



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

Hundred and seventy-seventh session

177 EX/4

Part I

PARIS, 31 August 2007
Original: English/French

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

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

PART I

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference. Part I of the report contains the main results achieved during the first 18 months of the 2006-2007 biennium, corresponding to document 33 C/5. In order to provide a more concise and strategic account of programme implementation, this report is limited to a synthesis of key results by major programme and by subprogramme. Detailed information concerning results obtained at MLA level and for the cross-cutting projects on poverty eradication and ICTs can be obtained from the SISTER website at <http://sister2006.hq.int.unesco.org/Sister/>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

MAJOR PROGRAMME I – EDUCATION	3
MAJOR PROGRAMME II – NATURAL SCIENCES	11
MAJOR PROGRAMME III - SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	18
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE	21
MAJOR PROGRAMME V – COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	28
UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS	35
Anticipation and Foresight	36
Internal Oversight	37
International Standards and Legal Affairs	38
Participation Programme	39
Coordination of Action to Benefit Africa	39
Fellowships Programme	41
Public Information	41
Strategic planning and programme monitoring	42
Budget preparation and monitoring	44
Field management and Coordination	44
External Relations and Cooperation	45
Administration	47

MAJOR PROGRAMME I – EDUCATION

Overall assessment

1. The reform of the Education Sector has sought to establish a results-based, decentralized approach for more effective country-level delivery. In addition to the transfer of personnel and activities, the restructuring of the Sector has redefined the division of labour between Headquarters, the institutes and field offices. Despite the short-term delays to implementation that have unavoidably accompanied these adjustments, particularly at Headquarters, efforts have been redoubled to meet the programme objectives. As of mid-June 2007, the execution of Major Programme I activities as a whole is at a satisfactory rate of 77.1%, while disaggregated execution rates for decentralized units show a slightly higher rate of 82.7%.

Strengthening the lead in global coordination of EFA and resource mobilization for EFA

2. UNESCO pursued its efforts to strengthen and lead the global coordination of EFA and to improve the relevance and effectiveness of its support to Member States by rearranging the sequence of the major EFA events so as to enable the **Working Group (WG) on EFA** to formulate strategic policy recommendations for the High-Level Group (HLG). Furthermore, and in order to ensure continuity and consistency throughout the year among EFA mechanisms, UNESCO has established an **International Advisory Panel (IAP) on EFA**, which brings together representatives of all EFA constituencies to advise UNESCO on EFA.

3. Important progress has been made in clarifying the linkages and synergy between the two key instruments – the **Global Action Plan for EFA (GAP)** and the **UNESCO National Education Support Strategy (UNESS)** – developed to improve the Education Sector's results-based, decentralized and coordinated country-level delivery. UNESCO has been advocating for the GAP, particularly with the other EFA convening agencies, and preparing the ground for its application at country level.

4. UNESCO continued to explore additional ways to increase financing for EFA. Following the first meeting of the **Working Group on Debt Swaps** in November 2006, the Education Sector co-organized the second meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 13 and 14 July 2007. On the basis of these meetings, recommendations on the value of debt swaps for education and best practices were formulated.

5. UNESCO participated in the **Fast Track Initiative (FTI) Technical Meeting** held on 24 and 25 May 2007 in Bonn, Germany, which highlighted the need to strengthen country-level processes and improve communication. At that meeting, UNESCO was accepted as a technical adviser to the Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee, which provides support to FTI countries experiencing difficulties in mobilizing external funding. UNESCO has also recently been appointed a member of the task team to explore opportunities for the Education Programme Development Fund (EPDF) to support post-primary and global knowledge-based activities.

6. The Organization's work in resource mobilization for EFA has been further informed by the findings of recent **studies conducted and published** by IIEP on the costs of education and sources of finances and the preparation of budgets, which demonstrate the need to improve linkages between planning and budgeting procedures to improve practices and forecasts.

7. Calls for increases in investment in education were reiterated by the Ministers of Education and other international stakeholders who met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 29 and 30 March 2007, within the framework of the **Regional Project of Education for Latin America and the Caribbean (PRELAC)**. The Declaration and recommendations of the ministerial meeting underlined the importance of increasing financial investment in education and equitable resource

distribution to ensure quality education for all, and stressed the need for comprehensive and integrated public policies which promote teachers' personal and professional development.

The three core EFA initiatives – EDUCAIDS, LIFE and TTISSA

8. Although the needs assessment process in each of the 11 first-round countries in the **Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE)** is taking longer than anticipated, it proved to be indispensable in ensuring that LIFE country programmes are aligned with national development priorities. While this exercise has been completed and implementation of the LIFE country programmes started in five countries (Haiti, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Yemen), the process is still in its early stages in countries such as Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Pakistan and Senegal. Based on the lessons learnt during the first year of implementation, UIL has reviewed and refined the initial LIFE strategy to render it more operational at country level. A monitoring and evaluation strategy is also under preparation.

9. UNESCO has achieved significant progress towards establishing a common strategic framework for the **Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (TTISSA)** and identifying priority focus areas and approaches. While seeking to strengthen support to address the issue of teacher shortage, UNESCO continued to engage in high-level advocacy on the TTISSA and networking towards **greater harmonization and collaboration** with major partners, including the AU, NEPAD, ADEA, major multi- and bilateral donors and relevant NGOs. Technical assistance has been provided at country level for the development of national teacher education plans and policies. Synergies with EDUCAIDS have been sought for the integration of HIV and AIDS prevention education into teacher training curricula.

10. UNESCO continued to promote comprehensive, scaled-up education sector responses and deepened education sector engagement in national responses to HIV and AIDS, through leadership of **EDUCAIDS** (the UNAIDS Global Initiative on Education and HIV/AIDS) and its coordination of the **UNAIDS Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Education**. Capacities of stakeholders in the countries currently participating in EDUCAIDS have been strengthened through workshops organized and delivered by UNESCO in cooperation with IICBA, IBE and numerous civil society and UNAIDS partners.

11. One of the **main challenges** commonly shared by LIFE, TTISSA and EDUCAIDS lies in translating the global strategic frameworks developed for each of the initiatives at the national level, while ensuring that programmes implemented at the national level are tailored to the specific needs of the country.

Programme I.1: Strengthening EFA coordination and planning

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 (\$)	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 (\$)	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 (%)
Subprogramme I.1.1	4,241	3,272	77.2
Subprogramme I.1.2	5,318	4,152	78.1
Programme I.1	9,559	7,424	77.7

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

12. UNESCO has continued fostering **strong partnerships among EFA stakeholders**. Consultations among the five EFA convening agencies have prepared the ground for the application of the **EFA Global Action Plan (GAP)** at country level. Partnerships with the private sector have been further enhanced through the agreement signed between UNESCO and the World Economic Forum in relation to the joint initiative "Partnership for Education" aiming at harnessing and helping to deliver effective private sector contributions to EFA.

13. Based on evidence and key policy messages presented in the 2008 GMR, the WG on EFA will hold its meeting from 14 to 16 November 2007 and prepare the agenda of the HLG, which in turn should make informed strategic policy decisions for EFA.

14. The regional **EFA mid-decade assessments (MDAs)** process have been launched and UNESCO Regional Bureaux for Education have been providing technical support to Member States for the preparation of the national reports, in close coordination with UIS and other field offices.

Highlights

- Reference to the GAP is made in UNICEF's revised education strategy, as a key partnership for effective delivery of support to national government leadership in EFA;
- The United Nations Resident Coordinators have been informed of the potential of the GAP for sectoral coordination in education;
- Following the launch of the *2007 Global Monitoring Report*, outreach activities have focused on raising the profile of early childhood care and education on policy agendas;
- Advocacy for and communication on EFA reinforced through the new EFA website and the participation of UNESCO in the Global Action Week, the main theme being this year the right to education – in cooperation with civil society partners and their worldwide networks;
- At least 36 countries have organized launches/seminars with the 2007 GMR. National versions have been developed in Portuguese, Vietnamese and Bangla;
- Guidelines for the MDAs, application templates and tools were developed and applied in training workshops in Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States; for the Africa region, the Dakar+7 report is being finalized and will be launched in Bamako, Mali, in September 2007;
- Preparations have started for the seventh E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting, to be held in Bali, Indonesia, from 10 to 12 March 2008, on the theme "Improvement of teacher education and training as a focus of education system reform".

15. UNESCO continued to **reinforce institutional capacities** in Member States in the areas of policy-formulation, sector-wide planning, public sector management, planning, monitoring, financial cooperation and donor coordination. UNESCO is pooling its technical and financial resources with UNICEF and UNDP to provide joint support to Member States in formulating national education development strategies. The UNESCO-designed education policy simulation and costing model (EPSSim) is being promoted by UNDP and used by UNCTs in several countries as a tool for supporting national education planning exercises.

16. The UNESS process launched in the first semester of 2006 continued to make progress in the pilot countries, and plans are to develop UNESS documents in some 60 more countries by the end of 2007.

Highlights

- UNESCO supported government-led **sector-wide approaches** in Cameroon, Egypt, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Viet Nam, while encouraging a wider representation of civil society in national education policy implementation;

- The piloting process of UNESS is being rolled out in the 11 pilot countries, namely Angola, Bangladesh, Egypt, Guinea, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam;
- Progress has been made in relation to the design of a regional clearing house on education financing and secondary education policy in Asia;
- Technical assistance in the areas of planning, literacy, teacher training and curriculum development was provided to eight countries, within the framework of the programme of the United States' contribution for the reconstruction of education systems in post-conflict countries.

Programme I.2: Attaining basic education for all

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme I.2.1	8,461	6,657	78.7
Subprogramme I.2.2	6,322	4,841	76.6
Subprogramme I.2.3	3,383	2,698	79.7
Programme I.2	18,166	14,195	78.1

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

17. UNESCO continued to support Member States in their efforts to **expand provision of quality basic education** through policy advice on promoting equitable access and raising awareness of international norms and standards, ensuring that rights enshrined in legislation are respected and promote inclusive societies. Particular attention has also been paid to expanding the **access of girls and women** to learning opportunities.

Highlights

- National research studies and regional consultations on early childhood care and education (ECCE) in Africa, the Arab States, and Asia and the Pacific have fed into the policy briefs on ECCE;
- A total of 44 Member States have submitted progress reports on their implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education;
- Technical assistance on integrating the right to education in national legislation in several Member States has been coupled with collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies;
- Advocacy and technical materials on education for vulnerable groups, in particular street and working children and ethnic minorities, are being used by key stakeholders;
- Resources published on inclusive education in Latin America and the Caribbean, and collaboration engaged with the Council of Europe in furthering inclusion policies in Europe;
- In the framework of UNGEI, the Organization widely disseminated its publication on "Scaling up good practices in girls' education" in four languages and participated in the annual Global Advisory Committee meeting;
- South-South cooperation on analysing gender roles in primary school textbooks is being promoted in the Africa region.

18. Within the framework of the **United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)** and UNESCO's Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (**LIFE**), the first Regional Conference in Support of Global Literacy was held in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 14 March 2007. The Conference triggered new commitment for literacy, identified a range of innovative and proven practices and promoted strong partnerships in support of literacy, with a focus on the LIFE countries in the Arab region (Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Yemen). As a follow-up to this Conference, a series of best practices in literacy in the Arab region was compiled to be used for fund-raising.

19. A range of advocacy and partnership building activities were undertaken in the 11 first-round **LIFE** countries to ensure that the initiative's framework is understood and shared by the different stakeholders. Based on the needs assessments studies, some of the LIFE countries have begun to develop LIFE country programmes aligned with their national development priorities. Significant progress on LIFE in the other countries has been made and a series of subregional workshops have been organized to accelerate the process.

Highlights

- Literacy policies and strategies, costs and financing, literacy interventions for crisis, post-conflict and emergency situations were the main themes debated during the Regional Conference on Literacy Challenges in the Arab States (Doha, 12-14 March 2007);
- A number of countries have begun to develop LIFE country programmes aligned with their national development priorities (Haiti, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Yemen); situation analyses of Pakistan, Niger and Mali are under preparation;
- Progress on LIFE reviewed and country plans fine-tuned in a regional workshop for the three francophone African first-round LIFE countries (Mali, Niger and Senegal);
- Advocacy and research-related activities have been launched in other LIFE countries (Guinea, Mozambique, Nepal, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea);
- Major activities in the field of literacy are being implemented in six of the first-round LIFE countries (Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan, Morocco, Niger and Senegal) within the framework of extrabudgetary funded capacity-building for EFA LIFE projects;
- Capacities of literacy specialists on innovative pedagogical approaches to literacy and capacities in the development of literacy material strengthened in a number of countries;
- Analysis of the interface between formal and non-formal education focusing on HIV preventive education were undertaken by UIL in Africa through subregional activities.

20. UNESCO has achieved significant progress towards establishing a common strategic framework for the **Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (TTISSA)** and identifying priority focus areas and approaches. Planning tools have been developed and refined and a Concept Note prepared. Consultative meetings have been held to support implementation in the 17 first-phase TISSA countries. Cooperation with IICBA and IBE is ongoing in the area of curriculum development of teacher training institutions, and with UIS on teacher indicators.

21. In the other non-TTISSA regions, i.e. the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO continued to provide **advocacy and support to policy reform** for the professionalization of the teaching profession, assessment of teacher status, working conditions and performance of teachers, and to promote policies and strategies for national teacher certification, and the development of quality assurance frameworks and certification standards. UNESCO also supported **capacity-building activities in teacher education and training**, particularly with regard to the incorporation of initial teacher training

curricula in areas such as health and environmental education, sustainable development, use of ICTs and HIV and AIDS prevention.

Highlights

- Technical assistance provided for the development of national teacher education plans and policies (Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Nigeria);
- The integration of HIV and AIDS prevention into teacher training curricula is being examined within the framework of EDUCAIDS;
- The report of the ninth session of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning Teaching Personnel (CEART) was published and widely disseminated.

Programme I.3: Enhancing quality education

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme I.3.1	5,356	4,524	84.5
Subprogramme I.3.2	1,584	1,327	83.8
Programme I.3	6,941	5,851	84.3

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

22. UNESCO pursued its action in favour of the creation of conducive environments and programmes for effective learning, by providing technical support and capacity-building to Member States in human rights education, peace and democratic citizenship education and disseminating the **Action Plan of the World Programme on Human Rights Education (WPHRE)**. UNESCO organized expert meetings and other events to facilitate the exchange of best practices and knowledge among experts, practitioners and other stakeholders on issues such as peace-building through innovative textbook designs and the integration of violence prevention strategies in schools into policy and practice. UNESCO has also initiated activities, in collaboration with IBE, aiming at enhancing learning and learning outcomes, and following up on the recommendation to promote the mother tongue as a medium of instruction in the early years of schooling.

Highlights

- Conclusions of the expert meeting on thinking and building peace through innovative textbook designs, organized in collaboration with ISESCO and the Council of Europe, stressed the need to promote the continuous training of teachers in order to sharpen their knowledge, attitudes and ability to impart and build high-order skills, and to develop students' analytical abilities in assessing textbook language and biased or prejudiced messages;
- The Action Plan of the World Programme on Human Rights Education (WPHRE) has been translated and widely disseminated;
- Best practices have been shared and networks strengthened in the area of promotion of tolerance and prevention of violence in school.

23. Within the framework of the **United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD)**, UNESCO continued to lead the global process to reorient education in support of sustainable development in national policies and education systems.

Highlights

- Advice provided on DESD implementation through key meetings of stakeholders and expert consultations, including faith-based organizations and the private sector;
- Teachers and community leaders trained and relevant ESD materials produced;
- Best practices in ESD, among which the Guidelines to introduce sustainability in teacher education and the DESD International Implementation Scheme (IIS) collected and widely disseminated.

24. Within the framework of EDUCAIDS, UNESCO's collaborative efforts, technical support and capacity-building activities in HIV and AIDS prevention have enabled Member States to prioritize actions for continuation and follow-up in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.

Highlights

- HIV and AIDS prevention mainstreamed into education initiatives at the country level, through the development of a toolkit for educational planners;
- Examples of good policies and practices in HIV and AIDS education identified;
- A joint life skills programme in East and southern Africa designed (led by UNICEF and involving UNFPA and FAO);
- Guidance on workplace policies for the education sector in the Caribbean and southern Africa produced and disseminated (with ILO);
- Support provided to address the needs of HIV-positive teachers in eastern and southern Africa.

Programme I.4: Supporting post-primary education systems

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme I.4.1	2,645	2,081	78.7
Subprogramme I.4.2	1,832	1,417	77.4
Programme I.4	4,477	3,498	78.1

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

25. UNESCO continued to place the emphasis on the need to address the twin aspects of **access to and quality of secondary education**. Particular focus was devoted to the promotion of the vocationalization of secondary education and support to Member States in developing strategies for career guidance and counselling and entrepreneurship training, with the objective to improve the employability of secondary school leavers. In the same context, UNESCO continued to support policies and strategies in **technical and vocational education and training (TVET)** aiming at bridging the gap between education and the world of work.

26. Efforts towards the popularization of **science education have multiplied**, ranging from the revision of the UNESCO Sourcebook on science teaching, the development of a CD-ROM on capacity-building tools in science education, and the support of activities aiming at promoting the **participation of girls and women in science**.

Highlights

- Collaboration with ADEA, the World Bank and bilateral donors towards establishing a special fund for countries facing the challenge of increasing demand for secondary education;
- The strengthening of the Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre in Africa to train its continent-wide network of counsellors for peer counselling on career options and to dispense services in the fields of HIV and AIDS prevention, substance addiction and other destructive behaviours;
- Implementation of an evaluation of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) policies and a programme for awareness-raising on TVET opportunities and benefits among youth and early school-leavers in the Asia and the Pacific region;
- UNESCO's entrepreneurship training materials for out-of-school youth were adapted and piloted in the Caribbean;
- Workshops among educators and practitioners were organized in the Arab region to promote the reflection on the role of TVET in sustainable development and the potential benefits of building bridges with the different segments of the economic sector;
- UNESCO-UNEVOC Network's key role in the exchange of experiences and best practices strengthened as the number of member institutions increased to 263 in 163 countries.

27. Capacities of higher education stakeholders have been strengthened in the areas of quality assurance, recognition of diplomas and qualifications, as well as information management on the quality and validity of higher education programmes. Aiming at informing policy on higher education and research, regional meetings were organized on current issues in research on higher education such as the contribution of higher education to national education systems and especially to EFA; the impact of globalization on higher education and research, among others.

Highlights

- A survey on the UNESCO-OECD Guidelines for Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education was carried out to determine the extent of their usage by key stakeholders;
- The texts of the three regional conventions on the recognition of diplomas and qualifications have been revised and the process towards formal adoption of the texts launched;
- The use of grid computing technology to expand the research capacity of African universities was reinforced through the UNESCO/Hewlett Packard project "Piloting solutions for reversing brain drain into brain gain for Africa";
- Capacities of countries participating in the pilot project "Portal on recognized higher education institutions" have been strengthened;
- Sixty-one Chairs and four Networks, many of which are geared to respond to new social, economic and environmental challenges, have been established in 39 Member States;
- Research papers, publications and meetings documents have been widely disseminated.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II – NATURAL SCIENCES

Overall assessment

28. The continuing emphasis of Major Programme II (MP II) was its contribution to the overall objectives of poverty eradication, peace and sustainable development, particularly through capacity-building and knowledge sharing. Activities involved both science policy-makers as well as young people, with a special focus on capacity-building in Africa and gender equality. The establishment of a network of seven UNESCO Chairs dealing with issues on women, science, technology and development, the award of the UNESCO-L'Oréal prizes and scholarships "for women in science", and the allocation of additional African Young Scientist Grants for great apes research, underline UNESCO's catalytic role in building capacities, setting up and nurturing research and training networks, and fostering gender equality.

29. **Main events:** UNESCO's scientific programmes have played a pivotal role in the advancement of scientific knowledge on a number of global and regional issues and in facilitating dialogue on these issues between scientists and policy-makers:

- "The Future of Drylands" conference (Tunis, June 2006) resulted in the Tunis Declaration which identified 12 priority themes for sustainable development in drylands.
- The international conference on "Humid Tropical Ecosystems: Changes, Challenges and Opportunities" (Kandy, Sri Lanka, December 2006) adopted a strong message to promote the role of biosphere reserves as learning laboratories for sustainable development within the framework of the United Nations DESD.
- As the convenor of the United Nations Cluster on Science and Technology, UNESCO contributed both intellectually and financially to the elaboration of the Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action and to preparations for the 2007 special session of the African Union Summit devoted to S&T, and is currently assisting the implementation of the Consolidated Plan of Action.
- UNESCO co-organized the World Bank "Global Forum: Building Science, Technology and Innovation Capacity for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction" (Washington, D.C., February 2007), and led the G8-UNESCO World Forum on "Education, Innovation and Research: New Partnership for Sustainable Development" (Trieste, May 2007).
- The Kazakhstan renewable energy conference (May 2006) spurred capacity-building in this field in Central Asia.
- The Fourth World Water Forum (Mexico City, March 2006) and the launch on that occasion of the Second World Water Development Report highlighted UNESCO's major role in the field of fresh water and enhanced the Organization's visibility in this area.
- UNESCO also actively contributed to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Resilience (2005-2015), in particular with the launch of the world campaign on education for disaster reduction (June 2006).

30. **International scientific programmes (ISPs):** The governing mechanisms of the international scientific programmes are considering new strategic approaches for their respective undertakings in document 34 C/4, in the light, notably, of the recommendations of the Overall Review Committee for Major Programmes II and III which called for improved coordination among the intergovernmental/international science programmes (ISPs) and with other related organizations.

31. The International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP) developed a new strategy to build scientific capacity in both national and regional institutions, with a particular focus on forging partnerships and expanding its networking actions. The second meeting of the IBSP scientific board specifically targeted the strengthening of research capacity through projects approved for implementation in all regions.

32. In order to improve the relevance of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) to society in general and to UNESCO in particular, the 35th IGCP scientific board meeting reviewed the Programme with a view to better meeting the needs of society and sustainable development.

33. The seventeenth session of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) Council endorsed the draft Strategic Plan of the seventh phase (2008-2013) of IHP and the addition of a new fifth theme on water education in response to new developments within UNESCO, and also considered the role that IHP would be expected to play in the UNESCO-wide strategy for water education at all levels. As exemplified by the fast growing number of category 2 centres in the water sciences, centres functioning under the auspices of UNESCO are becoming an increasingly utilized modality for programme delivery, particularly for capacity-building. In order to ensure that all such entities make a substantial contribution to the implementation of UNESCO's strategic objectives and with a view to reinforcing the network of UNESCO water-related centres (category 1 and category 2), the fortieth session of the IHP Bureau adopted a common strategy intended to better coordinate activities of multiple water category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO.

34. UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) is continuing its work to foster warning systems similar to that for the Indian Ocean in the Mediterranean, North-East Atlantic and the Caribbean. IOC also hosted two significant meetings addressing governance of the high seas and the effects of climate change on oceans and coastlines as well as the improvement of observational tools and the reduction of uncertainty. The twenty-fourth session of the IOC Assembly adopted the IOC Biennial Strategy for 2008-2009 and agreed to address the issue of the mitigation of the impacts and adaptation to climate change and variability as a high-level objective.

35. Lastly, the nineteenth session of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Council approved 25 new site nominations for biosphere reserve designation, including the first intercontinental one, the Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean, spanning Morocco and Spain, and steps were taken to establish urban biosphere reserves. New partnerships were also forged with the private sector under the MAB Programme.

36. **UNESCO Science Chairs:** A review of the UNESCO Science Chairs was carried out with a view to adopting a more strategic approach that will ensure more effective utilization of the potential and institutional capacity represented by the Chairs, as recommended by the Review Committee on MPs II and III.

37. **Global climate change:** In the context of the renewed emphasis on global climate change (GCC) as a result of the Fourth Assessment Report of the WMO-UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and based on UNESCO's longstanding work on this issue, MP II is spearheading current efforts within the Secretariat to define a strategic and integrated approach for UNESCO on mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of climate change and their ethical implications and to position the Organization so that it can enhance its contribution to ongoing global and regional efforts, drawing on its comparative advantages and unique competencies.

38. **System-wide coordination in the areas of science and technology and the environment:** Finally, UNESCO actively participated in United Nations coordination mechanisms in the areas of science and technology and the environment, including the United Nations Environment Management Group, the Environment Consultation of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment, and the United Nations Commission for Science and Technology

for Development (UNCSTD). A strategic partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on issues relating to the 2010 biodiversity target was also reinforced, and measures were implemented to better position UNESCO's natural science programmes for "delivering as one", particularly in the "One United Nations" pilot countries.

Programme II.1: Science, environment and sustainable development

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme II.1.1	9,226	7,502	81.3
Subprogramme II.1.2	3,220	2,549	79.2
Subprogramme II.1.3	3,822	3,238	84.7
Programme II.1	16,267	13,289	81.7

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

II.1.1: Managing water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges

Highlights

- Draft strategy for UNESCO's category 1 and 2 water-related centres endorsed by the fortieth session of the IHP Bureau;
- Second World Water Development Report published and distributed and preparatory work for the third edition initiated;
- FRIEND cross disciplinary networks on specific issues such as drought, floods or basin sedimentation expanded in Central Asia and Africa;
- Global map of groundwater resources showing hydrogeological environments and recharge distribution developed;
- Reference case study materials, datasets and modelling tools on water harvesting and groundwater modelling produced;
- Strategies for aquifer recharge use published. Final IHP-VI deliverables of the urban water management programme nearly completed;
- Methodological guide for groundwater resources for adaptation to emergency situations and to climate change published and several case studies compiled;
- Inventories of transboundary aquifers initiated in the SADC region, West Africa, Central Asia and the Caucasus region, and well advanced in the Balkans and the Americas;
- Groundwater indicators developed, tested and published;
- International Flood Initiative launched and mapping of the agencies in the consortium initiated;
- Role of water as a major factor for the development and expression of cultural diversity highlighted on World Water Day 2006 under the theme "Water and Culture";

- Water education techniques improved, water educational materials developed and programmes focusing on continuing education and training for selected target groups strengthened;
- Knowledge base for the ecohydrological approach strengthened through the implementation of demonstration projects;
- Several volumes of the review of erosion and sediment related research published and a global erosion and sediment information system set up at the category 2 centre IRTCES (Beijing).

II.1.2: Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development

Highlights

- International conferences on arid lands (Tunisia, June 2006) and humid tropics (Sri Lanka, December 2006) synthesized knowledge on these ecosystems and proposed directions for programme articulation and development for 2008-2013;
- 20 MAB Young Scientist Grants awarded in 2006 (out of which more than half to women scientists from LDCs);
- 20 special grants awarded to young African scientists for research on great apes (out of which 15 from LDCs);
- 24 African specialists in integrated land and resources management from 12 countries enrolled in ERAIFT (Regional postgraduate training school, Kinshasa);
- Partnership established with STAR Alliance network (global airline alliance) to promote the role of biosphere reserves as learning laboratories for sustainable development as well as the sustainable use of natural resources throughout their extensive communications distribution systems, including in flights, on websites and through publications, conferences and events;
- Using biosphere reserves for achieving environmental sustainability (MDG 7) at the local level is expanding: 25 new biosphere reserves extended the World Network to 507 sites in 102 countries, including the first intercontinental biosphere reserve of Morocco and Spain and the first ever sites in Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates;
- Special issue of the *International Social Science Journal* on “Cultural Diversity and Biodiversity” published in collaboration with SHS and CNRS (France);
- Guides illustrating linkages between cultural practices and fostering sustainable biodiversity use within the Andaman Sea islands (India, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia) produced;
- IGCP research and capacity-building projects reoriented from fundamental geology to themes of direct relevance to sustainable development;
- Focus of the Open Framework Agreement with space agencies expanded to include biosphere reserves and broader ecosystem and land/seascapes in the context of efforts to build capacity for earth systems monitoring among Member States;
- Geoparks as educational sites promoted, particularly in Latin America and Asia;

- Outreach and awareness-raising activities on the contribution of the geosciences to development organized within the framework of the geoparks network, contributing also to the preparation of the International Year of Planet Earth proclaimed by the United Nations for 2008 and placed under UNESCO's leadership;
- Teacher training workshops conducted in Asia and Latin America in cooperation with other United Nations agencies (UNESCAP/UNOOSA, etc.), within the framework of the Space Education Programme (SEP).

