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Thirtieth Session
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Draft
Programme
and **Budget**

2000–2001

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Introduction

1. Even as I write these lines, stealth and other bombers rend the skies of a European land, while long lines of hapless refugees wend their wretched way down muddy roads and byways. Such are the harrowing images of a tragedy which is anything but stealthy – images we have seen before, in Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Bosnia, Iraq and elsewhere, eagerly seized upon by the media and then all too quickly forgotten. The look in their eyes calls to mind the faces of those poor people who over 50 years ago were forced to flee their homes or were herded into death trains, earlier victims of an insane “ethnic cleansing” operation. Those looks of distress imprinted – we thought forever – the horrors of war so deeply on the memory of nations that those nations united in order to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”
2. Are we then fated to repeat ourselves indefinitely? Has the United Nations system failed in its task, and is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the only organization with an assured future? Why, instead of strengthening the United Nations, do we weaken it by acting outside the framework of its authority. Already we are extending the safety net of humanitarian assistance and preparing once again – when peace has been re-established – to repair, restore and rebuild. But human lives cannot be repaired, and happiness, once wrecked, lies forever in ruins.
3. The lessons have of course been learned, even if they are not put into practice. We are today conscious that so-called “peacekeeping” operations are little more than an admission of failure; we are conscious that whenever there is talk of “preventive diplomacy”, the weapons of conflict have already been deployed in the heads and hearts of the belligerents; we are conscious that “peace-building” means preventing conflicts at source and taking action before the event wherever the fault lines are already visible, by identifying and addressing the long-term processes – whether economic, environmental, social or cultural – that have engendered or will sustain these fault lines and barriers in the minds of men and women.
4. This is the mandate of the United Nations system. This is UNESCO’s mission. And this is where the urgency – the absolute urgency – lies.
5. Armed with these convictions, we must face a number of facts. Over the past decade, official development assistance has declined continuously while expenditure on arms, after falling back, has now begun to rise again in a number of countries. A newspaper with a reputation for reliability gives the staggering cost of one of these extraordinary war machines now flying over the Balkans as \$2.3 billion.¹ This, then, is the price of a technological wonder, which needs only a pilot and a navigator as its crew; it is also roughly the yearly GNP of Albania. The much-vaunted peace dividend has gone up in smoke. This decade has seen numerous world conferences and international summits where States, represented at the highest level, have devised strategies and made commitments. And what has been the result? The international community has observed neither the letter nor the spirit of the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The progress report five years after Rio was on the whole bleak. And the same is likely to be true of the Copenhagen +5 Conference in the year 2000.

1. *Le Monde*, 1 April 1999.

6. Should we then simply abandon the struggle? Certainly not. At least there was a unanimous recognition at Rio and Copenhagen, at Cairo and Beijing, of the fundamental importance of education – education as the sole means of bringing about the change of behaviour and lifestyle vital to the survival of our planet, education as the key to development and democracy, education as the way of providing each and every individual and society with the means to take charge of their own destiny and make their own choices. In this respect at least, the situation has improved substantially. Not only have illiteracy growth rates begun to slacken, at least at the global level; not only have the major funding agencies for international cooperation begun to invest more massively in education; but above all, and this is the essential point, countries themselves have begun to take matters in hand and alter their priorities. This is particularly clear in the case of the nine high-population countries, several of which are now close to meeting the target set at New Delhi – 6 per cent of GDP invested in education. Indeed, some of them are even on the point of exceeding it.
7. This is proof, if proof were needed, that political will alone can change things; that it is only through political measures that it will be possible to effect the radical changes that are needed today. This is where an organization such as UNESCO comes into its own – because it is intergovernmental, and because its mission is both ethical and intellectual. It is therefore up to us to convince States – governments and parliaments – that it is by changing national priorities, and not by waiting for some hypothetical external assistance, which comes more often in the form of bank loans than donations, that they may achieve the desired results; it is by investing in educational, scientific and cultural policies – since these are the ones that have the greatest impact on the social fabric – that they may find lasting solutions to the problems encountered by their societies. We must therefore act upstream, by making our case to decision-makers, but also downstream, in order to rally the support of the media, municipalities, teachers and civil society organizations in triggering the action needed, UNESCO's role being only that of demonstrating how urgent and necessary it is.
8. The effectiveness of UNESCO cannot be assessed bureaucratically; rather, it must be judged by the extent to which countries take on board the courses of action and strategies it proposes. It should be gauged by its capacity to build collective awareness leading to political initiatives consonant with what I would call a “governance of inclusion”. Reaching the poorest of the poor, bringing those who have been excluded back into the mainstream, facilitating the exercise of civil rights, liberating the potential for initiative and self-reliance that lies within each and every one of us, even the most disadvantaged, and encouraging the sharing of knowledge and the free flow of ideas – these are the surest means of fortifying peace in conjunction with development and democracy, which together form an interactive triangle. No peace can be viable and no development sustainable if citizens – all citizens, men and women – are not involved as partners, through their commitment and action. That in substance, was the message of the Medium-Term Strategy (1996–2001), and it is still as valid and as relevant today as we prepare to cross the threshold of the new century.

The proposed programme

Consolidating past achievements

9. It is thus perfectly natural that the programme proposed for 2000–2001, which constitutes the last stage of the execution of the Medium-Term Strategy, should carry on directly from the previous programme, without any major innovation or change of direction. The main concern is to consolidate the intellectual, political and ethical progress made since the Strategy was adopted in 1995.
10. The aim will therefore be to help intellectual communities to assimilate the conclusions of the main processes of reflection undertaken during this period, for example, in the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century, the World Commission on Culture and Development and the International Bioethics Committee. It will also be to mobilize international, but above all national, partners to examine what steps should be taken to apply the main lines of emphasis laid down and the commitments

made at recent international conferences organized by UNESCO on adult education (Hamburg), higher education (Paris) and cultural policies (Stockholm) and at other conferences to be organized over the next few months, on technical and vocational education (Seoul) and science (Budapest). In this connection, various measures have been taken with a view, for example, to encouraging the organization of national seminars, to promoting regional systems of electronic communication (in particular among African ministers of education to facilitate the follow-up to MINEDAF VII), and to providing advisory services whether it be to help with the framing of cultural policies or with the reorganization of national science and technology systems. The programme itself has been modified to take account of these new emphases with the aim, for example, of making UNESCO an observatory of trends and innovations in cultural policy and of promoting radically different methods of adult literacy training, ones that are more centred on learners' needs and on the acquisition, in the mother tongue, of skills that will make a direct contribution to the improvement of their living conditions and income. Other adjustments will no doubt have to be made to the proposed programme when the results of the conferences of Seoul and Budapest are known.

