients). UNESCO has been active in the UNTG on HIV/AIDS and is the implementing agency of the UNAIDS/PAF project on preventive education. The German FIT project "Ecological Research for Sustaining the Environment in China (ERSEC)" organized three conferences in April, May and September 2004. The ERSEC Conferences on Sustainable Land Use Planning were strongly committed by the Chinese Ministry of Land and Resources. They are good examples of policy-maker-targeted meetings.

61. The human rights of migrant workers from rural to urban are emerging issues in China (there is an estimated figure of 140 million migrants). UNESCO implements a research-oriented project establishing dialogues among local governments, academicians and NGOs, particularly on the issue of female migrant workers. China puts a great emphasis on the preservation of the intangible cultural heritage of ethnic minorities. Under a Japanese FIT, UNESCO assisted the Chinese Folk Literature and Art Association to collect and record the folk songs of 10 ethnic minority groups into an international phonetic alphabet. China successfully hosted the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee meeting in Suzhou from 28 June to 7 July 2004. China has the 30th World Heritage site.

The Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and UNESCO organized the Training Workshop for Journalists on the World Heritage Convention in April 2004, attended by 29 journalists from 24 press agencies in China. The World Heritage Committee was an opportunity for Chinese media and people to know about their cultural and natural heritage. Two Japanese FIT projects for Kuntura Thousand Buddha Caves and Longmen Grottoes have been successfully completing their first phase. The extension to the second phase has been approved by the donor. The Chinese President stated the importance of a “culture-based development” in his speech at the 40th anniversary of the National People’s Congress in September 2005.

62. The Chinese Government launched “Xiaokang” (well-off society), which has similarity with MDGs. United Nations efforts are needed to include HIV/AIDS and gender in the “Xiaokang” concept. UNCT submitted a draft revision of CCA to the Government in December 2004. For the first time, “Culture” is addressed in CCA. 2004 was a co-memorial year for China and UNESCO. The National Commission for UNESCO celebrated its 25th anniversary. IRTCES and INRULED celebrated their 20th and 10th anniversaries, respectively. The UNESCO Office Beijing celebrated its 20th anniversary. A joint co-memorial publication is under preparation.

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

63. After almost two-years of preparation, the National EFA Action Plan has been completed. UNESCO assisted DPRK experts in education, sciences and culture to attend workshops and seminars held abroad. DPRK expressed a strong interest in promoting technical and vocational education. UNESCO suggested the establishment of a branch of UNEVOC in DPRK. Mural paintings of Kogyo Tombs were inscribed in the World Heritage list as the first site in DPRK. UNESCO organized a training workshop on illicit traffic of cultural relics in Pyongyang in October 2004.

Mongolia

64. UNESCO supported the EFA Week Campaign in Mongolia. The Korean FIT “Supporting the Preparation and Implementation of the National EFA Plan” strengthens the national capacity in EFA planning and implementation. The United Nations Human Security Fund’s project “Rehabilitation of Boarding Schools and Provision of Refresher Training Course for Headmasters and Teachers on the Dzud-affected Gobi Desert Provinces in Mongolia” is being implemented. A Japanese FIT project “Provision of Comprehensive Mobile Education and Culture Services for Herders in Mongolia” is also being implemented. UNESCO facilitated the National Seminar for Development of S&T Policy in Mongolia held in May 2004, where the master plans for S&T Policy, which was drafted based on the recommendations from the UNESCO evaluation mission in 2003, was agreed among stakeholders, including the Ministry of S&T, Education and Culture. The Government decided to join the Science and Technology Policy Asian Network (STEPAN). This was a good example of UNESCO field offices team work (Jakarta and Beijing). UNESCO financially supported the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilization (IISNC) in staff training and in the purchase of equipment. Orkhon Valley Heritage Site was inscribed in the World Heritage List, the first cultural site in Mongolia, in addition to the 2003 inscription of Uvs Nuur Lake, which is a natural site.

Republic of Korea

65. The Korean National Commission for UNESCO celebrated its 50th anniversary in January 2004. The Director-General paid an official visit to ROK in July 2005. He met the President, Minister of Education (Vice-Prime Minister), Minister of Culture and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Director-General and the Minister of Education agreed that Korean institutions will work more closely with UNESCO so that the institutions will serve for the region.

66. **For the cluster region as a whole**, the cooperation with National Commissions for UNESCO in all five countries and the UNESCO Centre of Macao for coordination and implementation of UNESCO's programme activities have become ever closer through regular consultations and in particular through the regular holding of the annual Subregional Meeting of the Secretaries-General of the National Commissions for UNESCO in East Asia and the UNESCO Children's Performing Arts Festival of East Asia (CPAF). The fifth Subregional Meeting was held in Seoul on 31 July 2004. The 2004 CPAF was successfully organized by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the City Suwon from 29 to 31 July 2004 with the attendance of the Director-General. Unfortunately DPRK children did not participate. The East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN) is one of the most active subregional activities in the field of the sciences. The EABRN Secretariat was transferred in 2003 from the UNESCO Office Jakarta to the UNESCO Office Beijing. With the new offer from the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (donor of EABRN), this 10-year project, which has been in a form of voluntary contribution, has become a funds-in-trust project. UNESCO held a workshop on international migration and multicultural policies in North-East Asia in June 2004.

UNESCO Santiago Office

67. The main efforts of the Regional Bureau for Education in Santiago have been focused on pursuing the education for all goals and initiatives. In addition to that, the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean, PRELAC (2002-2017), was approved by the Ministers of Education of the Latin America and the Caribbean region in November 2002, in support of the EFA process in the region. In order to reach the EFA goals PRELAC placed the stress on the specific problems affecting the region through five focuses that require attention: education contents and practices, teachers, the culture of schools, management and greater flexibility in education, and social responsibility for education. The Regional Bureau for Education for Latin America and the Caribbean has designed a global strategy with the purpose of reaching these objectives. In 2004, the attention has been especially addressed to the following issues:

Financing and management of education

68. In the frameworks of EFA and the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean, PRELAC, UNESCO-Santiago and ECLAC organized a high-level meeting on educational financing and management with the participation of Ministers of Education and Economy/Finance from the LAC region in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 30 June 2004. Participants expressed their commitment to promoting mobilization and interaction among diverse actors in order to generate more, and better managed, resources to reach the Dakar and Millennium Development Goals according to the challenges the region must face as described in the PRELAC document.

Follow up and monitoring

69. The Regional EFA Monitoring Report 2003, "Education for All in Latin America: A goal within our reach" was launched along with EFA Week. The report contains a revision of the progress in the state of education regarding the six EFA goals, and examines the social participation in the preparation and implementation of the national plans of action. UNESCO-Santiago also prepared a regional report on the Millennium Development Goals linked to education, "The Universal Conclusion of Primary Education in Latin America: Are we really so close?". ECLAC provided UNESCO with relevant data. The number 0 of the PRELAC review was launched in 2004

and it is ready to start its regular publication from January 2005 onwards. It is expected to become an important tool in order to promote the debate on the challenges of education in the region.

Education for Rural Population (ERP)

70. The EFA Flagship Programme on ERP was launched at regional level at the First PRELAC (Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean) Meeting in November 2002 in Havana. The Regional Offices of UNESCO and FAO are currently coordinating their efforts towards this joint initiative. Both agencies, along with the Italian Agency for International Cooperation and the Chilean CIDE (Centre for Research and Development of Education), carried out seven country studies on the situation of the education of the rural population. The final document was presented at a workshop on ERP held in Santiago (3-5 August 2004) with representatives from ministries of agriculture and education and international and civil society organizations from the whole Latin American subregion.

Teacher education

71. Teacher education is one of the focuses of PRELAC. Research studies have been carried out on national initial and in-service teacher education in various Latin American countries. Moreover, research has been done on teachers in national education systems. A collection of best practices on distance learning for teachers using ICTs may be mentioned as well. A project about the incorporation of AIDS prevention in the curriculum of teacher education is in the process of implementation in various Latin American teacher-training institutions. The initial preparation for research on teachers' health and working conditions was carried out in October 2004.

The Networks

72. To accomplish the EFA goals following the strategies proposed by the PRELAC, UNESCO Regional Bureau of Education built networks designed to support regional activities targeted at different national actors. Among others, PRELAC will coordinate activities with education experts and technicians; teachers, students and parents; parliaments; NGOs and other members of civil society, in order to produce cooperation and synergy between them at a national level.

UNESCO Montevideo Office

73. The Montevideo Office serves as the Regional Office for Science in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Cluster Office for the MERCOSUR countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile). Within the cluster there is a national UNESCO Office in Brasilia and a Regional Office for Education and representation to the Government of Chile in Santiago. The cluster covers five Member States of considerably different size in surface, number of inhabitants, and socio-economic conditions.

74. Despite slight winds of recovery from the latest economic breakdown (2001) and national statistics revealing comparatively lower unemployment rates: Argentina 14%¹ for the first semester 2004, Paraguay 10.8%² (2002 national figures available) and Uruguay 14%³ for the February-April 2004 period, these countries continue living on the effects of their recurrent economic crises. Official poverty figures of these Member States set the current working scenario: in Argentina, 57.5% of an urban population sample of 24,107,196 people (Argentina's total

¹ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos <http://www.indec.mecon.ar/default.htm> (*Síntesis de Coyuntura*).

² Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos <http://www.dgeec.gov.py/index.htm>. Source: DGEEC-EPH 2002.

³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística <http://www.ine.gub.uy/> INDICADORES.

population: 36,260,130) was poor according to the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (October 2002); in Paraguay, statistics by the Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos informs that the percentage of people living with unsatisfied basic needs reached 43.2% of the population in 2002 (poverty and extreme poverty figures added); finally, regarding Uruguay, poverty estimations of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística for 2003 are of 30.9%, stating that poverty affects proportionally more children than adults, due to the family composition of poor households where less than 50% of the family components are actually adults. Some of the countries, particularly Argentina and Uruguay, were hit, in 2002 and 2003, by severe economic and financial crises that are slowly being overcome.

75. In 2004 the social scenario of MERCOSUR confirms that the process to overcome poverty, stagnant since 1997, worsened in 2003. However, the larger economic growth projected for 2004 foresees that the countries of the subregion are ready to comply with the goals of reducing extreme poverty by mid-2015.

76. Regarding the distribution of income, MERCOSUR, as well as the rest of the countries in Latin America continues to be the region in the planet with the worst indicators, which is aggravated since in some countries the increased concentration of income is observed.

77. With reference to the social-population transformations in the subregion, one must observe the ageing of population, fertility, mortality, international migration and development, internal migration, territorial distribution of population and the impact of all these on public policies, social equity and the exercise of human rights. Concerning youth, the difficulties produced by the demographic dynamic is highlighted, their working integration, their family organization and the access to health care and education. Additionally, it can be observed that youth live today more dramatically than the rest of the population a series of paradoxes that create tensions, the most important ones being a wider access to education with less work opportunities, and less possibilities to fulfil their professional interests, and the fact that their best talents for the productive system go together with their exclusion from it.

78. The family still has an important role as support and protection as a consequence of the limited social coverage that characterizes the countries of the region, especially regarding unemployment, sickness, old age and migration. Thus, the family continues to be a strategic resource in terms of well-being. Therefore, the growing importance to be assigned to the family in the new approaches in the formulation of social policies should be highlighted, in particular in those elaborated to overcome poverty.

79. Four of the five cluster Member States (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) since 1995 form the MERCOSUR common market. The fifth Member State, Chile, together with Bolivia and Peru, participate in MERCOSUR as Associate Members. MERCOSUR has developed into the major subregional mechanism of integration in economic and political matters. It impacts increasingly on the fields of competence of UNESCO, for example through the deliberations and decisions of the six-monthly statutory meetings of the Ministers of Education, Culture, Foreign Affairs, Environment, etc. UNESCO participates in a number of these meetings as an observer. The resolutions adopted provide elements of reference for the development of UNESCO's strategies and activities for the subregion. On the other hand, MERCOSUR provides a forum for UNESCO to introduce its themes and priorities to the policy-makers.

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/4
Part II
PARIS, 31 March 2005
Original: English/French

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

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

PART II

Budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005

and

**Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 (32 C/5 Approved)
Status as at 31 December 2004 (non-audited)**

No. 35

SUMMARY

Part II of document 171 EX/4 contains:

- A. Report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005: In accordance with the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005 (32 C/Resolution 85, paras. A(b) and (e)), the Director-General presents to the Executive Board:
- (i) a report on the adjustments to the approved appropriation for 2004-2005 arising from donations and special contributions received since the last session of the Executive Board;
 - (ii) proposed transfers between appropriation lines, including utilization of the Reserve for Reclassifications; and
 - (iii) proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in staff costs and in goods and services due to statutory and other factors.
- Decision required: paragraph 31.
- B. Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 (32 C/5 Approved) as at 31 December 2004.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

A. REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS AUTHORIZED WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 2004-2005

- A.I Adjustments to the Appropriation approved for 2004-2005 arising from donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium
- A.II Proposed transfers between appropriation lines
- A.III Proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in staff costs and in goods and services due to statutory and other factors.

ANNEX Revised Appropriation Table for 2004-2005

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

MANAGEMENT CHART – Programme execution as at 31 December 2004

- Table 1 Overall implementation by principal appropriation line (regular budget and extrabudgetary resources including staff costs and Participation Programme)
- Table 2(A) Programme implementation by principal appropriation line and by principal source of funding (regular budget excluding staff costs and Participation Programme, and extrabudgetary resources)
- Table 2(B) Programme implementation on the 2002-2003 carry-over funds
- Table 2(C) Programme implementation on the 2002-2003 assessed contribution from the United States of America
- Table 3 Implementation of decentralized funds by principal appropriation line and by region
- Table 4 Expenditures under temporary assistance, mission travel and contractual services
- Table 5 Participation Programme execution by region
- Table 6 Post situation and staff costs expenditures
- Chart 1 Extrabudgetary operational programmes by funding source and by major programme*
- Chart 2 Extrabudgetary operational programme: allocation vs. expenditure*
- Table 7 Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by funding source
- Table 8 Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by donor and by region
- Table 9 Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by sector
- Table 10 Extrabudgetary programmes managed by UNESCO and its institutes, broken down by donor
- Table 11 Breakdown of funds managed by UNESCO institutes

ANNEX I Detailed status report on the regular budget by main line of action

ANNEX II Report on the operating costs by item of expenditure of the sessions of the Executive Board incurred in 2004

INTRODUCTION

1. For the 170th session of the Executive Board the information previously presented in separate documents, i.e. “**Report on budget adjustments authorized within the appropriation resolution**” and “**Management Chart**” were incorporated into one document with a view to facilitating a consolidated and efficient examination of the global budgetary situation. The present document follows this format and consists of two sections as follows:

Part A Report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the appropriation resolution for 2004-2005;

Part B “Management Chart for programme execution” as at 31 December 2004.

2. As in the document presented to the previous session of the Executive Board, the Management Chart intends to show a holistic status of both regular and extrabudgetary funds, mainly represented under Tables 1, 2 and 3. The expenditures for extrabudgetary resources, which usually finance multi-year projects, are presented on an annual basis in order to reflect the actual management cycle of extrabudgetary resources. The figures appearing throughout the Management Chart are provisional after the 2004 closure, pending the annual audit.

3. Also in line with the previous Management Chart, the analysis by item of expenditure focuses on three major items that Member States have wished to examine in particular, i.e. Temporary Assistance, Mission Travel and Contractual services (ref: 166 EX/Decision 3.1.1). The report is set out in **Table 4**.

4. The following four additional tables have been included in the present Management Chart in order to enhance its utility:

- **Table 2(B)** presents the implementation status of **the carry-over** of the unspent balance of \$2,109,926 from the 2002-2003 biennium, approved by the Executive Board at its 169th session to regularize the liabilities arising from the cancellation of unliquidated obligations in the 2002-2003 biennium (\$1,175,200) and to finance a portion of the costs required for reinforcing security measures (\$934,726).
- **Table 2(C)** presents the implementation status of the **assessed contribution** received in October 2003 **from the United States of America** amounting to \$15,093,141.
- **Table 10** presents extrabudgetary programmes by source of funds including funds contributed to UNESCO and its **institutes**. Detailed information on funds managed by UNESCO institutes, broken down by source of funds including contribution from UNESCO regular budget and extrabudgetary programmes, is shown in **Table 11**.

5. Further, in accordance with 166 EX/Decision 5.2, paragraph 12, whereby the Executive Board invited the Director-General to report annually to its first session on the operating costs of the Board incurred during the previous year by item of expenditure, **Annex II** of Part B has been provided in the present document for this information.

6. Out of the six charts that were included in the previous Management Chart, charts which relate to the static picture of the 32 C/5 Approved budget are not recapitulated in this present document. As the contents of four of these Charts remain the same throughout the biennium, they will be presented only in the first Management Chart of each biennium. However, the Charts related

to the evolving extrabudgetary funds are shown, and will be presented to each session of the Executive Board.

7. As usual, the regular budget activities in **Annex I** of Part B for which expenditure rates are more than 65% or less than 35% are provided with explanations in conformity with 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1, which invited the Director-General “to identify and explain, in a separate section of future reports on the execution of the Programme and Budget, those activities that vary from expected expenditures by a rate of more than 15%”.