II.1.3: UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

Highlights

- Policy brief prepared on the uncertainties associated with past and future sea-level rise and variability and on the research and observation activities needed for narrowing these uncertainties, as a result of the IOC-sponsored World Climate Research Programme workshop on Understanding Sea-level Rise and Variability that brought together 163 scientists from 29 countries;
- Web service ("State of the Ocean Climate") providing a quick overview of the state and trends of key physical ocean climate indicators connected to major patterns of climate variability with significant social impact, such as El Niño, established;
- Implementation of a GEF-funded regional project on the development of climate change adaptation strategies and measures in five pilot areas of West Africa initiated;
- ICAM Programme completed and Handbook for Measuring the Progress and Outcomes of Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management published;
- Development and publication of a report on the vulnerability of deep-sea corals to fishing on seamounts beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
- Establishment with partners of a group of experts on biogeographic classification systems in open ocean and deep seabed areas to provide scientific inputs to the recently created United Nations working group on issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
- As the ocean component of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), the global module of GOOS which is designed to improve weather and climate forecasting, monitoring and research and provide the foundation for global operational oceanography, continued to serve the sustained observing needs of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as well as the climate societal benefit area of the GEOSS initiative under the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO);
- Consolidation of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) and regional arrangements for coverage in progress after completion of the initial system in July 2006, with a focus on improved data sharing policies to allow for transmission of real-time data to ensure that information is communicated by national authorities downstream to endangered communities;
- Establishment of tsunami intergovernmental coordination groups in the Pacific, North-east Atlantic and Mediterranean, and Caribbean regions;
- Capacities of marine sciences institutes strengthened through training workshops conducted in five regions and attended by 102 institutes from 45 countries.

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

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme II.2.1	4,139	3,255	78.6
Subprogramme II.2.2	1,829	1,395	76.3
Programme II.2	5,967	4,650	77.9

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

II.2.1: Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation

Highlights

- More strategic approach, guided by the analysis and conclusions of the evaluation of the first phase of the IBSP, adopted to strengthen capacities in the basic sciences in all regions based on existing centres of excellence and to stimulate cooperation in training and research;
- Science education and careers in science promoted through elaboration and dissemination of active learning techniques in physics, support for science curriculum development, translation and training in the use of microscience experiments, the ongoing development of a pedagogical teaching kit on GMOs in collaboration with ED, development of online teaching resources, and provision of access to scientific journals for scientists in developing countries through ICTP and the biotechnology programme and its partners;
- Three workshops aimed at university curricula reforms for the integration of HIV and AIDS into engineering and science courses held within the framework of UNAIDS-UBW;
- Participation of women in the basic and engineering sciences emphasized through relevant UNESCO networks and Chairs, the UNESCO-L’Oreal partnership, a new publication on Gender Indicators in Science, Engineering and Technology, and events such as the International Colloquium “Empowering Women in Engineering and Technology” (Tunis, June 2007);
- UNESCO-DaimlerChrysler Mondialogo Engineering Awards promoting international cooperation among young engineers awarded (October 2006);
- Regional ministerial conference on “The strategic role of renewable energy in sustainable development in Central Asia” organized (Kazakhstan, May 2006);
- 2006-2007 world campaign on education for disaster reduction launched by UNESCO as the convener of the United Nations inter-agency platform on knowledge and education, and partnerships for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action on Disaster Resilience promoted;
- Declaration drawing attention to important issues in integrated risk management and development, gender and disasters, environmental vulnerability, as well as education, knowledge and awareness, adopted by the over 600 participants of the International Disaster Reduction Conference (IDRC) co-organized by UNESCO (Davos, September 2006), including advanced plans for promoting mutual interest and cooperation in disaster reduction for safer, disaster-resilient communities in Africa.

II.2.2: Science and technology policies for sustainable development

Highlights

- National science policies and reform of science systems formulated in Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Mongolia and Ethiopia, and initiated in Swaziland, Namibia, Mauritania and the Seychelles;
- Africa's Consolidated Plan of Action for Science and Technology finalized with support from UNESCO and endorsed by African Heads of State who also called upon UNESCO to assist in its implementation;
- International Report on Science, Technology and Gender – 2007 prepared in partnership with over 20 leading institutions;
- International collaboration on the area of policy-relevant S&T indicators enhanced through the organization, in cooperation with UIS, of regional training workshops in Europe, Africa, South-East Asia and Central Asia;
- Capacities of developing Member States in the area of S&T innovation reinforced through university-industry partnerships, and the organization of workshops on technology parks and incubators in the Africa region (Namibia), the Arab States (Bahrain), Western Asia (Islamic Republic of Iran) and in South Korea, within the framework of an agreement with the Republic of Korea;
- Study visits organized for officials from higher educational institutions from Nigeria to learn from best practices and develop partnerships with South African institutions in the development of technological entrepreneurship programmes;
- Regional Science Policy Forum established in South Eastern Europe (Romania);
- Co-organization of the World Bank's Global Forum on Building Science, Technology and Innovation Capacities (Washington, D.C., February 2007);
- The Youth Visioning for Island Living initiative promoting capacity-building and involvement of youth in sustainable development counts now more than 30 projects in the three SIDS regions;
- Water and Indigenous Peoples, jointly developed with CLT, launched at the Fourth World Water Forum (Mexico City, 2006);
- Fishers' Knowledge in Fisheries Science and Management demonstrating how the knowledge of fishers contributes to the science and management of the world's fisheries published;
- Maori language version of the CD-ROM "The Canoe is the People: Indigenous Navigation in the Pacific" released.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III – SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Overall assessment

39. During the first 18 months of the 2006-2007 biennium, UNESCO continued to work towards attaining strategic objectives 4, 5 and 6 assigned to the programme in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4), namely “promoting principles and ethical norms to guide scientific and technological development and social transformation”, “improving human security by better management of the environment and social change” and “enhancing scientific, technical and human capacities to participate in the emerging knowledge society”. In addition, the cross-cutting theme projects on the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, that were coordinated by the Sector, were planned and implemented in the Organization’s fields of competence with a view to addressing the following issues: research-action-policy, ranging from concrete activities in the field reaching local beneficiaries to empirical research resulting in policy recommendations that address the long-term objective of social change.

40. In the normative field, the Organization continued to sensitize Member States about the need to fight against doping in sport, and to address ethical challenges arising from the advances made in science and technology through the dissemination of the International Convention against Doping in Sport (2005) and the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (2005). As a result of these efforts, the International Convention against Doping in Sport entered into force on 1 February 2007, and 41 Member States have ratified it as of 24 January 2007. The Convention represents the first time that governments around the world have agreed to apply the force of international law to anti-doping. Following ratification of the Convention, the first Conference of the Parties to the Convention was held in Paris (February 2007) to make policy decisions on the implementation of the Convention. In this regard, the administration of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport was discussed. This fund, now estimated at \$300,000, is to be used by UNESCO to assist States Parties with: (1) educational projects focusing on youth and sports organizations; (2) policy advice; and (3) mentoring or capacity development programmes. At the Conference of the Parties, nine countries agreed to make contributions to the voluntary fund (Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain and Sweden) and several others indicated their intention to contribute in the near future.

41. Through its work with the Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) and the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), the Organization continued to develop and implement national and international policy frameworks for addressing the ethics of science and technology. In this regard, the fifth session of the Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology met for the first time in Africa at the invitation of the Government of Senegal (December 2006) to have an in-depth debate on critical issues of interest to African societies, and strengthen capacity-building perspectives on the continent. This resulted in the adoption of the Dakar Declaration on the Ethics of Science and Technology by ECOWAS Ministers of Science, which calls for the establishment of national bioethics committees. The key recommendations from this Declaration were taken up on 17 January 2007 by the ECOWAS Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology, and submitted to the eighth African Union Summit. To strengthen the implementation of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, the International Bioethics Committee held its 13th session in Paris (November 2006) to discuss modalities for applying the Declaration. At the kind invitation of the Government of Kenya, the fourteenth ordinary session of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) was held in Nairobi (May 2007) and gathered together more than 150 participants from over 53 countries, with the active participation of African countries. Two of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights – consent and social responsibility and health – were discussed, and for the first time the 14th session allowed for an in-depth discussion of African perspectives on bioethics. Africa’s first bioethics centre, in Egerton University of Kenya, was inaugurated as well on the occasion.

42. Various other key actions aimed at reinforcing the links between social science research and policy-making in the fields of human rights, the fight against discrimination, human security and migration were carried out. In this context, the MOST international symposium on the theme “From research to policy to action”, co-organized with the Government of Kenya, in conjunction with the World Social Forum, was held in Nairobi (January 2007) to reduce the gap between social science and policy, giving scientific meaning to policy concerns and providing political meaning to the knowledge produced by social science.

43. In order to assist Member States in responding to the problems of migration, intersectoral approaches were defined with a view to responding to 175 EX/Decision 57 (see document 176 EX/5). In the field of human security, the International Conference on Human Security in Africa was organized in South Africa (March 2007) and a regional meeting, co-organized with ASEAN, was held in Jakarta, Indonesia (October 2006), which yielded important recommendations on research-policy linkages and networking. To contribute to poverty eradication, the policy implications of the cross-cutting projects have been elaborated, including results of the small grants projects aimed at strengthening national capacities for research and policy analysis, which will be discussed at an international meeting in Lisbon (27 February-2 March 2007) at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. To combat racism and discrimination two new regional Coalitions of Cities against Racism and Discrimination were launched in Africa and in Latin America in September and October 2006. The European Coalition held its first general conference in Nuremberg (May 2007) with the participation of 120 municipalities of 15 countries, stressing the need to work in cooperation with all civil society actors, particularly young people. Emphasis on the research-policy nexus was also furthered in the field of philosophy through activities held in Morocco and 100 other countries to celebrate World Philosophy Day (16 November), and through the organization of various interregional dialogues.

Programme III.1: Ethics of science and philosophy

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme III.1.1	3,290	3,158	96.0
Subprogramme III.1.2	2,297	2,152	93.7
Programme III.1	5,587	5,311	95.1

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

III.1.1: Ethics of science

44. The results of the fifth session of the Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology reflect the significant progress made in strengthening both in-depth debate on critical issues of interest to African societies and capacity-building perspectives in the continent. This was evidenced by the adoption of the Dakar Declaration on the Ethics of Science and Technology by ECOWAS Ministers of Science, which calls for the establishment of national bioethics committees.

Highlights

- Strengthened action to ensure that youth play a key role in the development of science in Africa through the organization of the forum of young African researchers, held in conjunction with the fifth session of COMEST;
- International Bioethics Committee further strengthened the implementation requirements of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights during its 13th session, and the sixth meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics worked on

how best to sensitize Member States and United Nations institutions on issues related to intellectual property and bioethics;

- Intensified the dissemination of UNESCO's normative instruments relating to bioethics, particularly in Africa, through UNESCO's contribution to the eighth African Union Summit.

III.1.2: Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security

45. The implementation of the Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy was pursued through various activities such as the finalization of the world survey on philosophy education at all levels, the continuation of the Interregional Philosophical Dialogues (third session of the Asia and the Arab States dialogue on the theme "Asia and the Arab World: Encounters with Modernity"); and the preparatory session of the Latin America and Africa dialogue. In the field of human security, the follow-up of the UNESCO-ASEAN regional meeting (October 2006) is being ensured through the organization of an international conference and a regional meeting.

Highlights

- World Philosophy Day celebrated in Morocco and 100 other countries;
- UNESCO Network of Women Philosophers launched on 8 March with the participation of more than 40 women philosophers from different regions;
- The major Study on the Teaching of Philosophy in the World completed (to be published in July).

Programme III.2: Human rights and social transformations

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme III.2.1	2,178	1,723	79.1
Subprogramme III.2.2	3,352	3,089	92.1
Programme III.2	5,530	4,812	87.0

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

III.2.1: Promotion of human rights

46. The Coalition of African Cities against Racism and Discrimination was launched in Nairobi, Kenya, on 25 September 2006, on the occasion of the fourth Africities Summit (September 2006), and the coalition of Latin American and Caribbean Cities against Racism, Discrimination and Xenophobia was launched in Montevideo, Uruguay (October 2006).

Highlights

- African Coalition has put HIV-related stigma and discrimination as a priority on its agenda, and the Coalition of Latin American and Caribbean Cities Ten Point Plan of Action reflects the specificities and priorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, which include the fight against racism (in particular the persistent practice of marginalization of indigenous peoples and afro-descendants), xenophobia, ethnical and religious intolerance, the plight of street children and youth, and discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS and other health problems;

- To explore the possibilities of strengthening the implementation of Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the right of everyone to share in scientific advancement and its benefits, UNESCO jointly organized an expert meeting with the Amsterdam Centre of International Law and the Irish Centre for Human Rights.

III.2.2: Social transformations

47. Under the MOST Programme, the focal points of regional Forum Ministers of Social Development met in November 2006 to enhance cooperation and networking between the existing and planned forums, in particular concerning the 2007 scheduled forums in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Arab States.

Highlights

- MOST organized, together with EUNIC, AGE and the European and Social Committee, a conference on the theme “Towards a Multi-age Society: the Cultural Dimensions of Age Policies” (November 2006);
- Action on urban development was promoted through the third session of the United Nations Habitat/UNESCO working group (December 2006) on “Urban Policies and the Right to the City: local governance, local democracy and citizenship”, in which guidelines for finalization of this project were established;
- The Arab States Forum for Social Development was established in May 2007 with the cooperation of UNESCO in Rabat, Morocco, which focused on capacity-building as a major priority for the region;
- Latin American Forum of Ministers of Social Development met in Argentina to discuss how to strengthen social cohesion and democratic governance;
- Two important national seminars were held in April in Cape Verde, and in Guinea as part of the MOST project on “Nation-States facing the challenges of regional integration in West Africa”, and studies have been launched in 10 out of the 15 members of ECOWAS.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Overall assessment

48. In accordance with strategic objectives 7, 8 and 9 of the Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4), the activities under the principal priority for Major Programme IV were pursued, with a view to fostering an integrated approach to the promotion and protection of cultural diversity in all its forms. The main challenge was to ensure mutual interaction between the comprehensive standard-setting framework that has been developed in the field of culture and the operational action relating to it. The strategy resulted in two major advances, first, the anchoring of cultural diversity in heritage preservation and in development policies; and, secondly, the entry into force of two conventions, that of 2003 for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and that of 2005 on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

49. UNESCO also had to confront new trends and challenges arising from: (i) the increase in the number of World Heritage sites and the issues involved in their conservation; (ii) the preparation of operational directives and the establishment of statutory bodies for the new conventions that have recently entered into force; (iii) the start and completion of a number of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding plans; (iv) the continuation of operational action in post-conflict reconstruction and the conservation of collections of endangered or illicitly trafficked movable cultural property.

50. The Culture Programme contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 7 and 8, seeking to “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”; to “ensure environmental sustainability”; and to “develop a global partnership for development”. It also contributed to MDG 6 through a cultural approach to HIV/AIDS prevention activities. The Culture Sector has been actively involved in the United Nations reform on the one hand, in the context of exercises to review UNDAFs (United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks) and “**One United Nations**” projects and, on the other, by being appointed by UNDP to lead the “Culture and development” component of the MDG Spanish Fund for the preparation of projects resulting from inter-agency cooperation.

51. Furthermore, in order to meet the growing challenges that the Culture Sector will face in the years ahead, primarily linked to the integrated and complementary implementation of the seven standard-setting instruments that constitute the global framework for the protection and promotion of cultural diversity, a number of adjustments were made to the structure of the Culture Sector, as the Director-General informed the Executive Board at its 175th session.

52. In that context, the working methods of the **World Heritage Committee** were reviewed during the period under consideration, with a view to increasing the number of submissions from LDCs (least developed countries) and paying greater attention to Member States that are under- or non-represented on the World Heritage List. Mention should also be made of the decision to create an **African World Heritage Fund**, which is now operational. In addition, the **management audit** of the World Heritage Centre, requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in Vilnius, was completed making it possible to assess what was needed to optimize the Centre’s functioning.

53. The **World Heritage Committee** held its 30th and 31st sessions respectively in July 2006 in Vilnius, Lithuania, and in June 2007 in Christchurch, New Zealand. At the latter session, it should be noted in particular that two new countries, Gabon and Namibia, had their first site inscribed on the List, bringing to 139 the number of countries represented. Nevertheless, 45 countries, although Parties to the Convention, still have no sites on the List. In an unprecedented decision, the Committee also removed a site from the List in order to continue to ensure its credibility at the international and technical levels. The List now boasts 851 sites of which 660 are cultural sites, 166 natural sites and 25 mixed sites, representing approximately 80% cultural sites and 20% natural sites, impressive figures that should stimulate broad discussion on the ways to ensure that the World Heritage Centre can fulfil its mission.

54. The biennium was also marked by the entry into force of two conventions, that of **2003** for the **safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage**, on 20 April 2006, and that of **2005** on the **protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions**, on 18 March 2007, filling on the one hand a major gap in the identification and protection of the most vulnerable living forms of cultural diversity and guaranteeing on the other the protection and promotion of creative works as conveyed by the contemporary modes of dissemination represented by cultural goods and services.

55. UNESCO's commitment to intercultural dialogue, a corollary of cultural diversity, was reaffirmed in the framework of international fora and initiatives, such as the African Regional Conference on the Dialogue among Cultures, Civilizations and Peoples, in June 2006, the meetings of the High-Level Group for the Alliance of Civilizations, the implementation of various cooperation programmes with partner institutions, the new strategies adopted for the Slave Route Project and its contribution to the adoption by the **Human Rights Council**, in June 2006, of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**. To better understand the challenges and horizons of the concept of cultural diversity from an intersectoral and international perspective, the preparation of the second edition of the **UNESCO World Report** was initiated in close cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

56. The role of culture in furthering both development and dialogue was also illustrated through action to preserve the heritage in post-conflict situations. The Culture Sector drew up a global **post-conflict intervention** strategy, demonstrating the relevance of operational action to jumpstarting social and economic development through culture, while using culture as an instrument of reconciliation to foster dialogue and reconciliation among all stakeholders.

57. UNESCO's participation in the sixth ordinary session of the **Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union** (Khartoum, January 2006), devoted to education and culture, reaffirmed the need to renovate education systems by the vital step of anchoring them firmly in African culture in order to achieve sustainable development on the continent and true regional integration. Because education in African languages and mother languages plays a crucial role, cooperation has been instituted with the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN).

58. Efforts were made to provide support to activities promoting cultural diversity through artistic creation, notably on the occasion of the **World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development**, on 21 May 2006, and **World Poetry Day**, which celebrated the renowned poet and philosopher Léopold Sédar Senghor and highlighted the unifying role of poetry in forging closer ties between individuals and groups. The celebration of **Turin as World Book Capital** in March 2006 and the eleventh **World Book and Copyright Day**, celebrated on 23 April 2006, emphasized the multifaceted role of the book and literature in the economic, cultural and educational spheres.

59. Lastly, the efforts made to strengthen **UNESCO's country-level presence** in the area of culture have been reinforced by a supplementary allocation of 1% of the regular programme budget to field offices benefiting from the services of culture programme specialists to enable them to supervise country-level programming activities. Substantial contributions have been made to United Nations country-level programming and other national planning exercises, notably in Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jordan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar. Similarly, the protection and promotion of cultural diversity has now been included in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in a number of countries in Asia and Africa. In Afghanistan, within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact and the *Afghanistan National Development Strategy*, the UNESCO Office in Kabul has been participating actively in joint country-level planning and cooperation through the consultative group mechanism.

60. Similar efforts have been made in Pakistan with the preparation of a national cultural policy. In Mozambique, following a Headquarters mission, a culture strategy was drawn up jointly by the national authorities and the UNESCO Maputo Office and incorporated into the "UNDAF Plus" document, which includes extrabudgetary projects that have been approved in the field of institutional capacity-building in culture. The UNESCO Hanoi Office launched a culture sector support strategy to bolster the revision of the UNDAF, and joint United Nations programmes in targeted fields such as cultural industries and cultural tourism for poverty reduction and creation of employment. Lastly, the field offices submitted 45 projects to UNDP under the "Culture and development" section of the MDG Spanish Fund for the preparation of projects resulting from inter-agency cooperation.

Programme IV.1: Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme IV.1.1	3,379	3,216	95.2
Subprogramme IV.1.2	2,451	2,045	83.4
Subprogramme IV.1.3	2,421	2,066	85.4
Subprogramme IV.1.4	1,084	987	91.1
Programme IV.1	9,335	8,315	89.1

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

IV.1.1: Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of World Heritage

61. The documents prepared for the 30th and 31st sessions of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, 2006 and Christchurch, 2007) included a large number of state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, including the List of World Heritage in Danger. A range of capacity-building activities were undertaken in different regions of the world to build the capacity of site managers and site management agencies for better management and conservation of World Heritage properties. A number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention prepared and submitted new and revised tentative lists, especially to ensure a balanced representation of heritage. Improved and more effective communication and information dissemination tools were developed, to raise awareness and build support for the conservation of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage. Several activities have been supported by field offices to strengthen the capacity of countries to promote and implement the 1972 Convention, as well as a common heritage policy, including seminars (Mercosur, Asia, Africa and Europe).

Highlights

- Three additional ratifications to the World Heritage Convention have been registered since January 2006 (new number of signatory States Parties to the Convention: 184); 42 States Parties have submitted new tentative lists or modified their existing Lists since January 2006, 11 States Parties out of these have submitted their tentative list for the first time. The number of new properties added to the tentative lists is 204. Thanks to strengthened national capacities and conservation efforts, eight sites have been removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2006-2007;
- Improvement of the management of information and documentation relating to the implementation of the Convention by finalizing the Retrospective Inventory in the Europe and Arab regions and undertaking the Retrospective Inventory of the Africa region;
- New strategic policy lines have been developed through 10 meetings during 2006 and 2007: Advisory Bodies meetings, meetings on the Reflection Year on Periodic Reporting, Reflection Meeting on Benchmarks, meetings of the Working Group on simplification of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire and development of indicators;
- Operational projects have been developed for the safeguarding of sites, particularly those in danger, which have involved international and national experts;
- Publication for the thirtieth session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, 2006) of 133 state of conservation reports as well as periodic reports for Europe and Publication of 42 working documents as well as 13 information documents, including 161 state of conservation reports for the thirty-first session of the World Heritage Committee (Christchurch, 2007).

IV.1.2: Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage

62. After the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on 20 April 2006 and in addition to the organization of sessions of the General Assembly of States Parties and of the Intergovernmental Committee, the main activities have concerned the development of web pages for the Convention and of projects on endangered languages and living human treasures. A large number of meetings on ICH, which aimed at capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention, were organized in Khartoum, Sudan in March 2006, in Chiba, Japan in February 2007, in New Delhi, India, in April 2007, in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates in April 2007 as well as in Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras.

Highlights

- Entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on 20 April 2006; in June 2007 the number of ratifications reached 78;
- Organization of two sessions of the General Assembly of States Parties in June and November 2006, of the Intergovernmental Committee in November 2006 and of an extraordinary session in May 2007;
- Twenty-two action plans for safeguarding were developed as a follow-up to the third Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity;
- The Regional Centre for the safeguarding of ICH in Latin America (Crespial) was adhered to in June 2007 by seven States, the first meeting of its Administrative Council took place in Cusco, Peru, in November 2006;
- Support has been provided to the relevant ministries in several western African countries with a view to establishing a living human treasure system to promote the spirit of the Convention.

IV.1.3: Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage

63. UNESCO has sought to consolidate national cultural heritage legislation, policies and practices in order to reinforce legal and practical measures for the protection of the cultural heritage and to support international coordination. Encouraging accession to the various conventions on the protection of the cultural heritage and to the protocols and the implementation of those instruments and of practical protection measures were central to the activities undertaken.

Highlights

- Three additional ratifications of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property were registered in 2006-2007. A questionnaire was sent to the States Parties and to those not yet Parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Heritage at the national level on the measures envisaged or already taken to accede to the Convention or to improve its implementation. A manual in six languages on the Measures against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property was published in 2006;
- Eight new States became Parties to the 2001 Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage in 2006-2007, bringing the total to 14 States Parties. Ratification has been promoted in more than 30 additional Member States. In this context, new information material on the 2001 Convention was prepared;
- The website of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Laws Database has been upgraded and 65 Member States have submitted their legislation.

IV.1.4: Protecting cultural property

64. Stress was placed on building the capacities of museum professionals, on compiling computerized inventories and on establishing partnerships that could provide the specialized expertise required for proper conservation and easier public access to collections.

Highlights:

- Holding of 45 training courses, particularly in the least developed countries, in those in post-conflict situations and in Africa, on museum management, inventories, preventive

conservation and security; many teaching aids relating to museums and to the fight against illicit trafficking were developed, especially for local communities, young people and schools;

- Establishment of a partnership with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), in conjunction with the International Council of Museums (ICOM), in order to develop teaching kits;
- Some 40 digital inventories were compiled. The first computerized cultural inventory for Afghanistan was put into service at the Kabul National Museum;
- Publication of four issues of *Museum International* since 2006 and preparation and dissemination of the series UNESCO Handbooks in the management and conservation of collections (translated into over 10 languages);
- Holding of the 14th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on 5 and 6 June 2007.

Programme IV.2: Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme IV.2.1	2,481	2,253	90.8
Subprogramme IV.2.2	1,898	1,752	92.3
Subprogramme IV.2.3	2,619	2,400	91,6
Programme IV.2	6,999	6,405	91.5

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

IV.2.1: Developing cultural policies

65. UNESCO continued its work to support Member States in modernizing their cultural policies on the basis of the recognition and enhancement of cultural diversity. Its action has been guided by two principles: development of the culture sector by meeting needs in the areas of legislation, training in cultural administration and the management of cultural resources, on the one hand, and, on the other, ensuring that culture plays its rightful role in all development policies. Specific examples of such action in respect of Africa were the commitment made by African Heads of State at Khartoum in January 2006 and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the First International Congress of Black Writers and Artists in Paris, in September 2006. Several activities to raise Member States' awareness of the implications of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions were carried out and technical partnerships were established in particular with the Council of Europe, the International Organization of the Francophonie (IOF) and the African Union (AU).

Highlights

- The entry into force of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, on 18 March 2007, was followed by the first Conference of Parties (election of the 24 members of the Intergovernmental Committee), held from 18 to 20 June 2007; on 30 June 2006, 62 Member States and one regional economic integration organization (European Community) ratified the Convention which had entered into force in 57 States Parties up to that date;

- Celebration of the "World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development" on 21 May 2006 and 2007;
- Meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts (September 2006 and April 2007) with a view to the circulation of the preliminary draft of the UNESCO World Report on cultural diversity by the end of August 2007;
- Mozambique, Liberia and Ecuador began reorienting their cultural institutions with the aid of UNESCO, UNDP and extrabudgetary funds. UNESCO also provided assistance for the review/updating of the cultural policies of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Central African Republic and Zimbabwe.

IV.2.2: Promoting intercultural dialogue

66. Efforts to sensitize civil society and public authorities to the need to respect the diversity of cultures as a key element in the promotion of intercultural dialogue and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms were stepped up. A number of consultation platforms between various partners such as the Council of Europe, the African Union, ALECSO, ISESCO and the Alliance of Civilizations were established. Cooperation with the academic world through the network of UNESCO Chairs for interreligious dialogue and intercultural understanding was enlarged by the signing of an agreement on 31 March 2006.