11. Although these proposals place the emphasis on continuity in this final stage of the Medium-Term Strategy, they are also intended to reach out towards the future opening the way to a new century as well as a new Medium-Term Strategy. Apart from future-oriented studies, now promoted to the rank of transverse activities, UNESCO's function as a forum for reflection and anticipation has been strengthened in several fields that will certainly require priority attention in the forthcoming decade. This is the case of the information society, which comes up under various programmes – in its relations with education and the changing role of teachers, its legal and ethical aspects, its impact on cultural and linguistic diversity and on modes of learning, mental images and interpersonal relations. The same is true of globalization processes, where the focus is on their interaction with national development policies and poverty alleviation strategies, on their influence on modes and tools of thought, and on the new challenges they pose regarding respect for human rights and progress in democratic governance. The same is also true of the ethical aspects of advances in science and technology, the study of which will be broadened to include new aspects of the life sciences and the ethics of energy and of freshwater resources. It is also the case of cultural pluralism, the building of which has become a key to the cohesion of increasingly multicultural and multi-ethnic societies. And it is also true of the dialogue between cultures and between religious and spiritual traditions: it is vital for us to renew the forms they take and their content at a time when some discern the signs of a new “clash of civilizations” on the horizon, even if the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed the year 2001 as United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations.
12. The 2000–2001 biennium should furthermore and above all be a time for consolidating the ethical achievements of a period that has seen great strides made in standard-setting, with the adoption, in particular, of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, the Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations, and, it is to be hoped, the forthcoming adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace. On the eve of the celebration of the International Year for a Culture of Peace (2000), UNESCO can justifiably be proud of having given the international community a concept – which is no less than a vision of the world and a blueprint for society – that was implicit in its own creation and could be the starting point for the “renewal” of the United Nations system we all know to be vital.
13. Our objective in establishing the transdisciplinary project “Towards a culture of peace” was to highlight the contemporary relevance and the specificity of the contribution that UNESCO makes to peace-building – by working to change behaviour, to shape values and to prompt the institutional changes needed to eradicate the deep-seated causes of violence, exclusion and conflict. This objective of visibility now seems to have been attained. The necessity and urgency of these changes are gaining increasingly widespread acceptance today, as can be seen from the long list of substantive declarations made on the subject in the four corners of the world, by the most diverse groups, including parliamentarians, journalists and newspaper publishers, mayors, educators, artists, religious leaders, defence institutes and security forces.
14. It is now clear that action to promote a culture of peace can no longer be confined to situations of latent or open conflict and that it must become an objective for all societies, even the most stable and democratic ones, in order to identify and treat – where there is still time to do so – the deep-seated roots of violence,

exclusion and conflict. The proposals contained in document 30 C/5 have been reorganized to that effect. It is also clear that education remains the mainspring of all action in that field – which is why it has been reinforced – even though we must continue, upstream, to analyse in depth the intellectual and normative foundations of the culture of peace and, downstream, to support the institutional or other actors who are striving to make its practice more widespread.

15. It is clear too that the culture of peace must underlie and direct all of the Organization's activities. Whereas I have sought to increase the visibility of the Secretariat structures that are chiefly responsible for this issue by raising them to the departmental level, what is now important is for this objective to permeate all our activities, even those that appear to be the most technical. Great progress has been made towards that end and the proposals in document 30 C/5 are a further step in that direction. A case in point is action to promote the heritage, which is no longer intended just to restore monuments or record traditional music but to build or rebuild a common identity made up of many allegiances. The same applies to environmental action, which no longer seeks only to preserve natural resources and biodiversity for the benefit of future generations, but also to prevent the potential conflicts to which management of the environment could give rise among present generations, as may unfortunately be the case for freshwater resources. I should like this movement to continue and – a wish also expressed by the Executive Board – to see a culture of peace component gradually introduced into all of the Organization's programmes, without exception.

Towards strategic programming

16. Consolidating achievements also means acting on all the implications of the major change entailed by going over from a Medium-Term "Plan" to a Medium-Term "Strategy". That changeover from the technical level to the strategic level – since it is no longer just a question of planning activities for the Secretariat but of formulating strategies to give direction to the Organization's action overall – has brought UNESCO back to its original function as an agency that provides inspiration, guidance and encouragement, playing the role of an enabler and a catalyst, but leaves the responsibility for the action itself to its partners – foremost among whom are its Member States. This change of role has many effects on our approaches and working methods which must be fully appreciated.
17. The first is the need for **greater transdisciplinarity**. If what really matters is not so much to carry out a series of activities but to lay the foundations for lasting solutions in addressing complex problems – and their nature perforce cuts across the dividing lines between the different branches of knowledge – then we must learn to think and to act in a transdisciplinary manner. This is what we have been endeavouring to do for several years. The closer links between the various intergovernmental scientific programmes – in line with the joint statement of their five chairpersons – is illustrative of this approach. In order to highlight and at the same time reinforce the synergies that have developed between the various disciplines of the natural sciences and the social sciences, it is proposed that Major Programme II (The sciences in the service of development) should be organized into three multidisciplinary programmes corresponding to the three main goals that UNESCO pursues in the field of science, namely, to assist in the advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge; to facilitate its application in dealing with issues concerning the environment and social development; and to encourage transdisciplinary reflection on the ethical implications both of scientific progress itself and of the changes affecting the environment and societies. It goes without saying that these proposals are in no way meant to call into question the existence of two distinct sectors, for it is important to respect the specific character and needs of each of these two branches of knowledge; but it is also necessary to ensure that cooperation between them is now seen as the rule, not the exception. Similarly, in order to grasp the complexity of the changes taking place in contemporary societies, it is becoming urgent to establish new forms of collaboration between the human sciences and the social sciences. The following proposals seek to give certain human science disciplines such as history, cognitive sciences and linguistics, which have not been given adequate house-room by UNESCO in the past, a higher profile in our programmes. This is just a beginning, and more will certainly need to be done along these lines in future.