PART A

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS
AUTHORIZED WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 2004-2005**

I

**Adjustments to the Appropriation approved for 2004-2005 arising from donations
and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium**

8. In accordance with paragraph A (b) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005, the Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the Appropriation Approved for 2004-2005 voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the running costs of established field units. The Director-General is pleased to provide below information on donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium:

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|--------|---------|--------------|
|--------|---------|--------------|

Major Programme I – Education

(paragraphs 01001-01606 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| • Ministry of Education, Peru Government | Contribution towards the execution of RADARES Project | 57,602 |
| • Principality of Monaco | Contribution to the project “Strengthening women’s capacities to promote children’s education in rural areas in Burkina Faso” | 35,000 |
| • Government of the Principality of Andorra | Contribution to “Education for the elaboration of curricula in favour of girls’ and women’s education” | 26,525 |
| • Ministry of Education for Technical Assistance on Maya Education, Guatemala | Contribution for EFA execution | 23,924 |

B. Other contributions

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| • Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Beirut | Contribution for the Regional Experts Meeting on Developing Learning Measurements and Testing (6-8 July 2004) | 7,500 |
| • UNESCO-EOLSS Joint Committee (Encyclopaedia of Life Support Systems), Bucharest | Contribution to support the “International Conference on Ethical and Moral Dimensions for Higher Education and Science in Europe” (2-5 September 2004) | 6,000 |
| • KulturKonatakt, Austria | Contribution to support the Brain Drain activities | 4,502 |
| • Fundación para la Integración de las personas discapacitadas, HINENI, Santiago | Contribution from the foundation for disabled people | 50,873 |
| • World Bank, Dakar | Contribution for the open and distance learning (ODL) workshop for French-speaking countries (14-16 September 2004) | 97,955 |

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|--|---|----------------|
| • United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Rabat | Contribution towards the reactivation of Youth Centres in rural areas | 50,725 |
| • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Rabat | Contribution towards the INEE Project | 10,000 |
| • Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat | Contribution towards the regional experts meeting on developing learning measurements and testing | 7,497 |
| • Fondation Connaissance et Liberté (FOKAL) | Contribution towards training activities of the project “Action by the theatre against HIV/AIDS” | 3,000 |
| • United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo MONUC, Kinshasa | Contribution for the rehabilitation of a primary school | 15,500 |
| • UNICEF, Islamabad | Contribution for activities: Mobilizing community support for the implementation of EFA in Pakistan/HIV/AIDS Preventive Education/Support for culture of peace and human rights | 16,970 |
| • UNICEF, Tashkent | Contribution towards Monitoring EFA achievements and progress | 10,000 |
| • United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Uzbekistan | Contribution to Jonathan Mann Award | 4,000 |
| • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Phnom Penh | Contribution for HIV/AIDS Strengthening National Capacity-Building | 20,000 |
| • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Dakar | Contribution towards the activity on poverty reduction | 53,152 |
| • Save the Children, Dakar | Contribution to the financing of workshops on activities for handicapped children in 2004/2005 | 5,819 |
| • International Watch Company (IWC) | Contribution for Model School for Bam based on Creative Inclusive Learning Environment (Tehran) | 13,290 |
| Total, MP I | | 519,834 |

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|--------|---------|--------------|
|--------|---------|--------------|

Major Programme II – Natural sciences

(paragraphs 02001-02607 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| • Embassy of the Netherlands | Contribution to finance water resources activities | 21,493 |
| • Korean National Commission for UNESCO | Contribution for the publication of data book “Natural Protected Areas in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)” | 12,703 |
| • Sumaco Biosphere Reserve Cooperation, Ministry of Environment | Contribution for the edition of the video on the “Yasuni” biosphere | 5,500 |
| • United States of America, State Department | Contribution for support of science programs conducted with the National Academies of Science and Engineering in consultation with UNESCO | 499,790 |
| • United States of America, State Department | Contribution for the Development for a paediatric vaccine against the mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS | 20,000 |
| • United States of America, State Department | Contribution for enhancing the Engineering component with UNESCO for Sustainable Human Development Infrastructure | 100,000 |

B. Other contributions

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| • Ford Foundation, New Delhi | Contribution in support of the project “Forest Hydrology in India” | 48,000 |
| • German IHP National Committee, Germany | Contribution for the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) activities | 6,631 |
| • Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), Japan | Contribution in support of international centre for water hazard and risk management | 122,353 |
| • ICWES/Dr Al Gobaisi (UAE) | Contribution to support a study on desalination in the Caribbean | 10,000 |
| • United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) | Contribution in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding established between UNESCO and UNEP, pursue cooperation in the Apell programme and extend it into the area of natural disasters | 7,978 |
| • US Geological Survey (USGS) | Contribution for disaster prevention activities | 65,000 |
| • The US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) | Contribution for CSI Andaman Project “A Place for Indigenous People Living in Thailand’s Andaman Sea Marine Protected Areas” | 10,000 |
| • PT Panin Life, Indonesia | Contribution for UNESCO’s pilot project in Integrated Waste Management located in Bajarsari, South Jakarta, Indonesia | 412 |

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|---|--|----------------|
| • Agency for Environment and Energy Management (ADEME) | Contribution to SC/BES/Renewable energy for the “Establishment of an ERD (Energy-Related Devices) training platform (photovoltaic and hydroelectricity) in Burkina Faso” | 5,957 |
| • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Tashkent | Contribution towards Solar Energy Science project | 2,000 |
| • Exxonmobil, Qatar | Contribution to support recycling activities towards a Pan-Arabic Educational Guideline for Resources Recycling “Rashid & Nora the Recyclers” | 4,945 |
| • Instituto Sangari | Contribution to support the “International Seminar on Quality Science for All” | 3,484 |
| • Qatar Petroleum | Correction: Contribution in support of science activities in Doha, Qatar. De-allot from amount reported at the 170th session (document 170 EX/4 Part II.B) so that the amount allotted corresponds to the amounts received | (5,139) |
| Total, MP II | | 941,107 |

Major Programme III – Social and human sciences

(paragraphs 03001-03606 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

Other contributions

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| • Ayrton Senna Foundation, Sao Paulo, Brasilia Office | Contribution for the financing of the review, editing and printing of UNESCO’s publication <i>Mapa da Violencia IV</i> | 6,186 |
| Total, MP III | | 6,186 |

Major Programme IV – Culture

(paragraphs 04001-04607 of document 32 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

| | | |
|--|--|---------|
| • Ministry for Foreign Affairs of France | Contribution towards the intergovernmental meeting of experts on the preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions | 62,189 |
| • Canadian Government | Contribution towards the intergovernmental meeting of experts on the preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions | 286,877 |

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|--|--|--------------|
| • Government of France | Contribution towards the intergovernmental meeting of experts on the preliminary draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions | 168,599 |
| • Turkish Consulate, Bosnia and Herzegovina | Contribution for the fitting of the Ottoman Hammam in Mostar | 32,286 |
| • Ministry for Education, Saudi Arabia | Contribution to support the organization of the conference on the image of the Arabo-Islamic culture in European history schoolbooks to be held in Cairo from 12 to 14 December 2004 | 10,000 |
| • Government of Greece | Contribution to “Cultural diversity, the Olive Roads, and Cultural heritage in post-conflict situations” | 55,355 |
| • American Embassy | Contribution towards the creation and distribution of Bamiyan brochure, Kabul | 25,312 |
| B. Other contributions | | |
| • World Conference of Religions for Peace | Contribution towards the intercultural and inter-religious dialogue | 3,000 |
| • Caisse des Dépôts et de Gestion (CDG) of Morocco | Contribution to the project “Support for Fez” (Morocco) | 2,222 |
| • Canadian Cooperation | Contribution towards the construction of the crafts workshop Jalousie (Haiti) | 3,500 |
| • National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan (NFUAJ) | Contribution towards Cultural Heritage restoration and training Centre in Bamiyan | 90,000 |
| • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Port-au-Prince, Haiti | Contribution for the “International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition” | 10,000 |
| • Dahlan Travel Tours | Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman) | 706 |
| • Union Bank for Savings and Investment | Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman) | 1,000 |
| • Mr Isam Salfiti and Mohyi Eldeen Izat Qandour | Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Traditional Music (Amman) | 1,287 |
| • Swedish Institute in Alexandria (Egypt) | Contribution to support the organization of the conference on the image of the Arabo-Islamic culture in European history schoolbooks held in Cairo from 12 to 14 December 2004 | 10,000 |
| • United Arab Emirates | Contribution to support the organization of the conference on the image of the Arabo-Islamic culture in European history schoolbooks held in Cairo from 12 to 14 December 2004 | 20,000 |

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|---|--|----------------|
| • Arab League | Contribution to support the organization of the conference on the image of the Arabo-Islamic culture in European history schoolbooks held in Cairo from 12 to 14 December 2004 | 10,000 |
| • Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat | Contribution to support the organization of the conference on the image of the Arabo-Islamic culture in European history schoolbooks held in Cairo from 12 to 14 December 2004 | 5,000 |
| Total, MP IV | | 797,333 |

Major Programme V – Communication and information

(paragraphs 05001-05606 of document 31 C/5 Approved)

A. Governments

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| • Government of India | Contribution to support follow-up activities of the regional flagship programme on “ICTs for reaching the unreached” in Asia Pacific | 10,144 |
| • The Embassy of France, Nairobi | Contribution to the “Training Workshop on Africa Animated” | 10,048 |
| • United States of America, State Department | Contribution to CI-NCLIS/UNESCO contract; Assistance to libraries in developing countries | 58,000 |

B. Other contributions

| | | |
|---|--|-------|
| • Canal France International, Nairobi | Contribution to the “Training Workshop on Africa Animated” | 7,402 |
| • FONSAL | Contribution to support organization of a seminar in Quito | 3,000 |
| • Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat | Contribution to support the development of Internet portals in Arabic to promote the heritage of the Maghrib | 4,988 |
| • Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat | Contribution to support the development of the capacities of Tunisian NGOs in communication | 4,988 |

Total, MP V

98,570

| Source | Purpose | Amount \$ |
|--------|---------|--------------|
|--------|---------|--------------|

Part II.C – Programme Related Services

Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madame Marianna Vardinoyannis, Goodwill Ambassador • Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Riyadh | <p>Contribution for the seminar “Women in the Service of Peace”</p> <p>Contribution for a joint project (conference) entitled “Encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations through practical and lasting actions”</p> | <p>17,831</p> <p>30,000</p> <hr/> <p>47,831</p> |
| Total, BSP | | 47,831 |

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Field management and coordination (BFC)

The following contributions were received from Governments towards the running costs of established field offices:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoa • Brazil • Chile • Mozambique • Bangladesh • Costa Rica • Ecuador • Romania | <p>Apia Office</p> <p>Brasilia Office</p> <p>Santiago Office</p> <p>Maputo Office</p> <p>Dhaka Office</p> <p>San José Office</p> <p>Quito Office</p> <p>Bucharest Office</p> | <p>10,000</p> <p>209,205</p> <p>70,856</p> <p>17,283</p> <p>5,101</p> <p>31,958</p> <p>29,583</p> <p>25,291</p> <hr/> <p>399,277</p> |
| Total, Indirect Costs | | 399,277 |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Grand Total, Donations and Special Contributions | 2,810,138 |
|---|------------------|

II

Proposed transfers between appropriation lines

9. Paragraph A(e) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005 states that “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”. The Director-General accordingly submits his proposals for the following transfers between appropriation lines.

10. **Costs resulting from application of the new classification standard for staff in the General Services category at Headquarters (generic reclassification exercise):** In order to harmonize UNESCO’s grading system for the General Services category posts at Headquarters with that of the United Nations system, a thorough review of the classification of this category of posts was conducted in 2003 and finalized in 2004. As a result, some 30% of these posts were upgraded. As these results were not known at the time of establishing the 32 C/5 Approved budget, the present staff costs budget does not cover the additional costs incurred by this exercise. The total additional costs for 2004-2005 is estimated at \$4.3 million, of which the Director-General decided to finance **\$0.5 million from the \$1.5 million Reserve for Reclassifications** provided in the 32 C/5 Approved. Out of the remaining costs of \$3.8 million, the Director-General wishes to request a transfer of \$1.5 million from Part IV of the budget (paragraph 20 of this document), and will make efforts to absorb the remaining \$2.3 million within the existing global staff costs budget. Therefore, a transfer **from the Reserve for Reclassification to Parts I-III** of the budget is requested in the amount of:

\$500,000

11. **Reclassification of Professional category posts:** As mentioned in the previous paragraph, out of the Reserve for Reclassifications amounting to \$1.5 million, \$0.5 million is proposed for financing the costs arising from the generic reclassification exercise. With regard to the remaining \$1.0 million under the reserve, the Director-General has approved reclassifications of 36 professional posts at Headquarters and in the field, with retroactive effect to 1 January 2004, total costs for which amount to \$1,000,000.

\$1,000,000

Total amount of transfer from the Reserve for Reclassifications to Parts I-III

\$1,500,000

12. **Redistribution of the carry-forward funds for reinforcement of security measures:** At its 169th session, the Executive Board approved the carry-forward of funds from 2002-2003 to the present 2004-2005 biennium of an amount of \$2,109,926, of which \$934,726 was foreseen for reinforcement of security measures of UNESCO premises (169 EX/Decision 6.3). This amount was initially allocated to the appropriation line “Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises” (Part III. D), as the distribution of the funds between Headquarters and the field was not known at the time. Subsequently it was decided that the funds would be divided equally between Headquarters and the field. Therefore a transfer of \$467,363 is required from “Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises” (Part III.D) to “Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System” (Part I.C) under which these field security measures will be managed.

\$467,363

13. **Transfer of staff costs to cover shortfalls under the operating costs of the field offices:** Overall appropriations for running costs of field offices have been insufficient with respect to a number of items of expenditure, such as rental and maintenance of premises, hazard pay, utilities (electricity and gas), communication and freight, and purchase/replacement of office equipment. These expenditure items have been reviewed, and where appropriate adjustments have been made in the proposed budget for 2006-2007. In order to cover the anticipated shortfall in field office running costs for the current biennium, and taking into account the current and anticipated staffing situation for field offices, the Director-General proposes a transfer of \$1,006,200 from Part II.A (Field – Management of decentralized programmes) to Part III.A (Field management and coordination).

\$1,006,200

14. **Transfer of amounts saved under the operating costs of the Executive Board to field management and coordination:** Out of the approved budget of \$6,531,800 provided for the operating costs of the Executive Board (Part I.A.2), a review on the total biennial requirements has indicated that a saving of around \$300,000 would be realized. At the same time of this review, an urgent need for additional funds arose for costs related to reinforcement of field office network aiming at enhancing the involvement of field directors and heads of office in management issues related to decentralization strategies. Thus, as a one-off measure, the potential saving of \$300,000 under the operating costs of the Executive Board was utilized for the purpose of reinforcement of field office network. Now that the possibility of the saving has become clearer, the Director-General wishes to align the budgetary situation with the purpose for which the funds have actually been utilized, and thus proposes to transfer an amount of \$300,000 from “Executive Board” (Part I.A.2) to “Field management and coordination” (Part III.A).

\$300,000

III

Proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in staff costs and in goods and services due to statutory and other factors

15. Paragraph A(d) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005 stipulates that “the Director-General is authorized to make transfers, with the approval of the Executive Board, for the purpose of meeting increases in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services, from Part IV of the budget (Anticipated cost increases) to the appropriation lines concerned in Parts I to III of the budget”. Further, by 32 C/Resolution 70, the General Conference authorizes the Director-General to apply to UNESCO staff measures affecting salaries, allowances and benefits of United Nations common system staff adopted by the United Nations General Assembly or the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The Director-General accordingly submits his proposal for the transfer of funds from Part IV to other parts of the budget to cover the following cost increases arising from statutory and other factors:

Staff costs

16. **Increase in pensionable remuneration for the Professional category and above, effective 1 September 2004:** The scale of pensionable remuneration is used to calculate pension contributions and benefits for the staff members. In accordance with the provisions of Article 54(b) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, a revised scale of pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional category and above, effective 1 September 2004, was published by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) following a change in the post adjustment classification in New York. This resulted in an overall increase of **4.4%** to the previous scale of 1 September 2003. The additional requirement for the remaining period of the present biennium arising from the application of the new scale amounts to: **\$1,140,000**
17. **Increase in the Post Adjustment classification for Professional and higher category in Paris, effective 1 January 2005:** In accordance with the methodology approved by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), a 12-month review on the cost of living in Paris resulted in an increase of **1.5 %** in the post adjustment index, effective 1 October 2004. The additional requirement for the remaining period of the present biennium arising from this adjustment amounts to: **\$1,080,000**
18. **Increase in mobility and hardship allowances and termination indemnities:** At its 59th session, the United Nations General Assembly approved an increase in the United Nations common system's salary scale for Professional and higher category, effective 1 January 2005, compensated by a corresponding decrease in post adjustment index on a **no-gain-no-loss basis**. This will therefore result in **no increase under the staff members' "net remuneration" (i.e. base salary plus post adjustment)**; however mobility and hardship allowance as well as termination indemnities which are linked to the net base salary will increase by **1.9%** as from 1 January 2005. The additional requirement for the remaining period of the present biennium arising from this adjustment amounts to: **\$145,000**
19. **Increase in Education Grant entitlement:** The same General Assembly session approved increases in education grant ceilings following the normal two-yearly review by the Chief Executive Board (CEB) Human Resources Network. The estimate of the additional requirement for the remaining period of the present biennium arising from this adjustment amounts to: **\$458,000**
20. **Costs resulting from application of the new classification standard for staff in the General Services category at Headquarters (generic reclassification exercise):** As explained in paragraph 10, the total additional costs for 2004-2005 arising from the generic reclassification exercise is estimated at \$4.3 million. The Director-General wishes to finance these costs partly by the Reserve for Reclassifications (\$0.5 million) and partly by **transfer from Part IV (\$1,500,000)**. Efforts will be made to absorb the remaining \$2.3 million within the existing global staff costs budget. In summary, a transfer from Part IV is requested for this item in the amount of: **\$1,500,000**
- Total staff costs requirements** **\$4,323,000**

Goods and services

21. **Cost increases for the Renovation of Headquarters premises:** Ongoing conservation and renovation of Miollis/Bonvin buildings, ensuring their compliance with host country safety standards, is carried out in the present biennium, for which an amount of \$3,000,000 is foreseen in the budget, based on the general price level of December 2003. On the basis of the French official annual indexes “*coût de la construction*” published by INSEE in the “*Bulletin mensuel des statistiques*”, an increase of 5.8% per year needs to be applied to this amount in order to cover the inflation for the present biennium. This results in an additional cost of: **\$261,000**
22. **Cost increases for exploitation charges at Headquarters:** In accordance with the host country practices, most maintenance and service contracts include clauses for automatic price increases linked to inflation. Based on inflation indices for year 2004 published by INSEE in the *Bulletin mensuel des statistiques* for each item of expenditure, additional costs will be incurred for the following items, indispensable for the operation of the organization:
- (i) **Utilities (electricity, water, heating, etc.), cleaning and sanitation services:** an annual weighted inflation rate of **5.0%** is applicable to the total budget of \$12.7 million provided for 2004-2005, resulting in an additional requirement of \$968,000. Further, the temporary buildings fabricated during the period of renovation have incurred additional heating and air-conditioning costs that were not foreseen in the original budget, resulting also in an additional requirement of \$160,000 for the biennium. The total requirements of these amount to: **\$1,128,000**
 - (ii) **Postal charges at Headquarters:** the inflation rate of **3.5%** published by INSEE for 2004, as well as the actual increase of **6.0%** which has come into effect from March 2005 need to be applied to the budget of \$690,000 originally foreseen for this purpose for 2004-2005. This results in an additional requirement of: **\$46,000**
23. **Maintenance of the Headquarters building (mechanical and technical equipments maintenance, materials):** Based on 5.8% annual increase in the minimum French salary level (“SMIC”) applied for maintenance and on 1.6% annual increase in equipment materials costs, both of which are published by INSEE, an annual weighted inflation rate of **4.6%** is applicable to the original budget of \$1,731,000 for 2004-2005, resulting in an additional cost of \$120,000. Further, maintenance of security equipment installed this biennium will incur additional costs estimated at \$200,000. These result in an additional requirement for the biennium amounting to: **\$320,000**

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 24. Costs related to printing and document production: Due to cost increases occurring under various materials required for printing and document production (1.9% p.a. for chemical products, 3.4% p.a. for equipment maintenance contracts, etc.) and due to the inevitable consumption of paper showing an annual increase of 20%, there has been an annual cost increase of 8.3% for these activities for which a total budget of \$1,166,400 was foreseen. This will result in an additional requirement of: | \$201,000 |
| 25. Insurance premiums: Insurance premiums have registered considerable increases in recent years, especially with regard to Headquarters buildings, for which safety reinforcements were requested in a report provided by the insurance companies. The amount required for insurance purposes for the present biennium has now been estimated at \$1,176,000, compared with the present budget of \$1,048,000. This will entail an additional requirement of: | \$128,000 |
| 26. Bank charges: Based on the actual invoices received so far during the present biennium, the overall bank charges for the current biennium are estimated at \$150,000, against the budget of \$113,000. This will entail an additional requirement of: | \$36,000 |
| 27. Increases in UNESCO's contribution to the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System related to Administrative Tribunal of the International Labor Organization (ILO), High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU): The total adjusted budget allocated for the above mechanisms amounts to \$714,000. Based on the updated payment requests received from these bodies, the total estimated expenditure for 2004-2005 amounts to \$1,023,000 , resulting in an additional requirement of : | \$309,000 |
| 28. Contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund for associate participants: Based on the financial statements of the Medical Benefits Fund, the Organization's contribution for 2004-2005 to the Medical Benefits Fund on behalf of associate participants (retired staff members) is estimated at approximately \$6,070,000, whereas the available budget identified for this purpose is \$5,342,000. Thus the additional requirements amount to: | \$728,000 |
| Total requirements for goods and services | \$3,157,000 |
| Total estimated requirements proposed for transfer from Part IV | \$7,480,000 |

Financing the increases

29. On the basis of the authorization given by the General Conference (ref: para. 9 above), the Director-General proposes for the approval of the Executive Board that the amount of \$7,480,000 be withdrawn from Part IV and apportioned to the various appropriation lines as indicated in the draft decision in paragraph 31.