Highlights

- Strengthening of regular cooperation with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) for the purpose of fostering intercultural dialogue as a basis for sustainable development;
- Award of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture in 2006;
- A meeting of experts on "Towards mainstreaming principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in policies for sustainable development" was held in May 2007 and a regional round table on sharing best intercultural practices was held in Central Asia (Almaty, June 2007);
- The Slave Route Project activities in the Indian Ocean region, Asia and the Arab-Muslim world were strengthened; educational materials on the slave trade and slavery in Central America were employed; the Slave Route Project actively participated with the United Nations and the British authorities in the preparation and organization of events for the commemoration in 2007 of the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade by the United Kingdom;
- Examples of best practices were initiated in the different regions, including radio learning programmes and pedagogic materials on cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. Sensitization, training and dissemination of the Cultural Diversity Programming Lens.

IV.2.3: Sustaining cultural industries and crafts

67. The actions carried out aimed at developing cultural industries, strengthening partnerships and promoting artisanal design. The pilot experiment of using the "Seal of Excellence" in the crafts industry was extended from Asia to the Caribbean and the "Creative Cities" project, for which several thematic networks are being established, has entered into a consolidation phase. Through cooperation with the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), support has been provided to some 20 countries in the region. In the field of cultural industries in general, inter-agency cooperation with UNDP, UNCTAD, ILO and WIPO has been steady and actions to promote the cinema have been encouraged (FESPACO).

Highlights

- Holding of the World Conference on Arts Education in Lisbon in March 2006;
- Continuation of World Book and Copyright Day and the World Book Capital;
- Complete reorganization of the World Observatory site as part of the follow-up to the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist, to ensure that the site fulfils the objectives of the 2005 Convention;
- Holding of anti-piracy workshops in Harare, Zimbabwe, Lilongwe and Malawi as a follow-up to the subregional Anti-Piracy Training for Trainers in Southern Africa;
- Preparation of a teaching aid on design for craftswomen from the Indian Ocean region and a guide on craft and design; organization of exhibitions and a seminar for crafts managers in the Andean countries; holding of a symposium-workshop on textile dyes in India, attended by 600 participants from all over the world;
- Launching of the programme "Design 21: Social Design Network" and opening of a Dream Centre, a centre for artistic activities for children, in Liberia and Jerusalem.

MAJOR PROGRAMME V – COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Overall assessment

68. During the period under consideration, UNESCO continued to work towards attaining strategic objectives 10, 11 and 12 set out in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4), namely "promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information", "promoting the expression of pluralism and cultural diversity in the media and world information networks" and "access for all to information and communication technologies, especially in the public domain". The main strategy was to operationalize the concept of building knowledge societies through both concrete action and awareness-raising activities.

69. Under Programme V.1 "**Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression**", UNESCO continued to promote the principle of **freedom of expression** and **freedom of the press** through a variety of activities at Headquarters and in field offices. While stressing journalists' safety as a fundamental prerequisite for press freedom, the activities highlighted press freedom as part of a human rights-based approach to development and poverty eradication as elaborated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

70. The promotion of policies and standards to raise awareness and monitoring progress towards **universal access to information and knowledge** was consolidated particularly by focusing on the implementation of the outcomes of the **World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)**, especially the follow-up of the six actions lines for which UNESCO was designated facilitator, and within the framework of the Information for All Programme (IFAP) and its three strategic priorities – information literacy, information ethics and information preservation. Action continued to foster wider recognition of the ethical challenges associated with knowledge societies, mainly on the regional level.

71. Emphasis was put on fostering access through the **training of information and media professionals**. The main strategy here was to improve the capacities of institutions to provide high quality training of journalists and to share competencies and expertise in this regard. In this context, the comprehensive mapping exercise of media training institutions in Africa completed by

UNESCO will provide the basis for a wide range of networking possibilities and other benefits, such as collaborative programmes, curriculum development, textbook development and exchanges.

72. At the same time efforts continued to strengthen institutions that facilitate **community access** to information and knowledge, particularly community multimedia centres, and to enhance their capacity to contribute to poverty eradication, sustainable development, governance, social inclusion and participative democracy. UNESCO's action to promote universal access also targeted libraries, archives and other information service providers.

73. In order to foster the **creation and preservation of diverse content**, UNESCO continued to encourage multilingualism and the presence of languages in cyberspace. Public service broadcasting was promoted through the development of exchange and co-production programmes. Strategies for the preservation of analogue and digital documentary heritage were developed through the Memory of the World Programme.

74. Under Programme V.2 "**Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture**", efforts were pursued to promote independent and pluralistic media development, including in conflict and post-conflict areas. The crucial importance of the **International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)**, UNESCO's main instrument to support media development, including professional and institutional capacity-building, was confirmed by the external evaluation carried out in early 2006. The evaluation commended the improvements in the IPDC's working methods and acknowledged the innovative manner in which the Programme implements and funds projects as a result of a three-year reform plan. As a consequence, the donors have significantly increased their financial support, enabling the Programme to mobilize nearly \$2.7 million for media development projects. In 2006-2007, in line with the decision of the 25th session of its Intergovernmental Council, IPDC also worked on media development indicators to enable policy decision-makers and other stakeholders to better target their action in this field.

75. In this context, the tenth **United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development**, hosted by UNESCO in Addis Ababa in February 2007, agreed to promote and enhance a "Common United Nations system approach for harnessing communication for development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", to integrate communication for development principles and methodologies into programme planning and execution, and to ensure greater coherence and coordination of action at the country level.

76. Assistance to **media in open and post-conflict situations** was provided to Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, and through the Media Assistance Programme. In South Eastern Europe, the Programme was phased out after seven years in order to focus on other priority countries. Through this Programme, UNESCO has continued to develop and consolidate its partnership for post-conflict media assistance with other United Nations organizations, namely UNDP and OCHA, as well as with notable media NGOs. Strong focus was put on the role of information and communication for dialogue and conflict prevention, notably with the launch of the **Power of Peace Network** initiative in Bali, in January 2007, and with support to exchange platforms for news and media professionals. UNESCO also further developed and strengthened exchange networks among media outlets and professionals in South-East Europe, Portuguese-speaking countries, and Africa.

77. One of the main achievements of this period was the strengthening of **strategic partnerships and alliances** resulting in a greater impact and better prioritization of activities, especially for resource mobilization. Sustained efforts to associate private partners with programme implementation led to progress in fostering community access and diversity of content. Cooperation with Sonatel, Senegal's largest telecom operator, is a model for public-private partnership that directly benefits community multimedia centres across the country. Important results were also achieved with the UNESCO/Microsoft cooperation framework, including the

development of an “ICT Competency Standards for Teachers” in cooperation with Microsoft, Intel and Cisco. New corporate partnerships are being developed with Apple, Cisco and Sun Microsystems.

78. The CI Sector continued to spearhead **intersectoral action** in areas such as ICTs in education, jointly with Major Programme I; broadening access to scientific and technological information through media and ICTs, with Major Programme II; and the use of ICTs to foster cultural and linguistic diversity in the media and in cyberspace, with Major Programme IV. A notable joint initiative to improve access to scientific knowledge commenced with the UNESCO-BBC World Trust partnership to provide high-quality science documentaries to national broadcasting services in developing countries. The results attained by the 15 projects relating to the cross-cutting theme on “the contribution of ICTs to the development of education, science and culture” point to the potential multiplier effects of ICTs in all UNESCO’s programme areas.

Programme V.1: Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression

	Work plan Allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme V.1.1	3,568	3,076	86.2
Subprogramme V.1.2	6,765	5,872	86.8
Programme V.1	10,333	8,948	86.6

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

V.1.1: Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access

79. The celebration of the **World Press Freedom Day** on 3 May 2006 and 2007, and the award of the **UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize** were among prominent activities aimed at sensitizing governments, civil society and the public at large on the importance of **freedom of expression** and **freedom of the press**. The events organized in different regions to celebrate the Day were widely covered by the international media and gave high visibility to UNESCO’s action. The main theme of the celebration in 2006 was the linkage between media and poverty eradication, which was also the theme of an international conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, at which UNESCO was requested to develop entry points for press-freedom-focused approaches to poverty eradication. During the period, efforts were also pursued to encourage professional self-regulation, investigative journalism, and high ethical standards in order to provide the general public with fair and accurate information, thereby promoting transparency and accountability of national authorities and other institutions such as independent media regulators and public service broadcasters.

Highlights

- “Press freedom, safety of journalists and impunity”, the main theme of the 2007 celebrations, was also the focus of an international conference held on 3 May 2007 in Medellín, Colombia, at which some 200 media professionals from around the world adopted a Declaration laying the groundwork for a wide range of measures to improve the safety of journalists;
- The 2007 UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize was awarded posthumously to the Russian reporter Anna Politkovskaya;

- UNESCO provided technical assistance to reforms of media legislative frameworks and of access to information legislation in developing and post-conflict countries, and continued its efforts in supporting national, regional and global networks promoting freedom of expression;
- The international conference “New Media: The Press Freedom Dimension”, February 2007, examined the challenges and opportunities of new media for press freedom.

80. In accordance with the **Tunis Agenda for the Information Society**, UNESCO was designated facilitator for the following six WSIS Action Lines: Access to information and knowledge (C3); E-learning (C7); E-science (C7); Media (C9); Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content (C8); and Ethical dimensions of the Information Society (C10). The Organization started establishing mechanisms for information gathering and exchange, for example through consultation meetings held in February and October 2006, and May 2007 in Geneva, Paris and Beijing; consolidating stocktaking, through online tools; facilitating review processes; and channelling insights gained during the implementation process to the relevant policy forums. Within the framework of the **Information for All Programme (IFAP)**, for which an external evaluation was carried out, action focused on IFAP's three priority areas, including the implementation of development projects, the organization of thematic debates and the development of guidelines for fostering **universal access** to information.

Highlights

- IFAP's visibility and impact at national level strengthened through implementation of almost 30 development projects;
- Experts in education and information and communication technologies (ICTs) met in Kronberg, Germany, in June 2007 to examine ways of harnessing the potential of these technologies for knowledge acquisition and sharing;
- In order to foster a wider recognition of the ethical challenges associated with knowledge societies, regional consultations on ethics in the information society were organized (Latin America and the Caribbean: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, December 2006; Africa: Pretoria, South Africa, February 2007; Europe: Strasbourg, France, September 2007);
- A survey of the “Ethical Implications of Emerging technologies” addressing the evolving challenges in the Info-Ethics domain and providing an outlook on the ethical implications of ICTs and their impact on knowledge societies was published in 2007.

V.1.2: Fostering community access and diversity of content

81. With regard to building the institutional and professional capacities of communication training and broadcasting institutions, the strategy continued to focus on training of trainers, networking and collaborative programmes so as to ensure long-term impact and a multiplying effect of action in this area. Special attention was given to training women media professionals. Following the external evaluation of UNESCO's action in the field of public service broadcasting (PSB), priority was given to improving access to information, investigative journalism and quality content on major development and societal issues, while continuing to support the transformation of state broadcasters into editorially independent public service institutions.

Highlights

- UNESCO has completed (jointly with Rhodes University's School of Journalism and the Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme de Lille (ESJ) and other stakeholders) a mapping of 96

African media/journalism training institutions, a database and a consensus-originated set of criteria and indicators for defining potential centres of excellence;

- UNESCO has launched at the World Journalism Education Congress (Singapore, June 2007) a model journalism curricula for journalism education to adapt or use as a benchmark in reviewing existing curriculum;
- Capacity-building of young information and knowledge professionals was carried out with support from various partners including the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), UNDP, the European Commission and the private sector;
- Large-scale projects of ICT capacity-building have been developed in Bahrain and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. An agreement was signed with the latter for a self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust of \$72 million on ICT capacity-building in higher education.

82. The development of infostructures including archives, community centres and information service providers formed another focus of UNESCO's action to address the issue of community access and participation. Significant progress has been achieved through UNESCO's Community Multimedia Centres (CMCs) Programme providing a crucial tool for poverty eradication, sustainable development, governance, social inclusion and participative democracy. Following an external evaluation of the Programme, priority is being placed on intersectoral synergy and collaboration among UNESCO's wide-ranging initiatives with community media, ICTs and other community access platforms, e.g. community learning centres, and cultural and science centres. The Organization continued to work with a wide range of partners to develop, apply and research innovative socio-technological solutions to use ICTs for poverty eradication and to foster ICT access for special needs groups, including through specially designed web-based training material, particularly in Africa and in Asia.

Highlights

- Over 130 CMCs are in operation or in process of establishment, including some 70 centres that are part of large multi-stakeholder national "scale-up" initiatives in Cameroon, Mali, Mozambique and Senegal. The Africa scale-up projects have established 64 CMCs since mid-2005, trained 950 community volunteers, staff and local leaders, and set up and reinforced national resource centres and networks. Over \$1.2 million has been raised in addition to \$2.4 million from Switzerland;
- UNESCO supported the development of community radio in 32 countries, and contributed to the formulation of community radio policies in India, where the development of 4,000 community radio stations is foreseen within the next five years;
- An international meeting organized by the French National Commission in partnership with UNESCO and the Council of Europe in Paris, June 2007, allowed experts from all regions to agree to further cooperation with a view to promote and enhance media education;
- More than 16,000 requests for information processing tools (CDS/ISIS, Greenstone and IDAMS) were fulfilled in the first 18 months of the biennium; activities included the publication of a CD-ROM "Information Processing Tools 2006" and training of information specialists in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Access to information and training in ICTs of young people has been improved through the INFOYOUTH Programme in the Balkans, Africa and Latin America. A Practical Guide on "Young People and AIDS" was published. Two portals on and for youth, covering Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States, have been launched.

83. The **preservation of analogue and digital documentary heritage** was pursued through the **Memory of the World Programme**. Likewise, support was provided to the production and dissemination of culturally and linguistically diverse content, including audiovisual productions from developing countries. An expert meeting on the creation of a **World Digital Library**, involving the private sector and major libraries of the world, provided the underlying framework to address issues of search and retrieval in a multilingual environment. By increasing the availability of collections in their language of creation, the Library will be a significant factor in broadening diverse content, multilingualism and increasing digital representation in cyberspace, which is being promoted as part of the WSIS follow-up. In addition, important international exposure to **local productions** was achieved through festivals where UNESCO-supported productions collected prestigious prizes and reached important audiences.

Highlights

- UNESCO's Audiovisual E-platform, which hosts productions from more than 80 countries, celebrated the consolidation of an important online community of 2,700 members for the promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity through the audiovisual media;
- Thirty-nine new items were inscribed on the Memory of the World (MoW) Register, with two provisional inscriptions;
- The UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize was recommended to be awarded to the Phonogrammarchiv, Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna, Austria, at the Eighth International Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting of the Memory of the World Programme (Pretoria, South Africa, June 2007);
- A workshop for African delegates led to the establishment of an interim Regional MoW Committee with the African Regional Committee to be formally created in 2008.

Programme V.2: Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
Subprogramme V.2.1	2,344	1,952	83.3
Subprogramme V.2.2	725	601	82.9
Programme V.2	3,069	2,553	83.2

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

V.2.1: Fostering media development

84. UNESCO consolidated its role as a major facilitator for international cooperation in the field of **media development**, through its regular programme and the **International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)**. The donors, which include 15 countries, have significantly increased their support to the Programme in 2006-2007, enabling it to achieve greater impact and results. Through its projects, IPDC has contributed to sustaining a global network of media professionals and organizations to promote free, independent and pluralistic media in their countries and regions. In **post-conflict and transition countries**, UNESCO strengthened its holistic approach in assisting the reconstruction and development of an independent, pluralistic, professional media sector supporting media professional associations and media development.

Highlights

- In 2006-2007 IPDC allocated \$2,724,000 to 115 media development projects aimed at improving media pluralism and strengthening the capacities of media professionals in 80 countries, especially in Africa, LDCs and SIDS;
- In line with the IPDC priorities, a broad multi-stakeholder consultation has been launched to define indicators to measure media development, to enable media professionals, policy- and decision-makers, development agencies and project proponents to analyse the various elements of media systems and to identify areas where assistance is most needed;
- UNESCO/IPDC rural communication prize was awarded to *Malayala Manorama*, a daily newspaper, published in Kerala, India, for its imaginative communication campaign aimed at raising awareness on the importance of water conservation;
- The Power of Peace Network (PPN) launched at the Global Forum held in Bali, Indonesia, in January 2007, is a new initiative to promote mutual understanding, knowledge and dialogue through traditional and new media. PPN also aims at facilitating the setting up of platforms for activities such as a digital network system designed to carry locally produced content worldwide;
- The integration of communication for development principles and methodologies into programme planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation and their incorporation into CCA/UNDAF guidelines were among the main recommendations of the 16 United Nations agencies, the World Bank and OECD/DAC as well as communication experts and practitioners taking part in the 10th United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, February 2007).

V.2.2: Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture

85. Setting standards and benchmarks for ICT competencies to be followed by content providers worldwide has been the core of UNESCO's activities. Action focused on harnessing the power of ICTs for education, including the use of ICTs to improve and expand literacy and teacher training, especially through distance training. Special efforts were made to make high quality open educational and scientific resources available through an online platform. Action also focused on the establishment of online collaborative environments for educators and media professionals in order to share resources and experiences. Furthermore, a number of strategic partnerships with the private sector provided a framework for digital global libraries serving open educational and scientific resources.

Highlights

- UNESCO has taken the lead in developing standards for teacher training to ensure that they have the necessary ICT competencies in order to bring the benefits of emerging technologies to the learning processes through the Innovative Teachers Forum for Europe, Middle East and Africa, held in collaboration with Microsoft (Headquarters, March 2007);
- Recommendations produced, a result of a consultation of media professionals on the DESD, for the development of user-friendly tools such as media professional handbooks on education for sustainable development;
- Distance training activities, linking education and research institutions, building human and institutional capacities were supported in Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea; standards for the evaluation of distance training programmes are being elaborated by institutions in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Togo.

86. UNESCO pursued its efforts towards **broadening access to scientific and technological information through media and ICTs** while continuing to promote science literacy and science journalism. Action focused on strengthening local capabilities in science writing and science reporting in developing countries through collaborative partnerships and by supporting professional training centres at national and regional levels, by developing and producing training materials online and offline, and by promoting high professional standards for journalists and media workers.

Highlights

- Under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BBC signed in September 2006, and with financial support from the British Government, UNESCO acquired and extended the rights for 46 titles in the award-winning BBC Horizon series for distribution in 41 African and nine Asian countries; subjects covered include basic sciences, life sciences, ecology and earth sciences, disaster mitigation, tsunamis and gene therapy;
- Training needs and challenges to science journalists in developing countries were discussed in a workshop organized in the framework of the UNESCO-supported fifth World Conference of Science Journalists (Melbourne, Australia, April 2007) attended by more than 500 journalists from 60 countries all over the world;
- UNESCO continued its engagement in the Space-For-Science project funded by the European Space Agency. The objective is to extend the provision of scientific information and services to South East European research and academic institutions in cooperation with their peer entities in Western Europe, taking advantage of the fast deployment allowed by satellite technologies.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 \$	Expenditure as at 30.6.2007 \$	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.6.2007 %
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	100.0

(in thousands of United States dollars – totals might not sum up exactly due to rounding)

87. During the past biennium the implementation of UIS four main lines of action – (i) to improve the UNESCO cross-national database; (ii) to develop new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards; (iii) to strengthen statistical analysis and dissemination of policy-relevant information; and (iv) statistical capacity-building – proceeded significantly.

88. The **external evaluation of the UIS** (commissioned by the Internal Oversight Service in 2006/07) was positive and timely. It confirmed the relevance of the Institute's work programme as well as the high quality of its activities and results. Yet, it also provided insight on ways to improve the functioning of the UIS. Based on this evaluation and consultations with key stakeholders, the UIS has implemented a series of new initiatives developed internally in 2006/07 including the centralization of all data processing activities within a single unit created in April 2007.

89. By streamlining this work, the UIS sought to benefit from gains in efficiency, namely by introducing greater standardization and automation in the collection and verification of data across all programme areas. This restructuring enables the Institute to devote greater resources to improving data quality. In particular, the unit responsible for educational outputs has been reinforced in order to improve the relevance, comparability, timeliness and completeness of education indicators.

90. Through the **World Education Indicators (WEI) programme** the Institute works with statisticians from 16 diverse countries. They actively contributed to the design and implementation of a major survey on conditions in primary schools, which will be released in November 2007. A new UIS annual report, entitled *Education Counts – Benchmarking Progress in 19 WEI Countries*, was launched to allow these Member States to compare their results with data from countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In addition, the UIS works individually with countries to improve data quality through its network of regional advisers. This network will contribute to the UNESCO education reform by leading the task force on monitoring and assessment.

91. The UIS continues to take a demand-driven approach to **statistical capacity-building** (SCB). The Institute has developed an extensive array of tools – generalized methodologies, education management information systems and training materials – that can be adapted by countries to meet their specific needs. The European Commission has been financing SCB projects in 11 countries. In Ethiopia, Guinea and Niger, for example, more than 30,000 school principals were trained on the use of school census forms and in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Viet Nam, education planners focused on the analysis of education indicators.

92. The UIS disseminates education data as widely as possible, while collaborating with secondary providers of data. Data for the school year 2004/05 were distributed in early 2007 to key clients in international agencies and posted on the UIS website in June 2007. The data were cited in major reports and international databases.

93. The UIS has implemented a new **literacy forecasting model** to improve data quality, specifically for EFA and MDG monitoring. However, the nature of these data remains limited. Therefore, the Institute is developing a more comprehensive survey through the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP). Over the past year, the Institute has worked closely with the pilot countries to finalize and translate the procedures, documents and instruments. The Palestinian Autonomous Territories conducted the first pilot test, with subsequent trials scheduled for the near future.

94. In the light of the resources required to develop a new survey in any field, the UIS has also sought to adapt existing tools to the **needs of developing countries**. The UIS has, therefore, produced guidelines on how to adapt these instruments. They are now published as annexes, for instance, in OECD publications. In addition to the annual S&T statistics survey, the UIS developed a pilot survey to track the careers of highly skilled individuals in a joint project with the OECD and Eurostat. This instrument is designed to help developing countries measure some critical issues related to “brain drain”.

95. The UIS is testing a new questionnaire on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education. In the field of culture, the Institute started to revise its framework for cultural statistics in close collaboration with the Culture Sector. This is a critical element in wider efforts to measure and monitor cultural diversity. The UIS continues to work closely with the World Heritage Centre to improve the monitoring of sites. A range of new statistical products were developed for the report entitled, *World Heritage – Challenges for the Millennium* (released in April 2007).

Anticipation and foresight

96. UNESCO continued to promote future-oriented dialogue and debate in its fields of competence, notably through the *Twenty-first Century Talks* and the *Twenty-First Century Dialogues* series. Member States, scientific and intellectual communities, the media and civil society institutions were thus made aware of the importance of future-oriented thinking and the need for capacity-building in that area. The transfer in October 2006 to the Organization’s central services of the Foresight Division (SHS/FOR), renamed the Office of Foresight was aimed at

strengthening UNESCO's activities in this field as well as its function as a laboratory of ideas, using an intersectoral and a interdisciplinary approach.

97. One *Twenty-first Century Dialogue* and four *Twenty-first Century Talks*, chaired by the Director-General, were held at UNESCO Headquarters. The first *Talk*, held on 30 March 2006, on the theme "Can the human species domesticate itself?" brought together Mr Axel Kahn, Ms Paula Sibilía, Mr Peter Sloterdijk and Mr Jacques Testard. The second, held on 9 May 2006, brought together Mr Jean Baudrillard, Mr Hélé Béji, Mr Norman Myers and Mr Adama Samassekou, who addressed the question "Can everything disappear? Species, languages, cultures, values, etc.". The third, held on 25 September 2006, following the publication of the UNESCO World Report *Towards Knowledge Societies*, focused on the theme "Knowledge sharing: forever a future prospect?", which was discussed by Ms Nouzha Guessous-Idrissi, Mr Jacques Attali and Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The fourth *Talk* on 22 May 2007, on the theme "Population: from explosion to implosion?", brought together Ms Hania Zlotnik, Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Mr Hervé le Bras and Mr Jeremy Rifkin.

98. In the framework of cooperation with the International Economic Forum of the Americas/Conference of Montreal which has maintained operational relations with UNESCO since May 2007, two *Twenty-first Century Talks* were organized in cooperation with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada: the first on 5 June 2006, in Montreal, dealt with the theme "Governance and Development: The Challenges of Multiculturalism"; the second, on 20 June 2007, was on the theme "Moving Towards Knowledge-Based Societies: Redefining the Relationships Between Innovation and Development". This special session was attended by Mr James Heckman, Nobel Prize laureate in Economics, Mr Luc Montagnier and Mr Martin Varsavsky. Between January 2006 and June 2007, cooperation was strengthened with a number of partners such as the Millennium Project, the Club of Rome and Prospective 2100.

99. On 25 November 2006, the Office of Foresight held at UNESCO Headquarters a *Twenty-first Century Dialogue*, which was opened by the Director-General and the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, on the theme "What future for the human species? What prospects for the planet?". Scientists, experts, philosophers and leaders from around the world discussed, over the course of that day, before more than 1,000 people, five main issues: "Are there limits to growth?", "Population, resources, energy, development", "Water for all?", "Biodiversity in danger", "Saving the planet: consume less to live better?", "A new ethic of responsibility: towards a natural contract?".

100. The first two anthologies of *Twenty-first Century Talks* and *Dialogues, Keys to the 21st Century* and *The Future of Values*, available in nearly a dozen languages, were widely disseminated. A third anthology of *Twenty-first Century Talks*, on the theme "What future for the human race? What prospects for the planet?" will be co-published in French, English and Spanish, and a fourth is under preparation.

101. Various activities to draw media attention to UNESCO's endeavours in the field of foresight were carried out, including the publication in many leading journals and on the Internet of several articles, namely "Towards knowledge societies", "Knowledge sharing: forever a future prospect" and "Signons la paix avec la Terre". Digital recordings of the *Twenty-first Century Talks* and *Dialogues* were produced in order to build up a multimedia collection that will shortly be available online on UNESCO's website.

Internal Oversight

102. During the 2006-2007 biennium, which marks for the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) a transition period between its two long term strategies (2001-2006 and 2007-2013), the first version of the new **UNESCO Evaluation Strategy and Policy** (176 EX/27) was completed and is currently being updated to take into account issues raised by the Executive Board at its 176th session, and to be released as a UNESCO brochure by the end of September 2007. Priority has been given to

audits in Headquarters renovation and the audit of the contracting for the Axum Obelisk. Audits of the Quito and Kabul Offices were also undertaken together with several investigations. Of the 24 evaluations in the Evaluation Plan of document 33 C/5: 11 have been completed, seven are ongoing, two dealing with EFA were cancelled as a result of changes in priorities brought about by the reform of the Education Sector, and the start of the remaining four is currently (June 2007) being discussed.

103. Action plans have been drawn up for the implementation of recommendations from completed evaluations numbering over 30, including those completed this biennium. Around 80% of the **action plans** have been assessed as satisfactory, and are currently being implemented to various degrees by the Sectors and Bureaux/Divisions. The feedback received on the quality and relevance of evaluations continues to be positive. IOS completed a briefing of field office Directors/Heads on the management of evaluations, provided feedback on the formulation of expected results for draft documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5, and provided inputs for the development of the Performance Agreements for Senior Managers.

104. Current **challenges** include: enhanced understanding of management/staff roles and responsibilities with regard to establishing, implementing and maintaining internal control vis-à-vis the role of IOS in assessing the effective functioning of the internal controls; the need to secure adequate funding for evaluations to be commissioned by the programme sectors; the need to increase the quality of project and programme monitoring; and more systematic use of quality monitoring data (baselines, performance indicators, etc.) to ensure the conduct of good external evaluations.

International Standards and Legal Affairs

105. During the period under review the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA) strengthened the standard-setting action of the Organization. Over 210 ratification instruments were examined and legal assistance was provided to the first session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the first extraordinary session of the General Assembly of States Parties to that Convention, the first session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the first General Assembly of States Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport and the first Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and the Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Legal support was also provided for the preparation of the draft declaration of principles relating to cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War.