18. Transdisciplinarity is in fact needed in all of UNESCO's programmes and requires a continuous effort to adapt approaches and working methods. The practice that seems to yield good results is that of the so-called "intersectoral" projects, which, while being placed under the main responsibility of a sector, are designed and implemented jointly by an intersectoral working group. This approach, developed over two bienniums in connection, for example, with a project on small islands and coastal regions, has been extended in document 30 C/5 to new areas: teacher training, the World Solar Programme, Reading for All, and two projects resulting from the Focus on the Pacific (Human Development for Sustainable Living in the Pacific) and Focus on the Caribbean (Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric of the Future) process. The project "Educating for a sustainable future" (EPD), which is now proposed under Major Programme I (Education for all throughout life) in order to underscore its essentially educational aim although it will continue to receive contributions from other sectors, in particular the natural sciences sector and the social and human sciences sector, will also be continued in this context.
19. A further change, already initiated but in need of strengthening, concerns our approach to **action for the benefit of priority groups**. For several years now, we have been devoting considerable efforts and resources to the four groups – women, young people, Africa and the least developed countries – singled out in the Medium-Term Strategy as requiring priority attention. These efforts and resources have been substantially increased in document 30 C/5. However, what is most important, in my view, is to ensure that these four groups are actual protagonists of UNESCO's action, not just targets; that they are actors rather than passive beneficiaries. That indeed was the objective of Audience Africa, which was held in 1995: to listen to the voice of the continent; to afford the African countries an opportunity to put forward their own vision of solutions to be implemented by Africans themselves. Today's challenge is to move into action. The task of the Priority Africa Department is to help the African States and their intellectual and scientific communities to mobilize in order to implement their own recommendations. With regard to women, I think I can say that, while much remains to be done, UNESCO has already done a great deal to bring out the potential of women's skills and experience in order to move forward along the path of development and peace.
20. With regard to young people, it must be admitted that we are still far from having found the best ways and means of cooperation with them. Whereas we have been accustomed to seeing them as beneficiaries, we must learn to treat them as partners. The programme proposed in document 30 C/5 makes much more room for young people than was previously the case. Indeed, this is no doubt one of its distinctive traits. I hope that when the time comes for implementation, my colleagues will remember that our job is not only to act *for* young people, or *on their behalf*, but to recognize in them their own capacity for action. This is especially important as the proposals are intended chiefly to reach the most destitute, the most marginalized among them, those who have not really had an opportunity to speak out about their own plans for the future. The most immediate task will therefore be to listen to them: to enhance the image of their cultures, their everyday surroundings, their modes of expression – sport, music, radio – in order to release the brakes holding back their inventive potential.
21. When it comes to inventiveness and creativity, there is no difference between the developed and the developing countries, or between rich and poor. There are only obstacles, brakes and stumbling blocks, all of which must be removed. This is where UNESCO, given its fields of competence, can play an absolutely unique role, in the **alleviation of extreme poverty**. Naturally, the Organization is powerless to eradicate the underlying causes of poverty, which include such factors as imbalances in the terms of trade, the debt burden, over-investment in weapons, international speculation and organized crime – to name but a few; in this respect, it has only the power of denunciation or persuasion to rely on. It can, however, help, through its development strategies, to create an environment conducive to poverty alleviation, even though we know that many development policies do not get through to the most disadvantaged population groups, those who lie outside the reach of social programmes or conventional education systems. What UNESCO can do is to promote all the approaches, most of them informal and community-based, which – by capitalizing on the skills and capacities of the poor themselves – are aimed at helping them to devise their own strategies to rise out of poverty. Hence the emphasis in document 30 C/5 on alternative forms of education (such as multi-purpose community centres or intensive audiovisual training in students' mother tongue), on endogenous management of cultural sites and natural resources, on crafts and community media, on micro-credit and social support services – in the very spirit of 29 C/Resolution 53,

which placed cultural development at the very centre of strategies for the alleviation of extreme poverty. Here again, UNESCO cannot act alone; all it can do is to support demonstration projects, organize the exchange of information, publicize successful experiments, and mobilize governmental and especially non-governmental partners at all levels.

22. **Partners** – this is the key word and the main issue at stake for an organization which is set to become a point of reference for target groups – women, young people, the poor, the excluded – who are not properly catered for by traditional institutional authorities. Hence the need to diversify our partners – as I keep repeating – in order to rally the support of mayors, the media, entrepreneurs, women’s and teachers’ associations, grass-roots movements, religious and secular institutions, non-governmental organizations and all those who are in a position to act as intermediaries for our action at the national and local levels. This is also a key responsibility of the National Commissions, acting as focal points with the task of promoting UNESCO’s objectives and disseminating UNESCO’s message in the Member States. We must also continue our efforts to strengthen our complementarity with intergovernmental organizations, primarily the United Nations agencies, but also regional organizations such as OAU, OAS, ASEAN, ALECSO, ISESCO, the European Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat and others, taking into account the long-term plans adopted by these organizations that are relevant to UNESCO’s fields of competence.
23. The point is that while UNESCO, as a universal organization, must gear its action to global priorities, it must also act in accordance with regional and subregional priorities. Hence the stress placed throughout the drafting of document 30 C/5 on identifying the top priority fields of activity for the countries of a given region or subregion and for countries which share certain characteristics, and also on the results to be expected from closer collaboration between UNESCO, the countries in question, and the multilateral and bilateral mechanisms and cooperation programmes operating in the regions. This was the overriding objective of the regional consultations of National Commissions for the preparation of document 30 C/5; it was also the objective that guided the Focus on the Pacific and the Focus on the Caribbean meetings, and, more recently, the consultation of island States of the Indian Ocean. The results of these efforts are reflected, albeit still sketchily and inexhaustively, in the section entitled “**Regional and subregional strategies**” at the end of each major programme. These efforts must be pursued, notably through intensive dialogue between the National Commissions and field units, since it is quite clear that it is not in Paris that strategies for Africa or the Pacific can be defined and implemented, but rather from Africa itself or the islands of the Pacific.
24. Any development that involves the efforts of peoples and States implies the idea of partnership, and partnership implies **decentralization**. Everyone is aware of my firm belief that only bold decentralization will enable us to ensure that UNESCO is present and relevant in every country and within the cooperation machinery of the United Nations system. There is no need to reopen this issue, except to thank all those States – and they are many – who have supported me on this point, in both word and deed, by making the effort, in some cases a very great effort, especially when the country concerned is poor, to provide UNESCO’s offices with the best possible accommodation and working conditions. But decentralization is not just a matter of field offices. It also concerns National Commissions, where these exist and are performing effectively. It also concerns the centres of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in Cartagena and soon, I hope, in Portugal or Namibia, the World Heritage Centre in Oslo, and the IIEP Office in Buenos Aires. It also concerns the new UNESCO Institutes for Education in Addis Ababa, Caracas and Moscow, besides others with which it is associated, such as the ones in Baoding (China) for rural education, in Pennsylvania for literacy, in Ouagadougou for the education of girls and women, in New Delhi for special education, and in Malawi for young people.
25. The role of each of these bodies is to constitute, in its particular field, a centre of excellence that will boost UNESCO’s influence in each region and internationally. The field offices should also become microcosms of UNESCO, and not decentralized outposts of a distant centre. For “to decentralize” does not mean “to dismember” UNESCO. It means to put into practice the principles of interactivity and globality which are the very foundation of UNESCO’s mission. In this age of globalization, UNESCO must learn to function as a network – that is, as a family of nerve centres spread out around the world. It must become a multipolar organization, creating unity out of its multifarious offshoots and making use of all its national and international partners so as to cover the whole world.

26. This vision of UNESCO's role in the world of the twenty-first century implies far-reaching changes in the Secretariat. Naturally, the Organization needs modernized infrastructures, especially in regard to telecommunications and office technology resources, so that all parts of its structure can communicate, in real time and at low cost, resulting in greater effectiveness and higher productivity; but it also needs to be imbued with a "modern outlook" in all fields: programme and staff management systems, working methods, procedures, interpersonal relations, and so on.
27. In this respect, UNESCO is an "ageing" organization: the budgetary austerity imposed on it for so many years has not permitted a normal rate of turnover in staff. To encourage and speed up the indispensable infusion of new blood, it would be advisable for the General Conference to authorize the implementation, in 2000–2001, of a programme of incentive measures for agreed separations entailing the payment of termination indemnities to staff members approaching the age of retirement or early retirement. Applications for agreed separations could be considered on an individual basis, taking into account programme requirements together with the necessity to retain those staff members whose services are considered to be essential. In granting agreed separations, priority would be given to staff members working in less priority areas as well as to those whose skills and qualifications do not match the Organization's evolving needs and future requirements. It is estimated that 80 to 100 such separations could be effected during the biennium. The total cost of this programme would be in the area of \$10 million calculated on the basis of an average entitlement for each case. Financing could be ensured partially by delays in recruitment of new talent after the abolition of vacated posts and partly by a special fund set up by the General Conference and financed by a separate budget allocation and/or existing resources available to the Organization, including, *inter alia*, miscellaneous income. Advances from existing resources would be restituted over a number of biennia, following an agreed amortization schedule as was approved in a similar case by the General Conference at its 23rd session (23 C/Resolution 38).