30. If the present transfer is approved by the Executive Board, the situation of Part IV would be as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| | \$ |
| • Amount approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session | 13,757,300 |
| • Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 169th session (169 EX/Decision 6.2) | (2,340,000) |
| • Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 170th session for strengthening of the security of UNESCO premises worldwide (170 EX/Decision 7.8.6) * | (3,000,000)* |
| • Less withdrawal proposed in the present document | (7,480,000) |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance under Part IV | 937,300 |
| | <hr/> |

IV

Proposed draft decision

31. Should the Executive Board endorse the proposals made by the Director-General in this report, it may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's report on donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium and appropriated to the regular budget, as well as the between-appropriation-line transfers proposed within the budget appropriation, in accordance with the terms of the Appropriation Resolution approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session (32 C/Resolution 85, paragraph A (b) and (e)), document 171 EX/4 Part II.A and the recommendations of the Finance and Administrative Commission thereon (171 EX/...),

I

2. Takes note that the Director-General has, as a consequence of these donations and special contributions, increased the appropriations to the regular budget by a total amount of **\$2,810,138** as follows:

* The Executive Board approved at its 170th session transfers from Part IV of "up to an amount of \$3,000,000" for strengthening the security of UNESCO premises worldwide. As of 31 December 2004, only \$1,000,000 has been transferred from Part IV for this purpose, the remaining transfer being planned for 2005. The Management Chart included in this present document 171 EX/4 Part II thus reflects a transfer of only \$1,000,000 in this effect.

| | \$ |
|--|-------------------------|
| Part II.A – Major Programme I | 519,834 |
| Part II.A – Major Programme II | 941,107 |
| Part II.A – Major Programme III | 6,186 |
| Part II.A – Major Programme IV | 797,333 |
| Part II.A – Major Programme V | 98,570 |
| Part II.C – Programme Related Services | 47,831 |
| Part III – Support for Programme Execution (indirect costs for field offices) | 399,277 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | <u>2,810,138</u> |

3. Expresses its appreciation to the donors listed in paragraph 8 of document 171 EX/4 Part II.A;

II

4. Recalling the provision of the Appropriation Resolution by virtue of which transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the prior approval of the Executive Board,
5. Approves transfers between appropriation lines of:
- i. \$1,500,000 from the Reserve for Reclassifications to Parts I-III of the budget;
 - ii. \$467,363 from Part III.D “Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises” to Part III.A “Field management and coordination”;
 - iii. \$1,006,200 from Part II.A “Field-Management of decentralized programmes” to Part III.A “Field management and coordination”; and
 - iv. \$300,000 from Part I.A.2 “Executive Board” to Part III.A. “Field management and coordination”;
6. Approves the transfer of \$7,480,000 from Part IV to Parts I-III of the budget to cover increases in staff costs and in goods and services due to statutory and other factors;
7. Takes note of the revised Appropriation Table attached in the Annex to the present decision.

ANNEX (Part A)
Revised Appropriation Table for 2004-2005

| Appropriation line | 32 C/5 Approved | 32 C/5 Approved as adjusted (169 EX/Dec.6.2) (170 EX/Dec.7.8.6) | Proposed appropriations and transfers | | | | | 32 C/5 Approved as adjusted |
|---|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | (i) Donations received | (ii) Between line transfer | | (iii) Transfers from Part IV | | |
| | | | | Transfers from reclassification reserves | Transfers between appropriation lines | Staff costs | Goods and services | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | | | | | | | | |
| A. Governing bodies | | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Conference | 6 135 300 | 6 401 300 | | 2 000 | | 15 300 | 6 418 600 | |
| 2. Executive Board | 7 958 700 | 8 010 400 | | | (300 000) | 10 200 | 7 720 600 | |
| Total, Part I A | 14 094 000 | 14 411 700 | 0 | 2 000 | (300 000) | 25 500 | 14 139 200 | |
| B. Direction <i>(Including: Directorate; Office of the Director-General; Internal Oversight; International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i> | 18 378 700 | 18 339 200 | | 47 500 | | 194 100 | 18 580 800 | |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | 3 579 500 | 6 579 500 | | | 467 363 | | 7 355 863 | |
| TOTAL, PART I | 36 052 200 | 39 330 400 | 0 | 49 500 | 167 363 | 219 600 | 40 075 863 | |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | | | | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | | | | | | |
| Major Programme I - Education | | | | | | | | |
| I. Personnel | 48 215 600 | 48 479 000 | | 192 600 | | 541 800 | 49 213 400 | |
| II. Activities | | | | | | | | |
| L1 Basic education for all | | | | | | | | |
| L1.1 Basic education for all: targeting key goals | 21 692 200 | 22 093 407 | 308 191 | | | | 22 401 598 | |
| L1.2 Supporting EFA strategies | 14 133 100 | 14 273 763 | 67 214 | | | | 14 340 977 | |
| L2 Building learning societies | | | | | | | | |
| L2.1 Beyond universal primary education | 4 826 200 | 4 873 498 | 132 430 | | | | 5 005 928 | |
| L2.2 Education and globalization | 2 150 900 | 2 253 954 | 11 999 | | | | 2 265 953 | |
| UNESCO education institutes | | | | | | | | |
| UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) | 4 591 000 | 4 591 000 | | | | | 4 591 000 | |
| UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) | 5 100 000 | 5 100 000 | | | | | 5 100 000 | |
| UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) | 1 900 000 | 1 900 000 | | | | | 1 900 000 | |
| UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) | 1 100 000 | 1 100 000 | | | | | 1 100 000 | |
| UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) | 2 000 000 | 2 000 000 | | | | | 2 000 000 | |
| UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) | 2 200 000 | 2 200 000 | | | | | 2 200 000 | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes* | 1 960 000 | 1 965 120 | | | | | 1 965 120 | |
| Total, Major Programme I | 109 869 000 | 110 829 742 | 519 834 | 192 600 | 0 | 541 800 | 112 083 976 | |
| Major Programme II - Natural sciences | | | | | | | | |
| I. Personnel | 30 594 300 | 30 778 600 | | 133 900 | | 395 200 | 31 307 700 | |
| II. Activities | | | | | | | | |
| II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development | | | | | | | | |
| II.1.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges | 8 992 500 | 9 351 505 | 208 477 | | | | 9 559 982 | |
| II.1.2 Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature | 3 013 200 | 3 130 289 | 13 064 | | | | 3 143 353 | |
| II.1.3 Earth sciences: improving the understanding of the solid Earth and enhancing disaster prevention | 1 374 300 | 1 405 900 | 72 978 | | | | 1 478 878 | |
| II.1.4 Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions | 811 100 | 864 880 | 10 412 | | | | 875 292 | |
| II.1.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission | 4 795 800 | 4 795 800 | | | | | 4 795 800 | |
| II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for development | | | | | | | | |
| II.2.1 Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences | 5 835 100 | 6 418 100 | 636 176 | | | | 7 054 276 | |
| II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development | 1 105 400 | 1 105 400 | | | | | 1 105 400 | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes* | 1 710 000 | 1 774 700 | | | | | 1 774 700 | |
| Total, Major Programme II | 58 231 700 | 59 625 174 | 941 107 | 133 900 | 0 | 395 200 | 61 095 381 | |
| Major Programme III - Social and human sciences | | | | | | | | |
| I. Personnel | 18 343 200 | 18 437 700 | | 95 100 | | 240 700 | 18 773 500 | |
| II. Activities | | | | | | | | |
| III.1 Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics | 3 250 800 | 3 250 800 | | | | | 3 250 800 | |
| III.2 Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination | 2 184 600 | 2 184 600 | | | | | 2 184 600 | |
| III.3 Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security | 3 869 700 | 3 941 637 | 6 186 | | | | 3 947 823 | |
| III.4 Management of social transformations: MOST - Phase II | 3 088 600 | 3 095 733 | | | | | 3 095 733 | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes* | 2 600 000 | 2 612 400 | | | | | 2 612 400 | |
| Total, Major Programme III | 33 336 900 | 33 522 870 | 6 186 | 95 100 | 0 | 240 700 | 33 864 856 | |

| Appropriation line | 32 C/5 Approved | 32 C/5 Approved as adjusted (169 EX/Dec.6.2) (170 EX/Dec.7.8.6) | Proposed appropriations and transfers | | | | | 32 C/5 Approved as adjusted |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | (i) Donations received | (ii) Between line transfer | | (iii) Transfers from Part IV | | |
| | | | | Transfers from reclassification reserves | Transfers between appropriation lines | Staff costs | Goods and services | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Major Programme IV - Culture | | | | | | | | |
| I. Personnel | 33 967 400 | 34 176 600 | | 164 800 | | 428 200 | 34 769 600 | |
| II. Activities | | | | | | | | |
| IV.1 Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels | | | | | | | | |
| IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan | 3 841 800 | 3 847 800 | 588 658 | | | | 4 436 458 | |
| IV.1.2 Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies | 1 367 500 | 1 370 338 | 2 222 | | | | 1 372 560 | |
| IV.2 UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation | | | | | | | | |
| IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) | 2 141 300 | 2 141 300 | | | | | 2 141 300 | |
| IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action | 7 362 900 | 7 509 577 | 202 953 | | | | 7 712 530 | |
| IV.3 Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development | | | | | | | | |
| IV.3.1 Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development | 1 501 900 | 1 553 370 | 3 500 | | | | 1 556 870 | |
| IV.3.2 Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development | 1 497 400 | 1 497 400 | | | | | 1 497 400 | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes* | 1 700 000 | 1 725 000 | | | | | 1 725 000 | |
| Total, Major Programme IV | 53 380 200 | 53 821 385 | 797 333 | 164 800 | 0 | 428 200 | 55 211 718 | |
| Major Programme V - Communication and information | | | | | | | | |
| I. Personnel | 18 454 000 | 18 555 100 | | 94 800 | | 236 700 | 18 886 600 | |
| II. Activities | | | | | | | | |
| V.1 Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development, especially in the public domain | | | | | | | | |
| V.1.1 Fostering actions to reduce digital divide and promote social inclusion | 4 240 900 | 4 287 894 | 58 000 | | | | 4 345 894 | |
| V.1.2 Harnessing ICTs for education | 2 236 500 | 2 281 500 | 10 144 | | | | 2 291 644 | |
| V.1.3 Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information | 3 641 200 | 3 678 318 | 25 438 | | | | 3 703 756 | |
| V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and communication development | | | | | | | | |
| V.2.1 Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media | 2 724 700 | 2 744 200 | | | | | 2 744 200 | |
| V.2.2 Supporting development of communication media | 1 814 100 | 1 814 100 | 4 988 | | | | 1 819 088 | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes* | 2 430 000 | 2 439 900 | | | | | 2 439 900 | |
| Total, Major Programme V | 35 541 400 | 35 801 012 | 98 570 | 94 800 | 0 | 236 700 | 36 231 082 | |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | 9 020 000 | 9 020 000 | | | | | 9 020 000 | |
| Field - Management of decentralized programmes | 32 215 900 | 32 275 100 | | 91 200 | (1 006 200) | 172 200 | 31 532 300 | |
| Total, Part II.A | 331 595 100 | 334 895 283 | 2 363 030 | 772 400 | (1 006 200) | 2 014 800 | 339 039 313 | |
| B. Participation Programme | 23 000 000 | 23 000 000 | | | | | 23 000 000 | |
| C. Programme Related Services | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 3 164 000 | 3 178 500 | | 44 800 | | 36 600 | 3 259 900 | |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | 2 522 600 | 2 537 100 | | 2 400 | | 12 500 | 2 552 000 | |
| 3. Public information | 14 516 100 | 15 198 100 | | 15 400 | | 148 800 | 15 362 300 | |
| 4. Strategic planning and programming monitoring | 7 068 400 | 7 268 577 | 47 831 | 52 400 | | 63 200 | 7 432 008 | |
| 5. Budget preparation and monitoring | 4 154 200 | 4 176 300 | | 8 700 | | 72 400 | 4 257 400 | |
| Total, Part ILC | 31 425 300 | 32 358 577 | 47 831 | 123 700 | 0 | 333 500 | 32 863 608 | |
| TOTAL, PART II | 386 020 400 | 390 253 860 | 2 410 861 | 896 100 | (1 006 200) | 2 348 300 | 394 902 921 | |
| PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination | 18 511 000 | 18 688 022 | 399 277 | 38 800 | 1 306 200 | 44 500 | 20 476 799 | |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 23 194 000 | 23 342 700 | | 85 800 | | 280 300 | 23 708 800 | |
| C. Human resources management | 30 800 300 | 30 979 200 | | 70 000 | | 329 800 | 32 107 000 | |
| D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | 100 164 800 | 101 524 726 | | 359 800 | (467 363) | 1 100 500 | 104 637 663 | |
| TOTAL, PART III | 172 670 100 | 174 534 648 | 399 277 | 554 400 | 838 837 | 1 755 100 | 180 930 262 | |
| TOTAL, PARTS I - III | 594 742 700 | 604 118 908 | 2 810 138 | 1 500 000 | 0 | 4 323 000 | 615 909 046 | |
| Reserve for reclassifications | 1 500 000 | 1 500 000 | | (1 500 000) | | | 0 | |
| PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES | 13 757 300 | 8 417 300 | | | | (4 323 000) | (3 157 000) | |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION APPROVED AS ADJUSTED | 610 000 000 | 614 036 208 | 2 810 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 616 846 346 | |

* Cross-cutting themes:

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

PART B

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
(Management Chart)**

Programme execution as at 31 December 2004

TABLE 1

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

**(Expenditures including staff costs and Participation Programme
as at 31 December 2004)**

Table 1 presents a holistic status of execution for regular and extrabudgetary resources, showing the overall implementation by principal appropriation line both for regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, including staff costs and Participation Programme, therefore covering all funds related to each appropriation line.

With regard to the regular budget, the table includes, as usual, Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 169th and 170th sessions as well as the additional appropriations of donations approved so far by the Executive Board and presented in Part II.A of this document.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

The overall expenditure rate of regular budget as at 31 December 2004 is 46.2% as compared to the theoretical rate of 50%. Expenditure rates of extrabudgetary resources should be measured against a theoretical rate of 100%.

TABLE 1

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
(Regular budget and extrabudgetary funds including staff costs and Participation Programme)
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Regular budget | | | | Extrabudgetary resources | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | 32 C/5 Approved | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % |
| PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | | | | | | | |
| A. Governing bodies | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Conference | 6 135 | 6 401 | 1 369 | 21.4 | - | - | - |
| 2. Executive Board | 7 959 | 8 010 | 4 042 | 50.5 | - | - | - |
| Total, Part I.A | 14 094 | 14 412 | 5 411 | 37.5 | - | - | - |
| B. Direction | | | | | | | |
| 3. Directorate | 2 428 | 2 438 | 1 446 | 59.3 | - | - | - |
| 4. Office of the Director-General | 7 116 | 7 163 | 3 093 | 43.2 | 2 347 | 2 234 | 95.2 |
| 5. Internal Oversight | 5 504 | 5 522 | 1 896 | 34.3 | 1 133 | 643 | 56.8 |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs | 3 331 | 3 216 | 1 442 | 44.8 | - | - | - |
| Total, Part I.B | 18 379 | 18 339 | 7 878 | 43.0 | 3 480 | 2 877 | 82.7 |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | 3 580 | 5 047 | 3 468 | 68.7 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL, PART I | 36 052 | 37 798 | 16 757 | 44.3 | 3 480 | 2 877 | 82.7 |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | | | | | |
| I. Education | 109 869 | 111 350 | 50 388 | 45.3 | 145 641 | 112 244 | 77.1 |
| II. Natural sciences | 58 232 | 60 566 | 27 459 | 45.3 | 50 803 | 35 904 | 70.7 |
| III. Social and human sciences | 33 337 | 33 529 | 14 287 | 42.6 | 43 031 | 40 039 | 93.0 |
| IV. Culture | 53 380 | 54 619 | 25 282 | 46.3 | 50 993 | 32 938 | 64.6 |
| V. Communication and information | 35 541 | 35 900 | 16 646 | 46.4 | 20 479 | 12 398 | 60.5 |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | 9 020 | 9 020 | 4 510 | 50.0 | 84 | 58 | 69.0 |
| Field - Management of decentralized programmes | 32 216 | 31 290 | 18 810 | 60.1 | - | - | - |
| Total, Part II.A | 331 595 | 336 274 | 157 382 | 46.8 | 311 031 | 233 581 | 75.1 |
| B. Participation Programme | 23 000 | 23 000 | 9 047 | 39.3 | - | - | - |
| C. Programme Related Services | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 3 164 | 3 179 | 1 567 | 49.3 | 279 | 208 | 74.6 |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | 2 523 | 2 537 | 1 249 | 49.2 | - | - | - |
| 3. Public information | 14 516 | 15 198 | 7 261 | 47.8 | 19 | 14 | 73.7 |
| 4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring | 7 068 | 7 316 | 3 611 | 49.4 | 967 | 848 | 87.7 |
| 5. Budget preparation and monitoring | 4 154 | 4 176 | 2 216 | 53.1 | 34 | 33 | 97.1 |
| Total, Part II.C | 31 425 | 32 406 | 15 904 | 49.1 | 1 299 | 1 103 | 84.9 |
| TOTAL, PART II | 386 020 | 391 680 | 182 333 | 46.6 | 312 330 | 234 684 | 75.1 |
| PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination | 18 511 | 20 072 | 10 367 | 51.6 | 181 | 145 | 80.1 |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 23 194 | 23 343 | 10 570 | 45.3 | 5 401 | 3 282 | 60.8 |
| C. Human resources management | 30 800 | 30 979 | 14 910 | 48.1 | 122 | 116 | 95.1 |
| D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | 100 165 | 101 057 | 49 804 | 49.3 | 269 | 72 | 26.8 |
| TOTAL, PART III | 172 670 | 175 451 | 85 650 | 48.8 | 5 973 | 3 615 | 60.5 |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-III | 594 743 | 604 929 | 284 740 | 47.1 | 321 783 | 241 176 | 74.9 |
| Reserve for reclassifications | 1 500 | 1 500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES | 13 757 | 10 417 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-IV | 610 000 | 616 846 | 284 740 | 46.2 | 321 783 | 241 176 | 74.9 |

TABLE 2(A)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

**(Expenditures excluding staff costs and Participation Programme
as at 31 December 2004)**

Table 2 presents a holistic status of execution of **programme activities** for regular and extrabudgetary resources, by principal appropriation line and by principal source of funding. (Regular budget excludes staff costs and Participation Programme.)