106. The Office pursued its standard-setting activities by proposing to the Executive Board new monitoring procedures concerning conventions and recommendations and by helping to promote standard-setting instruments by holding a symposium on 60 years of standard-setting action by UNESCO. The Office continued to provide numerous legal opinions at the 174th, 175th and 176th sessions of the Executive Board and prepared over 20 documents for it. It should be noted that for the 34th session of the General Conference, at which the Office will continue to provide the secretariat for its Legal Committee and Credentials Committee, the Office has drawn up a global report on the Organization's standard-setting action.

107. Legal assistance was provided to the programme sectors. Moreover, the Office provided legal support to the central services and monitored the strict application of internal rules and procedures concerning the Organization's activities. The Office provided frequent legal advice to central services such as the Sector for Administration (e.g. on regulations concerning contract awards) and the Bureau of Human Resources Management (e.g. on the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules or the Administrative Manual). With regard to third party litigation, the Office protected the immunities and privileges of the Organization, ensured the protection of the Organization's name and emblem against all unauthorized use and defended the Organization's interests against all unjustified legal claims.

Participation Programme

108. The transparency and intersectorality of the **Participation Programme** continued to improve. The situation as at 15 June 2007 was as follows: 820 requests had been approved for 147 Member States and Associate Members, and 62 requests for international non-governmental organizations, representing a total amount of \$15,244,632. Likewise, 32 requests for emergency assistance had been approved for a total amount of \$943,600. The approval rates for the different categories of requests are set out below:

- 80% for funds set aside for Member States;
- 94% for funds set aside for international non-governmental organizations;
- 76% for funds set aside for emergency assistance.

109. A number of OECD Development Assistance Committee member countries have replied positively to the call from the Director-General to favour the least developed countries by abstaining from proposing Participation Programme requests. These countries include: Belgium, Canada, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In addition to these countries, India, who is not an OECD-DAC Member State, also decided to abstain in favour of LDCs, developing countries, and countries in transition.

Coordination of action to benefit Africa

Coordination and promotion of intersectoral activities

110. Intersectoral, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary activities were strengthened in the implementation of the programme for Africa, especially in the fields corresponding to Africa's priorities, and partnerships for their implementation were expanded with National Commissions, NGOs, civil society and the private sector taking a more active part.

Highlights

- Joint organization of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Léopold Sédar Senghor and of World Book and Copyright Day in Africa, and support to the Ouidah Cinema Institute, the documentary film festival of Ouagadougou and the publication of the book *Congo River*;
- Promotion of and contribution to analytical activities, studies and future-oriented thinking in such fields as languages and multilingualism, African migration, the slave trade, sustainable development, the cultural and natural heritage, ties between education and culture, and water resource management;
- Establishment of a data bank to facilitate the monitoring, analysis and interpretation of data relating to all cooperation with Africa.

Coordination of the programme for countries in crisis or post-conflict situations

111. The Organization has substantially reinforced its programme for rehabilitation and reconstruction and improved its methods of intervention, in accordance with the strategy it has developed in the matter.

Highlights

- Evaluation and restructuring of the PEER programme (Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction) and strengthening of its action in Somalia;
- Education system and cultural and natural heritage of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the process of gradual restoration, thanks in particular to a support project of \$7.6 million that is currently being implemented for its education sector;
- Contribution to the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region.

Cooperation with the African Union, NEPAD and subregional integration communities

112. Cooperation with subregional and regional organizations was strengthened, especially in the context of operations carried out to implement NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development).

Highlights

- Contribution to the preparation of two African Union summits that had the following results: proclamation of the second Decade for African Education, proclamation of the Year of African Languages, adoption of a new Cultural Charter and action plans on cultural industries and the scientific and technological development of Africa;
- Signature of several specific cooperation agreements with the regional economic communities in line with the recommendation of the FOSRASUN (Forum of the Regional and Subregional African Organisations in support of cooperation between UNESCO and NEPAD and holding of the second Joint UNESCO-ECOWAS Commission;
- Joint organization of the second Conference of Intellectuals from Africa and the Diaspora (Bahia, July 2006).

Cooperation with the African Member States (para. 13002-13005)

113. Bilateral cooperation was also strengthened, in parallel with regional cooperation, in particular through:

Highlights

- Official visits made by the Director-General to nine Member States;
- Official visits to UNESCO Headquarters by 11 Heads of State;
- Meetings at the highest level, especially on the occasion of summits of the African Union and the Francophonie.

Communication – Visibility

Highlights

- The Department continued to promote the ideals of UNESCO and to bring about greater awareness of its achievements in Africa;
- Publication of studies on the “Review of UNESCO’s activities in Africa (2004-2005)” and the “Role of the postcolonial African Diaspora in African integration and renaissance”;

- Organization of two major exhibitions on the occasion of the sixth African Union Summit and the Conference of Intellectuals from Africa and the Diaspora on the theme: “UNESCO and Africa: Memory, Liberation and Development of Human Resources”.

Mobilization of extrabudgetary funds for the “Priority Africa Special Account”

114. The mobilization of extrabudgetary resources to fund priority projects/programmes was reinforced and expanded, notably to the private sector.

Highlights

- Mobilization of seed money (more than €150,000) for education of girls and women and preservation of the cultural heritage in Africa as part of the cooperation embarked upon with La Redoute and Croisi-Europe.

Fellowships Programme

115. The Fellowships Programme continued to contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives of UNESCO by enhancing human resources development and capacity-building, particularly in the developing countries. During the period from 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007, UNESCO awarded 269 short-term fellowships in areas closely aligned to its priority programmes, under both regular and extrabudgetary programmes, for a total value of \$3,874,954. Two hundred and fourteen of these fellowships were awarded through cost-sharing arrangements with donors and funds-in-trusts projects. Furthermore, there was progress in coordination with other United Nations agencies to harmonize policies in administration of fellowships and to share information on best practices.

Public Information

116. The Bureau of Public Information (BPI) ensured the follow-up and implementation of the main thrusts of the Organization's communication strategy, approved in 2001, particularly in regard to consistency between communication activities and programme priorities and integration and synergy among the various means of communication.

117. The establishment, in January 2006, of the Committee on Communication and Public Information, which brings together representatives of all the sectors and central services (with the Bureau of Field Coordination ensuring coordination with UNESCO's field units), has led to better coordination of communication activities. The result of this work is the Organization's **communication plan**, a dynamic tool that lists the Organization's major events for which concerted action and information products have been planned, by both the programme sectors and the Bureau of Public Information. BPI's contribution to the implementation of the communication plan is focused on organizing coordinated action through a variety of communication tools, all available on the web: press advisories and press kits, press releases, interviews, the new *Courier*, photo galleries, exhibitions, videos, webcasts and videos on demand.

118. Several major events, linked to UNESCO's priorities, served to increase press coverage and UNESCO's visibility during the period under consideration. For all these events BPI organized the distribution of videotapes in partnership with the European Broadcasting Union, Reuters agencies, the Associated Press and UNIFEED. The photography service, whose collections illustrating UNESCO activities are online, responded to requests from 120 media services and editors per month.

119. BPI also organized press conferences and arranged scores of interviews for journalists with UNESCO experts and decision-makers, both at Headquarters and in the field. A **new website** “UNESCO News Services”, offers a one-stop shop for journalists, as well as the general public with multimedia content (videos on demand), regular news features and interviews in all six official

languages. As a result, the average number of articles about UNESCO issues and activities has steadily risen over the past 18 months. By June 2007, some 4,600 newspaper and magazine articles per month were being identified by BPI's press monitoring service.

120. Due to in-house coordinated efforts on **UNESCO web portal coherency**, accessibility and staff training, over 6.2 million pages were viewed per month in 2006/2007 (compared to 1.5 million/month in 2003) making it one of the most visited websites in the United Nations system. However, in 2007, the growth in visits has stabilized and websites (such as FAO's) have surpassed UNESCO due to the increased availability of pages in Arabic and Chinese. To ensure that the portal counts more new pages, that it is consulted and gains new visitors, more multilingual content should be developed.

121. The standard-setting process for **in-house communication** started in 2005 with the definition of standards and guidelines for the development of the UNESCO web portal. Face-to-face training and e-learning modules for web writing and editing were created and 125 staff members were trained at Headquarters and in the field. A similar approach has been developed for the implementation of the Graphic Identity and Standard procedures for the use of UNESCO's logo and name following the relevant decisions of the last General Conference. A review of UNESCO's publications policy was begun in 2006 by the Secretariat, and has resulted in policy guidelines and new planning, production and dissemination arrangements.

122. The following publications for sale at UNESCO were published during the 18 months of the current biennium: 103 publications (books, periodicals, CD-ROMS) were published or co-published by BPI in the official languages and 55 licensing contracts for publications in non-official languages were negotiated. One hundred and eight authorizations for the reproduction of excerpts from works whose copyright is owned by UNESCO were granted. An electronic bulletin "Just Published" is sent every month to a panel of 890 readers of UNESCO publications. A quarterly brochure is sent to the nearly 3,000 members of the UNESCO Publishing Reader's Club". The newsletter *Unescommunication* was distributed on a daily basis until mid-July 2006 and is still distributed twice a week together with a daily update of the Intranet homepage.

123. The cycle of in-house meetings "60 minutes to convince", organized by BPI on the occasion of the Organization's sixtieth anniversary, has continued with the presentation each week of UNESCO's key themes and services. Information sheets are produced for each presentation and constitute a source of succinct and practical documentation on the Organization's activities. Lastly, BPI conducted a survey of the National Commissions, the purpose of which is to produce documents that will better meet their expectations in terms of communication. In that connection, BPI produced a presentation and a poster "UNESCO at work" and has been transmitting to the National Commissions the Organization's official messages on the occasion of international days.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring

124. BSP has intensified its key role in the coordination of UNESCO's response to the growing challenges emerging from the United Nations reform, in particular regarding the eight One United Nations pilots. BSP provided back-stopping to relevant field offices, participated in numerous inter-agency meetings, and in meetings with other specialized agencies to coordinate positions.

125. BSP has played a central role in the **elaboration of draft document 34 C/4 and, jointly with BB, in the preparation of document 34 C/5**. Further to 30 C/Resolution 64 of the General Conference, it was entrusted with the preparation of the discussion document entitled "Reflections on the future role of UNESCO: some key issues, trends and challenges". BSP coordinated the preliminary draft of the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) and the programme aspects of the Programme and Budget (34 C/5), in line with the results of consultation meetings with National Commissions, managed by BSP, and the written contributions of governments, IGOs and NGOs to a questionnaire. The linkages between the draft Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) and the next Programme and Budget (34 C/5) resulted in a "seamless transition" between these

documents and a streamlining of the results chain so as to ensure better alignment between the Organization's medium-term objectives (six years) and its programme priorities (two years). The expected results contained in the Programme and Budget are complemented by performance indicators and benchmarks, thus providing a solid basis for future monitoring and evaluation.

126. BSP has continued to promote the implementation of results-based management (**RBM**) at different levels, including in the context of United Nations reform efforts, with elements of UNESCO's RBM approach (including training through an internal unit) highlighted as best practices in the framework of the Chief Executives Board (CEB). RBM is also of ever increasing importance for **common country-programming exercises**, for which, under the new 2007 CCA/UNDAF guidelines, RBM has been identified as one of five mandatory principles to be applied at the country level. UNESCO's **internal RBM training** and coaching modules and reference material have been continuously reviewed and updated to reflect those dimensions. In the formulation of the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy (Draft 34 C/4) and biennial Programme and Budget (Draft 34 C/5), UNESCO has applied consistent **results-based programming**.

127. In this context, the rate of data entry of programming and monitoring information into **SISTER** has risen significantly during 2006, reaching nearly 100% for programming information at all levels, and 100% of monitoring information at MLA level. Eight e-learning modules on "Programming, budgeting, management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation at UNESCO" and a glossary of the related terminology have been finalized to facilitate programme management during implementation of document 34 C/5 and beyond.

128. Moreover, BSP pursued its coordination of activities pertaining to **Dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples**, including through the elaboration of an Action Plan in this domain and through reinforced intersectorality (174th and 175th sessions of the Executive Board). BSP was also entrusted with organizing the Regional Summit Forums of South-East Europe, held in June 2006 in Opatija, Croatia, and in Sibiu and Bucharest in June 2007, as well as the Regional African Conference on the Dialogue among Peoples (June 2006, Abuja, Nigeria). The **Mondialogo** public-private partnership between UNESCO and DaimlerChrysler, which promotes cultural exchange and dialogue among young people, was prolonged until 2009. The second Mondialogo School Contest took place in Rome in October 2006 and the second International Jury meeting for the Mondialogo Engineering Award (MEA II) is scheduled to take place in Stuttgart on 18 July 2007. BSP also coordinated the report on the global progress achieved in implementing the Programme of Action for the International Decade for a **Culture of Peace** and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, submitted to the 62nd session of the United National General Assembly (June 2007).

129. Regarding **women's empowerment and gender equality**, BSP continued to coordinate and monitor the integration of a gender equality perspective into programmes of the Organization and contributed to key United Nations-wide policy documents in this area. Close to 400 UNESCO staff members (Headquarters and field) were formally trained under the "Capacity Development and Training for Gender Mainstreaming" programme during the period under consideration. A new global partnership with the Sony Ericsson Women's Tennis Association Tour was launched to promote gender equality and women's leadership in all spheres and the political commitment of Member States to gender equality and women's empowerment was reinforced through the establishment of a "Group of Women Ambassadors for UNESCO". Awareness-raising initiatives and programmes continued in partnership with different stakeholders in the form of conferences/round tables on gender dimensions of migration, gender-based violence in schools, women and research networks, women, science, technology and engineering as well as through International Women's Day programmes focusing on areas such as women's role in peace-making and women in political decision-making.

130. In the context of **least developed countries**, decision-makers were informed of the progress of LDCs to meet the education goals defined in the Programme of Action for LDCs through UNESCO's contribution to the Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the

implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, to be discussed at the 62nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Budget preparation and monitoring

131. The Bureau of the Budget (BB) improved continually the quality of the administration, management and monitoring of the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5 Approved), including the preparation of monitoring reports for the ADGs, for the Directors of field offices and for the Committee of Budget and Finance (CBF), and of detailed information as in document 175 EX/4 Part II on “Budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007” and in the “Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2006-2007”.

132. In cooperation with the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP), BB was working extensively to prepare draft document 34 C/5, which was examined at the 176th session of the Executive Board, and to continue working on the four budget options to be presented to the 177th session of the Executive Board and the 34th session of the General Conference.

133. In the effort to achieve increased integration of regular programme and extrabudgetary resources, the Bureau of the Budget also pursued its work on the practical implementation of UNESCO’s cost recovery policy. The “Draft Guidelines on the cost recovery policy” were presented to the CBF in December 2006 and shared with the External Auditors in January 2007. In accordance with the decision of the Executive Board (175 EX/Decision 36), a programme support cost rate of 10% is now being applied to special accounts, unless otherwise decided by the Director-General. The Guidelines on the cost recovery policy were systematically adjusted to also include additional technical details and to finalize choices on the accounting side for a flexible cost recovery policy. Consultations were held with other United Nations organizations in order to share cost recovery practices. Moreover, during its meeting in June 2007, the Finance and Budget Network, under the aegis of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board (CEB) and High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM), recommended that the Working Group on Cost Recovery Policies be reactivated and chaired by UNESCO. Based on the consensus already obtained among United Nations Organizations in 2005 on definitions and principles for cost recovery policies, the mandate of the Working Group consists in attempting to pursue harmonization of practices for the recovery of both the direct and indirect costs incurred by extrabudgetary projects.

134. Following the organization of the working seminar for all BB staff on 19 and 20 October 2006, tasks and responsibilities have been redistributed within the Bureau in order to enhance staff polyvalence and better integrate and monitor regular programme and extrabudgetary resources. In addition, the Bureau has organized training sessions on the use of related software and databases to allow for an improved quality of BB’s outputs and enhance career development.

135. The Bureau has continued to actively participate in a number of projects within the framework of the reform process of the Organization, including SISTER and STEPS, and will participate actively, in UNESCO and within the United Nations system, in the interpretation of the International Public Service Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and their impact on budget management.

Field management and coordination

136. In view of the new challenge posed by the United Nations Reform and its “Delivering as One”, in particular at the country level, the Director-General advanced the review of the Decentralization Strategy and reactivated the **Decentralization Review Task Force (DRTF)** to identify necessary short-term adjustments to the decentralized system and immediate measures to be taken and to start engaging in One United Nations activities in the field, to achieve in-country impact and visibility. Two phases were foreseen: from December 2006 to June 2007, to recommend immediate adjustments for submission to the General Conference at its 34th session,

and from November 2007 onwards, to review the decentralization strategy on the basis of the outcomes of the General Conference.

137. During its first phase, the DRTF agreed on the design of a house-wide accountability mechanism addressing field issues common to all sectors, integrating the assessment of programme and management of field offices. The Task Force endorsed concrete immediate measures by programme sectors to enhance programme elaboration, delivery and monitoring at field level within the existing overall mechanisms and resources and they agreed on a selection of countries where UNESCO supports active participation in CCA/UNDAF and in One United Nations pilot approaches in 2007. For each selected country, a plan of action and timetable have been developed, specifying the type of support to be provided to the field offices. The Task Force then endorsed a document completed by BSP and programme sectors on UNESCO's comparative advantages in its fields of competence and on sectoral priorities at country level. Finally the DRTF identified new skills and competency profiles required for effective and efficient participation in country-level joint programming and in One United Nations initiatives, as well as urgent staff training required in the field offices concerned.

138. Following the commitment of the Organization to participate in all of the eight One United Nations pilots, high-level missions have been carried out to the countries concerned in order to discuss the modalities of UNESCO's involvement with the **national authorities and United Nations country teams** in Viet Nam, Albania, Mozambique and Rwanda. Focus has been given to developing policy guidance for both UNESCO's field staff and the United Nations Resident Coordinators on the Organization's inputs to joint programming. With regard to the One United Nations pilots, offices in the five countries where UNESCO is present (Mozambique, Pakistan, Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam), the Organization is fully engaged in preparatory processes and/or practical implementation. In the three countries where UNESCO has non-resident status (Albania, Cape Verde and Rwanda), continued communication is maintained with Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams and alternative arrangements are being devised for the Organization's own involvement.

139. BFC has also continued to give support to a number of field offices in order to assist them in bringing about necessary management changes and to support offices requiring specific assistance. The **institutional training module for field offices**, developed in 2005 and tested in early 2006, continues to be effectively implemented; training sessions have been organized in five UNESCO field offices and the training materials were updated to reflect recent developments within the Organization as a result of the United Nations reform.

140. In close cooperation with the field offices concerned BFC continued to coordinate and facilitate in consultation with the Post-Crisis Coordination Unit at Headquarters the Organization's assistance to **country-specific post-conflict and post-disaster situations**, in the context of the overall United Nations response. Particular attention was given to assistance in favour of Lebanon, Iraq and the Palestinian territories. In addition, UNESCO actively participated within its fields of competence in inter-agency efforts aimed at improving coherence and efficiency of United Nations humanitarian and post-conflict/disaster transition assistance. Finally, particular attention was given to the repositioning of UNESCO in the context of humanitarian assistance. In this context, a new challenge for UNESCO is to support human and institutional capacity-building in its fields of competence, so as to help prepare national authorities and stakeholders to lead recovery and reconstruction efforts. To meet this challenge, UNESCO has asked to become a member of the executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs.

External Relations and Cooperation

141. The Sector for External Relations and Cooperation has continued its efforts to strengthen UNESCO's relations with its Member States, Associate Members and observers; to improve coordination with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, programmes, funds and organs, and with other intergovernmental organizations; and to further mobilize civil society and extrabudgetary

funding sources, thereby strengthening the impact and outreach of UNESCO's activities and programmes.

142. Universality of UNESCO: On 1 March 2007, Montenegro became UNESCO's 192nd Member State. The Secretariat remains in close contact with the authorities in order to ensure a smooth and rapid full involvement of Montenegro in all aspects of UNESCO. In addition, the Director-General paid his first official visit to Brunei Darussalam, one year after the country became the 191st Member State of the Organization. Finally, the interaction with Singapore has intensified with a view to facilitating the country's return to the Organization.

143. Relations with Member States were enhanced at various levels and have led to a reinforcement of cooperation, including at regional and subregional levels. Close relations with Permanent Delegations and the established groups of Member States at UNESCO were strengthened through the organization of 34 thematic or sectoral information meetings.

144. National Commissions: UNESCO was successful in further consolidating a more knowledge-based and proactive approach by National Commissions to their statutory role in programme planning, implementation and evaluation. The five regional consultations and two quadrennial conferences held during 2006 proved important for programme elaboration, as well as for enhancing the knowledge-sharing and networking among the National Commissions. Capacity-building action was further reinforced through training and networking events. The database on National Commissions, which opened in 2005, showed steady progress in the current biennium. To date, 111 out of 193 National Commissions have registered and received direct access to this database. Various manuals and training materials were produced and disseminated to facilitate access and data updates. The Practical Guide for National Commissions has been updated, and the new version will be launched during the General Conference. Finally, half of National Commissions have now developed their own website using the software designed by the Secretariat.

145. Partnership with elected representatives: The overall progress related to partnerships with parliamentarians, mayors and local authorities continued steadily. At the international level, UNESCO's cooperation with the Interparliamentary Union has been pursued with a view to strengthening the legislative, political and financial support for UNESCO's programme priorities. In addition regional parliamentary meetings took place, notably the meeting on "Challenges in Education in the Arab Region" (Rabat, June 2007) organized with ISESCO, ALECSO and ABEGS, which constituted also the founding conference of the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians for Education (FARPE). Cooperation between UNESCO and the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) was also further strengthened through the signature of a cooperation agreement (June 2007) and the establishment of a joint programme of cooperation for 2008-2009.

146. UNESCO Clubs: Several meetings were held to promote and support the UNESCO Clubs movement, notably the European Club meeting in Athens, and the Latin America and the Caribbean Clubs meeting in Kingston (Jamaica) on the occasion of which the Regional Federation of Clubs for UNESCO was created.

147. Non-governmental organizations: Modalities of cooperation with NGOs have been improved, owing in particular to the designation of focal points in the programme sectors, the reinforcement of the capacities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and the development of cooperation between national NGOs and the National Commissions. Wide consultations with all NGO partners on the Sexennial Report helped to assess their contribution to the work of UNESCO and propose concrete action to the General Conference. The NGO Committee was given new vigour by the organization of a number of thematic meetings – including the "Round Table on EFA", the "Open Forum for Youth", the "Round Table on Regional Cooperation with NGOs" and an "Open Forum on cooperation with National Commissions". Statutory relations with foundations and NGOs were reviewed: seven organizations were admitted to operational relations, five foundations to official relations, while two NGOs were reclassified to consultative relations.

148. **United Nations:** UNESCO continued to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations (including its programmes, funds, commissions and other bodies) and other specialized agencies with a view to increasing programmatic coherence, synergies and complementarity – in particular through regular reporting, notably to ECOSOC and the General Assembly, and active participation in coordination meetings (e.g. CEB).

149. **Other intergovernmental organizations:** Close working relations were maintained with interregional IGOs, as well as interregional groups of Member States at UNESCO (e.g. Commonwealth, Francophonie, Group of 77, Non-Aligned Group, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Russian-speaking countries and ASEAN) through participation in meetings of their governing bodies and conferences, and the organization of joint meetings or activities in areas of common interest (in cooperation with programme sectors).

150. **Extrabudgetary resources:** Over the past years, extrabudgetary resources have emerged as a substantial funding source for UNESCO programmes. The increase in extrabudgetary resources, concomitant with a steady decline in real terms of regular resources, has spurred a debate within UNESCO on the Organization's capacity to mobilize effectively and to deliver efficiently and transparently in a fast moving aid environment, notably at the country level. To address the issues identified, a table on delegation of authority and accountability on extrabudgetary activities was prepared and issued. The updating of UNESCO's Administrative Manual and the Guide to UNESCO's extrabudgetary activities has also started.

New ERC portal "UNESCO Communities": Lastly, in order to improve UNESCO's visibility and offer quality information to Member States and partners, a new ERC portal was developed and launched, including two additional sites, one on donors and partners, presenting extrabudgetary activities, and the other explaining the functioning of the Participation Programme.

Administration

151. Progress in the execution of ADM work plans was achieved through the modernization process engaged by the Sector in June 2006 and aiming at increasing performance and creating awareness of client-oriented services through the active participation of staff. As a first step, the ADM Sector has reviewed its core functions with a view to achieving a more targeted use of its resources, increasing service levels, and shifting resources to principal priority areas, with a primary emphasis on procurement services. Subsequent steps include a review of administrative business practices, with a view to ensuring adequacy, coherence and proper delegation of authority. A "Process Improvement Committee", led by the ADG/ADM and comprising Central Services, oversees this review. Its purpose is to improve administrative management of UNESCO through best practices, especially those aimed at furthering UNESCO's alignment with the common system management practices against the background of the current United Nations reform.

Highlights

Administrative coordination, support and procurement

- Procurement procedures clarified and improved and staff trained on those procedures.

Accounting, treasury management and financial control

- International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Project launched.

Information systems and telecommunications

- Human resources module implemented on schedule;
- Financial information modules rolled out.

Conferences, languages and documents

- Expected time, quality and cost standards now met.

Common services, security, utilities, and management of premises and equipment

- Operations and services maintained at an acceptable level despite budgetary constraints.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

Hundred and seventy-seventh session

177 EX/4

Part II

PARIS, 31 August 2007
Original: English/French

Item 4 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 2006-2007

and

**Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2006-2007 (33 C/5 Approved)
Status as at 30 June 2007 (non-audited)**

No. 40

SUMMARY

Part II of document 177 EX/4 contains:

- A. A report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007. In accordance with the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 (33 C/Resolution 96, paragraphs 1(b), (d) and (e)), the Director-General presents to the Executive Board:
- (i) a report on the adjustments to the approved appropriation for 2006-2007 arising from donations and special contributions received since the last session of the Executive Board;
 - (ii) proposed transfers between appropriation lines arising from programme reorientation; and
 - (iii) proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in goods and services due to statutory and inflation factors.
- Decision required: paragraph 19.
- B. The Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2006-2007 (33 C/5 Approved) as at 30 June 2007.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

A. Report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007

- A.I Adjustments to the appropriation approved for 2006-2007 arising from donations and special contributions received since the last session of the Executive Board
- A.II Proposed transfers between appropriation lines
- A.III Proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in goods and services due to statutory and inflation factors.

ANNEX I Revised Appropriation Table for 2006-2007

B. Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference

Management Chart – Programme execution as at 30 June 2007

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 extrabudgetary resources)

Table 2(B) Programme implementation by principal appropriation line on the 2002-2003 assessed contribution from the United States of America

Table 2(C) Programme implementation by principal appropriation line on the \$25 million supplementary programme package

Table 3 Implementation of decentralized funds by principal appropriation line and by region (excluding staff costs)

Table 4 Expenditures under temporary assistance, travel and contractual services (regular budget)

Table 5 Participation Programme implementation by region

Table 6 Post situation and staff costs expenditures

Extrabudgetary resources

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 region

Table 9 Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by sector

Table 10 Extrabudgetary resources managed by UNESCO and its institutes, broken down by donor

Table 11 Breakdown of funds managed by UNESCO institutes

ANNEX II Detailed status report on the regular budget by main line of action

INTRODUCTION

1. This document contains:

Part A A report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007; and

Part B The “Management Chart for Programme Execution” as at 30 June 2007.

2. Part A of the document presents, as usual, budget adjustments arising from additional donations and special contributions. However, in response to the desire expressed by some Member States to see a record of contributions made “in kind” in addition to the monetary contributions, we have included at the end of this section a list of contributions made in the form of providing rent-free premises to UNESCO field offices. This attempt to show contributions in kind is still a work in progress as in-kind contributions are not limited to rent-free premises. Efforts will be made to enlarge the scope of the list in future reports.