Presentation of document 30 C/5

28. The presentation of the C/5 document, its structure and its content have been thoroughly debated in the governing bodies. In accordance with 29 C/Resolution 87 adopted by the General Conference, and in the light of the additional guidelines contained in 154 EX/Decision 5.1, document 30 C/5 is presented in two distinct parts but in one volume: the first contains "strategic" proposals, which are submitted "for decision" to the General Conference and are thus binding; the second part provides, "for information only", technical details regarding possible ways and means of implementing the proposals contained in the first part.
29. In addition to the appropriation resolution, the first part includes, for each of the budget chapters: a "proposed resolution" summarizing the main lines of emphasis set out in the chapter and recapitulating the funds required for its implementation; a brief statement, for each main line of action proposed, of background information (summary of the main achievements of the previous biennia), the results anticipated at the end of the 2000–20001 biennium and the strategy envisaged to attain them, and an indication of the resources provided to that end (regular budget and extrabudgetary funding sources); and information concerning the policy on cooperation with the extrabudgetary funding sources. Lastly, as in document 29 C/5 Approved, this first part is supplemented by several appendices. As for the second part of the document, it provides – for information and not for decision – technical information relating to the findings of the evaluations carried out, programme actions planned, principal forms of action envisaged (conferences, meetings, publications, and so on), the breakdown of budgetary provisions and staff, and so forth.
30. In this connection, two points deserve particular attention. The first is that document 30 C/5 marks a shift towards **results-based programming**, which is merely the logical consequence of the move from a medium-term "Plan" to a "Strategy". In strategic programming, what is important is not so much to propose a list of activities to be carried out (meetings, studies, publications), but rather to identify the objectives and results to be achieved within a given period of time and indicate the strategies to be followed in order to attain them (including the conditions to be created and the partners to be mobilized) and the resources (both financial and human) needed for that purpose. That is what we have attempted to do, without however underestimating the difficulty of the task, knowing full well that the areas in

which UNESCO operates are very often intangible and require long-term action. Substantial efforts will have to be made during the next biennium to develop the conceptual and methodological tools needed to refine the definition of these “expected results” and to evaluate their actual achievement.

31. The second point is that, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board, document 30 C/5 has been prepared on the basis of **two budgetary scenarios**, one known as “zero nominal growth” (or scenario A), and the other as “zero real growth” (or scenario B). The difference between these two scenarios – the first of which represents a decrease in real terms and the second, the maintenance of the budget at its present level – is of the order of \$23.5 million (see paras. 34 to 36 below).
32. The “zero nominal growth” hypothesis (scenario A) – should it be approved by the General Conference – will have repercussions on all aspects of the Organization’s activities and operations since it will involve the “absorption”, within the present budget ceiling, of all increases that have occurred in 1998–1999 and part of those that may occur in 2000–2001, be they attributable to statutory factors (such as increases in staff costs) or to inflation (increases in the prices of goods and services). Every effort has been made to limit, as much as possible, the impact on the programmes of these reductions in resources, by seeking every possible saving in those parts of the budget other than Part II.A, including that relating to the governing bodies. It has not been possible, however, to maintain the Participation Programme at the same level as in document 29 C/5 and, in fact, the amount proposed under scenario A for the Participation Programme (namely, \$22 million) is contingent on suppressing the Reserve for Draft Resolutions submitted by Member States. In the event that the governing bodies wished to maintain that reserve (for example, at the amount of \$2 million), it is proposed that it be financed by reducing the Participation Programme by the same amount. That is a painful choice, but there do not appear to be any other feasible alternatives, given that the reductions in staff and activities imposed on the administrative and programme support services have left them with only the barest minimum of resources, if not less.
33. The proposals made within the framework of scenario B (zero real growth) aim at concentrating the main part of the “purchasing power” thus restored to the Organization on Part II of the budget, namely the programme, in the form of complementary proposals, **presented in the text in italics**, which seek to strengthen the fields of action regarded as absolute priorities by the Member States. A recapitulatory text is annexed to this introduction.

The proposed budget

Techniques

34. In preparing the budget estimates corresponding to the programme proposals described above, I have been guided by the decision of the Executive Board taken at its 155th session (155 EX/Decision 4.1, Part IV), which requested the elaboration of two options: one based on the hypothesis of zero growth in **nominal terms** and the other based on the hypothesis of zero growth in **real terms**. The overall budget estimates for the biennium 2000–2001 are therefore as follows:

Scenario A: Zero-nominal growth: \$544,367,250

Scenario B: Zero-real growth: \$567,812,250

35. The budgeting techniques approved by the General Conference (29 C/Resolution 86) have been applied under both the scenarios (cf. paras. T18004–T18010 for details), particularly the following, which have implications on the allocation of resources and the budget level:
 - (a) **Constant dollar value.** In application of the constant dollar principle, the value of the United States dollar used for the preparation of the budget for 2000–2001 was maintained at one United States dollar equal to 5.70 French francs and 1.45 Swiss francs. As these were the same rates used in the Approved Budget for 1998–1999, the budget reflects no increase or decrease on this account. In this connection, kindly refer to paragraph 37 below.

(b) **Treatment of inflation:**

- (i) Recosting for statutory and other increases in staff and other costs during 1998–1999 has been calculated on the basis of the magnitude and type of expenditures foreseen for 2000–2001.
- Scenario A includes a recosting requirement of \$20,249,050. However, the necessity to absorb this amount within the zero-nominal growth budget represents a reduction of resources of roughly an equivalent amount in real terms compared to document 29 C/5 Approved.
 - *In scenario B, a recosting requirement of \$22,345,000 has been estimated to maintain the same level of resources as in document 29 C/5 Approved.*
- (ii) Anticipated cost increases in 2000–2001 (Part VII of the budget) have been established, bearing in mind the views expressed at the last session of the General Conference to revert to the principle of full budgeting (cf. paras. T17001–T17003 for details). This has resulted in a modest increase of \$793,250 under scenario A and \$1,100,000 under scenario B.
- (iii) **Zero-base budgeting.** UNESCO's Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms describes this technique as: "The elaboration of budget proposals for the ensuing biennium from scratch as opposed to 'incremental budgeting' wherein the new proposals are obtained by adding to and/or subtracting from the current budget base". In preparing these estimates, the process of zero-base budgeting has been particularly relevant as it has permitted a clearer definition of priorities and better value for money assessments, particularly as concerns the modalities of action chosen.
- (iv) **Adjustment for staff turnover and delays in recruitment.** While the staff costs provisions throughout document 30 C/5 have been faithfully calculated on the same basis as in document 29 C/5 Approved, which included a lapse factor reduction rate of 3 per cent, I have serious reservations on the logic of applying this reduction under scenario A. This would imply, in effect, an under-budgeting of some \$10 million under the staff costs provisions in addition to a \$6 million real cut in personnel that is proposed under this scenario.