The table as usual includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other Parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 169th and 170th sessions as well as the additional appropriations of donations approved so far by the Executive Board and presented in Part II.A of this document.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

The overall implementation of the regular budget activities (Parts I-III) as at 31 December 2004 stands at 44.5%, compared with the theoretical time-elapsed target of 50%.

The expenditure rate of 18.5% under the **General Conference** is naturally low, as it will be held in September-October 2005.

Under **Directorate**, higher expenses were incurred than originally estimated during the first year of the biennium, as the costs of the tasks under this line which are usually unavoidable and incompressible have been increasing. This resulted in the high expenditure rate of 82.5%.

The low rate of expenditures of 13.2% under **International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA)** is due to the fact that the majority of the expenses, which is under contractual services and temporary assistance, is foreseen in 2005 during the session of the General Conference.

TABLE 2(A)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING
Regular budget (excluding staff costs and Participation Programme) and extrabudgetary funds
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Regular budget | | | | Extrabudgetary resources | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|
| | 32 C/5 Approved | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | United Nations sources | | | Other sources | | |
| | | | | | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % |
| PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Governing bodies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Conference | 5 491 | 5 755 | 1 064 | 18.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Executive Board | 6 532 | 6 567 | 3 275 | 49.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total, Part I.A | 12 023 | 12 322 | 4 339 | 35.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B. Direction | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Directorate | 459 | 459 | 378 | 82.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Office of the Director-General | 446 | 446 | 219 | 49.0 | - | - | - | 2 347 | 2 234 | 95.2 |
| 5. Internal Oversight | 1 312 | 1 312 | 542 | 41.3 | - | - | - | 1 133 | 643 | 56.8 |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs | 386 | 255 | 34 | 13.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total, Part I.B | 2 602 | 2 471 | 1 172 | 47.5 | - | - | - | 3 480 | 2 877 | 82.7 |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | 3 580 | 5 047 | 3 468 | 68.7 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, PART I | 18 204 | 19 840 | 8 980 | 45.3 | - | - | - | 3 480 | 2 877 | 82.7 |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Education | 61 653 | 62 871 | 26 826 | 42.7 | 20 118 | 13 178 | 65.5 | 125 523 | 99 066 | 78.9 |
| II. Natural sciences | 27 637 | 29 788 | 12 833 | 43.1 | 5 028 | 2 944 | 58.6 | 45 775 | 32 960 | 72.0 |
| III. Social and human sciences | 14 994 | 15 091 | 6 112 | 40.5 | 324 | 223 | 68.8 | 42 707 | 39 816 | 93.2 |
| IV. Culture | 19 413 | 20 442 | 9 131 | 44.7 | 8 306 | 5 500 | 66.2 | 42 687 | 27 438 | 64.3 |
| V. Communication and information | 17 087 | 17 345 | 7 078 | 40.8 | 3 032 | 2 323 | 76.6 | 17 447 | 10 075 | 57.7 |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | 9 020 | 9 020 | 4 510 | 50.0 | - | - | - | 84 | 58 | 69.0 |
| Total, Part II.A | 149 805 | 154 556 | 66 490 | 43.0 | 36 808 | 24 168 | 65.7 | 274 223 | 209 413 | 76.4 |
| C. Programme Related Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 582 | 582 | 351 | 60.3 | - | - | - | 279 | 208 | 74.6 |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | 1 519 | 1 519 | 725 | 47.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Public information | 4 130 | 4 259 | 1 711 | 40.2 | - | - | - | 19 | 14 | 73.7 |
| 4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring | 1 784 | 2 005 | 1 301 | 64.9 | - | - | - | 967 | 848 | 87.7 |
| 5. Budget preparation and monitoring | 206 | 206 | 89 | 43.0 | - | - | - | 34 | 33 | 97.1 |
| Total, Part II.C | 8 221 | 8 570 | 4 177 | 48.7 | - | - | - | 1 299 | 1 103 | 84.9 |
| TOTAL, PART II | 158 025 | 163 126 | 70 667 | 43.3 | 36 808 | 24 168 | 65.7 | 275 522 | 210 516 | 76.4 |
| PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination | 14 639 | 16 175 | 7 884 | 48.7 | - | - | - | 181 | 145 | 80.1 |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 4 350 | 4 372 | 2 265 | 51.8 | - | - | - | 5 401 | 3 282 | 60.8 |
| C. Human resources management | 15 302 | 15 302 | 6 361 | 41.6 | - | - | - | 122 | 116 | 95.1 |
| D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | 33 876 | 34 411 | 16 522 | 48.0 | - | - | - | 269 | 72 | 26.8 |
| TOTAL, PART III | 68 167 | 70 261 | 33 032 | 47.0 | - | - | - | 5 973 | 3 615 | 60.5 |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-III | 244 396 | 253 227 | 112 679 | 44.5 | 36 808 | 24 168 | 65.7 | 284 975 | 217 008 | 76.1 |
| PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES | 6 570 | 5 570 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-IV | 250 966 | 258 797 | 112 679 | 43.5 | 36 808 | 24 168 | 65.7 | 284 975 | 217 008 | 76.1 |

TABLE 2(B)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
ON THE 2002-2003 CARRY-OVER FUNDS (Regular budget)**

(Expenditures as at 31 December 2004)

In its 169th session, the Executive Board approved carry-over of the unspent balance of \$2,109,926 from the 2002-2003 biennium in order to:

- regularize the liabilities arising from the cancellation of unliquidated obligations in the 2002-2003 biennium (\$1,175,200);
- finance a portion of the costs required for reinforcing security measures (\$934,000).

Table 2(B) represents the programme implementation of these 2002-2003 carry-over funds.

Comments:

Education (76.9%)

The carry-over funds were earmarked for meetings in BRENDA, scheduled to be held in January 2004. In view of the urgency and importance of the meetings and pending the approval of the carry-over funds by the Executive Board, funding had to be mobilized immediately from other sources, thus funds from extrabudgetary sources and the normal regular programme budget were temporarily used. In addition, some planned activities under these funds have been cancelled. As a result, the carry-over funds were not totally utilized.

Natural sciences (58.2%)

Part of the funds earmarked for IBSP/BES were not used up completely as the expenses were already recorded and paid under previous commitments raised in 2002-2003. Therefore the available balance for this activity is not needed. Meetings/activities planned under the areas of three field offices (Harare, Venice and Lima) did not take place or were financed from alternative sources.

Social and human sciences (13.6%)

The changes within the African Union at the presidency level caused many delays and made it impossible to organize the International Conference on Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Peace in Africa in 2004. Further to a meeting with the Director-General in May 2004, H.E. Mr Alpha Oumar Konaré, President of the Commission of the African Union, while confirming his interest in the event, informed that he will re-examine the issue in 2005.

Administration (12.3%)

The majority of carry-over funds under Administration are to be used for the new security entrance mechanism and security post at Bonvin premises. The preparatory work has already begun, however the Headquarters Division is awaiting the clearance from the City of Paris. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2005.

TABLE 2(C)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE ON THE
2002-2003 ASSESSED CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

(Expenditures as at 31 December 2004)

At its 32nd session, the General Conference welcomed the return of the United States of America with effect from 1 October 2003 and took note of the amount of \$15,093,141 as its assessed contribution from 1 October to 31 December 2003. Further, it invited the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on the implementation of the plan of action to be funded from this contribution. Accordingly Table 2(C) presents the status of implementation of these funds.

Education (11.2%)

Allocations of funds were modified at the early stages of programme design, both in the receipt and allotment of funds. As most of the countries where the programmes are being implemented are in an emergency or crisis situation, smooth implementation has been difficult. There has also been a delay in identifying staff members to send to the critical zone to implement activities.

Culture (7.9%)

Budget allocations for cultural activities have been assigned to 11 projects, 10 museum-to-museum partnerships and the development of a web portal database. Planning stages for all three activities have been or are currently being carried out. The proposals received for the 11 pilot projects all needed elaboration and detailed project documents were requested from each office. Up to \$15,000 was authorized to carry out feasibility studies to create detailed project documents. A few of the projects have begun their first phase of implementation, but the majority of projects are still finalizing their project documents and identifying experts to work with.

Implementation has also been delayed by the additional review of the project documents by an outside expert, who is advising UNESCO on the quality of the documents and the feasibility of their execution in collaboration with ICOM. The Director-General has recently chosen the 10 museum-to-museum partnership projects to be the focus of the second activity; however the project documents were all submitted for a higher budget than currently available, and therefore need to also be revised in consideration of the funds available.

The web portal database is still in its conceptual stages; however meetings are being held on a regular basis with UNESCO colleagues, ICOM and outside experts to define the strategy for a sustainable web portal database on museums and endangered objects.

TABLE 2(B)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
ON THE 2002-2003 CARRY-OVER FUNDS

Regular budget
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | % |
| PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | | | |
| A. Governing bodies | | | |
| 1. General Conference | 264 | 264 | 100.0 |
| 2. Executive Board | 35 | 35 | 99.5 |
| Total, Part I.A | 299 | 299 | 100.0 |
| B. Direction | | | |
| 3. Directorate | - | - | - |
| 4. Office of the Director-General | - | - | - |
| 5. Internal Oversight | - | - | - |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs | - | - | - |
| Total, Part I.B | - | - | - |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | 467 | 467 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL, PART I | 767 | 767 | 100.0 |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | |
| I. Education | 375 | 288 | 76.9 |
| II. Natural sciences | 174 | 102 | 58.2 |
| III. Social and human sciences | 82 | 11 | 13.6 |
| IV. Culture | 71 | 58 | 82.1 |
| V. Communication and information | 56 | 56 | 100.0 |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | - | - | - |
| Total, Part II.A | 759 | 515 | 67.9 |
| C. Programme Related Services | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | - | - | - |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | - | - | - |
| 3. Public information | - | - | - |
| 4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring | 17 | 17 | 99.8 |
| 5. Budget preparation and monitoring | - | - | - |
| Total, Part II.C | 17 | 17 | 99.8 |
| TOTAL, PART II | 776 | 533 | 68.6 |
| PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination | 12 | 12 | 100.0 |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 22 | 22 | 100.0 |
| C. Human resources management | - | - | - |
| D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | 533 | 66 | 12.3 |
| TOTAL, PART III | 567 | 100 | 17.6 |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-III | 2 110 | 1 399 | 66.3 |

TABLE 2(C)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
ON THE 2002-2003 CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Regular budget
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | % |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | |
| I. Education | 8 040 | 898 | 11.2 |
| II. Natural sciences | - | - | - |
| III. Social and human sciences | - | - | - |
| IV. Culture | 3 097 | 245 | 7.9 |
| World Heritage Centre | 1 000 | 552 | 55.2 |
| V. Communication and information | - | - | - |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | - | - | - |
| Total, Part II.A | 12 129 | 1 695 | 14.0 |
| Non-allocated balance | 2 956 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 15 093 | 1 695 | 11.2 |

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

**(Programme activity expenditures in the field, excluding staff costs,
as at 31 December 2004)**

Table 3 shows the implementation of decentralized funds as at 31 December 2004, **broken down by region**, for Part II (Programme and Programme Related Services) and Part III (Support for Programme Execution and Administration). With a view to presenting an integrated status of execution for **regular and extrabudgetary resources**, this table shows both sources of funding.

The allocations and expenditures for decentralized funds include those related to the financial allocations for the institutes under Major Programme I – Education. This results in a high rate of decentralization (72.3%) for this Major Programme. If the institutes are excluded from the decentralized funds, the rate of decentralization under Education as at 31 December 2004 is 45.4%.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

Decentralized funds represent 45.5% of total regular budget for activities and show an expenditure rate of 43.3% as at 31 December 2004. This rate of 43.3% implies an active implementation of decentralized programmes, while staying globally in line with the time-elapsed target of 50%. Under Programme and Programme Related Services (Part II), 56% of total regular budget allocation for activities is decentralized to field units where the expenditure rate stands at 43.3%.

Explanations are provided below for expenditure rates, which are higher than 65% or less than 35%:

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

➤ ***Major Programme I – Education***

The rate of expenditure of 30.4% for Arab States was slightly less than 35% due to the very unstable political situation and lack of staff. Major activities are foreseen in 2005, thus the implementation rate will become higher in the coming months.

➤ ***Major Programme III – Social and human sciences***

The low expenditure rate of 20.8% in Africa is mainly due to the fact that about 60% of the funds allocated to the Region for the implementation of UNESCO Small Grant Projects, facilitation of civil society engagement with the regional integration in Africa and for women in the Great Lakes are foreseen for implementation in 2005. The Sector is monitoring closely the implementation of decentralized projects and will ensure full execution by the end of 2005.

The low expenditure rate of 23.9% in the Arab States is due to the fact that the Sector has postponed implementation of activities decentralized to the region mainly due to the absence of SHS programme specialists for most of 2004. The Sector has now appointed programme staff in UNESCO Cairo and will be nominating staff in UNESCO Beirut shortly. A full execution rate will be achieved by early December 2005.

The appointment of the SHS Senior Programme Specialist in Bangkok to the post of Director of UNESCO Kabul and the departure on leave of his deputy led the Sector to change the implementation date of 2004 activities to 2005. The Sector has advertised the vacancy of the senior post and should be able to appoint the incumbent in early 2005. This, as well as the other measures taken (temporary appointment), will help secure a 100% execution rate by end-2005.

The low expenditure rate of 33.4% in Latin America and the Caribbean is explained by the fact that about 56% of the funds decentralized to the region are foreseen for implementation during 2005. In fact the execution rate improved to 43% by end-February 2005. The balance will be spent by early December 2005.

➤ ***Major Programme IV – Culture***

The low expenditure rate of 32.6% for the Arab States is linked to activities decentralized under Cultural Heritage and Arts and Cultural Enterprise that were planned for end-2004 and 2005. Due to the political situation in the region, the activities have not been able to proceed on schedule, thereby delaying the implementation.

➤ ***Major Programme V – Communication and information***

The low expenditure rate of 32.6% for the Arab States is due to the fact that there were difficulties in negotiating with partners, resulting in relatively slow implementation in the Arab region. However, improvement is expected within the first half of 2005.

➤ ***Part II.C.4 – Strategic planning and programme monitoring***

The high rate of expenditure of 98% is due to the fact that most of the activities were planned for 2004 and have been completed.

Part III.C – Human Resources Management

Beginning from March 2004, a new training approach has been put in place related to the performance evaluation of staff, which required decentralization and delegation of funds to the field offices. The implementation of this delegation of funds required additional process time, as was the case at Headquarters, thereby delaying the implementation of the decentralized funds in regions such as Africa, Asia and Latin America.

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND REGION (Excluding staff costs)
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Principal Appropriation Line | Regular budget | | | | | | Extrabudgetary resources | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Total programme allocation (HQ and field) (work plans) | Allocation for all field units (work plans) | Rate of decentralization | Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Total programme resources (HQ and field) | Allocation for all field units | Rate of decentralization | Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | % | % | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % | % | \$ | % |
| PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | 19 840 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 480 | - | - | - | - | - |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Education | 62 871 | 45 427 | 72.3 | | 19 870 | 43.7 | 145 641 | 100 932 | 69.3 | | 80 789 | 80.0 |
| - Africa | | 12 038 | | 26.5 | 4 783 | 39.7 | | 12 979 | | 12.9 | 9 038 | 69.6 |
| - Arab States | | 4 956 | | 10.9 | 1 506 | 30.4 | | 8 433 | | 8.4 | 4 483 | 53.2 |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 8 697 | | 19.1 | 3 710 | 42.7 | | 13 218 | | 13.1 | 7 555 | 57.2 |
| - Europe and North America | | 15 841 | | 34.9 | 8 058 | 50.9 | | 4 805 | | 4.8 | 3 966 | 82.5 |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 3 896 | | 8.6 | 1 813 | 46.5 | | 61 497 | | 60.9 | 55 747 | 90.6 |
| II. Natural sciences | 29 788 | 9 975 | 33.5 | | 4 093 | 41.1 | 50 803 | 28 032 | 55.2 | | 19 274 | 68.8 |
| - Africa | | 2 649 | | 26.6 | 1 044 | 39.4 | | 543 | | 1.9 | 334 | 61.5 |
| - Arab States | | 1 439 | | 14.4 | 596 | 41.5 | | 7 702 | | 27.5 | 3 193 | 41.5 |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 2 421 | | 24.3 | 937 | 38.7 | | 1 410 | | 5.0 | 967 | 68.6 |
| - Europe and North America | | 1 606 | | 16.1 | 804 | 50.0 | | 7 542 | | 26.9 | 5 316 | 70.5 |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 1 861 | | 18.7 | 712 | 38.3 | | 10 835 | | 38.7 | 9 464 | 87.3 |
| III. Social and human sciences | 15 091 | 5 171 | 34.3 | | 1 470 | 28.4 | 43 031 | 41 307 | 96.0 | | 38 762 | 93.8 |
| - Africa | | 1 650 | | 31.9 | 344 | 20.8 | | 319 | | 0.8 | 243 | 76.2 |
| - Arab States | | 700 | | 13.5 | 167 | 23.9 | | 313 | | 0.8 | 167 | 53.4 |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 1 110 | | 21.5 | 283 | 25.5 | | 331 | | 0.8 | 210 | 63.4 |
| - Europe and North America | | 410 | | 7.9 | 242 | 59.1 | | 50 | | 0.1 | 39 | 78.0 |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 1 301 | | 25.2 | 435 | 33.4 | | 40 294 | | 97.5 | 38 103 | 94.6 |
| IV. Culture | 20 442 | 8 429 | 41.2 | | 3 682 | 43.7 | 50 993 | 12 367 | 24.3 | | 7 665 | 62.0 |
| - Africa | | 2 374 | | 28.2 | 1 027 | 43.3 | | 1 558 | | 12.6 | 655 | 42.0 |
| - Arab States | | 1 156 | | 13.7 | 377 | 32.6 | | 2 632 | | 21.3 | 1 897 | 72.1 |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 2 538 | | 30.1 | 1 086 | 42.8 | | 4 907 | | 39.7 | 3 220 | 65.6 |
| - Europe and North America | | 689 | | 8.2 | 360 | 52.2 | | 818 | | 6.6 | 117 | 14.3 |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 1 672 | | 19.8 | 833 | 49.8 | | 2 452 | | 19.8 | 1 776 | 72.4 |
| V. Communication and information | 17 345 | 8 301 | 47.9 | | 3 786 | 45.6 | 20 479 | 15 097 | 73.7 | | 9 404 | 62.3 |
| - Africa | | 2 438 | | 29.4 | 1 178 | 48.3 | | 3 410 | | 22.6 | 2 590 | 76.0 |
| - Arab States | | 1 060 | | 12.8 | 346 | 32.6 | | 537 | | 3.6 | 132 | 24.6 |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 2 226 | | 26.8 | 973 | 43.7 | | 4 394 | | 29.1 | 1 241 | 28.2 |
| - Europe and North America | | 433 | | 5.2 | 264 | 60.8 | | 5 | | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 2 143 | | 25.8 | 1 026 | 47.8 | | 6 751 | | 44.7 | 5 436 | 80.5 |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | 9 020 | 9 020 | 100.0 | | 4 510 | 50.0 | 84 | 84 | 100.0 | | 58 | 69.0 |
| - Europe and North America | | 9 020 | | 100.0 | 4 510 | 50.0 | | 84 | | 100.0 | 58 | 69.0 |
| Total, Part II.A | 154 556 | 86 321 | 55.9 | | 37 411 | 43.3 | 311 031 | 197 819 | 63.6 | | 155 952 | 78.8 |
| B. Participation Programme | 23 000 | 23 000 | 100.0 | | 9 047 | 39.3 | - | - | - | | - | - |