3. Part A of the document also includes proposals for transfers of budget between appropriation lines, related to:

- Between line transfers of:
 - \$1,850,000 related to the reallocation of 2% of the regular programme resources for UNESCO’s participation in country-level programming exercises; and
 - \$640,000 from the Education Sector staff costs to the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) (formally UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)) for the transformation of the entity from a German foundation to a UNESCO category 1 institute.
- Utilization of Part IV of the budget to finance additional costs arising from statutory and inflation costs under goods and services, requiring the transfer of budget from Part IV to various appropriation lines under Parts I-III.

4. As in the document presented to the previous session of the Executive Board, Part B Management Chart intends to show a holistic status of both regular and extrabudgetary funds. 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, irrespective of the funding source, are unaudited and cover the period 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007. The Management Chart follows the same form as that presented at the previous session of the Executive Board, and includes the implementation status of the \$25 million supplementary programme package approved by the General Conference.

5. In accordance with 166 EX/Decision 3.1.1, which invites the Director-General to continue providing information by object of expenditure, particularly for travel, contractual services and temporary assistance, the Director-General provides this information in **Table 4**.

6. Explanations were provided for regular budget activities where expenditure rates varied from the “expected expenditure” by more than 15% in accordance with 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1. Since expected expenditure differ from activity to activity depending on when the activities were planned etc., a theoretical expected expenditure rate of 75% was determined based on the number of months elapsed in the biennium (i.e. time-elapsed target). Therefore explanations are provided for expenditure rates above 90% or less than 60%.

PART A

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS AUTHORIZED
WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 2006-2007**

I

**Adjustments to the appropriation approved for 2006-2007 arising from donations
and special contributions received since the last session of the Executive Board**

7. In accordance with paragraph 1(b) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007, the Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the regular programme appropriation approved for 2006-2007 voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the costs of established field units. The Director-General is pleased to provide below information on donations and special contributions received since the finalization of document 176 EX/4 Part II:

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
Major Programme I – Education		
A. Governments		
• Ministry of Education (West Samoa)	Contribution towards strengthening regional partnerships in EFA at the country level in Pacific Member States	10,000
• Government of Israel	Contribution towards the activity under Division of Higher Education (SIDA)	10,000
• Government of Mexico	Contribution to support national initiatives to improve the implementation of EFA in the poorest States and Municipalities	36,463
• Government of China	Contribution towards Education for All	20,000
• Government of the Republic of Korea	Contribution towards Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU) to organize the 7th Expert Workshop on EIU in Central Asia (Tashkent, 25-29 June 2007)	40,000
• Ministry of Education of the Federal District, Mexico	Contribution towards the development of an “Educative City” in Mexico City	308,810
• Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Contribution towards improving the quality of life for children and youth in the Asia-Pacific region	24,543

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
B. Other contributions		
• United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Contribution towards improving life conditions of women through lower risk maternity	39,352
• United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Contribution for the HIV/AIDS Programme	1,890
• United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Contribution for the HIV/AIDS Programme	10,075
• United Nations	Contribution of the United Nations (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDOC) to activities related to International AIDS Day (1 December 2006)	5,803
• World Bank	Contribution towards strengthening regional partnerships in EFA at the country level in Pacific Member States	27,800
• World Bank	Contribution towards World AIDS Day 2006: Condom chain of life festival (1 December 2006)	3,200
• Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Contribution towards World AIDS Day 2006: Condom chain of life festival (1 December 2006)	3,000
• World Food Programme (WFP)	Contribution towards World AIDS Day 2006: Condom chain of life festival (1 December 2006)	3,000
• United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Contribution towards Jonathan Mann Award in four Central Asia countries, World AIDS Day (1 December 2006)	1,000
• World Health Organization (WHO)	Contribution towards Jonathan Mann Award in four Central Asia countries, World AIDS Day (1 December 2006)	978
• United Nations University in Japan	Contribution to the joint Research Agenda meeting in February 2006	25,000
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Contribution towards assistance for higher education reforms in Uzbekistan through academic cooperation and mobility	2,000
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Contribution towards reducing poverty by teaching business skills in secondary schools and daras (Koranic schools)	58,549

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
• The International Development Research Centre (CRDI/IDRC)	Contribution towards the development of integrated education strategies for sustainable development in biological corridors	21,351
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat	Contribution towards the Regional Seminar and Training Workshop on active learning approaches in basic education in the Arab States	4,944
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat	Contribution towards the workshop on inclusive education for children with disabilities	9,975
• International Labour Organization	Contribution towards Southern Africa workplace policy document printing in Portuguese	2,750
• Swedish Institute	Contribution towards the UNESCO Forum on higher education, research and knowledge, Alexandria (Egypt), September 2005	10,000
• International Organization of the Francophonie	Contribution towards the activity “Regional partnership for the success of the LIFE programme in Africa”	22,737
• IRINI Foundation	Contribution to the UNESCO Associated Schools network	3,226
• Education International	Contribution towards building capacity to address the impact of HIV and AIDS on the Education Sector in Nairobi, Kenya	9,881
• Movimento de Educação de Base (Basic Education Movement)	Contribution towards Adult Literacy Evaluation	15,189
	Total, MP I	731,516

Major Programme II – Natural sciences

A. Governments

• UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Contribution towards twinning biosphere reserves UK/Kenya	86,688
--	---	--------

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
• Government of Israel	Contribution towards International MAB Drylands Workshop, Jodhpur (India), November 2007	10,000
• Government of Israel	Contribution towards research and development centres in Africa	10,000
• Korean National Commission	Contribution to support East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN)	15,500
B. Other contributions		
• Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	Contribution towards capacity-building for ecological sanitation	6,487
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to support the activity on mini-library	19,473
• United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	Contribution towards capacity-building for sustainable utilization, management and protection of internationally shared groundwater in the Mediterranean region	37,095
• United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	Contribution towards shared groundwater resources, UNESCO IHP ISARM project	42,682
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Contribution to a joint UNESCO-UNDP Workshop on the ongoing project on developing a manual for "Restoration and Retrofitting of Rural Vernacular Structures in Kashmir", Srinagar, India	14,000
• Qatar Shell GTL Limited (QSGTL)	Contribution towards biosphere reserve development project	30,000
• Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)	Contribution towards the Regional Workshop for Management of Rangelands – January 2007	4,000
• International Society for Optical Engineering (SPIE)	Contribution in support of activities under UNESCO Optics Education Project	20,000
• Doha Asian Games Organizing Committee (DAGOC), Doha	Contribution towards Asian Youth Forum	4,121

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
• British Petroleum Angola	Contribution towards the transfer of two containers of scientific books and journals to enrich the libraries of Agostinho Neto University and the Polytechnic in Luanda	14,000
• German IHP Committee	Contribution for the urban water management symposium that will be held in Paris, September 2007	6,831
• International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Contribution to organize a workshop on legal aspects of groundwater	20,000
Total, MP II		340,877

Major Programme III – Social and human sciences

A. Governments

• Government of Italy	Contribution to support the activity "Youth Forum"	46,358
• Israel National Commission	Contribution to support the "Ethics Education Programme"	20,000
• Israel National Commission	Contribution to support the "Coalition against Racism"	25,000

B. Other contributions

• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to support the activity "Women, family rights and the judicial system in the countries of the Maghreb"	2,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to support research activities and network in Arab States	2,000
• Confédération française des travailleurs chrétiens (CFTC)	Contribution towards payment for UNESCO participation in Nantes Conference (July 2006)	36,626
• Vale do Rio Doce Foundation	Contribution towards systemization of the Making Room Programme	243,119

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) 	Contribution towards research agreement of IDRC to the MOST Programme on the Nation State and Challenges for Regional Integration in West Africa	42,182
Total, MP III		417,285

Major Programme IV – Culture

A. Governments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Andorra 	Contribution towards development of cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia	20,992
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Lithuania 	Contribution towards the organization by CLT/CH/INS of the intergovernmental meeting on displaced cultural objects, organized in July 2006	9,223
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Switzerland 	Contribution towards the intergovernmental meeting on a declaration of principles relating to cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War	10,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Delegation of China 	Contribution towards the Chinese interpretation for the second intergovernmental meeting on a declaration of principles relating to cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War	9,985
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 	Contribution towards label of excellence	10,202
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Chile 	Contribution towards the campaign to diffuse the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	41,905

B. Other contributions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Iraq 	Contribution towards the implementation of UNDG projects phase II	10,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 	Contribution to support the SIDACULT Regional Workshop, Havana, May 2007	6,522

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) 	Contribution towards UNESCO's participation in the elaboration of the UNDP Special Unit's report on South-South cooperation through preparation of the chapter on creative industries	6,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) 	Contribution to support the development of the books sector in Maghreb countries	17,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) 	Contribution towards the expert meeting on textbook revision, held in Cairo from 25 to 27 November 2006	3,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) 	Contribution towards reinforcement of the safeguarding of intangible heritage in danger in the Maghreb	8,475
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Oslo 	Contribution towards the Central-Asian round table on the exchange and sharing of best practices in the field of intercultural dialogue	14,970
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanistic Institute for Development Cooperation (HIVOS) 	Contribution to support Central American workshops for diffusion of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	4,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L'Association nationale des villes et pays d'art et d'histoire et des villes à secteur sauvegardé (ANVPAH & VSS) 	Contribution towards financing the Conference of the Network of Indian Cities of Living Heritage, held in Jaipur from 25 to 27 September 2006	4,926
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maison de la Chine 	Funding for a cultural tourism project in India (Development of the Hampi-Anegundi site)	13,245
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council for Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA), Mexico 	Support on training in cultural indicators at municipality level	40,199
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Center of Moral Science (Japan) 	Contribution towards CLT-RP publication values, second payment	5,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SABR Aménagement 	Contribution to building the capacities of Maghreb countries in world heritage management	7,634
Total, MP IV		243,278

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
Major Programme V – Communication and information		
A. Governments		
• Permanent Delegation of United Kingdom	Contribution towards the Science Communication initiative (duplication and contribution of 48 BBC programmes to 50 participating LDCs)	122,436
• Government of Canada	Contribution towards the rehabilitation of the press house in Central African Republic	25,047
• New Caledonia National Commission	Contribution towards funds for Pacific Media in Media Action Plan Workshop	10,000
B. Other contributions		
• United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Iraq	Contribution towards the reconstruction of destroyed libraries and archives collections	15,678
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Contribution to support the activity "Open distance learning repositories development"	1,953
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Oslo	Contribution to cover the cost of participation of two speakers in the tenth Inter-agency Round Table on Communication for Development, including travel costs and per diem and the publication of the report of the round table	9,980
• Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Contribution towards the tenth Inter-agency Round Table on Communication for Development	10,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution towards the national workshops on promoting good governance for media representatives	2,580
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution towards the activity "Women journalists in citizenship education in Mauritania"	2,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution towards the activity "Using ICTs in the preservation and promotion of the Maghreb culture"	8,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution towards studies and capacity-building on AV policies	2,000

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to the activity "Promotion of access to public information in the countries of the Maghreb"	4,000
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to "Expanding the http://jeunessearabe.info portal"	2,980
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to the digital library on traditional Arabic literature (Majaliss)	4,980
• Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution towards the Regional Workshop on Journalism, held in Bamako, Mali, 25-29 June 2007	12,975
• Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Minato-ku, Tokyo	Contribution towards the launch of the Power of Peace Network activities – Meeting in Bali, January 2007	131,579
• PIKARD Trading Inc., Florida	Contribution towards the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize 2007	12,500
• INFODESARROLLO.EC	Contribution towards Infodesarrollo database and network	18,380
• Kolin Business	Contribution towards the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize	5,000
• The James H. Ottaway Jr Foundation	Contribution towards the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize	20,000
Total, MP V		422,068

Part I.B – Direction

Office of the Director-General (ODG)

• Jordan River Foundation	Contribution towards the organization of "The Night of Jordanian Treasures" show, presented at UNESCO on 3 April 2007 on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of Goodwill Ambassadors	13,245
Total, ODG		13,245

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
Part II.C – Programme Related Services		
Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)		
A. Governments		
• Embassy of Andorra	Contribution to support the Division of Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (including inter-agency coordination)	3,953
B. Other contributions		
• United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Contribution towards the printing of a BSP/WGE publication distributed to United Nations agencies	10,073
Total, BSP		14,026

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Indirect costs for the field offices under field management and coordination (BFC)

The following contributions were received from governments towards the running costs of established field offices:

• Brazil	Brasilia Office	164,320
• Romania	Bucharest Office	30,623
• Costa Rica	San José Office	20,928
• Mozambique	Maputo Office	9,782
• Thailand	Bangkok Office	6,009
• Cuba	Havana Office	20,500
Total, Indirect costs		252,162

Source	Purpose	Amount
		\$
Bureau for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)		
A. Governments		
• Maltese National Commission for UNESCO	Contribution towards the Solidarity Fund for the participation of members of National Commissions in the Director-General's Consultation in Europe and North America on the preparation of documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 (Athens, 25-29 June 2006)	200
Total, ERC		200
Human Resources Management (HRM)		
• United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Contribution towards co-sponsoring training workshop	4,212
Total, HRM		4,212
Grand Total, Donations and special contributions		2,438,869

8. In addition to the above monetary contributions, the following governments have made contributions in kind to field offices by offering rent-free premises during the 2006-2007 biennium:

Country	Field office
• Republic of Congo	Brazzaville Office
• United Republic of Tanzania	Dar es Salaam Office
• Zimbabwe	Harare Office
• Gabon	Libreville Office
• Cameroon	Yaoundé Office
• Jordan	Amman Office and National Office for Iraq
• Lebanon	Beirut Office
• Qatar	Doha Office
• Morocco	Rabat Office
• Kazakhstan	Almaty Office
• Thailand	Bangkok Office
• India	New Delhi Office
• Uzbekistan	Tashkent Office
• Iran, Islamic Republic of	Tehran Office
• Romania	Bucharest Office
• Italy	Venice Office
• Brazil	Brasilia Office – partial contribution
• Cuba	Havana Office
• Jamaica	Kingston Office

Country	Field office
• Peru	Lima Office
• Mexico	Mexico City Office
• Uruguay	Montevideo Office
• Equator	Quito Office – partial contribution
• Chile	Santiago Office

This attempt to show contributions in kind is still a work in progress as in-kind contributions are not limited to rent-free premises. Efforts will be made to enlarge the scope of the list in future reports.

II

Proposed transfers between appropriation lines

9. Paragraph 1(e) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 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. **Additional requirement of \$640,000 for UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) (formerly UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE))**

Following 33 C/Resolution 10, the Director-General was authorized to spend up to \$900,000 (within the UIL’s financial allocation of \$1.9 million) to transform UIL from a German foundation to a UNESCO category 1 institute. However, it was not possible so far to identify any funds within the financial allocation for UIL (\$1.9 million) without sacrificing the programme operation of UIL. To date, the amount required to complete this transformation including staff indemnities of the Institute totals \$640,000.

Given the urgent need to enable UIL to function smoothly vis-à-vis its cash flow requirements until the end of the biennium, the Director-General hereby requests the authorization from the Executive Board to transfer **\$640,000** from the Education Sector’s staff costs budget to UIL.

11. **Reallocation of 2% of regular programme resources for UNESCO’s participation in country-level programming exercises, totalling \$1,850,000**

In accordance with DG/Note/07/28 of 4 July 2007 and DG/Note/07/28 Rev. of 27 July 2007, the Director-General decided to allocate 2% of the total regular programme resources of major programmes on the basis of document 33 C/5 Approved as adjusted to bolster UNESCO’s participation in country-level programming exercises, particularly in support of involvement in the approach towards “Delivering as One”. Consequently, the amount of approximately \$1.85 million will be redeployed from the various subprogrammes of the five major programmes to centrally pooled codes where these funds will be managed.

In this context, the Director-General requests the authorization from the Executive Board to transfer funds within the total ceiling of **\$1,850,000**. However, given that the exercise of transferring the funds is under way and will not be completed before finalizing the present document, the Director-General seeks the approval, only in principle, of the Executive Board at this session. Therefore, the final results are not yet reflected in the proposed new Appropriation Table presented in this document, and will naturally be submitted at the next session of the Executive Board.

12. **The amount of \$175,000 approved for the mentoring and training exercise for field offices**

In document 176 EX/4, the Secretariat identified a need for \$175,000 for the in-depth mentoring and training to 22 field offices. Given the urgent nature of the exercise, the Director-General requested the Board’s approval on the principle to finance these requirements by transferring

available funds to the Bureau of Field Management and Coordination (Part III.A) on the understanding that the budget lines from which the funds would be transferred would be identified at a later date.

In the light of the urgency of the matter, after the approval of the request by the Executive Board, the Bureau of Field Management was authorized to start spending the \$175,000 with the understanding that the corresponding financing would be identified later. However, given the other reprogramming needs identified above, it was still not possible to clearly identify the possible funding sources for the \$175,000. This information will however, be provided at the next session of the Executive Board in the closure document.

III

Proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in goods and services due to statutory and inflation factors

13. Paragraph 1(d) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 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”. Accordingly, the Director-General 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 inflationary factors.

14. Additional statutory requirements related to contributions for UNESCO’s participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System:

Additional requirements for the contribution to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILO Tribunal): In document 33 C/5 Approved, a total amount of \$75,300 was budgeted to cover the biennial contribution to the Tribunal’s overhead costs (which are distributed between participating organizations) and costs of each ILO session where UNESCO participates.

However the actual costs as at June 2007 totalled some \$147,000, resulting in a shortfall of around \$71,700. Efforts were made to identify possible savings in other areas within the same appropriation line, and as a result this shortfall was reduced to approximately **\$28,000**

\$28,000

Additional requirements for the contribution to the Salary Survey Activities (SSA): In document 33 C/5 Approved, a total amount of \$70,000 was budgeted to cover the Salary Survey Activities (SSA) within the United Nations Joint Machinery appropriation line. However the actual biennial costs is estimated at \$77,000, resulting in a shortfall of **\$7,000**

\$7,000

Additional requirements for the contribution to the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU): In document 33 C/5, a total amount of \$360,000 was approved for UNESCO’s contribution to the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit; however the actual bills for 2006 and 2007 totalled approximately \$469,877, leaving in a shortfall of \$109,877. After taking into account the reimbursement received from JIU related to the 2004-2005 contribution, the actual shortfall is reduced to approximately **\$90,000**

\$90,000

15. **Cost increases for insurance premiums:** In document 33 C/5, a total amount of \$713,000 was earmarked for insurance premiums; however the actual bills for 2006 and 2007 totalled \$1,342,047, leaving a shortfall of \$629,047. After taking into consideration a contribution from the HQD fund of \$187,844, the actual shortfall was reduced to **\$441,200**. Although this shortfall is, strictly speaking, not only due to inflation but also due to the budgetary constraints applied to the Administration Unit in document 33 C/5, it was considered that the best solution was to finance this indispensable requirement from Part IV residual budget in order not to sacrifice the budgets of the programme areas. In draft document 34 C/5, a considerably larger amount of funds is foreseen for this item to avoid shortage

\$441,200

16. **Additional requirements for field offices due to inflation:** General operating expenses of the field offices are often exposed to high local inflation and require periodical budget review. Although it is difficult to appraise the accurate inflation costs for each item of expenditure in each country, the analysis recently undertaken revealed that for the countries where UNESCO field offices are located, an average inflation rate of 5.7% can be applied for 2007 to the general operating expenses such as utility, maintenance, equipment, temporary assistance, etc. If this rate were applied, the actual additional requirement for 2007 arising from inflation would be approximately \$458,600. However given the limited resources, it is proposed that the residual balance on Part IV of **\$279,700** be used for this purpose

\$279,700

Total costs requirements for goods and services

\$845,900

Total estimated requirements proposed for transfer from Part IV

\$845,900

Financing the increases

17. On the basis of the authorization given by the General Conference (ref: para. 13 above), the Director-General proposes for the approval of the Executive Board that the amount of \$845,900 be withdrawn from Part IV and apportioned to the various appropriation lines as indicated in the draft decision in paragraph 19.

18. 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 33rd session	13,765,700
• Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 174th session (174 EX/Decision 24)	(5,200,000)
• Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 175th session (175 EX/Decision 3)	(1,804,000)
• Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 176th session (176 EX/Decision 4)	(5,915,800)
• Less withdrawal proposed in the present document	(845,900)

Balance under Part IV

0

IV

Proposed draft decision

19. 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 proposed transfers from Part IV to Parts I-III of the budget, in accordance with the terms of the Appropriation Resolution approved by the General Conference at its 33rd session (33 C/Resolution 96, paras. 1(b), (d) and (e), document 177 EX/4 Part II and the recommendations of its Finance and Administrative Commission thereon (177 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 **\$2,438,869** as follows:

	\$
Part II.A – Major Programme I	731,516
Part II.A – Major Programme II	340,877
Part II.A – Major Programme III	417,285
Part II.A – Major Programme IV	243,278
Part II.A – Major Programme V	422,068
Part I.B – Direction (ODG)	13,245
Part II.C – Programme Related Services (BSP)	14,026
Part III – Support for Programme Execution (indirect costs for field offices)	252,162
Part III – Support for Programme Execution (ERC)	200
Part III – Human Resources Management (HRM)	4,212
Total	2,438,869

3. Expresses its appreciation to the donors listed in paragraph 7 of document 177 EX/4 Part II;

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) \$1,850,000 from various subprogrammes of the five major programmes to centrally pooled codes where these funds would be managed, with the

understanding that the details of these transfers would be provided at the next session of the Executive Board;

- (ii) \$640,000 from Part II.A Education Sector to Part II.A UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) (formally UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE));
6. Approves the transfer of **\$845,900** from Part IV to Parts I-III of the budget to cover increases in the costs of goods and services due to statutory and inflation factors;
 7. Takes note of the revised Appropriation Table attached to the present decision in Annex I.

ANNEX I
Revised Appropriation Table for 2006-2007

Appropriation line	33 C/S Approved	33 C/S Approved as Adjusted (174EX/Dec.24) (175EX/Dec.3) (176EX/Dec.4)	Proposed Transfers			33C/S Approved as Adjusted
			I	II	III Transfers from Part IV	
			Donation received	Transfers between appropriation lines	Goods and services	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	\$	\$				
A. Governing bodies						
1. General Conference	5,507,100	5,604,600 **	-			5,604,600
2. Executive Board	7,779,400	7,918,100 **	-			7,918,100
Total, Part IA	13,286,500	13,522,700	-			13,522,700
B. Direction <i>(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight Service, Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i>	18,639,000	19,249,643	13,245			19,262,888
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	6,734,600	10,022,000	-		125,000	10,147,000
TOTAL, PART I	38,660,100	42,794,343	13,245	-	125,000	42,932,588
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES						
A. Programmes						
Major Programme I - Education						
I. Personnel	52,176,800	52,949,600	-	640,000		52,309,600
II. Activities						
I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning						
I.1.1 Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA	3,913,600	4,235,871	72,989			4,308,860
I.1.2 Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA	5,153,400	5,379,928	36,463			5,416,391
I.2 Attaining basic education for all						
I.2.1 Universal basic education	7,867,000	8,256,683	323,729			8,580,412
I.2.2 Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)	6,272,800	6,399,537	28,540			6,428,077
I.2.3 Teacher education	3,417,000	3,441,000				3,441,000
I.3 Enhancing quality education						
I.3.1 Quality education for learning to live together	5,304,000	5,221,909	223,986			5,445,896
I.3.2 HIV/AIDS and education	1,272,200	1,582,175	23,809			1,605,984
I.4 Supporting post-primary education systems						
I.4.1 Secondary and technical/vocational education	2,684,800	2,690,399				2,690,399
I.4.2 Higher education for the knowledge society	1,799,500	1,840,242	22,000			1,862,242
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 Lifelong Learning (UIL) (formerly UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE))	1,900,000	1,900,000		640,000		2,540,000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (ITE)	1,100,000	1,100,000				1,100,000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,000,000	2,000,000				2,000,000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,200,000	2,200,000				2,200,000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	1,050,000	1,050,000				1,050,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*						
Total, Major Programme I	107,802,100	109,938,345	731,516	-	-	110,669,861
Major Programme II - Natural sciences						
I. Personnel	32,992,500	33,902,700				33,902,700
II. Activities						
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development						
II.1.1 Managing water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8,926,400	9,218,207	132,568			9,350,775
II.1.2 Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development	3,012,200	3,105,444	157,309			3,262,753
II.1.3 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	3,876,400	3,876,400				3,876,400
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for sustainable development						
II.2.1 Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation	3,785,100	3,911,590	51,000			3,962,590
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development	1,686,900	2,081,931				2,081,931
UNESCO science institutes						
UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (IHE)	-	-				-
The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)	1,015,000	1,015,000				1,015,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*						
Total, Major Programme II	55,994,500	57,811,272	340,877	-	-	58,152,149
Major Programme III - Social and human sciences						
I. Personnel	19,185,200	19,589,550				19,589,550
II. Activities						
III.1 Ethics of science and philosophy						
III.1.1 Ethics of science	3,234,300	3,330,997	20,000			3,350,997
III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security	2,913,900	2,351,574				2,351,574
III.2 Human rights and social transformations						
III.2.1 Promotion of human rights	1,827,800	1,903,775	308,745			2,212,520
III.2.2 Social transformations	2,576,800	3,311,854	88,540			3,400,394
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*						
Total, Major Programme III	30,838,000	31,587,750	417,285	-	-	32,005,035

Appropriation line	33 C/S Approved	33 C/S Approved as Adjusted (174EX/Dec.24) (175EX/Dec.3) (176EX/Dec.4)	Proposed Transfers			33C/S Approved as Adjusted
			I	II	III	
			Donation received	Transfers between appropriation lines	Transfers from Part IV Goods and services	
Major Programme IV - Culture	\$	\$				
I. Personnel	33,873,400	35,028,850				35,028,850
II. Activities						
IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide						
IV.1.1 Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of World Heritage	3,304,900	3,405,291	7,634			3,412,925
IV.1.2 Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage	2,433,800	2,475,713	8,475			2,484,188
IV.1.3 Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage	2,315,100	2,346,587	39,208			2,385,794
IV.1.4 Protecting cultural property	1,082,900	1,176,048				1,176,048
IV.2 Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue						
IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies	2,061,300	2,440,601	68,892			2,509,493
IV.2.2 Promoting intercultural dialogue	1,846,400	1,861,375	64,875			1,926,250
IV.2.3 Sustaining cultural industries and crafts	2,606,800	2,621,968	33,202			2,655,169
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,050,000	1,105,321	20,992			1,126,313
Total, Major Programme IV	50,574,600	52,461,753	243,278	-	-	52,705,031
Major Programme V - Communication and information						
I. Personnel	18,502,200	19,048,400				19,048,400
II. Activities						
V.1 Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression						
V.1.1 Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access	3,489,600	3,543,024	81,127			3,624,151
V.1.2 Fostering community access and diversity of content	6,480,500	6,668,461	201,577			6,870,038
V.2 Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture						
V.2.1 Fostering media development	2,382,500	2,382,500				2,382,500
V.2.2 Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture	595,600	599,158	135,411			734,569
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,500,000	1,508,000	3,953			1,511,953
Total, Major Programme V	32,950,400	33,749,542	422,068	-	-	34,171,611
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020,000	9,020,000	-			9,020,000
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	40,813,800	41,228,800	-			41,228,800
Total, Part II.A	327,993,400	335,797,463	2,155,025	-	-	337,952,487
B. Participation Programme	20,000,000	20,000,000	-			20,000,000
C. Programme related services						
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	4,309,200	4,427,200	-			4,427,200
2. Fellowships Programme	1,867,300	1,896,500	-			1,896,500
3. Public information	13,657,600	14,073,500	-			14,073,500
4. Strategic planning and programming monitoring	6,258,600	6,170,512	14,026			6,184,538
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4,306,200	4,469,500	-			4,469,500
6. Anticipation and foresight	-	713,425	-			713,425
Total, Part II.C	30,398,900	31,750,637	14,026	-	-	31,764,663
TOTAL, PART II	378,392,300	387,548,100	2,169,050	-	-	389,717,150
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION						
A. Field management and coordination <i>(Headquarters activities and field office operating costs)</i>	20,988,300	22,088,902	252,162		279,700	22,620,764
B. External relations and cooperation	19,824,700	20,523,106	200			20,523,306
C. Human resources management	30,716,900	31,359,500	4,212			31,363,712
D. Administration	106,152,000	109,209,200	**		441,200	109,650,400
TOTAL, PART III	177,681,900	183,180,708	256,574	-	720,900	184,158,182
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	594,734,300	613,523,151	2,438,869	-	845,900	616,807,920
Reserve for reclassifications	1,500,000	-				
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13,765,700	845,900	-		845,900	-
TOTAL APPROPRIATION APPROVED AS ADJUSTED	610,000,000	614,369,051	2,438,869	-	-	616,807,920

* 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.