The budget level

36. The impact of the application of the above techniques on the two budget scenarios proposed following the decision of the Executive Board are as follows:

SCENARIO A

	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Real Increase/ (Decrease)	Recosting	Proposed Appropriation
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Programme				
Personnel	306 840 650	(6 000 000)	11 527 550	312 368 200
Activities	186 264 200	(10 542 300)	5 959 400	181 681 300
Participation Programme	24 830 000	(4 500 000)	1 670 000	22 000 000
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800	–	1 092 100	14 626 900
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	–	793 250	13 690 850
TOTAL	544 367 250	(21 042 300)	21 042 300	544 367 250

SCENARIO B

	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Real Increase/ (Decrease)	Recosting	Proposed Appropriation
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Programme				
Personnel	306 840 650	(3 000 000)	11 645 000	315 485 650
Activities	186 264 200	2 362 300	7 575 600	196 202 100
Participation Programme	24 830 000	637 700	2 032 300	27 500 000
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800	–	1 092 100	14 626 900
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	–	1 100 000	13 997 600
TOTAL	544 367 250	–	23 445 000	567 812 250

37. Both the above scenarios have been calculated using the constant dollar value of 5.70 French francs and 1.45 Swiss francs to one United States dollar which have been in effect since 1996. However, these rates are somewhat out of line with current values. If the concept of “current values” were to be applied in UNESCO, as is being applied in other organizations of the United Nations system, the zero-real growth budget (scenario B), converted at the April 1999 exchange rate of 6.11 French francs and 1.49 Swiss francs equal to one United States dollar would be nearly equivalent to the zero-nominal growth budget (scenario A) (cf. paras. T18012–T18014 of the technical details for further explanations). This downward adjustment of the budget level would offset the cost increases, thus maintaining the same purchasing power as in document 29 C/5 Approved, without increasing the budget in nominal terms.

Comparison of scenarios A and B

38. Under scenario A, staff costs were reduced by \$6 million, equivalent to 27 posts. *Under Scenario B, half of this reduction (\$3 million) has been restituted mainly under Part II.A of the budget. The difference of \$23,445,000 between the two scenarios, is distributed under scenario B as follows:*

	<i>Part II</i>	<i>Other parts</i>
	\$	\$
<i>Priority programme activities</i>	7,694,200	–
<i>Participation Programme</i>	5,500,000	–
<i>Restitution of reductions made under “governing bodies” (Part I.A)</i>	–	2,300,000
<i>Provision for “Field Security” (Part I.C)</i>	–	103,500
<i>Document control system in CLD (Part III, Chapter 3)</i>	–	192,800
<i>New management and monitoring instruments (programme and budget, finance, human resources) (Part IV, Chapter 4)</i>	–	2,500,000
<i>Young Professionals Programme (restitution of reduction under Part IV, Chapter 3)</i>	–	550,200
<i>Statutory requirements concerning the Organization’s contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund concerning Associate Participants (Part IV, Chapter 5)</i>	–	1,180,100
<i>Staff costs</i>	2,891,450	226,000
<i>Anticipated cost increases (Part VII)</i>	–	306,750
TOTAL	16,085,650	7,359,350
	\$23,445,000	

Financing of the budget

39. In accordance with Financial Regulation 5.1, the budget appropriations, subject to adjustment for estimated miscellaneous income, shall be financed by contributions from Member States, according to the scale of assessments determined by the General Conference. Pending the receipt of such contributions, the appropriations may be financed from the Working Capital Fund.
40. **The scale of assessments of Member States' contributions** to UNESCO has always been based on the most recent scale adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, with suitable adjustments to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations. A revised scale of assessments of the United Nations for the three-year period 1998 to 2000 was adopted at the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in December 1997. The General Conference may wish to base the UNESCO scale for 2000–2001 on the scale or scales of contributions that have been or will be adopted by the United Nations for 2000 and 2001. A document will be submitted to the General Conference at its 30th session taking into account any developments that may occur meanwhile concerning scales of assessments in the United Nations.
41. Financial Regulation 5.2(b) stipulates that **miscellaneous income** should be deducted from the total appropriations in order to determine the contributions to be assessed on Member States. The General Conference, at its 28th session, however, decided that, for an experimental six-year period commencing on 1 January 1996, all such income, with the exception of UNDP support costs should be set aside for the positive incentive scheme to encourage prompt payment of contributions. It is too early as yet to estimate the resources that will become available under this scheme for the biennium 1998–1999.
42. **Contributions from the United Nations Development Programme for agency support costs.** Under the present arrangements, the contributions received from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for administrative and operational support to projects are treated as “Miscellaneous Income” and deducted from the appropriations voted by the General Conference, in determining the assessment on Member States. This practice historically dates back to 1959–1960 when the General Conference approved the inclusion in the UNESCO budget of the lump sum received in respect of the Headquarters costs of the UNESCO Technical Assistance Programme (10 C/Resolution 7.B.21, Section VI). The development cooperation scenario has considerably evolved since those days. The greater emphasis being given to national execution and important changes in the modalities of support cost arrangements has resulted in an ever-decreasing level of funding from UNDP. To stem the tide of diminishing resources, greater assistance is required in support of project identification, formulation and implementation. I consider that UNESCO should fall in line with the practice followed by other organizations of the United Nations system and cease to integrate the support cost contributions into the regular budget. I am therefore proposing for the approval of the Executive Board and the General Conference that the support cost contributions from UNDP be maintained in a separate account, and not credited to Miscellaneous Income. This will enable the allocation of these scarce resources to the field offices which execute the UNDP-financed projects, in function of the volume of projects and the corresponding workload involved. Such an arrangement will strengthen the capacity of the field offices for project execution for the benefit of the Member States, in much the same way as the Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA) has provided the engine necessary for stimulating and expanding the impact of other extrabudgetary operational projects in recent years.
43. **Working Capital Fund.** The primary purpose of the Working Capital Fund is to advance to the regular programme such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions from Member States. At its 29th session the General Conference decided to maintain the level of the Fund at \$25 million. This level, which corresponds to 4.59 per cent of the Approved Budget for 1998–1999, represents less than five weeks of average regular programme expenditure. The Working Capital Fund has proved inadequate for financing the Approved Programme during the current biennium, due to the persistent high level of contributions in arrears. Nevertheless, it would not appear appropriate to propose any increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund for 2000–2001 pending decisions of the governing bodies on the level of the budget and on measures to enable the Organization to meet its financial commitments during the next biennium. As is customary, I shall submit a separate document

to the General Conference to assist it to determine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund for 2000–2001 and the purposes for which it may be used, taking into account any recommendations that may be made on the subject by the Executive Board at its 156th session.