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND REGION (Excluding staff costs)
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Principal Appropriation Line | Regular budget | | | | | | Extrabudgetary resources | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Total programme allocation (HQ and field) (work plans) | Allocation for all field units (work plans) | Rate of decentralization | Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Total programme resources (HQ and field) | Allocation for all field units | Rate of decentralization | Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | % | % | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % | % | \$ | % |
| C. Programme Related Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 582 | - | | - | - | - | 279 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | 1 519 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Public Information | 4 259 | 20 | 0.5 | | 8 | 39.5 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 20 | | 100.0 | 8 | 39.5 | | | | | | |
| - Europe and North America | | - | | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | - | | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| 4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring | 2 005 | 10 | 0.5 | | 10 | 98.0 | 967 | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Africa | | 3 | | 29.6 | 3 | 93.1 | | | | | | |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | - | | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| - Europe and North America | | - | | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 7 | | 70.4 | 7 | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| 5. Budget preparation and monitoring | 206 | - | | - | - | - | 34 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total, Part IIC | 8 570 | 30 | 0.4 | | 18 | 59.2 | 1 299 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL, PART II | 186 126 | 109 353 | 58.8 | | 46 476 | 42.5 | 312 330 | 197 819 | 63.3 | | 155 952 | 78.8 |
| PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination | 16 175 | 15 603 | 96.5 | | 7 743 | 49.6 | 181 | - | - | | - | - |
| - Africa | | 4 894 | | 31.4 | 2 475 | 50.6 | | | | | | |
| - Arab States | | 2 171 | | 13.9 | 954 | 44.0 | | | | | | |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 4 513 | | 28.9 | 2 074 | 46.0 | | | | | | |
| - Europe and North America | | 571 | | 3.7 | 284 | 49.7 | | | | | | |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 3 455 | | 22.1 | 1 956 | 56.6 | | | | | | |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 4 372 | 78 | 1.8 | | 28 | 35.9 | 5 401 | 156 | 2.9 | | 141 | 90.4 |
| - Africa | | 13 | | 16.7 | 13 | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| - Arab States | | 50 | | 64.1 | - | - | | | | | | |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | - | | - | - | - | | 15 | | 9.6 | 15 | 100.0 |
| - Europe and North America | | - | | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 15 | | 19.2 | 15 | 100.0 | | 141 | | 90.4 | 126 | 89.4 |
| C. Human resources management | 15 302 | 761 | 5.0 | | 243 | 31.9 | 122 | - | - | | - | - |
| - Africa | | 160 | | 21.1 | 36 | 22.5 | | | | | | |
| - Arab States | | 79 | | 10.4 | 50 | 63.6 | | | | | | |
| - Asia and the Pacific | | 218 | | 28.6 | 58 | 26.4 | | | | | | |
| - Europe and North America | | 166 | | 21.8 | 58 | 34.7 | | | | | | |
| - Latin America and the Caribbean | | 138 | | 18.1 | 42 | 30.1 | | | | | | |
| D. Administration | 34 411 | | | | | | 269 | - | - | | - | - |
| TOTAL, PART III | 70 261 | 16 443 | 23.4 | | 8 014 | 48.7 | 5 973 | 156 | 2.6 | | 141 | 90.4 |
| TOTAL | 276 227 | 125 794 | 45.5 | | 54 490 | 43.3 | 321 783 | 197 975 | 61.5 | | 156 093 | 78.8 |
| less Participation Programme | 23 000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| plus Part IV | 5 570 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL (ref: Table 2A) | 258 797 | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 4
**EXPENDITURES UNDER TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE,
MISSION TRAVEL AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES**

(Regular budget as at 31 December 2004)

Given the increased emphasis on results-based programming and management, the Secretariat is reviewing alternative reporting tools that might replace the traditional monitoring by object of expenditure. Nevertheless, taking into account comments previously made by Member States on monitoring of certain items of expenditure (see 166 EX/Decision) **Table 4** provides details on three items: **Temporary Assistance, Mission Travel** and **Contractual Services**.

The table shows the 32 C/5 budget allocations (indicative budget) under regular budget for these items by principal appropriation line. It is to be noted that:

- Temporary assistance is broken down into two categories of contracts: “temporary assistance and supernumeraries” and “consultants” financed by activity costs;
- Mission travel is also broken down into two categories: Delegates’ travel (participants’ travel and travel of the Executive Board Members under the line Governing bodies) and Staff mission travel. For each of these categories, indicative budget and expenditures are shown for comparison;
- Contractual services include research and author’s contracts, external translation, printing and publication, contracts for organization of meetings or training seminars, evaluation studies and auditor fees.

Comments

Globally speaking, the expenditure rates are: 24.1% for temporary assistance, 61% for travel, and 34.3% for contractual services, and reveal certain deviations from the theoretical rate of 50% when measured against the initial level of appropriations proposed in document 32 C/5. It is nevertheless normal to make changes in line items of expenditure to take account of changing situations in programme implementation, and greater emphasis should be placed on performance and benchmark indicators rather than specific items of expenditure (cf. Part I of this document).

Explanations wherever possible are provided below with regard to expenditure rates which are higher than 65% or less than 35%:

General Conference

No funds were budgeted in the initial indicative budget under the category of delegates’ travel, as budget provisions were made under general operating expenses. However expenditure under **delegates’ travel** arose from the official travel of the President of the General Conference and was registered under delegates’ travel. Further, these expenditures also relate to the travel expenses and subsistence allowance for participants in the Ad Hoc Working Group on the relations between the three organs of UNESCO (two meetings in 2004).

Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System

Some of the expenditure under this item relates to office guards, residential security measures, security equipment as well as locally shared security costs among all United Nations agencies in individual duty stations. The related modalities of expenditure include temporary assistance, contractual services, acquisition of equipment, general operating expenses as well as staff travel to United Nations security coordination meetings that were not provided for at the time of the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Office of the Director General, Internal Oversight, Coordination of action to benefit Africa, Budget preparation and monitoring, and Human Resources Management

These bureaux show certain expenditures under **travel and contractual services**, for which provisions were not made during the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Social and human sciences

The budget for **delegates' travel** was underestimated during the preparation of document 32 C/5.

Communication and information

Preparation for the high-level WSIS meeting to be held in Tunis in November 2005 resulted in frequent unplanned travel, thereby increasing **staff travel** of the sector. Certain activities were introduced for the first time in 2004 which resulted in the identification of new partners hence causing relative under-implementation of **contractual services**. It is planned that full implementation will take place within 2005.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

In carrying out the new programme management cycle, regional and other consultations for the preparation of document 33 C/5 required the participation of a number of delegates/participants, hence the related expenditure under **travel**.

Administration

The expenditure related to **delegates' travel** is due to the mission of the secretary of the appeals board (SAB) who is a non-staff member. The budget under this item was not foreseen at the time of preparation of document 32 C/5.

TABLE 4
Expenditures under Temporary Assistance, Travel and Contractual Services (Regular budget)
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Principal Appropriation Line | Temporary assistance | | | | | Travel | | | | | | Contractual services | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Indicative budget 32C/5 | Expenditures | | | | Delegates' travel | | | Staff travel | | | Indicative budget 32C/5 | Expenditures | Rate of expenditure |
| | | Temporary Supernumeraries | Consultants | Total expenditure | Rate of expenditure | Indicative budget (32C/5) | Expenditures | Rate of Expenditure | Indicative Budget (32C/5) | Expenditures | Rate of expenditure | | | |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % | |
| PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Governing bodies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Conference | 4 842 | 161 | 1 | 163 | 3.4 | - | 71 | - | - | 0 | - | 550 | 319 | 58.0 |
| 2. Executive Board | 3 690 | 1 408 | 2 | 1 410 | 38.2 | 2 142 | 880 | 41.1 | - | 154 | - | - | 8 | - |
| Total, Part IA | 8 532 | 1 570 | 3 | 1 573 | 18.4 | 2 142 | 951 | 44.4 | - | 154 | - | 550 | 327 | 59.5 |
| B. Direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Directorate | 45 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 33.3 | - | 1 | - | 280 | 201 | 71.8 | 15 | 1 | 8.5 |
| 4. Office of the Director-General | 85 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 23.9 | - | 7 | - | 220 | 37 | 16.8 | 50 | 29 | 58.3 |
| 5. Internal Oversight | 530 | 15 | 47 | 62 | 11.7 | - | 6 | - | 270 | 169 | 62.7 | 443 | 225 | 50.8 |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs | 89 | 1 | - | 1 | 0.6 | - | - | - | 25 | 5 | 18.0 | 91 | - | - |
| Total, Part IB | 749 | 44 | 54 | 98 | 13.0 | - | 14 | - | 795 | 411 | 51.8 | 598 | 255 | 42.7 |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | 206 | 0 | 206 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 43 | - |
| TOTAL, PART I | 9 281 | 1 819 | 57 | 1 876 | 20.2 | 2 142 | 965 | 45.1 | 795 | 568 | 71.4 | 1 148 | 626 | 54.5 |
| PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Education | 3 819 | 840 | 1 249 | 2 089 | 54.7 | 4 178 | 2 036 | 48.7 | 3 868 | 1 889 | 48.8 | 19 946 | 7 295 | 36.6 |
| II. Natural sciences | 4 583 | 376 | 710 | 1 086 | 23.7 | 2 241 | 1 396 | 62.3 | 1 838 | 1 033 | 56.2 | 10 148 | 4 751 | 46.8 |
| III. Social and human sciences | 2 517 | 194 | 133 | 327 | 13.0 | 425 | 1 283 | 301.5 | 900 | 580 | 64.4 | 8 200 | 2 060 | 25.1 |
| IV. Culture | 2 686 | 450 | 335 | 785 | 29.2 | 1 819 | 656 | 36.1 | 1 111 | 667 | 60.0 | 9 587 | 4 101 | 42.8 |
| V. Communication and information | 850 | 258 | 105 | 363 | 42.7 | 950 | 456 | 48.0 | 850 | 707 | 83.1 | 11 743 | 3 822 | 32.5 |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Field - Management of decentralized programmes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total, Part IIA | 14 454 | 2 118 | 2 532 | 4 650 | 32.2 | 9 613 | 5 827 | 60.6 | 8 568 | 4 877 | 56.9 | 59 623 | 22 029 | 36.9 |
| B. Participation Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C. Programme related services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 174 | 36 | 0 | 37 | 21.0 | - | 42 | - | 139 | 92 | 66.7 | 181 | 35 | 19.3 |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 25.7 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 43.0 | 5 | - | - |
| 3. Public information | 879 | 80 | 5 | 85 | 9.7 | - | 0 | - | 289 | 68 | 23.4 | 1 808 | 785 | 43.4 |
| 4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring | 345 | 49 | 7 | 56 | 16.3 | - | 140 | - | 360 | 219 | 60.7 | 825 | 312 | 37.9 |
| 5. Budget preparation and monitoring | 109 | 0 | - | 0 | 0.0 | - | - | - | 20 | 10 | 50.6 | - | 20 | - |
| Total, Part IIC | 1 512 | 167 | 12 | 179 | 11.8 | - | 182 | - | 810 | 390 | 48.1 | 2 819 | 1 152 | 40.9 |
| TOTAL, PART II | 15 966 | 2 285 | 2 544 | 4 829 | 30.2 | 9 613 | 6 009 | 62.5 | 9 378 | 5 267 | 56.2 | 62 443 | 23 181 | 37.1 |
| PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination | 60 | 15 | 26 | 41 | 68.6 | 35 | 2 | 7 | 130 | 44 | 33.6 | 180 | 13 | 7.4 |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 435 | 129 | 49 | 178 | 40.9 | 197 | 381 | 194 | 514 | 342 | 66.5 | 2 236 | 751 | 33.6 |
| C. Human resources management | 3 448 | 122 | 2 | 124 | 3.6 | - | 87 | - | 184 | 308 | 167.8 | 5 874 | 1 050 | 17.9 |
| D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | 3 567 | 740 | 103 | 844 | 23.7 | - | 57 | - | 79 | 85 | 107.5 | 3 912 | 374 | 9.6 |
| TOTAL, PART III | 7 510 | 1 007 | 180 | 1 187 | 15.8 | 232 | 528 | 227.5 | 907 | 779 | 85.9 | 12 202 | 2 188 | 17.9 |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-III | 32 757 | 5 111 | 2 781 | 7 892 | 24.1 | 11 987 | 7 502 | 62.6 | 11 080 | 6 613 | 59.7 | 75 793 | 25 995 | 34.3 |
| Reserve for reclassifications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-IV | 32 757 | 5 111 | 2 781 | 7 892 | 24.1 | 11 987 | 7 502 | 62.6 | 11 080 | 6 613 | 59.7 | 75 793 | 25 995 | 34.3 |

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY REGION
as at 31 December 2004

Table 5 shows the implementation of the Participation Programme by region as at 31 December 2004, as well as for international NGOs and under emergency assistance.

Comments:

The overall expenditure rate is 39.3%. The low expenditure rate of 32.3% for the Arab States is due to the fact that the financial and evaluation reports on the prior year activities, which Member States are required to submit before the current biennium activity can begin, had not been received.

As of February 2005, under the Participation Programme, 1,785 requests, representing a total amount of \$42,727,324 have been received for the present biennium, of which 1,038 requests worth \$17,104,858 have been approved by the Director-General (excluding emergency assistance). Twenty-three requests for emergency assistance amounting to \$565,000 were approved by the Director-General between January 2004 and December 2004.

A detailed report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance is presented in document 171 EX/34.

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

EXECUTION BY REGION

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Region | Allotments issued | Expenditure | Rate of expenditure |
|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | % |
| AFRICA | 3 165 | 2 070 | 65.4 |
| ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | 2 849 | 1 878 | 65.9 |
| ARAB STATES | 1 327 | 428 | 32.3 |
| EUROPE 1 (Western Europe, United States, Canada) | 762 | 509 | 66.8 |
| EUROPE 2 (Eastern and Central Europe) | 1 649 | 1 394 | 84.5 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 3 004 | 1 894 | 63.0 |
| INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS | 611 | 359 | 58.8 |
| EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME | 565 | 515 | 91.2 |
| Subtotal | 13 932 | 9 047 | 64.9 |
| UNALLOTTED BALANCE | 9 068 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 23 000 | 9 047 | 39.3 |

TABLE 6
POST SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS EXPENDITURE
(Regular budget as at 31 December 2004)

Table 6 shows the monthly evolution of occupied and vacant posts from January 2004 to December 2004. The posts shown in this table correspond to those that are **budgetarily vacant**: i.e. vacant posts that are generating real savings, after deduction of those that are financing temporary assistance. The information is therefore not directly comparable with data that may be published by HRM, which relate to vacant posts open to recruitment, thus which are generally more in number than the budgetarily vacant posts presented in this Table.

A summary is also presented on the overall staff cost expenditures as at 31 December 2004, broken down by Headquarters and field offices.

Comments:

From 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004 the average number of posts budgetarily vacant was 87. The evolution during the first 12 months of the biennium is characterized by a decrease in the number of vacant posts. This owes to acceleration of recruitment and to engagement of temporary assistance financed by funds of vacant posts. Furthermore, there are a number of complex factors that may affect the staff costs expenditures, such as inevitable discrepancies between the standard costs and the actual expenditures. The Bureau of the Budget is conducting a rigorous monitoring in order to ensure that the staff costs remain within authorized appropriation levels.

The actual staff costs expenditure as at 31 December 2004 amounts to \$163.0 million, i.e. 49.4% of total staff costs allocation of \$330.2 million (Parts I-III plus the reserve for reclassifications). This expenditure rate of 49.4% stands well within the time-elapsed target of 50%.