** Transfers from Part IV, Goods and services (176EX/Dec.4):

\$150,000 transferred from Part IV to Part III.D. Administration (ADM/CLD) for the purpose of supernumerary services for translation, document production, planning and conferences (\$80,000) and interpretation services (\$70,000) which were approved in the 176th session of the Executive Board (ref: 176EX/4 Part II.A.III. para. 19 and 20) was moved to Part I.A. (General Conferences: \$70,000, Executive Board: \$ 80,000) as these funds would be mainly used for these appropriation lines, but would continue to be managed by ADM/CLD.

Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding.

PART B

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

(Management Chart)

Programme execution as at 30 June 2007

Table 1

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE

**Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources
(including staff costs and Participation Programme
as at 30 June 2007)**

Table 1 presents a holistic status of the execution of regular and extrabudgetary resources, showing the overall implementation by principal appropriation line for both 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 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 174th, 175th and 176th sessions as well as the additional appropriations of donations received since the last session of the Executive Board which were presented in Part II.A of this document.

For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures relate to one-year amounts.

Comments:

As at 30 June 2007, the overall expenditure rate for the regular budget was 76.2%, which is well in line with the theoretical time-elapsed rate of 75%. Expenditure rates of extrabudgetary resources should be measured on an annual basis, thus against a theoretical rate of 50%. The actual expenditure rate for extrabudgetary resources stands at 49.3%, also in line with the theoretical rate.

The expenditures presented throughout this document include the funds which are earmarked as commitment in advance. This has been the normal practice under the programme and activity costs, therefore the expenditure rates under the activity costs do not exactly coincide with the linear trend of implementation. Especially at this time of the biennium where three fourths of the period has elapsed, expenditures for the majority of activities may include these commitments for the future payment which results in showing high expenditure rates, but these rates do not necessarily indicate risk of biennium-end overspending. On the other hand, expenditures under the staff costs budget, which mainly consist of ongoing salary payments, do not include many commitments, therefore the staff expenditures are more or less in line with the time-elapsed expenditure rate, except when they reflect the statutory increases that occur from time to time. With these trends in mind, and by taking into consideration all available information on programme implementation planning and staffing situation, an analysis has been periodically conducted by each appropriation line in order to foresee any possibility of surplus or deficit that may arise under each line.

At this stage, one appropriation line which might end with deficit by the end of this biennium is **Part II.A “Field – Management of decentralized programme”**. This appropriation line consists only of the staff costs of Directors, administrative professional staff and all local staff in the field.

Covering more than 360 posts and totalling some \$41 million, this appropriation line contains by far the largest staff costs budget. The budget for the field staff is built on the basis of “standard costs” estimated by each duty station and by each grade, thus the total staff costs budget under this line is constructed upon a huge number of standard costs. While the standard costs of staff at Headquarters are calculated based on relatively accurate assumptions and ample data, it is not always easy to calculate those for the field as the samples are often scarce, and the forecast of economic indicators such as local exchange rates and inflation rates are often difficult to estimate accurately. Further, turnover and rotation of staff in the field may result in large deviation of actual costs from the standard costs initially estimated. The expenditure rate under the appropriation line Part II.A “Field – Management of decentralized programme” as at 30 June 2007 stands at 81.3%. Without considering future turnover or staff movement in the field, a linear forecast of expenditure at the end of the biennium for this line would indicate a deficit of \$3.4 million.

With this trend in mind, however, the Secretariat has been putting emphasis on central monitoring of staff costs, i.e. the Secretariat has been rigorously monitoring the staff costs budget ensuring that the global staff costs expenditure of the Organization as a whole will be by all means contained within the approved budget in order not to sacrifice the activity budget. At this stage, the global expenditure trend of the Organization under the staff costs assures the absence of risk for overspending of staff costs. The deficit under the appropriation line Part II.A “Field – Management of decentralized programme” will be covered by staff cost surpluses which will inevitably occur in other various appropriation lines. A report on the details of the biennium-end budgetary situation will be submitted to the next session of the Executive Board.

TABLE 1
OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
(Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources including staff costs and Participation Programme)
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Regular budget				Extrabudgetary resources		
	33 C/5 Approved	Workplan 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	5,507	5,605	1,239	22.1	-	-	-
2. Executive Board	7,779	7,918	6,152	77.7	-	-	-
Total, Part I.A	13,286	13,523	7,391	54.7	-	-	-
B. Direction							
3. Directorate	3,137	3,223	2,702	83.8	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	6,526	6,813	5,028	73.8	510	417	81.8
5. Internal oversight	5,717	5,866	3,363	57.3	243	19	7.8
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	3,259	3,360	2,344	69.8	70	70	100
Total, Part I.B	18,639	19,263	13,437	69.8	823	506	61.5
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	6,735	10,022	6,926	69.1	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	38,660	42,808	27,754	64.8	823	506	61.5
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES							
A. Programmes							
I Education	107,802	110,670	86,108	77.8	182,187	89,640	49.2
II Natural sciences	55,994	58,152	43,006	74.0	52,200	25,380	48.6
III Social and human sciences	30,838	32,005	24,710	77.2	31,419	14,538	46.3
IV Culture	50,575	52,705	40,943	77.7	59,341	32,413	54.6
V Communication and information	32,950	34,172	26,060	76.3	25,661	11,069	43.1
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	9,020	100.0	-	-	-
Field Management of decentralized programmes	40,814	41,229	33,506	81.3	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	327,993	337,952	263,353	77.9	350,808	173,040	49.3
B. Participation Programme	20,000	20,000	12,170	60.8			
C. Programme Related Services							
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	4,309	4,427	2,912	65.8	374	161	43.0
2. Fellowships Programme	1,867	1,897	1,565	82.5	-	-	-
3. Public Information	13,658	14,074	10,060	71.5	5	-	-
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	6,259	6,185	4,447	71.9	372	123	33.1
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4,306	4,470	3,113	69.6	13	-	-
6. Foresight	-	713	214	30.0	-	-	-
Total, Part II.C	30,399	31,765	22,311	70.2	764	284	37.2
TOTAL, PART II	378,392	389,717	297,834	76.4	351,572	173,324	49.3
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION							
A. Field management and coordination	20,988	22,341	19,319	86.5	1,439	684	47.5
B. External relations and cooperation	19,825	20,523	15,191	74.0	2,588	1,141	44.1
C. Human resources management	30,717	31,364	25,002	79.7	202	120	59.4
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	106,152	109,209	85,179	78.0	140	24	17.1
TOTAL, PART III	177,682	183,437	144,691	78.9	4,369	1,969	45.1
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	594,734	615,962	470,279	76.3	356,764	175,799	49.3
Reserve for reclassifications	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13,766	846	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	610,000	616,808	470,279	76.2	356,764	175,799	49.3

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007.

TABLE 2(A)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING**

**Regular budget (excluding staff costs) and extrabudgetary resources
(as at 30 June 2007)**

Table 2(A) presents a holistic status of the execution of **programme activities** for regular budget resources excluding staff costs, by principal appropriation line. The annual figures for extrabudgetary resources are also provided in this table, categorized by United Nations and Other Sources and by appropriation line.

The table as usual includes the additional appropriations of donations presented in Part 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-IV) as at 30 June 2007 stands at 81.6%, a relatively high rate compared with the theoretical time-elapsed target of 75%. This is in general due to the particular efforts recently made by the programme sectors to accelerate the activity implementation. In accordance with 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 explanations are provided below for expenditure rates which are higher than 90% or less than 60%.

Part I – General Policy and Direction

General Conference (15.2%): The expenditure rate for this appropriation line is naturally low at this point, as the General Conference will only be held in October-November 2007.

Directorate (172.5%): The high expenditure rate incurred under the Directorate is due to additional expenses that were not foreseen at the time of establishing the initial budget, as well as to some unavoidable and incompressible activity costs that have been increasing.

Foresight (31.9%): This low expenditure rate is due to the fact that the Office of Foresight has foreseen to publish in the coming months two anthologies of the 21st Century Dialogues and Talks, the expenditures for which are not yet registered. The anthologies are to be co-published in several languages and UNESCO Publishing is still negotiating the co-publishing contracts with the French, English and Spanish co-publishers. Funds will be committed once the co-publishing contracts are validated by UNESCO Publishing and the editors. Two other publications as well as the expenses related to 21st Century Talks held in May 2007 are foreseen to be charged and the funds are expected to be spent fully by the end of the biennium.

TABLE 2 (A)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING
Regular budget (excluding staff costs) and extrabudgetary resources
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Regular budget				Extrabudgetary resources					
	33 C/5 Approved	Workplan 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	4,671	4,741	720	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Executive Board	6,314	6,394	4,995	78.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Part I.A	10,985	11,135	5,714	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Direction										
3. Directorate	459	459	791	172.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	446	504	440	87.4	-	-	-	510	417	81.8
5. Internal oversight	1,148	1,152	734	63.7	-	-	-	243	19	7.8
6. International standards and legal affairs	103	103	81	78.8	-	-	-	70	70	100.0
Total Part I.B	2,154	2,217	2,046	92.3	-	-	-	823	506	61.5
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	6,735	10,022	6,926	69.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	19,874	23,374	14,686	62.8	-	-	-	823	506	61.5
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES										
A. Programmes										
I Education	55,625	57,720	49,195	85.2	22,300	10,539	47.3	159,887	79,101	49.5
II Natural sciences	23,002	24,249	19,767	81.5	3,536	1,798	50.8	48,664	23,582	48.5
III Social and human sciences	11,653	12,415	11,292	91.0	609	436	71.6	30,810	14,102	45.8
IV Culture	16,701	17,676	15,865	89.8	11,623	7,928	68.2	47,718	24,485	51.3
V Communication and information	14,448	15,123	12,816	84.7	1,690	1,117	66.1	23,971	9,952	41.5
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	9,020	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	130,450	136,205	117,955	86.6	39,758	21,818	54.9	311,050	151,222	48.6
B. Participation Programme	20,000	20,000	12,170	60.8						
C. Programme Related Services										
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	1,055	1,055	950	90.1	-	-	-	374	161	43.0
2. Fellowships Programme	1,262	1,262	1,039	82.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Public Information	2,900	2,900	2,090	72.1	-	-	-	5	-	-
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,214	1,210	1,019	84.2	47	23	49	325	100	30.8
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	206	153	74.2	-	-	-	13	-	-
6. Foresight	-	190	60	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Part II.C	6,637	6,822	5,311	77.9	47	23	49	717	261	36.4
TOTAL, PART II	157,086	163,027	135,436	83.1	39,805	21,841	54.9	311,767	151,483	48.6
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION										
A. Field management and coordination	16,680	17,847	15,497	86.8	-	-	-	1,439	684	47.5
B. External relations and cooperation	3,368	3,460	2,711	78.4	-	-	-	2,588	1,141	44.1
C. Human resources management	14,752	14,756	13,072	88.6	38	5	13	164	115	70.1
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	41,798	42,133	36,509	86.7	-	-	-	140	24	17.1
TOTAL, PART III	76,598	78,196	67,789	86.7	38	5	13	4,331	1,964	45.3
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	253,558	264,597	217,911	82.4	39,843	21,846	54.8	316,921	153,953	48.6
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	6,570	2,339	-	-						
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	260,128	266,936	217,911	81.6	39,843	21,846	54.8	316,921	153,953	48.6

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007.

TABLE 2(B)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
ON THE 2002-2003 ASSESSED CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

(Expenditures as at 30 June 2007)

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(B) presents the status of implementation of these funds. It should be noted that this contribution is utilized through a special account mechanism, therefore operates on a multi-year basis.

Comments:

Education (65.7%)

Since the end of 2006 to date the implementation of the Programme for the Reconstruction of Education Systems funded by the United States contribution was particularly slow due to the lack of progress in the execution of the projects in Afghanistan, which account for 37% of the total allotted funds to the eight beneficiary countries plus Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (\$3.5 million out of \$9.5 million). In addition, there has been reprogramming and final allotments made (of remaining funds) as approved by the Director-General recently, which have negatively impacted the expenditure rate.

When analysing the overall performance of the Programme in the other seven countries excluding Afghanistan (\$3.5 million), and excluding the recently reprogrammed activities by the Director-General (\$590,000), the funds allotted to follow-up actions (\$167,000) and the administrative and monitoring costs of the Programme (\$425,000), the expenditure rate is 94%. This sum reflects a more finely tuned picture of the status of the Programme since it excludes Afghanistan, whose particularly complex situation is the major reason for bringing down the overall expenditure figure. Furthermore, the recent rotation of the UNESCO ED Office staff in Kabul has slowed down the execution. This staff issue is currently being addressed in order to improve the programme delivery capacity of the Office and most importantly, the Ministry of Education will sign a Memo of Understanding with the Kabul Office to implement most of the remaining funds by the end of the year.

Culture (67.8%)

The overall rate of execution is now 67.8%. However, if we consider only the 11 Pilot Projects and the 10 Museum-to-Museum Partnerships approved in 2004 for an amount of some \$3.5 million, the execution rate is 80%.

Six pilot projects are now successfully completed or almost completed (Afghanistan, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Pakistan and Sudan), and three have entered their final phase (Kenya, Mongolia and Tajikistan). For the latter, the initial logistical problems have been successfully resolved.

In addition, following the mentoring scheme put in place by BFC and the focal point appointed by ADG/CLT to ensure the backstopping, the project in Accra has been placed under the direct supervision of the Director of the Accra Office. Following exchanges and consultations the project has started very positively, its rate of implementation being now 42%.

Due to the persistent insecurity in the region for which the project for Yemen was initially foreseen, it was decided last February to refocus the activities on the safeguarding of cultural objects from

the same region but already housed in Sana'a. This decision will allow the project to develop and actually to benefit the collections of the National Museum.

Lastly, all the 10 **Museum-to-Museum Partnerships** have been established and nine were or are in the phase of completion, but the implementation of one of the partnership projects (Myanmar) has experienced delays due to the difficulties of the local situation. However, we have recently received positive news from the national authorities and hope that this partnership will be implemented before the end of the year.

The activities approved by the Director-General in September 2006 for the last \$1 million, which required a preparation phase, have now started. Among these, the project for Honduras has already been successfully completed and the one for Georgia is progressing very well.

WHC (92.7%)

The expenditure rate has progressed from 84.7% as at 31 December 2006 to 92.7% as at the date of this report and it is expected that the full allocation will be consumed before the end of the year.

TABLE 2(C)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE
ON THE \$25 MILLION SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME PACKAGE**

(Expenditures as at 30 June 2007)

In 33 C/Resolution 96, paragraph 2, the General Conference accepted “the programme package submitted by the Director-General designed to reinforce the principal priorities of document 33 C/5 in the amount of \$25 million, to be funded on an exceptional basis from voluntary contributions”, and invited “Member States and other funding sources to provide the voluntary contributions required”. Table 2(C) shows the programme implementation of the \$25 million supplementary programme package. As at 30 June 2007, \$5.4 million was available for this purpose of which \$3.7 million was allocated. Of the allocated amounts 42.2% was already utilized.

TABLE 2 (B) PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE ON THE 2002-2003 CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Regular budget 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2007 (in thousands of US dollars)			
Appropriation Line	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES			
A. Programmes			
I Education	9,550	6,278	65.7
II Natural sciences	-	-	-
III Social and human sciences	-	-	-
IV Culture	4,543	3,080	67.8
World Heritage Centre	1,000	927	92.7
V Communication and information	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	15,093	10,285	68.1
Non-allocated balance	-	-	-
TOTAL	15,093	10,285	68.1

TABLE 2 (C) PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE ON THE US \$25 MILLION SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME PACKAGE 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007 (in thousands of US dollars)					
Appropriation Line	Workplan distribution (33 C/5 Approved)	Funds received 2006-2007	Allocation as at 30/06/2007*	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure (expenditure against allocation as at 30/06/2007)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION					
Internal Oversight	500	336	342	-	-
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES					
A. Programmes					
I Education	15,000	4,211	2,829	1,428	50.5
II Natural sciences	2,500	75	75	43	57.4
III Social and human sciences	-	-	-	-	-
IV Culture	2,500	677	422	78	18.4
V Communication and Information	1,000	-	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	1,000	-	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	22,000	4,962	3,326	1,548	46.6
B. Participation Programme	2,000	-	-	-	-
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION					
Human resources management	500	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	128	-	-	-
TOTAL	25,000	5,426	3,668	1,548	42.2

*Allocation as at 30/06/2007 includes interest earned which is distributed to respective budget lines.

TABLE 3

**IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION**

**Regular budget resources (excluding staff costs) and extrabudgetary resources
(as at 30 June 2007)**

Table 3 shows the implementation of decentralized funds as at 30 June 2007, **broken down by region**, for Part II (Programme and Programme Related Services) and Part III (Support for Programme Execution and Administration). This table shows both **regular budget and extrabudgetary resources** in order to present an integrated status of execution of the decentralized fund.

It should be noted that the regular budget figures exclude staff costs. For extrabudgetary resources, allocations and expenditures are for one-year amounts.

Comments:

Decentralized funds represent 39% of total regular budget for activities and show an expenditure rate of 82.8% as at 30 June 2007.

For the Education Sector, the decentralized funds exclude the financial allocations for institutes (IIEP, IBE, IITE and UIL (formerly UIE)), as the mechanism of transferring their financial allocations to special accounts does not provide programme distribution by region for these institutes. For the same reason, the financial allocation for ICTP is excluded from the decentralized funds under Natural Sciences. This approach also shows a more correct expenditure situation for the sectors, as it excludes the expenditure rates for the institutes which are already 100%. On the other hand, financial allocations for IICBA, IESALC and UIS are included in the Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and North America regions respectively, as programmes of these institutes are entirely implemented in these regions.

Under Part II – Programme and Programme Related Services, 52.6% of total regular budget allocation for activities is decentralized to field units where the expenditure rate stands at 81.4%.

Explanations are provided below for cases where expenditure rates for the regular budget appropriation lines were higher than 90% or less than 60%. Under the five major programmes, there is a general tendency of relatively high expenditure rates. This is often due to the work that is in progress and the advanced/anticipated completion of some activities planned for the rest of the biennium, for which the commitment has already been registered. This is the outcome of management's efforts to accelerate programme implementation and complete them at an earlier stage before the end of the biennium in order to meet the programme objectives. Strict monitoring is being conducted, however, in order to contain the global expenditure within the budget.

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

Public information – Europe and North America (92%)

The relatively high expenditure rate incurred for this region under BPI is due to the fact that more events were organized by the New York Office than initially anticipated at the time of budget planning, as well as to unforeseen additional expenses related to the mission to Mexico for the World Water Development Report. The expenditure as a whole under BPI is expected to be contained within the budget allocation.

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Field management and coordination (operating costs)

Africa (93.9%)

The offices reserve funds at the beginning of the year to cover the incompressible operating costs such as office rentals and utilities and charge the corresponding fund reservations as bills are received. The offices also customarily practice the blocking/reserving of funds for temporary assistance at the beginning of the year and charge the fund reservations as contracts are established and expenditure is incurred.

Arab States (102%)

The high expenditure rate for Arab States is due to the non-receipt of the contribution from the Government of Lebanon which is normally included under extrabudgetary funds to accommodate the payment of staff salaries of the posts established under the government contribution agreement. The contribution has been delayed due to the difficult events of last year. This shortage has been financed, as an exceptional measure, by the regular budget funds allocated to the Beirut Office.

External relations and cooperation

Arab States (38.1%)

The low expenditure rate is mainly due to the fact that activity scheduled for Beirut, namely the Forum for Arab States Parliamentarians, could not take place in the country due to civil unrest. The activity took place in Rabat instead and was financed from other funds. Efforts are currently being made to repatriate the funds from Beirut, thus the situation is expected to be regularized without delay by the end of the biennium.

Human resources management

Africa (94.9%)

Europe and North America (95.6%)

Latin America and the Caribbean (91.1%)

The decentralized amounts for HRM generally relates to the training budgets for the field offices. The Learning and Development Commission has done an in-depth monitoring of all the training plans of the field units and has requested the respective sectors and bureaux to plan individual or group trainings for the staff members in advance before the Executive Board and the General Conference sessions.

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION (excluding staff costs)

1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget						Extrabudgetary resources					
	Total programme allocation (HQ and field) (workplans)	Allocation for all field units (workplans)	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Total programme resources (HQ and field)	Allocation for all field units	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	23,374						823		-	-	-	-
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES												
A. Programmes												
I Education	57,720	26,790	46.4		22,346	83.4	182,187	149,448	82.0		75,391	50.4
- Africa		9,347		34.9	7,435	79.5		9,156		6.1	4,525	49.4
- Arab States		3,612		13.5	3,122	86.4		18,550		12.4	9,931	53.5
- Asia and the Pacific		7,951		29.7	6,707	84.4		8,432		5.6	4,682	55.5
- Europe and North America		657		2.5	582	88.5		3,997		2.7	2,419	60.5
- Latin America and the Caribbean		5,224		19.5	4,501	86.2		109,313		73.1	53,834	49.2
II Natural sciences	24,249	7,746	31.9		6,455	83.3	52,200	34,209	65.5		17,294	50.6
- Africa		2,052		26.5	1,816	88.5		748		2.2	185	24.7
- Arab States		1,316		17.0	1,088	82.7		8,632		25.2	2,415	28.0
- Asia and the Pacific		2,172		28.0	1,731	79.7		1,964		5.7	732	37.3
- Europe and North America		466		6.0	365	78.4		9,757		28.5	6,971	71.4
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,740		22.5	1,455	83.6		13,108		38.3	6,991	53.3
III Social and human sciences	12,415	4,824	38.9		4,077	84.5	31,419	30,325	96.5		14,026	46.3
- Africa		1,453		30.1	1,306	89.8		559		1.8	295	52.8
- Arab States		905		18.8	731	80.8		129		0.4	92	71.3
- Asia and the Pacific		946		19.6	805	85.1		502		1.7	414	82.5
- Europe and North America		300		6.2	291	97.0		150		0.5	129	86.0
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,220		25.3	944	77.4		28,985		95.6	13,096	45.2
IV Culture	17,676	8,639	48.9		8,016	92.8	59,341	29,952	50.5		17,378	58.0
- Africa		2,391		27.7	2,331	97.5		2,518		8.4	1,489	59.1
- Arab States		1,612		18.7	1,390	86.3		9,278		31.0	6,976	75.2
- Asia and the Pacific		1,923		22.3	1,773	92.2		5,183		17.3	3,789	73.1
- Europe and North America		684		7.9	649	94.9		3,799		12.7	2,208	58.1
- Latin America and the Caribbean		2,030		23.5	1,872	92.2		9,174		30.6	2,916	31.8
V Communication and information	15,123	8,625	57.0		7,623	88.4	25,661	22,620	88.1		9,286	41.1
- Africa		2,855		33.1	2,586	90.6		571		2.5	371	65.0
- Arab States		1,032		12.0	813	78.8		1,712		7.6	1,119	65.4
- Asia and the Pacific		2,517		29.2	2,164	86.0		2,426		10.7	1,111	45.8
- Europe and North America		423		4.9	399	94.4		42		0.2	25	59.5
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,799		20.9	1,661	92.3		17,869		79.0	6,660	37.3
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020		100.0	9,020	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Europe and North America		9,020		100.0	9,020	100.0						
Total, Part II.A	136,205	65,645	48.2		57,537	87.6	350,808	266,554	76.0		133,375	50.0
B. Participation Programme	20,000	20,000	100.0		12,170	60.8	-	-	-		-	-

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007.

TABLE 3
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY REGION (excluding staff costs)

1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget						Extrabudgetary resources					
	Total programme allocation (HQ and field) (workplans)	Allocation for all field units (workplans)	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Total programme resources (HQ and field)	Allocation for all field units	Rate of decentralization	Breakdown of decentralized allocation by region	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%	\$	\$	%	%	\$	%
C. Programme Related Services												
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	1,055	-					374	29	7.8		6	20.7
- Africa								29		100.0	6	
2. Fellowships Programme	1,262	-										
3. Public Information	2,900	95	3.3		84	88.4	5	-	-		-	-
- Africa												
- Asia and the Pacific		25		26.3	20	78.5						
- Europe and North America		70		73.7	64	92.0						
- Latin America and the Caribbean												
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,210	-					372	-	-		-	-
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	-					13	-	-		-	-
6. Foresight	190	-										
Total, Part IIC	6,822	95	1.4		84	88.4	764	29	3.8		6	20.7
TOTAL, PART II	163,027	85,740	52.6		69,791	81.4	351,572	266,583	75.8		133,381	50.0
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION												
A. Field management and coordination	17,847	16,505	92.5		14,882	90.2	1,439	1,303	90.5		622	47.7
- Africa		5,006		30.3	4,703	93.9						
- Arab States		2,201		13.3	2,246	102.0		140		10.7	141	100.7
- Asia and the Pacific		4,487		27.2	3,957	88.2		9		0.7		
- Europe and North America		1,011		6.1	868	85.9		1,154		88.6	481	41.7
- Latin America and the Caribbean		3,800		23.0	3,108	81.8						
B. External relations and cooperation	3,460	46	1.3		17	38.1	2,588					
- Africa												
- Arab States		46		100.0	17	38.1						
- Asia and the Pacific												
- Europe and North America												
- Latin America and the Caribbean												
C. Human resources management	14,756	810	5.5		712	87.9	202					
- Africa		198		24.5	188	94.9						
- Arab States		92		11.3	68	74.3						
- Asia and Pacific		232		28.6	189	81.5						
- Europe and North America		87		10.7	83	95.6						
- Latin America and the Caribbean		201		24.9	184	91.1						
D. Administration	42,133						140					
TOTAL, PART III	78,196	17,361	22.2		15,612	89.9	4,369	1,303	29.8		622	47.7
TOTAL (Part I - Part III)	264,597	103,101	39.0		85,403	82.8	356,764	267,886	75.1		134,003	50.0

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007.

TABLE 4
**EXPENDITURES UNDER TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE,
MISSION TRAVEL AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES**

(Regular budget as at 30 June 2007)

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 the 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 33 C/5 budget allocations (indicative budget) under the regular budget for these items by principal appropriation line. It is to be noted that:

- Temporary assistance is broken down into two categories: “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 contracts, printing and publication contracts, and contracts for the organization of meetings or training seminars, evaluation studies and auditor fees.

Comments:

The expenditure rates measured against the “indicative allocation” for these categories are: 59% for temporary assistance, 91.1% for travel and 73.4% for contractual services, which shows deviations from the theoretical time-elapsed rate of 75%, for which several reasons can be provided. First, the theoretical rate of 75% assumes linearity in the use of the funds, which is not always realistic as activities may have to be grouped during certain periods of the biennium rather than spread evenly throughout the period. Secondly, it is very difficult for the sectors to foresee costs by object of expenditure when preparing the C/5 budget some two years in advance of the actual implementation. Thirdly, Table 4 presents expenditure by object of expenditure relative to the indicative budget presented in document 33 C/5 Approved, therefore it does not take into consideration changes in the workplans which may have been made during the course of the biennium to reflect the changing situations in programme implementation.