Draft Appropriation Resolution

44. The Draft Appropriation Resolution has been modified to reflect the following changes:
- under Section A(a), Part II, the major programmes have been subdivided into programmes and fields of action in line with 29 C/Resolution 87 (item 9 of the recommendations of the Working Group established to examine the structure and function of the General Conference, reproduced in paragraph 1 of the resolution). A proviso has been added in paragraph (e) of the Appropriation Resolution to provide flexibility for transfers within the major programmes;
 - paragraph (k) has been completed to include the new institutes, for which “financial allocations” have been proposed for approval by the General Conference;
 - a modification has been suggested to paragraph (l) for separate treatment of the support cost contributions from UNDP, if the proposal made in paragraph 42 above is approved by the Executive Board and the General Conference;
 - following the adoption of the euro as the single European currency (including France) effective 1 January 1999, paragraphs (m), (n) and (o) have been replaced by a single modified paragraph (m);
 - budget figures relating to both scenario A and *scenario B* have been indicated side by side.

Activities financed from extrabudgetary resources

45. The extrabudgetary resources which should be placed at the Organization’s disposal are estimated at \$250 million. This amount, which is purely indicative as decisions on this matter are taken by outside authorities, breaks down as follows:

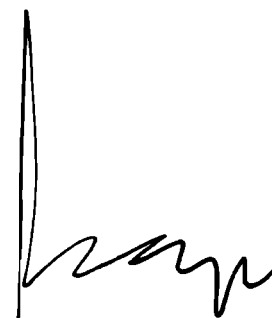
Funding sources	Part II.A					Other parts	Total
	MP I	MP II	MP III	MP IV	Transdisciplinary project and Transverse activities		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
UNDP	21 000 000	6 600 000	3 200 000	6 800 000	2 200 000	200 000	40 000 000
UNFPA	9 920 000	–	–	–	–	80 000	10 000 000
Other United Nations sources	8 000 000	2 700 000	–	–	1 300 000	–	12 000 000
World Bank	5 300 000	–	–	–	–	–	5 300 000
Regional banks	6 400 000	2 000 000	–	–	4 200 000	–	12 600 000
Funds-in-trust	38 780 000	23 550 000	17 550 000	16 750 000	10 900 000	5 720 000	113 250 000
Voluntary contributions	7 500 000	17 500 000	9 850 000	7 700 000	1 400 000	800 000	44 750 000
Associate experts	3 100 000	2 650 000	2 650 000	500 000	2 100 000	1 100 000	12 100 000
Total	100 000 000	55 000 000	33 250 000	31 750 000	22 100 000	7 900 000	250 000 000

Note: These figures do not include the allocations envisaged from the self-financing funds, namely the funds for publications, public information and relations, and the Headquarters Utilization Fund.

46. I have spent some time discussing the budget and its different scenarios. Whichever option is chosen, we must remember that UNESCO's goals go far beyond these considerations of financial accounting. As six billion people prepare to enter a new millennium, too few are able to share in the attributes which should be the birthright of every human being: human rights, peace, justice and freedom. This sacred cause poses a new challenge every day, not only for UNESCO but for the whole world. UNESCO must never allow the world to forget the declaration of faith that introduces the first Article of its Constitution: that freedom of expression, a precondition for democracy and justice, must be served by communication, culture, science and above all education, in order to carry far and wide the voices of the men and women of this world, and especially those of the poor, of young people, and men and women who have no say in the decisions that are made.

47. The year 2000 could mark a new departure. All that is necessary is for each person to realize that only the sharing of knowledge and respect for the world's cultures will make it possible to establish peace in the everyday behaviour of each individual, and that, in turn, will make it possible to establish sustainable peace in societies. The proclamation of the year 2000 as International Year for the Culture of Peace offers an opportunity to reclaim as our own the insight enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in UNESCO's Constitution, and thus enable the word to win the final victory over the sword. At this historic moment, all men and women must act as citizens of the world and make their commitment to the ideals of UNESCO plain in their behaviour and the initiatives they take. Member States will then have the responsibility of translating this commitment into action which will enable humanity to move forward. Their decisions concerning UNESCO are only one aspect of their overall responsibility in this respect.

April 1999

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a tall vertical stroke followed by several horizontal and curved strokes, characteristic of Federico Mayor's signature.

Federico Mayor

List of programme proposals under scenario B

Part II of the budget (Programme execution)

	\$
Major Programme I	
01122B <i>Education for the empowerment of the poor</i>	800,000
01212B <i>Support systems to strengthen national decision-making on educational renewal and development</i>	400,000
01221B <i>Education for life in a scientific and technological world</i>	500,000
Major Programme II	
02119B ■ <i>The World Solar Programme 1996-2005 in Africa</i>	800,000
02212B <i>Enhancing disaster preparedness of communities at risk</i>	800,000
02222B <i>Promoting traditional ecological knowledge in the sustainable use and management of natural resources</i>	300,000
02232B <i>Mitigating water-related risks and disasters</i>	500,000
02252B <i>Globalization and poverty</i>	400,000
02301B <i>International Summit of National Bioethics Committees</i>	150,000
02302B <i>Understanding our contemporaries</i>	300,000
Major Programme III	
03112B <i>Integrated community development and cultural heritage preservation through local effort</i>	400,000
03203B <i>Promotion of the cinema</i>	400,000
Major Programme IV	
04121B <i>School radio</i>	250,000
04127B ■ <i>Regional Consultations in preparation for the World Conference on Communication and Information</i>	400,000
Culture of peace	
05202B <i>UNESCO Summer School on a Culture of Peace</i>	400,000
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	
06009B <i>Developing new data and indicators to analyse cross-cutting issues</i>	300,000
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	
07005B <i>Second meeting of the "21st Century Dialogues"</i>	244,200
11001 Participation Programme	5,500,000
Information and Dissemination Services	
12404B <i>Multimedia Information Programme</i>	350,000
Total activities	13,194,200

Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2000–2001

The General Conference, at its 30th session, resolves that:

A. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 2000-2001 the sum of \$544,367,250* (Scenario A) is appropriated as follows:
\$567,812,250* (Scenario B)

Appropriation line	Scenario A \$	Scenario B \$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION		
A. Governing Bodies:		
1. General Conference	6 153 700	7 653 700
2. Executive Board	7 614 900	8 414 900
Total, Part I.A	13 768 600	16 068 600
B. Direction:		
3. Directorate	1 742 000	1 742 000
4. Services of the Directorate (including: Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate; Executive Office of the Director-General; Inspectorate General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)	20 517 800	20 517 800
Total, Part I.B	22 259 800	22 259 800
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 122 900	1 226 400
TOTAL, PART I	37 151 300	39 554 800
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES		
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:		
I. EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE		
I.1 Basic education for all		
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children	16 569 200	16 710 750
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults	15 659 700	16 742 000
I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all	10 078 800	10 078 800
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life		
I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age	16 693 800	17 578 800
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education	14 574 300	15 118 000
I.2.3 Higher education and development	6 041 700	6 041 700
▶ The Status of teachers and teacher education in the information society	3 132 200	3 132 200
▶ Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)	8 292 900	8 292 900
UNESCO education institutes		
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	5 000 000	5 000 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	6 000 000	6 000 000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	2 300 000	2 300 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 200 000	1 200 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 375 300	2 375 300
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	1 300 000	1 300 000
Total, Major Programme I	109 217 900	111 870 450

* Parts I to VII are calculated at the constant rates of exchange of 5.70 French francs (0.869 euros) and 1.45 Swiss francs to one United States dollar.