TABLE 6
POST SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 2004 to December 2004

| YEAR/ MONTH | 32 C/5 Approved Total number of posts | Filled posts | | | Vacant posts | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | HQ | Field | TOTAL | Headquarters | | Field | | TOTAL |
| | | | | | P | GS | P | L | |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1 946 | 1 293 | 521 | 1 814 | 27 | 45 | 46 | 14 | 132 |
| February | 1 946 | 1 315 | 522 | 1 837 | 18 | 32 | 45 | 14 | 109 |
| March | 1 946 | 1 319 | 538 | 1 857 | 16 | 30 | 32 | 11 | 89 |
| April | 1 946 | 1 302 | 532 | 1 834 | 23 | 40 | 38 | 11 | 112 |
| May | 1 946 | 1 318 | 546 | 1 864 | 9 | 38 | 24 | 11 | 82 |
| June | 1 946 | 1 316 | 551 | 1 867 | 16 | 33 | 19 | 11 | 79 |
| July | 1 946 | 1 342 | 547 | 1 889 | 11 | 12 | 28 | 6 | 57 |
| August | 1 946 | 1 325 | 544 | 1 869 | 18 | 22 | 31 | 6 | 77 |
| September | 1 946 | 1 320 | 531 | 1 851 | 25 | 20 | 39 | 11 | 95 |
| October | 1 946 | 1 323 | 552 | 1 875 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 71 |
| November | 1 946 | 1 323 | 557 | 1 880 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 8 | 66 |
| December | 1 946 | 1 320 | 555 | 1 875 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 8 | 71 |
| Average | 1 946 | 1 318 | 541 | 1 859 | 19 | 28 | 30 | 10 | 87 |

B. Cumulative situation of staff costs from 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004 (in thousands of US dollars)

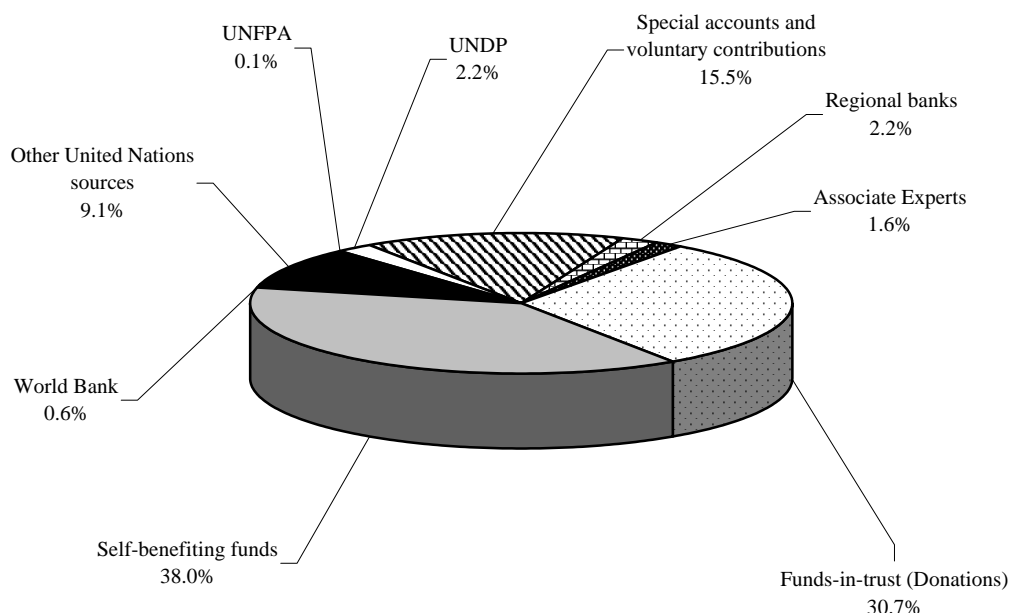
| | Allocation \$ | Expenditure \$ | % |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| HEADQUARTERS | 250 272 | 121 944 | 48.7 |
| FIELD | 79 930 | 41 071 | 51.4 |
| Reserve for reclassifications | 1 500 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 330 202 | 163 015 | 49.4 |

CHART 1

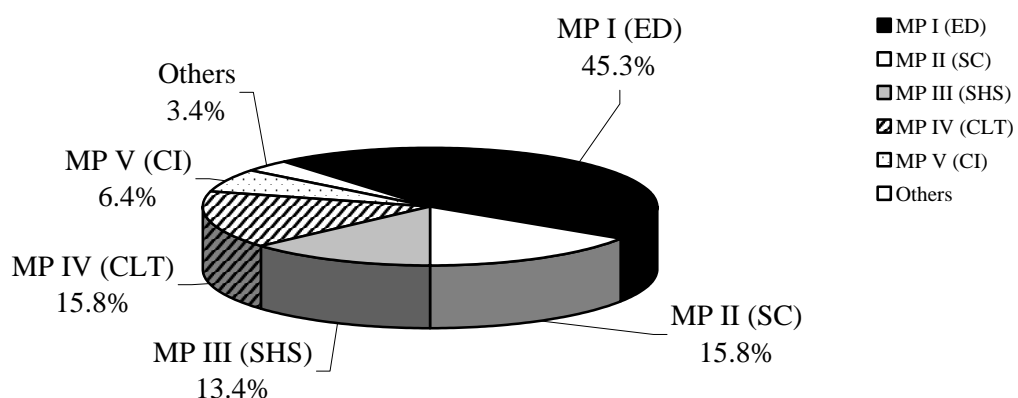
**EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES
BY FUNDING SOURCE AND BY MAJOR PROGRAMME**

ALLOCATIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2004

TOTAL: \$321.8 MILLION



Amounts in millions of US dollars



In order to be consistent with the Management Chart submitted at the previous session of the Executive Board (170 EX/4 Part II), the analysis of extrabudgetary resources for 2004 has also been made on an annual basis so as to take account of the particular way in which extrabudgetary projects are managed (spread over several years).

Chart 1 contains two diagrams which show respectively the allocations as at 31 December 2004 by funding source and by major programme.

- The self-benefiting funds-in-trust, mostly relating to Brazil, with 38% of the total allocations, remain predominant within the overall volume of extrabudgetary resources.
- The Education Sector remains the principal beneficiary of extrabudgetary programmes, with 45.3% of the total allocations for 2004.

CHART 2

EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME: ALLOCATIONS vs. EXPENDITURE as at 31 December 2004

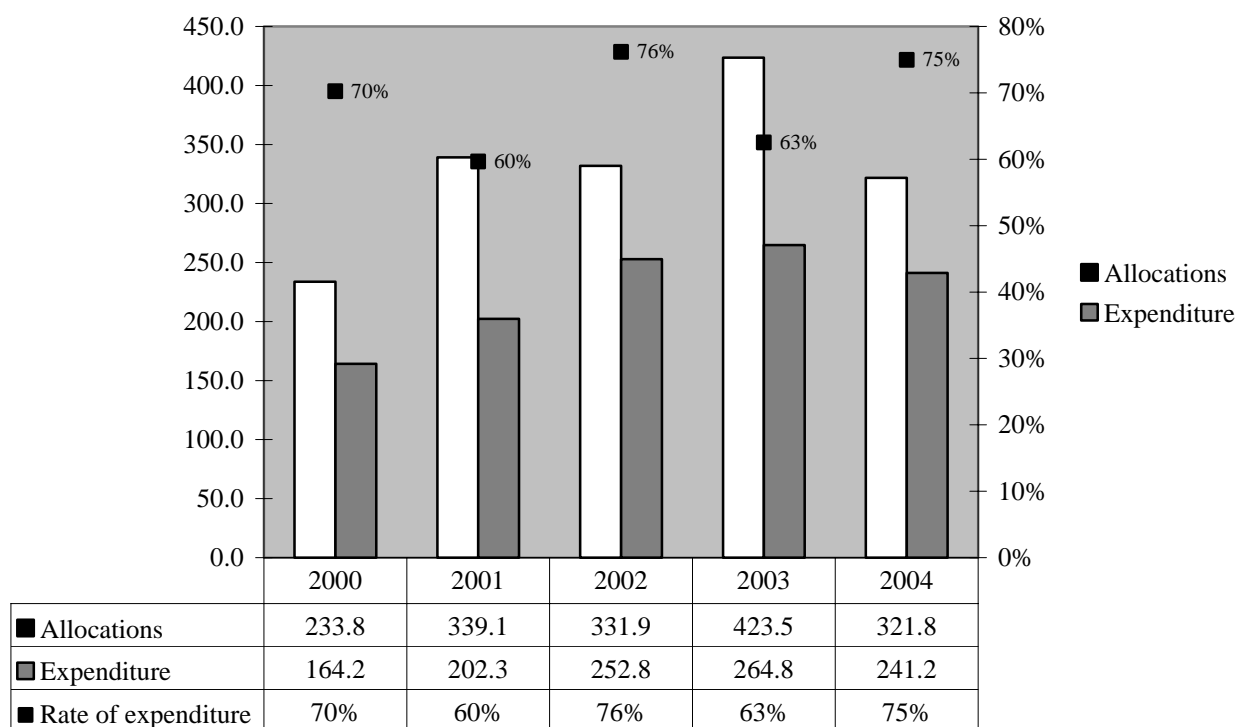


Chart 2 shows how allocations and expenditures have evolved over the last five years. For the first time since 2000, resources have decreased substantially.

Table 7 presents a detailed breakdown by funding source. The overall volume of funds stood at \$321.8 million for 2004 as against \$423.5 million in 2003, that is, a reduction of 24%. This is mainly due to:

- the termination of the Oil-for-Food Programme (\$108.4 million in 2003), only partially compensated for by the funds allocated by UNDG for Iraq (\$10.2 million in 2004) and cooperation with the Qatar Foundation for Iraq (\$7.8 million in 2004);
- the adjustment of allocations, under self-financing funds of Brazil, to take account of previous execution rates.

On the other hand, there has been an appreciable increase in contributions in the form of special accounts, in particular in favour of education for all (18% of allocations to this kind of account). The growth in resources made available by Italy, Switzerland and private funds should be noted.

This table calls for the following comments:

- The deteriorating security situation in Iraq, as well as the unsettled political situation in other countries, notably Afghanistan and Eritrea, have complicated project implementation. Donors funding projects in these areas therefore have a relatively low rate of implementation; such is the case for Italy, Switzerland, the Qatar Foundation, UNDG, some regional development banks, and TRAC;
- The Board of Auditors has previously mentioned the problem of “dormant” projects, i.e. projects for which there has been little or no activity in recent years but which have not yet been officially closed. The Secretariat has carried out a detailed review of all such accounts and is in the process of closing out projects, as appropriate. Such is the case for a number of projects financed by regional development banks;
- Several projects were begun late in 2004 as funding commitments were not confirmed until late in the year. This was the case for two large projects financed by funds from Italy and Switzerland;
- One project, financed by UNFIP, was begun in 2001 with an anticipated duration of four years. This project, involving multiple World Heritage sites in different geographical regions, has been difficult to coordinate, resulting in a low execution rate. The donor has recently been requested for an extension of the project until end-2007.

Furthermore, the expenditure rate has improved considerably, going from 63% in 2003 to 75% in 2004. This evolution is due in part to the improvement in the expenditure rate of the self-financing funds of Brazil, linked to the aforementioned adjustment in their allocations.

Table 8 shows the source of funds together with the regions that benefit. The Latin America and the Caribbean region is still the main beneficiary of extrabudgetary resources due to the extent of UNESCO’s cooperation with Brazil. The Arab States region is in second position owing to the scale of the projects implemented in Iraq.

Table 9 sets out the distribution of allocations and expenditure by major programme sector. The Education Sector continues to be the main sector benefiting from extrabudgetary resources, despite the end of the Oil-for-Food Programme. To a lesser extent, there is a reduction for the Social and Human Sciences and Communication and Information Sectors. The Natural Sciences and Culture Sectors, on the other hand, show an increase as compared with 2003.

Two new tables have been added to the Management Chart so as to show the totality of resources available to the Organization. They are Tables 10 and 11, which provide details about extrabudgetary funds including both contributions received by the institutes and Associate Experts

(previously included under the heading “Associate experts, special accounts and voluntary contributions”).

Table 10 sets out resources for 2004 by donor, funds allocated under the Associate Expert programme and contributions received by institutes. The dominant positions of Italy and Japan among funds-in-trust should be observed, with respectively \$44.2 million and \$34 million, that is 22% of all resources. For Italy, this position is explained in particular by the level of cooperation with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, to which it paid \$25.2 million in 2004.

Table 11 presents, by institute, the overall distribution of the resources available to them with the following components:

- the financial allocation under the regular programme (32 C/5);
- decentralized activities under the regular programme (32 C/5);
- extrabudgetary decentralized projects for 2004;
- contributions received, by donor.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics received the lion’s share of resources with \$31.9 million, that is 41% of all resources. In addition to Italy’s contribution, the Centre received \$2.5 million from the International Atomic Energy Agency. IIEP and UIS, with \$14.9 million (that is, 17% of the total) and \$13.3 million (or 15% of the total), owing to their crucial role in achieving UNESCO objectives in the field of education, were the main beneficiaries of resources, setting aside ICTP.

TABLE 7
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY FUNDING SOURCE
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | 2004 | | | 2003 | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Allocations | Expenditure | Rate % | Allocations | Expenditure | Rate % |
| UNITED NATIONS SOURCES | | | | | | |
| TRAC | 6 684 | 3 782 | 57 | 6 367 | 4 222 | 66 |
| SPPD | 361 | 359 | 99 | 1 624 | 1 620 | 100 |
| STS | 23 | 23 | 100 | 135 | 134 | 99 |
| Total, UNDP | 7 068 | 4 164 | 59 | 8 126 | 5 976 | 74 |
| UNFPA | 438 | 236 | 54 | 633 | 260 | 41 |
| TSS | 11 | 11 | 100 | 566 | 212 | 37 |
| Total, UNFPA | 449 | 247 | 55 | 1 199 | 472 | 39 |
| Other United Nations sources | | | | | | |
| UNDG | 10 238 | 5 504 | 54 | - | - | - |
| WHO/UNAIDS | 6 246 | 4 842 | 78 | 5 824 | 4 507 | 77 |
| UNFIP | 5 778 | 3 645 | 63 | 6 481 | 4 599 | 71 |
| UNEP | 2 909 | 2 310 | 79 | 2 355 | 2 176 | 92 |
| UNOIP | 1 285 | 1 284 | 100 | 108 405 | 58 610 | 54 |
| UNHCR | 465 | 382 | 82 | 285 | 240 | 84 |
| WFP | 402 | 303 | 75 | 325 | 323 | 99 |
| UNICEF | 309 | 231 | 75 | 350 | 193 | 55 |
| Others | 1 659 | 1 256 | 76 | 1 425 | 803 | 56 |
| Total, Other United Nations sources | 29 291 | 19 757 | 67 | 125 450 | 71 451 | 57 |
| Total, United Nations sources | 36 808 | 24 168 | 66 | 134 775 | 77 899 | 58 |
| OTHER PROGRAMMES | | | | | | |
| World Bank | 1 955 | 1 738 | 89 | 4 370 | 2 876 | 66 |
| Regional development banks | 7 150 | 3 293 | 46 | 6 329 | 2 608 | 41 |
| Donated funds-in-trust | | | | | | |
| Japan | 32 446 | 21 351 | 66 | 30 714 | 21 476 | 70 |
| Italy | 18 177 | 10 239 | 56 | 12 627 | 7 221 | 57 |
| Norway | 4 555 | 2 798 | 61 | 4 988 | 3 764 | 75 |
| Flanders | 2 357 | 1 932 | 82 | 2 227 | 1 869 | 84 |
| Germany | 1 934 | 1 364 | 71 | 2 577 | 1 228 | 48 |
| Switzerland | 1 866 | 750 | 40 | 851 | 624 | 73 |
| Belgium | 1 842 | 1 461 | 79 | 1 562 | 1 087 | 70 |
| European Commission | 4 803 | 3 579 | 75 | 4 512 | 3 517 | 78 |
| USAID | 4 724 | 4 637 | 98 | 7 493 | 5 832 | 78 |
| Qatar Foundation | 7 779 | 3 826 | 49 | 20 | 2 | 10 |
| Private funding sources | 6 986 | 5 304 | 76 | 4 090 | 2 399 | 59 |
| Others | 11 170 | 8 050 | 72 | 13 894 | 11 180 | 80 |
| Self-benefiting funds-in-trust | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 110 179 | 101 088 | 92 | 131 455 | 81 361 | 62 |
| Others | 12 006 | 6 404 | 53 | 8 567 | 4 390 | 51 |
| Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions | 55 046 | 39 194 | 71 | 52 420 | 35 504 | 68 |
| Total, Other programmes | 284 975 | 217 008 | 76 | 288 696 | 186 938 | 65 |
| Total | 321 783 | 241 176 | 75 | 423 471 | 264 837 | 63 |

TABLE 8
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | Total | Africa | Arab States | Asia and the Pacific | Europe and North America | Latin America and the Caribbean | Interregional and global |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| UNITED NATIONS SOURCES | | | | | | | |
| UNDP | 4 164 | 3 182 | 927 | 35 | 17 | 3 | - |
| UNFPA | 247 | 30 | - | 206 | - | - | 11 |
| Other United Nations sources | | | | | | | |
| UNDG | 5 504 | - | 5 504 | - | - | - | - |
| WHO/UNAIDS | 4 842 | 315 | 43 | 670 | 1 | 572 | 3 241 |
| UNFIP | 3 645 | 1 768 | - | 98 | - | 956 | 823 |
| UNEP | 2 310 | 689 | - | 25 | - | 2 | 1 594 |
| UNOIP | 1 284 | - | 1 284 | - | - | - | - |
| UNHCR | 382 | 357 | - | 25 | - | - | - |
| WFP | 303 | - | - | - | - | - | 303 |
| UNICEF | 231 | 175 | 25 | 31 | - | - | - |
| Others | 1 256 | 57 | 108 | 1 066 | - | - | 25 |
| Subtotal, United Nations sources | 24 168 | 6 573 | 7 891 | 2 156 | 18 | 1 533 | 5 997 |
| OTHER PROGRAMMES | | | | | | | |
| World Bank | 1 738 | 78 | 189 | 204 | - | 1 131 | 136 |
| Regional development banks | 3 293 | 2 392 | 57 | 412 | - | 414 | 18 |
| Donated funds-in-trust | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 21 351 | 4 055 | 1 109 | 9 797 | 588 | 1 142 | 4 660 |
| Italy | 10 239 | 3 273 | 446 | 1 474 | 3 397 | 612 | 1 037 |
| Norway | 2 798 | 100 | 62 | 1 459 | 61 | - | 1 116 |
| Flanders | 1 932 | 374 | 579 | 20 | 66 | 147 | 746 |
| Germany | 1 364 | 67 | 22 | 470 | 39 | 8 | 758 |
| Switzerland | 750 | 120 | 15 | 48 | - | - | 567 |
| Belgium | 1 461 | 998 | - | 277 | - | 56 | 130 |
| European Commission | 3 579 | 1 003 | 113 | (2) | 174 | 627 | 1 664 |
| USAID | 4 637 | 260 | 3 679 | - | - | - | 698 |
| Qatar Foundation | 3 826 | - | 3 826 | - | - | - | - |
| Private funding sources | 5 304 | 268 | 48 | 485 | 255 | 1 750 | 2 498 |
| Others | 8 050 | 1 238 | 699 | 1 303 | 81 | 1 138 | 3 591 |
| Self-benefiting funds-in-trust | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 101 088 | - | - | - | - | 101 088 | - |
| Others | 6 404 | 59 | 4 733 | - | 10 | 1 452 | 150 |
| Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions | 39 194 | 1 459 | 2 132 | 1 828 | 3 886 | 2 035 | 27 854 |
| Subtotal, Other programmes | 217 008 | 15 744 | 17 709 | 17 775 | 8 557 | 111 600 | 45 623 |
| Total | 241 176 | 22 317 | 25 600 | 19 931 | 8 575 | 113 133 | 51 620 |

TABLE 9
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY SECTOR
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Sector | 2004 | | | 2003 | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Allocations | Expenditure | Rate % | Allocations | Expenditure | Rate % |
| ED | 145 641 | 112 244 | 77 | 229 880 | 138 671 | 60 |
| SC | 50 803 | 35 904 | 71 | 46 048 | 31 606 | 69 |
| SHS | 43 031 | 40 039 | 93 | 46 587 | 30 898 | 66 |
| CLT | 50 993 | 32 938 | 65 | 49 119 | 34 478 | 70 |
| CI | 20 479 | 12 398 | 61 | 39 583 | 22 568 | 57 |
| Others | 10 836 | 7 653 | 71 | 12 254 | 6 616 | 54 |
| TOTAL | 321 783 | 241 176 | 75 | 423 471 | 264 837 | 63 |

TABLE 10
EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES,
BROKEN DOWN BY DONOR*

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | Total | UNESCO funds excluding Associate Experts | Associate Experts | Contributions received by institutes |
|--|----------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UNITED NATIONS SOURCES | | | | |
| UNDP | 7 068 | 7 068 | - | - |
| UNFPA | 449 | 449 | - | - |
| Other United Nations sources | | | | |
| UNDG | 10 238 | 10 238 | - | - |
| WHO/UNAIDS | 6 251 | 6 246 | - | 5 |
| UNFIP | 5 778 | 5 778 | - | - |
| UNEP | 2 909 | 2 909 | - | - |
| UNOIP | 1 285 | 1 285 | - | - |
| UNHCR | 465 | 465 | - | - |
| WFP | 402 | 402 | - | - |
| UNICEF | 358 | 309 | - | 49 |
| IAEA | 2 529 | - | - | 2 529 |
| ITU | 25 | - | - | 25 |
| Others | 1 659 | 1 659 | - | - |
| Total, Other United Nations sources | 31 899 | 29 291 | - | 2 608 |
| Total, United Nations sources | 39 416 | 36 808 | - | 2 608 |
| OTHER PROGRAMMES | | | | |
| World Bank | 3 169 | 1 955 | - | 1 214 |
| Regional development banks | 7 150 | 7 150 | - | - |
| Donated funds-in-trust | | | | |
| Italy | 44 249 | 18 177 | 832 | 25 240 |
| Japan | 33 977 | 32 446 | 1 531 | - |
| Qatar Foundation | 7 779 | 7 779 | - | - |
| Norway | 7 617 | 4 555 | 411 | 2 651 |
| Private funding sources | 6 986 | 6 986 | - | - |
| European Commission | 4 950 | 4 803 | - | 147 |
| USAID | 4 724 | 4 724 | - | - |
| Sweden | 3 829 | 1 243 | 337 | 2 249 |
| Netherlands | 3 089 | 1 422 | 341 | 1 326 |
| Flanders | 2 357 | 2 357 | - | - |
| Germany | 2 221 | 1 934 | 287 | - |
| Belgium | 2 030 | 1 842 | 188 | - |
| Switzerland | 1 866 | 1 866 | - | - |
| Canada | 1 509 | 27 | - | 1 482 |
| United Kingdom | 1 388 | 1 263 | 125 | - |
| France | 1 136 | 876 | 260 | - |
| Korea | 1 051 | 622 | 429 | - |
| Denmark | 956 | 639 | 152 | 165 |
| Spain | 798 | 786 | - | 12 |
| Switzerland | 752 | - | - | 752 |
| Finland | 704 | 331 | 373 | - |
| Ireland | 337 | - | - | 337 |
| Argentina | 201 | - | - | 201 |
| Venezuela | 108 | - | - | 108 |
| United Arab Emirates | 24 | 4 | - | 20 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 17 | - | - | 17 |
| Kuwait | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| India | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| United States of America | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Others | 5 961 | 3 957 | - | 3 299 |
| Self-benefiting funds-in-trust | | | | |
| Brazil | 110 179 | 110 179 | - | - |
| Others | 12 006 | 12 006 | - | - |
| Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions | 49 780 | 49 780 | - | - |
| Total, Other programmes | 324 230 | 279 709 | 5 266 | 39 255 |
| Total | 363 646 | 316 517 | 5 266 | 41 863 |

* Contributions to Special Accounts (multi-donor projects) are not broken down by donor.