The Organization is nonetheless continuing its efforts to manage the budget implementation by major objects of expenditure lines. For example, with regard to travel expenditure, the Secretariat has been making efforts in monitoring approved travel plans and to control related expenditures. Sectors and bureaux are required to undertake the most economical route when travelling, after ensuring that no alternative feasible means of communication such as teleconferencing are possible. Once a module on travel is rolled out to the field, the control would be improved further.

TABLE 4
Expenditures under temporary assistance, travel and contractual services (regular budget)
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Regular budget															
Principal Appropriation Line	Temporary assistance					Travel						Contractual services			
	Indicative budget 33 C/5	Temporary supernumeraries	Consultants	Total expenditure	Rate of expenditure	Delegates' travel			Staff travel			Indicative budget 33 C/5	Expenditures	Rate of expenditure	
						Indicative budget (33 C/5)	Expenditures	Rate of expenditure	Indicative budget (33 C/5)	Expenditures	Rate of expenditure				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION															
A. Governing bodies															
1. General Conference	462	50	7	56	12.2	122	24	19.5	-	3	-	695	556	80.0	
2. Executive Board	3,650	2,442	6	2,448	67.1	2,125	1,182	55.6	5	34	680.2	20	137	685.3	
Total, Part IA	4,112	2,491	12	2,504	60.9	2,247	1,206	53.7	5	37	738.2	715	693	96.9	
B. Direction															
3. Directorate	45	27	16	43	95.5	-	5	-	300	380	126.7	14	-	-	
4. Office of the Director-General	80	12	15	27	34.1	-	9	-	124	54	43.7	101	71	70.0	
5. Internal oversight	100	12	-	12	12.3	-	43	-	538	132	24.5	442	420	94.9	
6. International standards and legal affairs	20	2	-	2	12.5	-	-	-	18	11	59.6	30	13	43.4	
Total, Part IB	245	54	31	85	34.7	-	58	-	980	577	58.9	587	503	85.8	
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System															
	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	61	20	32.3	360	28	7.7	
TOTAL, PART I	4,357	2,566	44	2,609	59.9	2,247	1,263	56.2	1,046	634	60.6	1,662	1,224	73.6	
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES															
A. Programmes															
I Education	4,250	2,349	1,927	4,276	100.6	4,050	3,246	80.2	4,150	3,919	94.4	21,322	13,080	61.3	
II Natural sciences	2,737	661	1,205	1,866	68.2	1,559	2,539	162.9	1,988	2,140	107.7	10,986	8,072	73.5	
III Social and human sciences	400	425	226	651	162.7	2,300	2,133	92.7	1,400	1,231	88.0	5,300	3,742	70.6	
IV Culture	1,958	968	517	1,485	75.8	1,272	1,207	94.8	1,837	1,202	65.4	7,275	7,067	97.1	
V Communication and information	1,539	418	371	789	51.3	647	913	141.3	1,274	1,110	87.1	6,434	6,897	107.2	
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, Part IIA	10,883	4,822	4,246	9,068	83.3	9,828	10,038	102.1	10,650	9,602	90.2	51,318	38,859	75.7	
B. Participation Programme															
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. Programme related services															
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	503	64	56	120	23.9	71	74	104.7	175	130	74.0	46	233	506.3	
2. Fellowships Programme	6	3	-	3	45.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	20.0	
3. Public Information	294	91	-	91	30.9	3	2	60.0	347	164	47.2	1,368	929	67.9	
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	392	87	9	97	24.7	70	27	38.7	349	274	78.6	179	235	131.3	
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	37	82.1	75	58	77.9	
6. Foresight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	6	-	
Total, Part IIC	1,203	245	65	310	25.8	144	103	71.7	916	622	67.9	1,674	1,462	87.4	
TOTAL, PART II	12,087	5,066	4,311	9,378	77.6	9,972	10,141	101.7	11,566	10,224	88.4	52,991	40,321	76.1	
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION															
A. Field management and coordination	4,731	2,647	2	2,649	56.0	-	29	-	1,451	1,209	83.4	234	179	76.5	
B. External relations and cooperation	480	212	32	244	50.9	668	418	62.6	666	581	87.2	987	777	78.7	
C. Human resources management *	1,215	124	51	175	14.4	50	305	609.9	392	883	225.3	313	2,517	803.2	
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	3,831	688	13	701	18.3	125	81	64.5	253	139	55.1	6,654	1,090	16.4	
TOTAL, PART III	10,257	3,671	98	3,769	36.7	843	833	98.8	2,762	2,813	101.9	8,189	4,563	55.7	
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	26,701	11,303	4,453	15,756	59.0	13,062	12,237	93.7	15,373	13,670	88.9	62,842	46,108	73.4	
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES															
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	26,701	11,303	4,453	15,756	59.0	13,062	12,237	93.7	15,373	13,670	88.9	62,842	46,108	73.4	

* Under HRM, the majority of the expenditure relates to training budget decentralized to sectors, bureaux and field offices.

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY REGION
(as at 30 June 2007)

Table 5 shows the implementation of the Participation Programme (PP) by region as well as the implementation of funds provided for international NGOs and emergency assistance requests. Expenditure figures provided were as at 30 June 2007.

Comments:

The overall expenditure rate of the allotted funds for PP was **78.2%** as at 30 June 2007. The relatively low expenditure rate in the Arab region was mainly due to the fact that many of the financial and evaluation reports on the prior year activities, which Member States are required to submit before the current biennium activity can begin, were not received.

As at 30 June 2007, 1,732 Participation Programme requests were received for a total amount of \$40,226,017. Out of these, 825 PP requests (excluding emergency assistance) worth \$14,496,032 were approved and allotted as at 30 June 2007. As for emergency assistance, 32 requests amounting to \$1,063,300 were approved and allotted as at 30 June 2007.

In addition, during the seventh Inter-Sector Committee which took place on 7 June 2007, 41 requests for a total value of \$748,000 were approved by the Director-General. However, these 41 PP requests were unable to be allotted in FABS by 30 June 2007 due to technical reasons, thus they were not included in Table 5. These additional PP requests for which the funds were allotted after 30 June 2007 are broken down by region as follows:

Region	\$
Africa	164,000
Asia and the Pacific	117,000
Arab States	143,000
Europe 1 (Western Europe, USA, Canada)	17,000
Europe 2 (Eastern and Central Europe)	114,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	162,100
International non-governmental organizations	<u>31,500</u>
Total	748,600

A detailed report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance including those allotted in July 2007 is presented in document 177 EX/56.

TABLE 5			
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME			
IMPLEMENTATION BY REGION			
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007			
(in thousands of US dollars)			
Region	Allotments issued	Expenditure	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	%
AFRICA	3,822	3,022	79.1
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	3,450	3,001	87.0
ARAB STATES	1,131	553	48.9
EUROPE 1 (Western Europe, USA, Canada)	644	644	100.0
EUROPE 2 (Eastern and Central Europe)	1,704	1,181	69.3
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2,833	2,133	75.3
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	912	572	62.7
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	1,063	1,063	100.0
Subtotal	15,559	12,170	78.2
UNALLOTTED BALANCE	4,441	-	-
TOTAL	20,000	12,170	60.8

TABLE 6
POST SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS EXPENDITURE
(Regular budget as at 30 June 2007)

Table 6 shows the monthly evolution of occupied and vacant posts from January 2006 to June 2007. The posts shown in this table correspond to those that are **budgetarily vacant**: i.e. vacant posts that are generating real savings, after deducting the posts that are financing temporary assistance. The information is therefore not directly comparable with data that may be published by HRM, which relate to all the vacant posts open to recruitment. Thus HRM's figures would generally be larger than the number of budgetarily vacant posts presented in this table.

A summary is also presented on the overall staff cost expenditures as at 30 June 2007, broken down by Headquarters and field.

Comments:

From 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007 the average number of posts budgetarily vacant was 73. Generally there is a decreasing trend in the number of vacant posts for this period. This is due to acceleration in recruitment and the engagement of temporary assistance financed by funds of vacant posts.

The Bureau of the Budget conducts a rigorous monitoring of staff costs to ensure that the expenditure remains within authorized appropriation levels. As at 30 June 2007 the actual staff costs expenditure was \$252.4 million, or 71.8% of the total staff costs allocation of \$351.4 million (Parts I-III). This expenditure rate of 71.8% is more or less in line with the time-elapsing target of 75%.

TABLE 6
POSTS SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS EXPENDITURES

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 2006 to June 2007

33 C/5 Approved

Total number of established posts under the regular budget: 1,879

YEAR	MONTH	Number of filled posts out of 33 C/5 Approved (1,879)			Number of vacant posts out of 33 C/5 Approved (1,879)				
		HQ	FIELD	TOTAL	HQ		FIELD		TOTAL
					P	GS	P	L	
2006	January	1,207	540	1,747	31	30	34	37	132
	February	1,223	543	1,766	24	21	34	34	113
	March	1,212	554	1,766	32	24	28	29	113
	April	1,217	564	1,781	26	25	21	26	98
	May	1,220	565	1,785	30	18	20	26	94
	June	1,220	555	1,775	30	18	25	31	104
	July	1,235	558	1,793	20	13	36	17	86
	August	1,238	576	1,814	15	15	31	4	65
	September	1,234	566	1,800	24	10	37	8	79
	October	1,242	577	1,819	15	11	23	11	60
	November	1,248	578	1,826	11	9	24	9	53
	December	1,253	586	1,839	12	3	23	2	40
2007	January	1,242	585	1,827	24	2	26	0	52
	February	1,241	593	1,834	21	6	18	0	45
	March	1,240	595	1,835	23	5	17	-1	44
	April	1,249	594	1,843	15	4	17	0	36
	May	1,242	583	1,825	19	7	21	7	54
	June	1,242	587	1,829	22	4	20	4	50
Average		1,234	572	1,806	22	13	25	14	73

B. Cumulative situation of staff costs from 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007 (in thousands of US dollars)

	Allocation \$	Expenditure \$	%
HEADQUARTERS	255,755	181,150	70.8
FIELD	95,610	71,218	74.5
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-
TOTAL	351,365	252,368	71.8

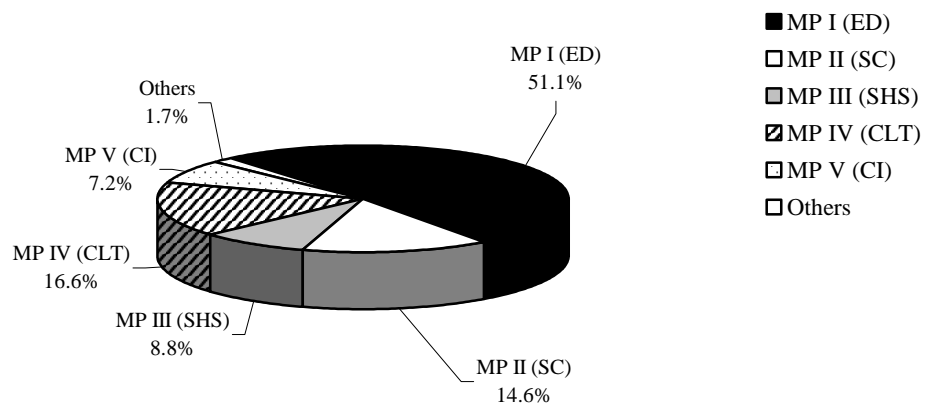
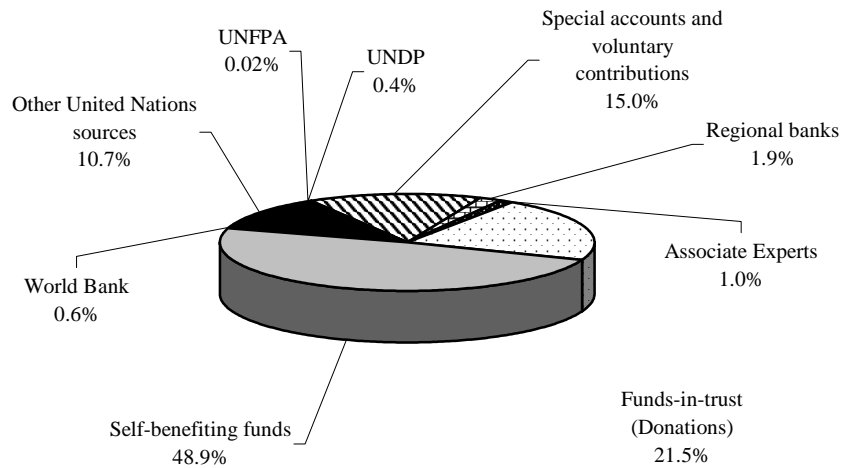
ANALYSIS OF EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES

CHART 1

**EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES
 BY FUNDING SOURCE AND BY MAJOR PROGRAMME**

ALLOCATIONS AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

TOTAL: \$356.8 MILLION



- MP I (ED)
- MP II (SC)
- ▒ MP III (SHS)
- ▨ MP IV (CLT)
- ▤ MP V (CI)
- Others

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.

Chart 1 contains two diagrams which show respectively the allocations as at 30 June 2007 by funding source and by major programme:

- The self-benefiting funds-in-trust continue to be the predominant part of the extrabudgetary funds, representing 48.9% of the total allocations, mainly due to the large scale of the cooperation programme with Brazil which on its own represents 45.7% of the total allocations.
- The Education Sector remains the principal beneficiary of extrabudgetary programmes, representing 51.1% of the total allocations.

CHART 2

EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME: ALLOCATIONS VS. EXPENDITURE

As at 30 June 2007

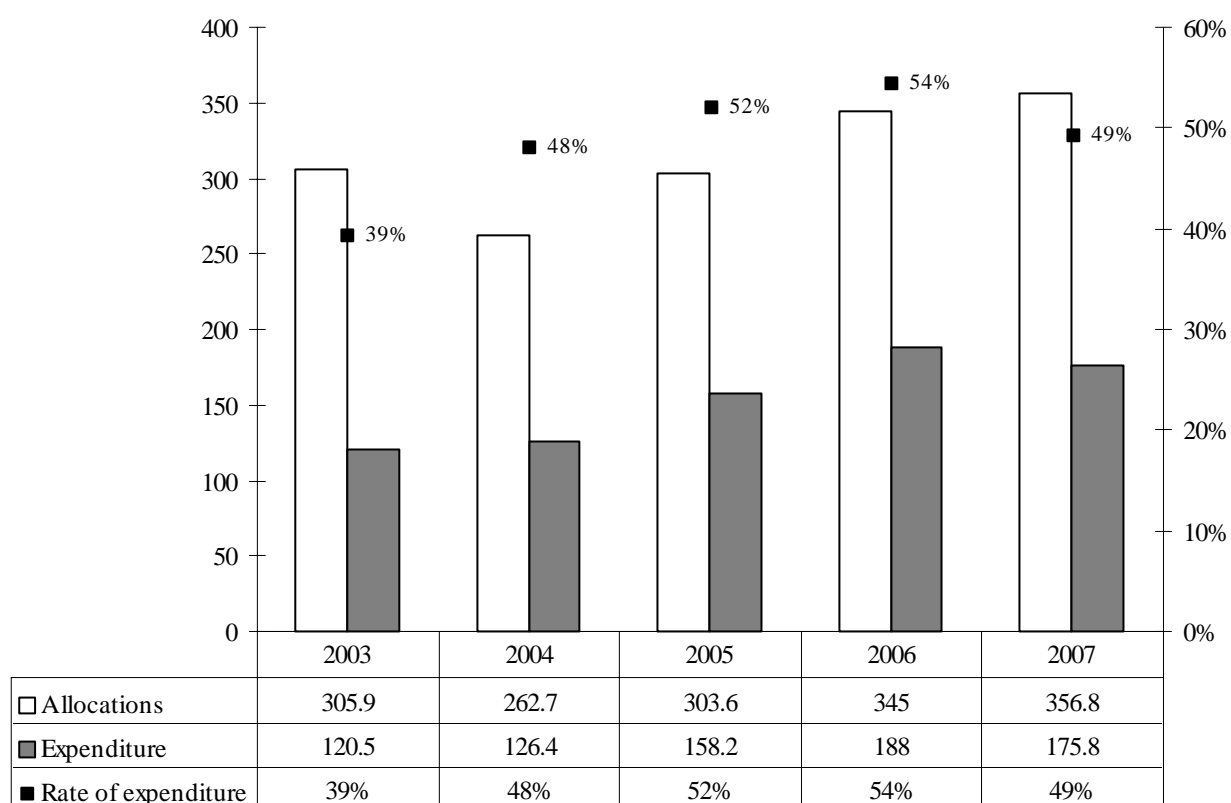


Chart 2 shows how allocations and expenditures have evolved over the last five years. Compared to the same period in 2006, allocations as at June 2007 shows a higher level by 3.4%. The rate of expenditure stands at 49% in 2007 against 54% in 2006.

The following section presents the comments for Tables 7 to 11 which are presented hereafter.

Table 7 presents a detailed breakdown of extrabudgetary resources by funding source. The overall allocation of funds stood at \$356.8 million as at 30 June 2007, an increase of \$11.7 million compared with the allocation registered as at 30 June 2006.

This table calls for the following comments:

- Allocations under the funds-in-trust which represent 21.5% of total allocations as at June 2007 showed a net decrease of 16%, or \$14.6 million, in comparison with the amounts for June 2006. This is due to fact that allocations from some large donors such as Japan, Italy and the European Commission recorded substantial decreases. On the other hand, allocations from Spain, Flanders, France and private funds showed a net increase.
- The cooperation with United Nations funding sources continues to show a growing trend, with an increase of 20.9% in allocation. While the traditional cooperation with UNDP and UNFPA is still significantly declining, allocations from other United Nations entities such as UNDG, UNAIDS and UNFIP showed increases.
- In pursuance of the reorientation of the UNESCO Brasilia Office initiated in 2006, the volume of resources for the cooperation programme with Brazil continues to represent the lion's share of extrabudgetary resources, amounting to \$163.1 million. The rate of expenditure for this programme stands at 45.9%, which represents a decrease compared with the situation for the same period last year. The global rate of expenditure for extrabudgetary projects as a whole has been impacted (decrease from 54.5% to 49.3%) by this decrease in the expenditure rate for the cooperation programme with Brazil. The expenditure rate for the areas other than the cooperation programme with Brazil for 2007 stands at 52.1%, which is comparable with that of 52.5% for 2006.

Table 8 shows extrabudgetary expenditure by the source of funds together with the benefiting regions. The Latin America and the Caribbean region is still the main beneficiary of extrabudgetary resources owing to the large scale of UNESCO's cooperation with Brazil. The Arab States region is in second position owing to the scale of the projects implemented in Iraq. It should be noted that without the cooperation programme with Brazil and the activities carried out in Iraq, the Africa region receives the largest share of resources.

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 and has benefited from the allocations increase of Brazilian self-benefiting funds-in-trust, representing a half (51.1%) of the total extrabudgetary resources under the sector. Extrabudgetary resources for the Social and Human Sciences showed a decrease of \$13.6 million, mainly influenced by the decrease under the Brazilian self-benefiting funds-in-trust. The increase of \$13.7 million in the Culture Sector is mainly due to the growing cooperation with United Nations entities.

Table 10 sets out extrabudgetary resources as at 30 June 2007 by donor, funds allocated under the Associate Expert programme and contributions received by the institutes. The dominant positions of Italy and Japan among funds-in-trust are observed, with \$40.5 million and \$20.3 million respectively, representing together 15.3% of all extrabudgetary resources. For Italy, this position is explained in particular by the level of its cooperation with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, to which the country contributed \$24.7 million. As reported in the previous management chart, France, as the host country of UNESCO's Headquarters, has agreed to pay the interest of the loan which is financing Phase II of the Belmont Plan. As at 30 June 2007, the cumulative amount paid by France for this purpose totalled \$2,459,695.

Table 11 presents the overall distribution of the resources available to institutes including the following components:

- the financial allocation under the regular programme (33 C/5);
- decentralized activities under the regular programme;
- extrabudgetary decentralized projects for 2007;
- contributions received by donor.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) received the largest part of resources of \$29.5 million representing 36.8% of all resources owing to large contributions received from Italy (\$24.7 million) and from the International Atomic Energy Agency (\$1.6 million). UIS and IIEP follow, with \$13.7 million (or 17.1% of the total) and \$12.6 million (or 15.7% of the total) respectively.

TABLE 7

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY FUNDING SOURCE

1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	2007			2006		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
UNDP	1,589	792	49.8	2,506	1,603	64.0
UNFPA	71	71	100.0	153	79	51.6
Other United Nations sources						
UNDG	22,007	12,590	57.2	14,420	10,644	73.8
WHO/UNAIDS	6,983	3,393	48.6	6,016	2,875	47.8
UNFIP	5,377	2,522	46.9	4,411	2,267	51.4
UNEP	1,117	884	79.1	1,251	888	71.0
UN JOINT PROGRAMMING	779	198	25.4	-	-	-
Others	1,920	1,396	72.7	4,195	2,593	61.8
Subtotal, United Nations sources	39,843	21,846	54.8	32,952	20,949	63.6
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
World Bank	1,965	1,082	55.1	1,378	919	66.7
Regional development banks	6,773	4,137	61.1	6,913	2,778	40.2
Donated funds-in-trust						
Japan	19,458	9,975	51.3	21,622	10,342	47.8
Italy	15,264	7,333	48.0	18,073	6,889	38.1
Norway	4,179	1,772	42.4	4,238	2,203	52.0
Spain	3,993	1,479	37.0	3,274	1,059	32.3
Flanders	3,087	1,283	41.6	2,625	1,533	58.4
Saudi Arabia	2,820	2,465	87.4	7,530	7,219	95.9
Sweden	2,504	1,562	62.4	2,222	586	26.4
France	2,318	1,609	69.4	1,085	554	51.1
European Commission	3,721	2,311	62.1	7,356	2,879	39.1
Private funds	4,790	2,519	52.6	4,382	1,960	44.7
Others	14,488	7,270	50.2	18,802	9,692	51.5
Self-benefiting funds-in-trust						
Brazil	163,112	74,906	45.9	155,570	88,526	56.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,139	1,670	32.5	6,128	3,426	55.9
Iraq	2,855	1,773	62.1	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,018	574	56.4	1,530	1,494	97.6
Others	2,454	636	25.9	1,780	976	54.8
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	56,983	29,597	51.9	47,573	24,053	50.6
Subtotal, Other programmes	316,921	153,953	48.6	312,081	167,088	53.5
Total	356,764	175,799	49.3	345,033	188,037	54.5

TABLE 8
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION
1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007
(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	792	114	157	82	10	429	-
UNFPA	71	-	-	71	-	-	-
Other United Nations sources							
UNDG	12,590	-	12,590	-	-	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	3,393	512	41	664	-	33	2,143
UNFIP	2,522	457	-	396	-	1,076	593
UNEP	884	525	-	-	-	-	359
UN Joint Programming	198	74	-	124	-	-	-
Others	1,396	492	413	330	151	-	10
Subtotal, United Nations sources	21,846	2,174	13,201	1,667	161	1,538	3,105
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
World Bank	1,082	38	-	19	-	1,025	-
Regional banks and funds	4,137	2,125	-	233	-	1,088	691
Donated funds-in-trust							
Japan	9,975	1,914	199	4,967	646	899	1,350
Italy	7,333	2,345	530	1,092	2,156	-	1,210
Norway	1,772	451	114	469	-	52	686
Spain	1,479	177	-	197	-	446	659
Flanders	1,283	435	203	113	13	135	384
Saudi Arabia	2,465	-	2,295	170	-	-	-
Sweden	1,562	650	-	-	-	-	912
France	1,609	1,248	52	17	19	12	261
European Commission	2,311	458	418	2	4	-	1,429
Private funds	2,519	207	199	307	796	374	636
Others	7,270	1,549	671	2,306	-	67	2,677
Self-benefiting funds-in-trust							
Brazil	74,906	-	-	-	-	74,906	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,670	-	1,670	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,773	-	1,773	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	574	574	-	-	-	-	-
Others	636	44	24	21	-	465	82
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	29,597	867	1,128	1,134	808	4,051	21,609
Subtotal, Other programmes	153,953	13,082	9,276	11,047	4,442	83,520	32,586
Total	175,799	15,256	22,477	12,714	4,603	85,058	35,691

TABLE 9
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY SECTOR
1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Sector	2007			2006		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
ED	182,187	89,640	49.2	158,178	95,886	60.6
SC	52,200	25,380	48.6	58,249	31,310	53.8
SHS	31,419	14,538	46.3	45,059	22,085	49.0
CLT	59,341	32,413	54.6	45,656	22,572	49.4
CI	25,661	11,069	43.1	32,744	14,185	43.3
Others	5,956	2,759	46.3	5,147	1,999	38.8
TOTAL	356,764	175,799	49.3	345,033	188,037	54.5

TABLE 10
EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES BROKEN DOWN BY DONOR *
1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	UNESCO funds excluding Associate Experts	Associate Experts	Contributions received by institutes
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES				
UNDP	1,618	1,589	-	29
UNFPA	71	71	-	-
Other United Nations sources				
UNDG	22,007	22,007	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	6,983	6,983	-	-
UNFIP	5,377	5,377	-	-
IAEA	1,727	-	-	1,727
UNEP	1,117	1,117	-	-
UN Joint Programming	779	779	-	-
UNHCR	559	559	-	-
UNDP	419	419	-	-
UNICEF	84	70	-	14
Others	896	872	-	24
Total, United Nations sources	41,637	39,843	-	1,794
OTHER PROGRAMMES				
World Bank	6,117	1,965	-	4,152
Regional development banks	6,786	6,773	-	13
Donated funds-in-trust				
Italy	40,503	15,264	577	24,662
Japan	20,284	19,458	826	-
Private Funds	4,790	4,790	-	-
Norway	4,271	4,179	63	29
Sweden	4,152	2,504	231	1,417
Spain	3,993	3,993	-	-
European Commission	3,860	3,721	-	139
Flanders	3,087	3,087	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2,820	2,820	-	-
Germany	2,601	2,100	257	244
Netherlands**	2,531	1,367	102	1,062
France***	2,502	2,318	184	-
Canada	2,130	279	-	1,851
Switzerland	1,978	1,028	154	796
Qatar Foundation	1,453	1,453	-	-
Korea	1,405	1,117	288	-
United States of America	1,377	1,177	-	200
Belgium	1,367	1,010	327	30
United Kingdom	1,206	993	19	194
Argentina	971	-	-	971
New Zealand	788	788	-	-
Finland	785	262	398	125
Denmark	398	345	53	-
Arab Gulf Programme For UN Development Organization	338	338	-	-
Others	4,042	2,231	72	1,739
Self-benefiting funds-in-trust				
Brazil	163,112	163,112	-	-
Others	11,466	11,466	-	-
Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	53,432	53,432	-	-
Total, Other programmes	354,545	313,370	3,551	37,624
Total	396,182	353,213	3,551	39,418

* Contributions to Special Accounts (Multi-donor projects) are not broken down by donor.

** Netherlands Government has contributed to IHE an amount of \$5,481,000 but this is not included in this table due to a particular mechanism applied to the accounting of this contribution.

*** It should be noted that with regard to the Belmont Plan, UNESCO is benefiting from an interest-free loan as the interest is paid by France. Up to June 2007, this interest paid by France amounts to \$2,459,695 but this is not reflected in this table as it is treated outside of the accounts.