Appropriation line	Scenario A \$	Scenario B \$
II THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT		
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge		
▶ Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	1 584 400	1 584 400
II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences	23 471 800	23 633 700
▶ The World Solar Programme 1996-2005	2 008 300	2 808 300
II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences	6 616 100	6 616 100
II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development		
▶ Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development	448 100	448 100
II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction	7 270 100	8 070 100
II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme	10 508 600	10 808 600
II.2.3 Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment	6 714 000	7 442 900
▶ Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands	3 600 700	3 600 700
▶ Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	480 100	480 100
II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	6 626 300	6 626 300
II.2.5 Social transformations and development	11 389 100	11 789 100
▶ Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment	668 600	668 600
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences	4 538 500	5 214 500
Total, Major Programme II	85 924 700	89 791 500
III CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY		
Culture and development		
	2 266 200	2 266 200
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage		
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage	25 188 200	26 000 400
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	5 224 200	5 224 200
III.2 Promotion of living cultures		
▶ Reading for All	1 073 400	1 073 400
▶ Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future	571 300	571 300
Total, Major Programme III	42 824 000	44 036 200
IV TOWARDS A COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY FOR ALL		
IV.1 Free flow of ideas		
IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace	3 965 000	3 965 000
IV.1.2 Media, information and society	7 911 800	8 161 800
▶ Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	2 528 200	3 118 300
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap		
IV.2.1 Development of communication	12 126 300	12 126 300
IV.2.2 Development of “infrastructure”	5 906 600	5 906 600
Total, Major Programme IV	32 437 900	33 278 000
TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT: Towards a culture of peace		
Unit 1 - Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships	4 462 100	4 311 400
Unit 2 - Educating for a culture of peace	10 522 900	11 453 900
Unit 3 - From interculturality to cultural pluralism	5 495 900	5 645 300
TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES:		
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	7 120 000
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 595 100	2 029 400
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	4 099 800	4 099 800
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:		
Coordination of activities relating to Women	1 190 500	1 190 500
Coordination of activities relating to Youth	1 465 000	1 465 000
Coordination of activities relating to Africa	3 475 900	3 475 900
Total, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	39 127 200	40 791 200
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME		
Total, Part II.A	22 000 000	27 500 000
B. Information and Dissemination Services		
1. Clearing House	4 590 700	4 590 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	7 326 300	7 326 300
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	4 879 700	4 879 700
4. Office of Public Information	5 219 000	5 569 000
Total, Part II.B	22 015 700	22 365 700
TOTAL, PART II	353 547 400	369 633 050

Appropriation line	Scenario A \$	Scenario B \$
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	56 760 500	57 179 300
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	47 718 800	51 949 100
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and security	28 998 900	28 998 900
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	6 499 500	6 499 500
Total, Parts I-VI	530 676 400	553 814 650
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13 690 850	13 997 600
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	544 367 250	567 812 250

Additional appropriations

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

Obligations to be incurred

- (c) Obligations may be incurred during the financial period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2001 up to the amount appropriated under (a), in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Transfers

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

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

Staff

- (j) An amount of \$312,368,200* (Scenario A)/\$315,485,650* (Scenario B), including IOC and WHC, is provided in the appropriation in paragraph (a) above for established posts at Headquarters and in the field, and shall not be exceeded.
- (k) Posts funded from financial allocations provided by the Organization by decision of the General Conference to the IBE (UNESCO International Bureau of Education - 18 posts), IIEP (UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning - 39 posts), UIE (UNESCO Institute for Education - 5 posts), IITE (UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, Moscow - 3 posts), IESALC (UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, Caracas - 13 posts), IICBA (UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa, Addis Ababa - 1 post), and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (30 posts), are not included in the established posts referred to in paragraph (j) above, in view of the special legal identity of those institutions.

Assessment

- (l) The appropriations voted under paragraph (a) above shall be financed by assessments on Member States. The assessments on Member States will amount to \$544,367,250 (Scenario A)/\$567,812,250 (Scenario B).

Currency fluctuation

- (m) The appropriation under paragraph (a) above is expressed at the constant dollar rate of one United States dollar to 0.869 euros (equivalent to 5.70 French francs used in 1998-1999) and 1.45 Swiss francs, hence expenditure against this appropriation will also be recorded at the constant dollar rate. In order to account for the differences arising from the translation of expenditure incurred during the course of the financial period in euros and Swiss francs at varying operational rates of exchange as compared with the constant dollar rates, a separate currency clearing account will be maintained. The differences between the operational rates of exchange at which Member States' contributions in euros are brought to account and the rate of exchange of the euro used to calculate the budget will also be credited or debited to this account. Any balance under the currency clearing account at the end of the biennium will be added to or deducted from Miscellaneous Income.

B. Extrabudgetary programmes

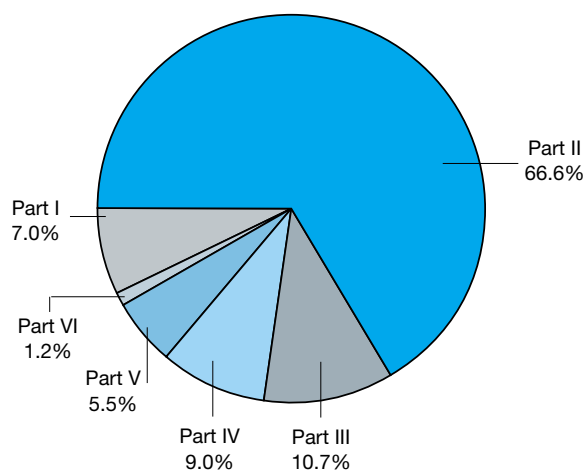
- (n) The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from governments, international, regional or national organizations and individuals for the implementation of programmes and projects consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization and to incur obligations for such activities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

* Calculated on the basis of 2,118 posts (Scenario A)/2,134 posts (Scenario B) with a lapse factor rate of 3 per cent; not including short-term temporary personnel or consultant services under the regular budget, or posts financed from extrabudgetary sources.