TABLE 11
BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS MANAGED BY UNESCO INSTITUTES
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Source of funds | Total | IBE | IESALC | IICBA | IITE | ICTP | IIEP | UIS | UIE | UNEVOC | TWAS |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Funds received from UNESCO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular programme - Financial allocation | 26 926 | 4 591 | 2 200 | 2 000 | 1 100 | 1 015 | 5 100 | 9 020 | 1 900 | | |
| Regular programme - Decentralized activities | 913 | 61 | 6 | 6 | 238 | | 246 | 55 | 10 | 290 | |
| Extrabudgetary decentralized projects | 16 427 | 712 | | 802 | 223 | | 2 957 | 1 006 | 1 567 | 1 208 | 7 952 |
| Subtotal | 44 266 | 5 364 | 2 206 | 2 808 | 1 561 | 1 015 | 8 303 | 10 081 | 3 477 | 1 498 | 7 952 |
| Other sources of funding | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Nations agencies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IAEA | 2 529 | | | | | 2 529 | | | | | |
| UNICEF | 49 | 49 | | | | | | | | | |
| ITU | 25 | | | | | 25 | | | | | |
| UNAIDS | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| World Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World Bank | 1 214 | | | | | | | 1 214 | | | |
| Governments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 25 240 | | | | | 25 240 | | | | | |
| Norway | 2 651 | 28 | | | | | 2 122 | 501 | | | |
| Sweden | 2 249 | 299 | | | | 1 037 | 913 | | | | |
| Canada | 1 482 | | | | | | | 1 482 | | | |
| Netherlands | 1 326 | | | | | | 1 326 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 752 | 459 | | | | | 293 | | | | |
| Ireland | 337 | | | | | | 337 | | | | |
| Argentina | 201 | 16 | | | | | 185 | | | | |
| Denmark | 165 | | | | | | 165 | | | | |
| European Commission | 147 | | | | | 147 | | | | | |
| Venezuela | 108 | | 108 | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) | 20 | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 17 | | | | | 17 | | | | | |
| Kuwait | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | 12 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 10 | | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| United States of America | 10 | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | 3 299 | 73 | 48 | | | 1 879 | 1 295 | 4 | | | |
| Subtotal | 41 863 | 976 | 156 | - | - | 30 884 | 6 646 | 3 201 | - | - | - |
| Total | 86 129 | 6 340 | 2 362 | 2 808 | 1 561 | 31 899 | 14 949 | 13 282 | 3 477 | 1 498 | 7 952 |

ANNEX I (PART B)
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET
BY MAIN LINE OF ACTION

(as at 31 December 2004)

Annex I shows the implementation by main line of action of the regular programme as indicated in the Annex of document 32 C/5 Approved.

As in the previous management charts, the allocations and expenditures of staff costs are shown at the level of the principal appropriation line, while those for activity costs are shown at the level of the main line of action.

The table includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases), and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 169th and 170th sessions as well as the budgetary transfers concerning donations presented in Part II.A of this document

In conformity with 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1, which invited the Director-General “to identify and explain, in a separate section of future reports on the execution of the Programme and Budget, those activities that vary from expected expenditures by a rate of more than 15%”, explanations are provided for activities financed from regular budget for which expenditure rates indicated in Annex I are more than 65% or less than 35%.

Comments:

The global expenditure rate as at 31 December 2004, including Part IV, is 43.2% for activity costs and 48.7% for staff costs, resulting in an overall rate of 46.2% (ref: Table 1), standing more or less in line with the time-elapsed target of 50%. If Part IV is excluded, the expenditure rate is 44.1% for activity and 49.6% for staff costs.

Explanations for expenditure rates for **activities**, which are more than 65% or less than 35% as at 31 December 2004, are given below:

Part I – General Policy and Direction

- **1. General Conference (18.5%):** The expenditure rate under the **General Conference** is naturally low, as it will be held in September-October 2005.
- **3. Directorate (82.5%):** Expenditures in the first year of the biennium turned out to be higher than originally estimated, as the costs of the tasks under this line which are usually unavoidable and incompressible has been increasing.
- **6. International Standards and Legal Affairs (13.2%):** The low rate of expenditures is explained by the fact that expenses under contractual services and temporary assistance are foreseen in 2005 during the session of the General Conference.

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services➤ **Major Programme I – Education**

- **1.1.1 MLA 2. Ensuring Gender Equality in EFA (34.8%):** The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) has been in a transition phase in 2004 and the Global Advisory Committee was established in the middle of 2004 to revitalize UNGEI as a partnership in girls' education. UNGEI is currently developing a strategy. Based on this, we will now be able to target our support strategically in 2005. Therefore the expenditure rates are expected to improve in 2005.
- **I.1.2 MLA 3. Monitoring progress and evaluating EFA strategies (9.0%):** This MLA shows a low execution rate at this stage of the biennium as activities are planned for later in the biennium. In accordance with the evaluation plan provided in Appendix IX of document 32 C/5, an external evaluation of the role of UNESCO in the preparation and implementation of EFA National Action Plans is in the process of being launched. It will be conducted over the next few months with the aim of presenting the findings to the spring session of the Executive Board in 2006.
- **I.2.1 MLA 1. Renewing secondary education (34.8%):** This MLA shows a low execution rate at this stage of the biennium as several activities that were decentralized were regrouped in view to implementing them as regional activities. During the "Interagency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Affairs" (held in Paris from 30 June to 2 July 2004), it was decided that the activities be jointly executed with other United Nations agencies and partners. This required a phase of preparation and coordination between July and December 2004, thus major expenditures were not incurred before the beginning of 2005.
- **I.1.2 MLA 4. Promoting diversity and cooperation in higher education (31.9%):** This MLA shows a low execution rate at this stage of the biennium as major activities are foreseen in 2005 including the following: the meeting of the International WCHE Follow-up Committee scheduled in November 2005 and the ninth UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education scheduled in April 2005.

➤ **Major Programme II – Natural sciences**

- **II.1.1 MLA 4. Land-water interactions: towards sustainable development (34.3%):** Under this IHP-MAB joint programme action several workshops and training sessions are foreseen. The planning meetings with partners and experts at Headquarters and in the field required more time than expected. The related work plans were therefore revised and all training activities will take place in 2005. No difficulty is foreseen in executing the corresponding revised work plans and in producing the expected results by the end of the biennium. Field implementation is very low but corrective measures were taken.
- **II.1.2 MLA 3. Enhancing linkages between biological and cultural diversity as a key basis for sustainable development (31.4%):** The symposium on sacred natural sites will take place in May-June 2005 as scheduled. The study on biodiversity practice and local knowledge was delayed in order to make use of the outputs and results of a preliminary study undertaken by UNEP. Field implementation is relatively low.

- **II.2.1 MLA 3. Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technology (30.0%):** Activities on regional workshops in South-East Asia initially planned in 2004 were rescheduled for 2005 following an agreement with ISESCO partners.
- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty) (31.2%):** The low implementation rate has been noted and accordingly, the Sector has revised its plan to expedite the implementation of this CCT project.

➤ *Major Programme III – Social and human sciences*

- **III.2 MLA 2. Gender and equality development (19.4%):** About 49% of the total allocation under this MLA was decentralized in favour of women and children living in conflict zones notably in Africa and Palestine. The overall low implementation rate of 19.4% is explained by the absence of SHS programme specialists in UNESCO Beirut, Rabat and Harare during 2004. The Sector has now appointed a P-3 in UNESCO Rabat, and will soon nominate a P-4 in UNESCO Beirut and a P-3 in UNESCO Harare. Further action has been taken to ensure that the totality of the funds decentralized is spent by June 2005, mainly for the establishment of a Palestinian Women Resource Centre and the holding of the Gender Consultation and implementation of the action plan in the Great Lakes.
- **III.3 MLA 1. Anticipation and foresight (26.7%):** The low implementation rate is explained by the delays in the publication of the UNESCO World Report on “Building knowledge societies”. The funds will however be spent by July 2005.
- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty) (27.1%):** About half of the total funds was earmarked for “UNESCO Small Grants Scheme on poverty eradication”. The implementation of this activity is foreseen for May/June 2005.
- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society) (24.1%):** A large part of the budget was foreseen for implementation during 2005. In fact the execution rate of ICT activities has improved to 53% as of end-February 2005. The Sector intends to attain a full execution before the end of the year and in accordance with the approved work plans.

➤ *Major Programme IV – Culture*

- **IV.1.2 MLA 2. Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development (26%):** The budgets will be utilized for two demonstrations within the framework of the exhibition “World Expo 2005 ‘Nature’s Wisdom’, (25 March-25 September 2005, Aichi, Japan)”. These demonstrations are planned in April 2005 due to which the current implementation rate is almost zero.

➤ *Major Programme V – Communication and information*

- **V.1.2. MLA 2 Promoting ICT-enhanced learning (30.2%):** Within this MLA, a new component related to the promotion of ICT for training and education of special-needs groups was introduced for the first time in 2004. The first year, 2004, was devoted to the identification of partners and detailed activities. It is planned that full implementation will take place within 2005.

- **V.1.3. MLA 2 Preserving information and audiovisual heritage (30%):** The greater part of the budget for this MLA has been decentralized and difficulties have been encountered in implementing activities in certain field offices. Although some contracts have been negotiated, this has contributed to the overall low implementation rate. In some instances, negotiations with potential project partners took longer than originally planned. However, it is expected that the situation will improve in the near future.
- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society) (34.7%):** Of the various projects relating to the above cross-cutting theme, the projects “UNESCO Knowledge Portal” and “ICT as a tool for governance and democratic participation” were particularly low in their rates of implementation, thereby reducing the overall implementation rate of CCT projects. However, the UNESCO Knowledge Portal has completed several activities within the first quarter of 2005 and it is expected that the initial phase of this project will be completed by December 2005. As UNESCO’s thematic meetings for the World Summit on the Information Society, which is the main part of the project “ICT as a tool for governance and democratic participation”, will be organized in May 2005, full implementation is expected in this project as well by the end of this biennium.

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Activity costs | | | Staff costs | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % |
| PART I | | | | | | |
| GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION | | | | | | |
| A. Governing bodies | | | | | | |
| 1. General Conference | 5 755 | 1 064 | 18.5 | 646 | 305 | 47.2 |
| 2. Executive Board | 6 567 | 3 275 | 49.9 | 1 443 | 767 | 53.2 |
| Total, I.A | 12 322 | 4 339 | 35.2 | 2 089 | 1 072 | 51.3 |
| B. Direction | | | | | | |
| 3. Directorate | 459 | 378 | 82.5 | 1 980 | 1 068 | 54.0 |
| 4. Office of the Director-General | 446 | 219 | 49.0 | 6 717 | 2 875 | 42.8 |
| 5. Internal Oversight | 1 312 | 542 | 41.3 | 4 210 | 1 354 | 32.2 |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs | 255 | 34 | 13.2 | 2 961 | 1 408 | 47.6 |
| Total, I.B | 2 471 | 1 172 | 47.5 | 15 868 | 6 705 | 42.3 |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | 5 047 | 3 468 | 68.7 | | | |
| TOTAL, PART I | 19 840 | 8 980 | 45.3 | 17 958 | 7 778 | 43.3 |
| PART II | | | | | | |
| PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES | | | | | | |
| A. Programmes | | | | | | |
| I. EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| I.1 Basic education for all | | | | | | |
| I.1.1 Basic education for all: targeting key goals | | | | | | |
| 1. Making the right to education a reality for all children | 5 581 | 2 325 | 41.7 | | | |
| 2. Ensuring gender equality in EFA | 3 152 | 1 098 | 34.8 | | | |
| 3. Promoting lifelong learning through literacy and non-formal education | 6 417 | 2 551 | 39.8 | | | |
| 4. Improving the quality of education | 5 582 | 2 497 | 44.7 | | | |
| 5. Focusing on education and HIV/AIDS | 1 128 | 545 | 48.3 | | | |
| Total, I.1.1 | 21 860 | 9 017 | 41.2 | | | |
| I.1.2 Supporting EFA strategies | | | | | | |
| 1. Planning for the implementation of EFA | 10 081 | 3 837 | 38.1 | | | |
| 2. Sustaining political and financial commitment | 3 259 | 1 279 | 39.2 | | | |
| 3. Monitoring progress and evaluating EFA strategies | 672 | 60 | 9.0 | | | |
| Total, I.1.2 | 14 012 | 5 176 | 36.9 | | | |
| Total, I.1 | 35 872 | 14 193 | 39.6 | | | |
| I.2 Building learning societies | | | | | | |
| I.2.1 Beyond universal primary education | | | | | | |
| 1. Renewing secondary education | 606 | 211 | 34.8 | | | |
| 2. Promoting education and capacity-building in science and technology | 526 | 213 | 40.6 | | | |
| 3. Reforming technical and vocational education and training | 925 | 376 | 40.7 | | | |
| 4. Promoting diversity and cooperation in higher education | 1 153 | 367 | 31.9 | | | |
| 5. Supporting teachers and educational personnel | 1 588 | 602 | 37.9 | | | |
| Total, I.2.1 | 4 799 | 1 769 | 36.9 | | | |
| I.2.2 Education and globalization | | | | | | |
| 1. Responding to opportunities and challenges | 555 | 267 | 48.1 | | | |
| 2. Using global networks in support of EFA | 1 664 | 783 | 47.1 | | | |
| Total, I.2.2 | 2 219 | 1 050 | 47.3 | | | |
| Total, I.2 | 7 017 | 2 819 | 40.2 | | | |
| UNESCO education institutes | | | | | | |
| UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) | 4 591 | 2 296 | 50.0 | | | |
| UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) | 5 100 | 2 550 | 50.0 | | | |
| UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) | 1 900 | 1 126 | 59.3 | | | |
| UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) | 1 100 | 550 | 50.0 | | | |
| UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) | 2 200 | 1 100 | 50.0 | | | |
| UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) | 2 000 | 1 000 | 50.0 | | | |
| Total, UNESCO education institutes | 16 891 | 8 622 | 51.0 | | | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | | | | | | |
| o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty | 825 | 292 | 35.4 | | | |
| o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 1 140 | 406 | 35.6 | | | |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | 1 965 | 698 | 35.5 | | | |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges) | 1 125 | 494 | 43.9 | | | |
| Staff cost | | | | 48 479 | 23 562 | 48.6 |
| TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I | 62 871 | 26 826 | 42.7 | 48 479 | 23 562 | 48.6 |
| II. NATURAL SCIENCES | | | | | | |
| II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development | | | | | | |
| II.1.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges | | | | | | |
| 1. Global change and water: advancing hydrological sciences for improved assessment | 2 721 | 1 368 | 50.3 | | | |
| 2. Water for human needs | 2 319 | 1 038 | 44.8 | | | |
| 3. Water education and capacity-building for sustainable development and security | 2 488 | 1 099 | 44.2 | | | |
| 4. Land-water interactions: towards sustainable development | 1 784 | 612 | 34.3 | | | |
| Total, II.1.1 | 9 311 | 4 118 | 44.2 | | | |
| II.1.2 Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature | | | | | | |
| 1. Biosphere reserves: approaches to sustainable development | 1 315 | 613 | 46.6 | | | |
| 2. Helping to reduce biodiversity loss: science and capacity-building in the service of ecological sustainability | 1 498 | 614 | 41.0 | | | |
| 3. Enhancing the linkages between biological and cultural diversity as a key basis for sustainable development | 245 | 77 | 31.4 | | | |
| Total, II.1.2 | 3 059 | 1 304 | 42.6 | | | |