TABLE 11
BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS MANAGED BY UNESCO INSTITUTES
1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds	Total	IBE	IESALC	IICBA	IITE	ICTP	IIEP	UIS	UIL	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	569	10	5	12	22	-	57	255	4	205	-
Extrabudgetary decentralized projects	13,227	601	238	200	-	295	479	956	348	1,709	8,401
Subtotal	40,722	5,202	2,443	2,212	1,122	1,310	5,636	10,231	2,252	1,914	8,401
Other sources of funding											
United Nations agencies											
IAEA	1,727	-	-	-	-	1,580	147	-	-	-	-
UNDP	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-
ITU	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and regional funds											
World Bank	4,152	-	-	-	-	-	2,352	1,800	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governments											
Italy	24,662	-	-	-	-	24,662	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	1,851	-	-	-	-	-	421	1,430	-	-	-
Sweden	1,417	-	-	-	-	723	694	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,062	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	-	-	-	-
Argentina	971	-	-	-	-	-	971	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	796	490	-	-	-	-	306	-	-	-	-
Germany	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-
United States of America	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-
European Commission	139	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-
Belgium	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Norway	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
China	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-
Egypt	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
Ireland	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	-	-
Mozambique	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Gambia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Others	1,611	-	-	-	7	1,071	501	-	32	-	-
Subtotal	39,418	490	-	-	7	28,214	6,937	3,453	317	-	-
Total	80,140	5,692	2,443	2,212	1,129	29,524	12,573	13,684	2,569	1,914	8,401

*IHE has received an amount of \$ 5,481,000 from the Netherlands Government; however this amount is not included in this table due to a particular mechanism applied to the accounting of this contribution.

ANNEX II

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET BY MAIN LINE OF ACTION

(as at 30 June 2007)

Annex II shows the implementation by main line of action of the regular programme as indicated in Annex I of document 33 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 the additional appropriation from 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, explanations are provided for activities financed from the regular budget for which expenditure rates are more than 90% or less than 60%. However to avoid repeating explanations, this section only provides explanations for the items that have not been raised in the previous sections.

Comments:

The global expenditure rate as at 30 June 2007, including Part IV, is 81.6% for activity costs and 72.1% for staff costs, resulting in an overall rate of 76.2% (ref: Table 1), standing more or less in line with the time-elapsing target of 75%. If Part IV and Reserve for reclassifications are excluded, the expenditure rate is 82.4% for activity and 71.8% for staff costs.

Explanations for expenditure rates for activities, which are more than 90% or less than 60% as at 30 June 2007, which were not already presented under Table 2(A) are given below. **Under a number of MLAs of the five major programmes**, there is a general tendency of relatively high expenditure rates. This is often due to the work that is in progress and the advanced/anticipated completion of some activities planned for the rest of the biennium, for which the commitment has already been registered. This is the outcome of management's efforts to accelerate programme implementation and complete them at an earlier stage before the end of the biennium in order to meet the programme objectives. Strict monitoring is being conducted, however, in order to contain the global expenditure within the budget.

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

Education

- **I.1.1 MLA 2. Monitoring EFA and improving quality of data (57.7%):** The relatively low expenditure rate is mainly due to two reasons. Firstly, funds have been set aside to support media and communication activities linked to the launching of the 2008 Global Monitoring Report and will be used in the last semester of the biennium. Secondly, activities supporting the EFA Mid-Decade Assessment in the different regions had slow starts, partly due to the departure of key personnel in UIS, but activities are now under full implementation and will be completed by the end of the biennium.

I.3.1 MLA 4. Physical education and sports (99.9%): The expenditure rate is high following a comparative transfer of half of the allocation and corresponding expenses of this programme to SHS as approved by the 176th session of the Executive Board in April 2007. There will therefore be no further expenditure to be incurred under this line.

Social and human sciences

- **III.1.2 MLA 3. Anticipation and foresight (100%):** The expenditure rate is high following a comparative transfer of the residual allocation and corresponding expenses of this programme to Part III.C.6. Foresight as approved by the 176th session of the Executive Board in April 2007. There will therefore be no further expenditure to be incurred under this line.

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Part III D. Administration

- **Common services, security, utilities and management of premises and equipment (94.1%):** The high expenditure rate is linked to exploitation charges and maintenance contracts where the level of commitment represents some 32.5% of the overall expenditure. The operation under ADM/HQD requires intensive contracting with phased disbursements all along the period according to the specific contractual calendars which explain the above-mentioned level of commitment, resulting in an overall higher expenditure rate which does not concur with the linear trend but nevertheless does not indicate a risk of overspending.

ANNEX II
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET BY MAIN LINE OF ACTION
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2007
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Activity costs				Staff costs			
	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION								
A. Governing bodies								
1. General Conference	4,741	720	4,021	15.2%	864	520	344	60.2%
2. Executive Board	6,394	4,995	1,399	78.1%	1,524	1,157	367	75.9%
Total, I.A	11,135	5,714	5,420	51.3%	2,388	1,677	711	70.2%
B. Direction								
3. Directorate	459	791	(332)	172.5%	2,765	1,911	853	69.1%
4. Office of the Director-General	504	440	64	87.4%	6,310	4,588	1,722	72.7%
5. Internal Oversight	1,152	734	418	63.7%	4,714	2,629	2,085	55.8%
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	103	81	22	78.8%	3,257	2,263	995	69.5%
Total, I.B	2,217	2,046	171	92.3%	17,046	11,391	5,655	66.8%
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	10,022	6,926	3,096	69.1%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	23,374	14,686	8,688	62.8%	19,434	13,068	6,366	67.2%
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES								
A. Programmes								
I EDUCATION								
I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning								
I.1.1 Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA								
1 Coordinating EFA partners and maintaining the collective momentum	3,390	2,782	609	82.0%				
2 Monitoring EFA and improving quality of data	850	490	360	57.7%				
Total, I.1.1	4,241	3,272	968	77.2%				
I.1.2 Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA								
1 Developing national policies and programmes	3,045	2,512	533	82.5%				
2 Supporting regional strategies and coordination	2,274	1,640	633	72.1%				
Total, I.1.2	5,318	4,152	1,166	78.1%				
Total, I.1	9,559	7,424	2,135	77.7%				
I.2 Attaining basic education for all								
I.2.1 Universal basic education								
1 Expanding access to quality ECCE	1,892	1,721	171	91.0%				
2 Achieving universal primary education	2,767	1,988	780	71.8%				
3 Promoting gender equity and equality	2,088	1,668	420	79.9%				
4 Improving education policies and systems for inclusion	1,713	1,280	433	74.7%				
Total, I.2.1	8,461	6,657	1,804	78.7%				
I.2.2 Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)								
1 Implementing the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE)	4,200	2,985	1,215	71.1%				
2 Promoting learning opportunities for all through non-formal education within the framework of UNLD	2,122	1,856	267	87.4%				
Total, I.2.2	6,322	4,841	1,481	76.6%				
I.2.3 Teacher education								
1 Implementing the Teacher Training Initiative for sub-Saharan Africa	2,299	1,822	477	79.3%				
2 Professional development of teachers and educational personnel	1,085	876	209	80.7%				
Total, I.2.3	3,383	2,698	686	79.7%				
Total, I.2	18,166	14,195	3,971	78.1%				
I.3 Enhancing quality education								
I.3.1 Quality education for learning to live together								
1 Promoting human rights, peace, democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding through education	2,199	1,797	402	81.7%				
2 Education for sustainable development	2,099	1,799	300	85.7%				
3 Assessing learning outcomes	757	626	130	82.8%				
4 Physical education and sports	301	301	0	99.9%				
Total, I.3.1	5,356	4,524	832	84.5%				
I.3.2 HIV/AIDS and education								
1 Leading the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education (UNICAIDS)	863	669	194	77.5%				
2 Supporting comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS through education	722	659	63	91.2%				
Total, I.3.2	1,584	1,327	257	83.8%				
Total, I.3	6,941	5,851	1,089	84.3%				
I.4 Supporting post-primary education systems								
I.4.1 Secondary and technical/vocational education								
1 Expanding and renewing general secondary education	803	591	211	73.7%				
2 Improving technical and vocational education and training	1,218	931	286	76.5%				
3 Promoting science and technology education for all	625	558	67	89.3%				
Total, I.4.1	2,645	2,081	564	78.7%				

Appropriation Line	Activity costs				Staff costs			
	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
I.4.2 Higher education for the knowledge society								
1 Advancing policy options for higher education	864	692	172	80.1%				
2 Promoting inter-university solidarity for development	526	392	134	74.6%				
3 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies in education	442	332	110	75.2%				
Total I.4.2	1,832	1,417	415	77.4%				
Total, I.4	4,477	3,498	979	78.1%				
UNESCO education institutes <i>(Regular budget financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)</i>								
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4,591	4,591	-	100.0%				
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5,100	5,100	-	100.0%				
UNESCO Institute for Lifelong learning (UIL)	1,900	1,900	-	100.0%				
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1,100	1,100	-	100.0%				
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,000	2,000	-	100.0%				
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,200	2,200	-	100.0%				
Total, UNESCO education institutes	16,891	16,891	-	100.0%				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	350	303	47	86.5%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	700	609	91	86.9%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,050	911	139	86.8%				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	637	424	213	66.6%				
Staff costs					52,950	36,913	16,036	69.7%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	57,720	49,195	8,525	85.2%	52,950	36,913	16,036	69.7%
II NATURAL SCIENCES								
II.1 Sciences, environment and sustainable development								
II.1.1 Managing Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges								
1 Assessing and managing the impacts of global change on the water cycle	1,584	1,201	383	75.8%				
2 Managing water as a scarce resource for human needs	3,185	2,695	490	84.6%				
3 Mitigating water-related risks and facing social challenges	2,548	2,085	463	81.8%				
4 Managing land-water-habitat interactions through an ecosystem approach	1,908	1,521	387	79.7%				
Total, II.1.1	9,226	7,502	1,724	81.3%				
II.1.2 Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development								
1 Minimizing biodiversity loss through research and capacity building for ecosystem management	892	761	132	85.2%				
2 Biosphere Reserves: promoting environmental sustainability	1,191	966	225	81.1%				
3 Enhancing linkages between cultural and biological diversity	289	222	66	77.1%				
4 Global partnership in earth sciences and earth system monitoring	848	600	248	70.7%				
Total, II.1.2	3,220	2,549	671	79.2%				
II.1.3 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission								
1 Addressing scientific uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change	835	792	43	94.8%				
2 Developing operational capabilities for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	1,480	1,181	299	79.8%				
3 Capacity of Member States in marine science for the coastal ocean strengthened	1,507	1,265	242	84.0%				
Total, II.1.3	3,822	3,238	584	84.7%				
Total, II.1	16,267	13,289	2,978	81.7%				

Appropriation Line	Activity costs				Staff costs			
	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for sustainable development								
II.2.1 Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation								
1 IBSP and partnerships in the basic sciences	2,563	2,002	560	78.1%				
2 Promoting capacities in science, engineering and technology education	563	473	90	84.0%				
3 Renewable energy sources for development	539	419	120	77.8%				
4 Disaster prevention and preparedness	474	360	114	76.0%				
Total, II.2.1	4,139	3,255	884	78.6%				
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development								
1 Promoting policy dialogue and building capacities in the formulation of science, technology and innovation policies	1,065	800	264	75.2%				
2 Inter-island and interregional cooperation for sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	644	497	147	77.2%				
3 Local and indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and natural resource management	120	98	23	81.3%				
Total, II.2.2	1,829	1,395	434	76.3%				
Total, II.2	5,967	4,650	1,317	77.9%				
UNESCO science institutes <i>(Financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)</i>								
UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (IHE)	-	-	-	-				
The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)	1,015	1,015	-	100.0%				
Total, UNESCO science institutes	1,015	1,015	-	100.0%				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	350	292	58	83.3%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	350	282	68	80.5%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	700	573	127	81.9%				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	300	240	60	80.0%				
Staff costs					33,903	23,239	10,663	68.5%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	24,249	19,767	4,482	81.5%	33,903	23,239	10,663	68.5%
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES								
III.1 Ethics of science and philosophy								
III.1.1 Ethics of Science								
1 Bioethics	2,262	2,202	60	97.3%				
2 Ethics of science and technology	1,028	956	72	93.0%				
Total, III.1.1	3,290	3,158	132	96.0%				
III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security								
1 Philosophical reflection and the human sciences	777	765	12	98.4%				
2 Promotion of human security and peace	1,237	1,105	132	89.3%				
3 Anticipation and foresight	283	282	0	100.0%				
Total, III.1.2	2,297	2,152	145	93.7%				
Total III.1	5,587	5,311	276	95.1%				
III.2 Human rights and social transformations								
III.2.1 Promotion of human rights								
1 Human rights development	766	679	87	88.6%				
2 Gender equality and development	817	654	162	80.1%				
3 Fight against racism and discrimination	596	390	206	65.5%				
Total, III.2.1	2,178	1,723	455	79.1%				
III.2.2 Social transformations								
1 Policy, international cooperation and knowledge sharing in the social sciences	2,157	1,984	172	92.0%				
2 International migration and social integration, especially in urban settings	684	644	40	94.2%				
3 Youth, Sport and Physical Education	511	460	51	90.0%				
Total III.2.2	3,352	3,089	263	92.1%				
Total III.2	5,530	4,812	719	87.0%				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1,000	882	118	88.2%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	100	90	10	90.2%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,100	972	128	88.3%				
Headquarters - Indirect programme costs	198	198	0	100.0%				
Staff costs					19,590	13,418	6,172	68.5%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	12,415	11,292	1,123	91.0%	19,590	13,418	6,172	68.5%

Appropriation Line	Activity costs				Staff costs			
	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
IV CULTURE								
IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide								
IV.1.1 Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of world heritage								
1 Coordination of statutory meetings of the World Heritage Committee	815	810	5	99.4%				
2 Promotion of equitable representation on the World Heritage List	393	389	4	99.0%				
3 Strengthening the protection of world heritage properties and in particular properties in danger	2,171	2,017	155	92.9%				
Total, IV.1.1	3,379	3,216	163	95.2%				
IV.1.2 Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage								
1 Promoting the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	1,012	844	167	83.4%				
2 Strengthening capacities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage	1,439	1,201	238	83.4%				
Total, IV.1.2	2,451	2,045	406	83.4%				
IV.1.3 Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage								
1 Rehabilitation of heritage in post-conflict situations and in the LDCs	1,507	1,231	276	81.7%				
2 Promotion and implementation of conventions for the protection of cultural heritage	913	835	78	91.4%				
Total, IV.1.3	2,421	2,066	355	85.4%				
IV.1.4 Protecting cultural property								
1 Enhancing protection of movable cultural property	874	820	54	93.8%				
2 Advancing heritage conservation practices and museum policy development	210	167	43	79.7%				
Total, IV.1.4	1,084	987	97	91.1%				
Total, IV.1	9,335	8,315	1,020	89.1%				
IV.2 Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries, and intercultural dialogue								
IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies								
1 Promotion of the Convention on the Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions	1,469	1,303	166	88.7%				
2 Promotion, elaboration, implementation and updating of cultural policies	1,012	950	63	93.8%				
Total, IV.2.1	2,481	2,253	228	90.8%				
IV.2.2 Promoting intercultural dialogue								
1 Formulation of policies promoting cultural pluralism and inter-cultural dialogue	1,014	924	90	91.1%				
2 Strengthening competences in intercultural communication	885	829	56	93.7%				
Total, IV.2.2	1,898	1,752	146	92.3%				
IV.2.3 Sustaining cultural industries and crafts								
1 Development of cultural industries and strengthening of partnerships	1,571	1,445	127	91.9%				
2 Advancing crafts and design for sustainable development	1,048	956	93	91.2%				
Total, IV.2.3	2,619	2,400	219	91.6%				
Total, IV.2	6,999	6,405	593	91.5%				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	789	686	102	87.0%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	338	309	29	91.4%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,126	995	131	88.3%				
Headquarters - Indirect programme costs	216	150	66	69.6%				
Staff costs					35,029	25,078	9,951	71.6%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	17,676	15,865	1,811	89.8%	35,029	25,078	9,951	71.6%

Appropriation Line	Activity costs				Staff costs			
	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION								
V.1 Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression								
V.1.1 Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access								
1 Promoting freedom of expression	1,809	1,636	173	90.5%				
2 Universal access - promoting policies and standards, raising awareness and monitoring	1,759	1,440	319	81.9%				
Total, V.1.1	3,568	3,076	492	86.2%				
V.1.2 Fostering community access and diversity of content								
1 Training information and media professionals and strengthening related institutions	2,108	1,910	199	90.6%				
2 Strengthening community access and participation in kn	2,157	1,852	305	85.9%				
3 Creating and preserving diverse content	2,500	2,110	389	84.4%				
Total, V.1.2	6,765	5,872	893	86.8%				
Total, V.1	10,333	8,948	1,385	86.6%				
V.2 Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture								
V.2.1 Fostering media development								
1 Promoting independent and pluralistic media developme	1,290	1,155	135	89.5%				
2 Developing media in conflict areas and post-disaster situ	1,054	797	257	75.6%				
Total, V.2.1	2,344	1,952	392	83.3%				
V.2.2 Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture								
1 Enhancing literacy, teacher training and quality education at all levels through media and ICTs	329	289	40	87.8%				
2 Broadening access to scientific and technical information through media and ICTs	396	312	84	78.7%				
Total, V.2.2	725	601	124	82.9%				
Total, V.2	3,069	2,553	516	83.2%				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	150	101	49	67.1%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	1,362	1,061	301	77.9%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1,512	1,161	351	76.8%				
Headquarters - Indirect programme costs	209	153	56	73.2%				
Staff costs					19,048	13,244	5,804	69.5%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME V	15,123	12,816	2,308	84.7%	19,048	13,244	5,804	69.5%
UNESCO Institute for Statistics <i>(Financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)</i>	9,020	9,020	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	-	-	-		41,229	33,506	7,723	81.3%
Total, IIA	136,205	117,955	18,250	86.6%	201,748	145,398	56,350	72.1%
B. Participation Programme	20,000	12,170	7,830	60.8%	-	-	-	-
C. Programme related services								
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	1,055	950	105	90.1%	3,372	1,962	1,410	58.2%
2. Fellowships programme	1,262	1,039	223	82.3%	635	526	109	82.8%
3. Public information	2,900	2,090	810	72.1%	11,174	7,971	3,203	71.3%
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,210	1,019	191	84.2%	4,975	3,428	1,547	68.9%
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	153	53	74.2%	4,264	2,960	1,303	69.4%
6. Foresight	190	60	129	31.9%	524	154	370	29.3%
Total, IIC	6,822	5,311	1,511	77.9%	24,943	17,000	7,942	68.2%
TOTAL, PART II	163,027	135,436	27,591	83.1%	226,691	162,398	64,292	71.6%

Appropriation Line	Activity costs				Staff costs			
	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure	Workplan allocation	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Unused allocation	Rate of expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION								
A. Field management and coordination <i>(Headquarters activities and field offices' operating costs)</i>	17,847	15,497	2,351	86.8%	4,494	3,822	671	85.1%
B. External relations and cooperation	3,460	2,711	749	78.4%	17,064	12,480	4,584	73.1%
C. Human resources management	14,756	13,072	1,684	88.6%	16,607	11,930	4,678	71.8%
D. Administration								
1. Administrative coordination, support and procurement	353	292	60	82.9%	6,027	4,323	1,703	71.7%
2. Accounting, treasury management and financial control	1,627	1,339	288	82.3%	7,831	5,748	2,082	73.4%
3. Information systems and telecommunications	10,625	9,314	1,311	87.7%	13,237	9,261	3,977	70.0%
4. Conferences, languages and documents	3,908	2,997	911	76.7%	23,071	16,945	6,127	73.4%
5. Common services, security, utilities and management of premises and equipment	11,421	10,743	678	94.1%	16,911	12,393	4,518	73.3%
6. Maintenance, conservation and renovation of Headquarters premises	14,200	11,825	2,375	83.3%	-	-	-	-
Total, III.D	42,133	36,509	5,624	86.7%	67,077	48,670	18,407	72.6%
TOTAL, PART III	78,196	67,789	10,407	86.7%	105,241	76,901	28,340	73.1%
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	264,597	217,911	46,685	82.4%	351,365	252,368	98,998	71.8%
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	2,339	-	2,339	-	(1,493)	-	(1,493)	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	266,936	217,911	49,024	81.6%	349,872	252,368	97,505	72.1%



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

Hundred and seventy-seventh session

177 EX/4

Part II Corr.

PARIS, 25 September 2007
Original: English

Item 4 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 2006-2007

and

**Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2006-2007 (33 C/5 Approved)
Status as at 30 June 2007 (non-audited)**

No. 40

CORRIGENDUM

SUMMARY

This document supplements Section A.II of document 177 EX/4 Part II, and presents additional proposals made by the Director-General for between-line transfers in order to provide needed funding for three major activities for which either sufficient funding could not initially be budgeted for in document 33 C/5 due to budgetary constraints or the requirement was identified in the context of recent United Nations reform and Joint United Nations activities. The transfers pertain to the further development of the new human resources information system (STEPS) and FABS, to the objective of providing essential pages of the UNESCO Portal in the six official languages of the United Nations, and to the Internal Staff Training Programme on Education Policy and Planning in the context of joint United Nations country programmes proposed by the Education Sector.

Decision required: paragraph 10.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Director-General reports regularly, in the Management Chart, on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference, most recently on the basis of budget data as at 30 June 2007. Updated figures on the situation of budget expenditures as at 31 August 2007 will also be available during the discussions on document 177 EX/4, Part II.
2. As is normal at the end of a biennium, certain activities envisaged in the initial sectoral work plans have been modified to take into account actual developments, some of which are beyond the control of the Secretariat, and which will affect spending plans. To the extent possible such changes have been notified to the Executive Board in the Management Chart. Nevertheless, as initial preparation of document 177 EX/4 began in July, it was not possible to take into account more recent developments resulting from ongoing reviews carried out by each sector/bureau/office, and discussed in the College of ADGs and the Committee on Budget and Finance.
3. In this context, the Director-General determined that anticipated savings on some activities could be usefully redeployed in order to implement other priority actions before the end of the biennium, for which there were insufficient budget resources specifically set aside in document 33 C/5 or new actions which were not originally foreseen in the work plans. For example, work on the new human resources information system (STEPS) has progressed sufficiently so that additional elements can be completed by the end of this year, if funding is provided. Similarly, work can be carried out to allow for the UNESCO Portal to have essential services available in all six official languages. In addition, the Education Sector, working through the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) envisages a staff training programme on education policy analysis and planning to improve the skills and capacities of ED staff to participate fully in joint United Nations country programming exercises. Additional details on these activities are provided below.
4. While it is apparent that overall resources within the budget are sufficient to cover these proposed expenditures, it is not possible today to determine the exact amount of savings that might be available on individual budget lines. Therefore, financing these expenditures entails budget transfers “between appropriation lines” as provided for in paragraph 1(e) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007; such transfers normally require the prior approval of the Executive Board. As was the case for the mentoring and training of field offices (see 176 EX/4, Part II, paras. 10 and 11), the Director-General requests the Executive Board’s approval to the abovementioned transfers, in principle, on the understanding that the budget lines from which the funds would be transferred would be identified at the closing of the accounts and would be reported to the 179th session of the Executive Board.

I

Proposed additional transfers between appropriation lines

5. Paragraph 1(e) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 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 in addition to the proposals presented in 177 EX/4 Part II.
6. **New management tools (STEPS and FABS).** The project for the implementation of the new human resources management information system – **STEPS** (System to Enhance Personnel Services) was launched in March 2006. As anticipated in documents 171 EX/6 Part II and 33 C/25 and confirmed in documents 174 EX/6 Part II and 176 EX/6 Part II, the budget available for the 33 C/5 for this purpose was not sufficient for the implementation of the entire system. The project was therefore divided into two phases. Phase 1 thus covers only basic modules indispensable for

running payroll and Phase 2 would allow the new system to be enriched with real value-added functionalities such as employee self-services, e-recruitment, training and personnel development, and to be rolled out to the field. The payroll and other basic modules have been implemented and were operational since April 2007. However, many key functionalities remain unavailable since they were not covered by the initial budget. It is for this reason that the Director-General proposes to transfer **\$780,000** to DIT to allow the implementation of additional functionalities needed by HRM, BOC and BB users in Phase 1, and the initiation of Phase 2. With regard to **FABS** (Finance and Budget System), the top priority for the last two biennia has been its gradual rollout to the field offices and institutes. The important results achieved in this process include the integration of 40 field offices for budget monitoring, funds reservation and expenditure registration, as well as the full integration in FABS in three key UNESCO institutes (IBE, IIEP and UIS). However, further progress e.g. regarding the deployment of the travel and material management modules, has been stalled for several months now due to lack of funds. Consequently, the Director-General proposes that **\$250,000** be transferred to DIT, to resume the FABS rollout to the field, in particular, with regard to the travel and material management modules. Therefore, in view of the above and in order to accelerate the completion of the integrated management information system, including STEPS and FABS, the Director-General proposes to redeploy a total of **\$1,030,000** to DIT.

7. Providing essential services of the UNESCO website in the six official languages.

Despite efforts made after the last General Conference in October 2005 to provide essential pages of the UNESCO Portal in the six official languages of the United Nations (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese), only a limited number of pages are currently available in the Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese languages. Due to the lack of information on the World Wide Web on subjects related to UNESCO's fields of competence in these four languages, the UNESCO Portal could represent an indispensable and unique source of information if essential sites were available in these languages. The work that would be needed to provide information on the UNESCO Portal in the six official languages includes:

- translation of essential services such as press releases, media advisories, interviews, news and a selection of web pages already available in English and French;
- management of the Portal services, which would require some temporary assistance for the maintenance of the Content Management System (CMS) for the non-Latin languages;
- creation and development of linguistic pages which would require the work of an Assistant Editor, who would enter the contents on CMS and integrate the necessary graphics or illustrations;
- the adaptation of the audiovisual and photo bank items into multilingual format and the production of versions of the World Heritage products with the Channel NHK in Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Spanish and French;
- the production of promotional material for UNESCO, notably the translation and printing of the brochure of the presentation of UNESCO in Arabic, Russian and Chinese, the production of a series of multilingual posters and the production and distribution of a CD-ROM containing a promotional kit regarding UNESCO. The cost for these activities is estimated at \$740,000.

8. ED Internal Staff Training Programme on Education Policy and Planning in the context of joint United Nations country programme. The objective of this training is to strengthen UNESCO's technical know-how in education sector policy analysis, planning and financing. UNESCO field offices are at the forefront of negotiations with governments and partner agencies and they carry the practical responsibility of translating international agreements and the United Nations reform, into concrete changes at country level. However, many UNESCO field offices are ill equipped to face the emerging challenges. Few education staff in the field have been involved in "up-stream" work, are familiar with planning methodologies, or are acquainted with sector financing

issues and with modalities of donor financing which today shape education sector development in many countries. Therefore a substantive capacity-building effort within UNESCO is essential to rebuild knowledge and technical know-how in education policy, planning and financing, in line with the priorities defined by the UNDG. The proposed intensive staff training will directly serve the ongoing UNESCO National Education Support Strategy (UNESS) activities reinforcing their professional underpinning. The UNESCO Human Resources Management Division will be able to build upon the training, drawing on the experience gained in all regions. The core course would be a two-week intensive practice oriented course, for over 150 ED staff. It would be offered six times over a period of 20 months. In addition, short modules on specific topics would be delivered, distance course materials would be developed and a shorter version of the course would be offered to Heads of Offices to provide an orientation in sector policy and management issues relevant for negotiations with national and United Nations partners in the field. The cost for these activities is estimated at **\$1,056,000**.

9. The Director-General requests the Executive Board's approval to the above-mentioned transfers, in principle, on the understanding that the budget lines from which the funds would be transferred would be identified at the closing of the accounts and would be reported to the 179th session of the Executive Board. In addition, considering that the appropriation lines from which funds would be transferred to fund these activities are not yet known, the proposed transfers could not be reflected in a revised Appropriation Table. Therefore, there is no change from the Appropriation Table presented in Annex I of document 177/EX 4 Part II.

II

Proposed draft decision

10. Should the Executive Board endorse these additional proposals made by the Director-General in this report, it may wish to add the following paragraph to the decision found in paragraph 19 of 177 EX/4 Part II:

The Executive Board,

“6.bis Takes note of the proposals for transfers of appropriations in document 177 EX/4, Part II, Corrigendum, and agrees in principle that regularizing transfers will be made at the closing of the accounts for the 2006-2007 financial period and will be reported to the Executive Board at its 179th session.”