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Activity costs | | | Staff costs | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % |
| II.1.3 Earth sciences - improving the understanding of the solid Earth and enhancing disaster prevention | | | | | | |
| 1. Geology in the service of society: rock-water-life interactions | 660 | 368 | 55.8 | | | |
| 2. Global Partnership in Earth Observation from space for sustainable development | 419 | 192 | 45.9 | | | |
| 3. Enhancing disaster preparedness and prevention | 357 | 203 | 57.0 | | | |
| Total, II.1.3 | 1 435 | 763 | 53.2 | | | |
| II.1.4 Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions | | | | | | |
| 1. Advancing an intersectoral and interregional programme of action in Small Island Developing States | 457 | 223 | 48.8 | | | |
| 2. Developing wise practices: building capacities for managing conflicts over coastal resources in small islands and continental regions | 393 | 199 | 50.7 | | | |
| Total, II.1.4 | 850 | 422 | 49.7 | | | |
| II.1.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission | | | | | | |
| 1. Addressing scientific uncertainties for the management of marine environment and climate change | 822 | 301 | 36.6 | | | |
| 2. Developing monitoring and forecasting capabilities for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean | 1 164 | 498 | 42.8 | | | |
| 3. Developing and strengthening a global mechanism to ensure full and open access to ocean data and information for all | 589 | 302 | 51.3 | | | |
| 4. Developing ocean governance issues and increasing the effectiveness of the IOC governing bodies | 803 | 370 | 46.0 | | | |
| 5. Developing the capacity and effectiveness of Member States in Marine Scientific Research, and in the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean | 958 | 439 | 45.9 | | | |
| o IOC - Indirect Programme Costs (including Common Charges) | 406 | 126 | 31.2 | | | |
| Total, II.1.5 | 4 741 | 2 036 | 42.9 | | | |
| Total, II.1 | 19 396 | 8 644 | 44.6 | | | |
| II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for development | | | | | | |
| II.2.1 Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences | | | | | | |
| 1. Cross-disciplinary partnerships in promoting basic research and the use of scientific knowledge | 2 449 | 1 028 | 42.0 | | | |
| 2. Capacity-building in the basic sciences | 3 061 | 1 312 | 42.9 | | | |
| 3. Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technology | 1 095 | 329 | 30.0 | | | |
| 4. Promoting education and capacity-building in science and technology | 328 | 180 | 54.9 | | | |
| Total, II.2.1 | 6 934 | 2 849 | 41.1 | | | |
| II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development | | | | | | |
| 1. Capacity-building and management of science, technology and innovation policies | 1 070 | 397 | 37.2 | | | |
| Total, II.2.2 | 1 070 | 397 | 37.2 | | | |
| Total, II.2 | 8 003 | 3 246 | 40.6 | | | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | | | | | | |
| o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty | 1 115 | 347 | 31.2 | | | |
| o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 660 | 295 | 44.7 | | | |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | 1 775 | 643 | 36.2 | | | |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges) | 613 | 300 | 48.9 | | | |
| Staff cost | - | - | - | 30 779 | 14 626 | 47.5 |
| TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II | 29 788 | 12 833 | 43.1 | 30 779 | 14 626 | 47.5 |
| III. SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES | | | | | | |
| III.1 Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics | | | | | | |
| 1. Bioethics | 2 177 | 1 148 | 52.7 | | | |
| 2. Ethics of science and technology | 920 | 370 | 40.3 | | | |
| Total, III.1 | 3 097 | 1 519 | 49.0 | | | |
| III.2 Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination | | | | | | |
| 1. Human rights development | 841 | 480 | 57.1 | | | |
| 2. Gender equality and development | 919 | 178 | 19.4 | | | |
| 3. Fight against racism and discrimination | 366 | 228 | 62.2 | | | |
| Total, III.2 | 2 125 | 886 | 41.7 | | | |
| III.3 Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security | | | | | | |
| 1. Anticipation and foresight | 1 439 | 384 | 26.7 | | | |
| 2. Philosophical reflection and the human sciences | 1 014 | 592 | 58.4 | | | |
| 3. Promotion of human security and peace | 1 421 | 565 | 39.8 | | | |
| Total, III.3 | 3 874 | 1 540 | 39.8 | | | |
| III.4 Management of social transformations: MOST - Phase II | | | | | | |
| 1. Policy, international cooperation and knowledge sharing in the social sciences | 2 160 | 850 | 39.4 | | | |
| 2. International migration and multicultural policies | 448 | 173 | 38.5 | | | |
| 3. Urban development | 378 | 231 | 60.9 | | | |
| Total, III.4 | 2 987 | 1 254 | 42.0 | | | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | | | | | | |
| o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty | 2 062 | 559 | 27.1 | | | |
| o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 550 | 132 | 24.1 | | | |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | 2 612 | 691 | 26.4 | | | |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges) | 397 | 223 | 56.1 | | | |
| Staff cost | - | - | - | 18 438 | 8 175 | 44.3 |
| TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III | 15 091 | 6 112 | 40.5 | 18 438 | 8 175 | 44.3 |

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Activity costs | | | Staff costs | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % |
| IV. CULTURE | | | | | | |
| IV.1 Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels | | | | | | |
| IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan | | | | | | |
| 1. Anchoring the principles of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity at national and international levels | 1 370 | 516 | 37.6 | | | |
| 2. The contribution of intercultural dialogue and pluralism to respect for cultural diversity | 2 995 | 1 423 | 47.5 | | | |
| Total, IV.1.1 | 4 365 | 1 938 | 44.4 | | | |
| IV.1.2 Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies | | | | | | |
| 1. Assistance to Member States in preparing and applying innovative cultural policies | 1 120 | 459 | 41.0 | | | |
| 2. Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development | 206 | 54 | 26.0 | | | |
| Total, IV.1.2 | 1 326 | 513 | 38.7 | | | |
| Total, IV.1 | 5 692 | 2 451 | 43.1 | | | |
| IV.2 UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation | | | | | | |
| IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) | | | | | | |
| 1. Support to the World Heritage governing bodies | 1 029 | 516 | 50.1 | | | |
| 2. Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention | 1 062 | 457 | 43.0 | | | |
| Total, IV.2.1 | 2 091 | 973 | 46.5 | | | |
| IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action | | | | | | |
| 1. Preserving cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the physical cultural heritage | 3 977 | 1 537 | 38.6 | | | |
| 2. Safeguarding and promoting intangible cultural heritage | 2 091 | 1 189 | 56.9 | | | |
| 3. Protecting cultural diversity through normative action | 1 411 | 679 | 48.1 | | | |
| Total, IV.2.2 | 7 479 | 3 405 | 45.5 | | | |
| Total, IV.2 | 9 570 | 4 378 | 45.7 | | | |
| IV.3 Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development | | | | | | |
| IV.3.1 Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development | | | | | | |
| 1. The living arts and their contribution to human development and social cohesion | 753 | 301 | 40.0 | | | |
| 2. Combining economic growth and poverty reduction through crafts and design | 761 | 330 | 43.3 | | | |
| Total, IV.3.1 | 1 514 | 631 | 41.7 | | | |
| IV.3.2 Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development | | | | | | |
| 1. Cultural industries and copyright: policies and partnerships | 1 459 | 545 | 37.3 | | | |
| Total, IV.3.2 | 1 459 | 545 | 37.3 | | | |
| Total, IV.3 | 2 973 | 1 175 | 39.5 | | | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | | | | | | |
| o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty | 1 200 | 617 | 51.4 | | | |
| o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 525 | 300 | 57.2 | | | |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | 1 725 | 917 | 53.2 | | | |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges) | 483 | 209 | 43.3 | | | |
| Staff cost | - | - | - | 34 177 | 16 151 | 47.3 |
| TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV | 20 442 | 9 131 | 44.7 | 34 177 | 16 151 | 47.3 |
| V. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION | | | | | | |
| V.1 Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development especially in the public domain | | | | | | |
| V.1.1 Fostering actions to reduce digital divide and promote social inclusion | | | | | | |
| 1. Promoting research, principles and policies for knowledge societies | 952 | 434 | 45.6 | | | |
| 2. Strengthening capacities of communication and information professionals and institutions | 851 | 366 | 43.0 | | | |
| 3. Increasing community access through multimedia/telecentres, libraries, archives and other information service providers | 1 298 | 654 | 50.4 | | | |
| 4. Enhancing public service broadcasting | 1 079 | 436 | 40.4 | | | |
| Total, V.1.1 | 4 180 | 1 890 | 45.2 | | | |
| V.1.2 Harnessing ICTs for education | | | | | | |
| 1. Promoting education for all through media and information channels | 474 | 178 | 37.6 | | | |
| 2. Promoting ICT-enhanced learning | 987 | 298 | 30.2 | | | |
| 3. Empowering people through information, media and ICT literacy | 744 | 263 | 35.4 | | | |
| Total, V.1.2 | 2 205 | 739 | 33.5 | | | |
| V.1.3 Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information | | | | | | |
| 1. Supporting culturally diverse and multilingual contents | 2 824 | 1 184 | 41.9 | | | |
| 2. Preserving information and audiovisual heritage | 812 | 244 | 30.0 | | | |
| Total, V.1.3 | 3 636 | 1 427 | 39.3 | | | |
| Total, V.1 | 10 022 | 4 057 | 40.5 | | | |
| V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and communication development | | | | | | |
| V.2.1 Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media | | | | | | |
| 1. Promoting press freedom, freedom of expression and democracy | 1 828 | 754 | 41.2 | | | |
| 2. Promoting independent media in conflict situations | 848 | 373 | 44.0 | | | |
| Total, V.2.1 | 2 676 | 1 127 | 42.1 | | | |

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Activity costs | | | Staff costs | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Work plan allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated) | Rate of expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | % | \$ | \$ | % |
| V.2.2 Supporting development of communication media | | | | | | |
| 1. Fostering media development | 909 | 459 | 50.5 | | | |
| 2. Enhancing the impact of communication and information for sustainable development | 846 | 387 | 45.7 | | | |
| Total, V.2.2 | 1 755 | 845 | 48.2 | | | |
| Total, V.2 | 4 431 | 1 973 | 44.5 | | | |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | | | | | | |
| o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty | | | | | | |
| o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 2 440 | 846 | 34.7 | | | |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes | 2 440 | 846 | 34.7 | | | |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs (including Common Charges) | 452 | 204 | 45.1 | | | |
| Staff cost | - | - | - | 18 555 | 9 567 | 51.6 |
| TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME V | 17 345 | 7 078 | 40.8 | 18 555 | 9 567 | 51.6 |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics (financial allocation - includes personnel and activities) | 9 020 | 4 510 | 50.0 | | | |
| Field - Management of decentralized programmes | - | - | - | 31 290 | 18 810 | 60.1 |
| Total, II.A | 154 556 | 66 490 | 43.0 | 181 717 | 90 892 | 50.0 |
| B. Participation Programme | 23 000 | 9 047 | 39.3 | - | - | - |
| C. Programme Related Services | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 582 | 351 | 60.3 | 2 597 | 1 216 | 46.8 |
| 2. Fellowships Programme | 1 519 | 725 | 47.7 | 1 019 | 524 | 51.4 |
| 3. Public Information | 4 259 | 1 711 | 40.2 | 10 940 | 5 550 | 50.7 |
| 4. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring | 2 005 | 1 301 | 64.9 | 5 312 | 2 310 | 43.5 |
| 5. Budget Preparation and Monitoring | 206 | 89 | 43.0 | 3 970 | 2 128 | 53.6 |
| Total, II.C | 8 570 | 4 177 | 48.7 | 23 837 | 11 727 | 49.2 |
| TOTAL, PART II | 186 126 | 79 714 | 42.8 | 205 554 | 102 619 | 49.9 |
| PART III | | | | | | |
| SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| A. Field management and coordination (HQ activities and field offices' operating costs) | 16 175 | 7 884 | 48.7 | 3 897 | 2 483 | 63.7 |
| B. External relations and cooperation | 4 372 | 2 265 | 51.8 | 18 970 | 8 304 | 43.8 |
| C. Human resources management | 15 302 | 6 361 | 41.6 | 15 677 | 8 549 | 54.5 |
| D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | | | | | | |
| 1. Administrative coordination and support | 305 | 136 | 44.6 | 3 607 | 1 401 | 38.8 |
| 2. Accounting and financial control | 1 624 | 809 | 49.8 | 7 576 | 4 373 | 57.7 |
| 3. Information systems and telecommunications | 12 394 | 5 878 | 47.4 | 13 205 | 6 015 | 45.6 |
| 4. Procurement | 269 | 169 | 63.1 | 2 433 | 1 338 | 55.0 |
| 5. Conferences, languages and documents | 4 393 | 2 280 | 51.9 | 23 727 | 11 932 | 50.3 |
| 6. Common services, security, utilities and management of premises and equipment | 10 944 | 5 056 | 46.2 | 16 098 | 8 222 | 51.1 |
| 7. Maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises | 4 484 | 2 194 | 48.9 | - | - | - |
| Total, III.D | 34 411 | 16 522 | 48.0 | 66 646 | 33 282 | 49.9 |
| TOTAL, PART III | 70 261 | 33 032 | 47.0 | 105 190 | 52 618 | 50.0 |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-III | 276 227 | 121 725 | 44.1 | 328 702 | 163 015 | 49.6 |
| Reserve for reclassifications | - | - | - | 1 500 | - | - |
| PART IV | | | | | | |
| ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES | 5 570 | - | - | 4 847 | - | - |
| TOTAL, PARTS I-IV | 281 797 | 121 725 | 43.2 | 335 049 | 163 015 | 48.7 |

ANNEX II (PART B)

**REPORT ON THE OPERATING COSTS BY ITEM OF EXPENDITURE
OF THE SESSIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD INCURRED IN 2004**

The following information has been prepared in accordance with 166 EX/Decision 5.2, paragraph 12, which invites the Director-General:

- “(a) to report to the Executive Board at its first session in the year following the General Conference on the operating costs of the Conference by item of expenditure;
- (b) to report annually to the first sessions of the Executive Board on the operating costs of the Board during the previous year by item of expenditure.”

Budget for the operating costs of the Executive Board

At its 32nd session, the General Conference approved a budget provision of \$6,531,800 for the Executive Board’s operating costs during 2004-2005. Following is the breakdown of this budget by item of expenditure:

| Item of expenditure | 32 C/5 Approved | |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| | \$ | % |
| Travel expenses and subsistence allowance of representatives | 2,141,700 | 32.8 |
| Operating expenses | 700,000 | 10.7 |
| Language services and documentation | 3,690,100 | 56.5 |
| Total | 6,531,800 | 100.0 |

While the above table indicates the provisions for the entire biennium, the breakdown by item of expenditure below presents details of expenditures incurred during **2004 only**.

Expenditures incurred during 2004

| Item of expenditure | Amount \$ |
|--|----------------|
| A. Travel expenses and subsistence allowance of representatives | |
| <i>169th session: 44 (out of 58) representatives not residing in Paris</i> | |
| <i>170th session: 45 (out of 58) representatives not residing in Paris</i> | |
| Travel to sessions of representatives not residing in Paris | 268,981 |
| Subsistence allowance during sessions for representatives not residing in Paris | 482,986 |
| Travel for consultations by representatives residing in Paris | 14,631 |
| Other official travel on behalf of the Executive Board | 6,555 |
| Travel expenses and subsistence allowance for meetings of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters | 46,692 |
| Total, A | 819,845 |

| Item of expenditure | Amount \$ |
|---|------------------|
| B. Other operating expenses | |
| Representation allowance of the Chairman (<i>Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board</i>) | 30,000 |
| Insurance of representatives (<i>Paragraph 4 of the Annex to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board</i>) | 13,331 |
| Office expenses of 58 representatives (<i>Rule 62 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board</i>) | 4,108 |
| Hospitality (<i>water, tea, coffee during the meetings of the Board</i>) | 31,036 |
| Flowers during the sessions (<i>reception counter of Room X and switchboard, lounge</i>) | 1,768 |
| Temporary assistance (<i>personnel recruited by the Secretariat of the Executive Board to serve during the meetings of the Board (room clerks, sound technicians and furniture removers)</i>) | 104,210 |
| Overtime (<i>overtime effected by staff of the Secretariat of the Executive Board, the Chairman's driver, sound technicians, electricians, heating technicians and medical staff</i>) | 55,979 |
| Telephone and fax communications | 6,466 |
| Postage (<i>DHL, pouch and postal charges</i>) | 3,264 |
| Photocopies (<i>rental of photocopy machines</i>) | 18,200 |
| Office equipment and supplies | 8,534 |
| Computer equipment | 13,016 |
| Purchase of publications (<i>periodicals</i>) for the Chairman of the Executive Board | 1,500 |
| Other expenses | 1,792 |
| Total, B | 293,204 |
| C. Language services and documentation | |
| Interpretation | 666,614 |
| Translation | 889,660 |
| Documentation | 164,288 |
| Other contracts | 17,623 |
| Overtime | 28,886 |
| Equipment, supplies, hire charges | 143,008 |
| Training | 0 |
| Other expenses | 0 |
| Microfilming | 18,000 |
| Total, C | 1,928,079 |
| Total, 2004 expenditure (A + B + C) | 3,041,128 |

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/4
Part II Corr.
PARIS, 14 April 2005
Original: English

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

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

PART II

Budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005

and

**Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2004-2005 (32 C/5 Approved)
Status as at 31 December 2004 (non-audited)**

No. 35

CORRIGENDUM

This table replaces Table 10.

TABLE 10
EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES,
BROKEN DOWN BY DONOR*
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | Total | UNESCO funds excluding Associate Experts | Associate Experts | Contributions received by institutes |
|--|----------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UNITED NATIONS SOURCES | | | | |
| UNDP | 7 068 | 7 068 | - | - |
| UNFPA | 449 | 449 | - | - |
| Other United Nations sources | | | | |
| UNDG | 10 238 | 10 238 | - | - |
| WHO/UNAIDS | 6 251 | 6 246 | - | 5 |
| UNFIP | 5 778 | 5 778 | - | - |
| UNEP | 2 909 | 2 909 | - | - |
| UNOIP | 1 285 | 1 285 | - | - |
| UNHCR | 465 | 465 | - | - |
| WFP | 402 | 402 | - | - |
| UNICEF | 358 | 309 | - | 49 |
| IAEA | 2 529 | - | - | 2 529 |
| ITU | 25 | - | - | 25 |
| Others | 1 659 | 1 659 | - | - |
| Total, Other United Nations sources | 31 899 | 29 291 | - | 2 608 |
| Total, United Nations sources | 39 416 | 36 808 | - | 2 608 |
| OTHER PROGRAMMES | | | | |
| World Bank | 3 169 | 1 955 | - | 1 214 |
| Regional development banks | 7 150 | 7 150 | - | - |
| Donated funds-in-trust | | | | |
| Italy | 44 249 | 18 177 | 832 | 25 240 |
| Japan | 33 977 | 32 446 | 1 531 | - |
| Qatar Foundation | 7 779 | 7 779 | - | - |
| Norway | 7 617 | 4 555 | 411 | 2 651 |
| Private funding sources | 6 986 | 6 986 | - | - |
| European Commission | 4 950 | 4 803 | - | 147 |
| USAID | 4 724 | 4 724 | - | - |
| Sweden | 3 829 | 1 243 | 337 | 2 249 |
| Netherlands | 3 089 | 1 422 | 341 | 1 326 |
| Switzerland | 2 618 | 1 866 | - | 752 |
| Flanders | 2 357 | 2 357 | - | - |
| Germany | 2 221 | 1 934 | 287 | - |
| Belgium | 2 030 | 1 842 | 188 | - |
| Canada | 1 509 | 27 | - | 1 482 |
| United Kingdom | 1 388 | 1 263 | 125 | - |
| France | 1 136 | 876 | 260 | - |
| Korea | 1 051 | 622 | 429 | - |
| Denmark | 956 | 639 | 152 | 165 |
| Spain | 798 | 786 | - | 12 |
| Finland | 704 | 331 | 373 | - |
| Ireland | 337 | - | - | 337 |
| Argentina | 201 | - | - | 201 |
| Venezuela | 108 | - | - | 108 |
| United Arab Emirates | 24 | 4 | - | 20 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 17 | - | - | 17 |
| Kuwait | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| India | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| United States of America | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Others | 7 256 | 3 957 | - | 3 299 |
| Self-benefiting funds-in-trust | | | | |
| Brazil | 110 179 | 110 179 | - | - |
| Others | 12 006 | 12 006 | - | - |
| Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions | 49 780 | 49 780 | - | - |
| Total, Other programmes | 324 230 | 279 709 | 5 266 | 39 255 |
| Total | 363 646 | 316 517 | 5 266 | 41 863 |

* Contributions to Special Accounts (multi-donor projects) are not broken down by donor.