Overall summary of Parts I to VII of the budget (scenario A)

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION							
I.A. Governing Bodies	15 999 800	13 308 900	(2 690 900)	(16.8)	459 700	13 768 600	204 200
I.B. Direction	20 959 200	21 060 700	101 500	0.5	1 199 100	22 259 800	1 354 000
I.C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 170 700	1 087 200	(83 500)	(7.1)	35 700	1 122 900	–
Total, Part I	38 129 700	35 456 800	(2 672 900)	(7.0)	1 694 500	37 151 300	1 558 200
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES							
II.A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	329 792 850	319 046 450	(10 746 400)	(3.3)	12 485 250	331 531 700	242 100 000
II.B. Information and Dissemination Services	21 799 400	21 202 500	(596 900)	(2.7)	813 200	22 015 700	6 140 700
Total, Part II	351 592 250	340 248 950	(11 343 300)	(3.2)	13 298 450	353 547 400	248 240 700
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	56 811 000	54 714 100	(2 096 900)	(3.7)	2 046 400	56 760 500	7 457 000
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	47 587 900	45 767 500	(1 820 400)	(3.8)	1 951 300	47 718 800	4 822 100
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700
Reserve for Draft Resolutions	1 500 000	–	(1 500 000)	(100.0)	–	–	–
Total, Parts I - VI	531 469 650	510 427 350	(21 042 300)	(4.0)	20 249 050	530 676 400	266 333 700
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	793 250	13 690 850	–
Total, Parts I - VII	544 367 250	523 324 950	(21 042 300)	(3.9)	21 042 300	544 367 250	266 333 700

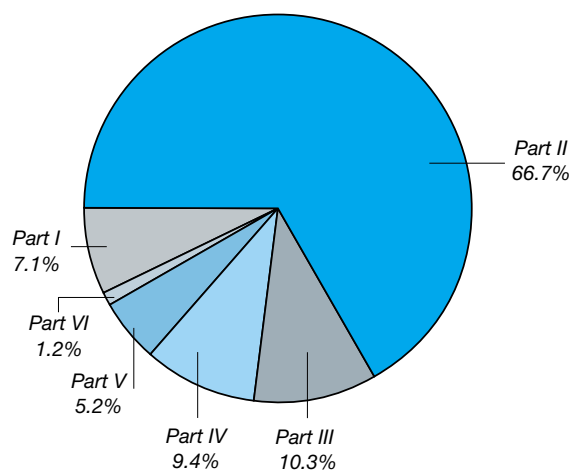
DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES (PARTS I-VI)



Overall summary of Parts I to VII of the budget (scenario B)

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999		2000-2001				
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION							
I.A. Governing Bodies	15 999 800	15 536 200	(463 600)	(2.9)	532 400	16 068 600	204 200
I.B. Direction	20 959 200	21 060 700	101 500	0.5	1 199 100	22 259 800	1 354 000
I.C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 170 700	1 187 700	17 000	1.5	38 700	1 226 400	–
Total, Part I	38 129 700	37 784 600	(345 100)	(0.9)	1 770 200	39 554 800	1 558 200
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES							
II.A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	329 792 850	334 078 450	4 285 600	1.3	13 188 900	347 267 350	242 100 000
II.B. Information and Dissemination Services	21 799 400	21 541 500	(257 900)	(1.2)	824 200	22 365 700	6 140 700
Total, Part II	351 592 250	355 619 950	4 027 700	1.1	14 013 100	369 633 050	248 240 700
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	56 811 000	55 118 100	(1 692 900)	(3.0)	2 061 200	57 179 300	7 457 000
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	47 587 900	48 707 000	1 119 100	2.4	3 242 100	51 949 100	4 822 100
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700
Reserve for Draft Resolutions	1 500 000	–	(1 500 000)	(100.0)	–	–	–
Total, Parts I - VI	531 469 650	531 469 650	–	–	22 345 000	553 814 650	266 333 700
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	1 100 000	13 997 600	–
Total, Parts I - VII	544 367 250	544 367 250	–	–	23 445 000	567 812 250	266 333 700

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES (PARTS I-VI)



Summary by Sector/Unit of regular programme and extrabudgetary activities (scenario A)

Principal appropriation line	Regular budget				Extra-budgetary resources
	Programme		Indirect programme costs	Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	Personnel	Activities			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION					
A. Governing Bodies					
1. General Conference	662 500	5 491 200	–	6 153 700	204 200
2. Executive Board	1 083 100	6 531 800	–	7 614 900	–
Total, Part I.A	1 745 600	12 023 000	–	13 768 600	204 200
B. Direction					
3. Directorate	1 272 600	469 400	–	1 742 000	–
4. Services of the Directorate	19 501 700	1 016 100	–	20 517 800	1 354 000
Total, Part I.B	20 774 300	1 485 500	–	22 259 800	1 354 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System					
TOTAL, PART I	22 519 900	14 631 400	–	37 151 300	1 558 200
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES					
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:					
Education Sector (ED)					
Major Programme I	59 639 700	42 525 300	7 052 900	109 217 900	100 000 000
Towards a culture of peace	4 959 300	3 200 000	–	8 159 300	5 200 000
Total, ED	64 599 000	45 725 300	7 052 900	117 377 200	105 200 000
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)					
Major Programme II	35 131 100	24 795 400	2 785 900	62 712 400	47 730 000
Total, SC	35 131 100	24 795 400	2 785 900	62 712 400	47 730 000
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)					
Major Programme II	14 282 300	8 406 800	523 200	23 212 300	7 270 000
Towards a culture of peace	3 486 700	2 500 000	–	5 986 700	5 000 000
Total, SHS	17 769 000	10 906 800	523 200	29 199 000	12 270 000
Culture Sector (CLT)					
Major Programme III	27 875 900	11 692 400	3 255 700	42 824 000	33 250 000
Towards a culture of peace	3 073 900	1 800 000	–	4 873 900	2 000 000
Total, CLT	30 949 800	13 492 400	3 255 700	47 697 900	35 250 000
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector (CII)					
Major Programme IV	18 077 200	13 501 500	859 200	32 437 900	31 750 000
Total, CII	18 077 200	13 501 500	859 200	32 437 900	31 750 000
Transdisciplinary Project:					
Towards a culture of peace (CPP)	711 000	600 000	150 000	1 461 000	800 000
Transverse Activities:					
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	–	6 820 000	–	6 820 000	2 500 000
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	815 800	779 300	–	1 595 100	–
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	2 972 700	1 127 100	–	4 099 800	–
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:					
– Coordination of activities concerning Women	774 100	416 400	–	1 190 500	6 600 000*
– Coordination of activities concerning Youth	1 048 600	416 400	–	1 465 000	–
– Coordination of activities concerning Africa	3 000 900	475 000	–	3 475 900	–
Participation Programme	–	22 000 000	–	22 000 000	–
Total, Part II.A	175 849 200	141 055 600	14 626 900	331 531 700	242 100 000
B. Information and Dissemination Services					
1. Clearing House	3 753 400	837 300	–	4 590 700	213 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	5 848 100	1 478 200	–	7 326 300	3 427 000
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	2 545 900	2 333 800	–	4 879 700	2 500 000
4. Office of Public Information	3 359 600	1 859 400	–	5 219 000	–
Total, Part II.B	15 507 000	6 508 700	–	22 015 700	6 140 700
TOTAL, PART II	191 356 200	147 564 300	14 626 900	353 547 400	248 240 700
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	47 409 900	9 350 600	–	56 760 500	7 457 000
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	35 629 800	12 089 000	–	47 718 800	4 822 100
PART V - COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	15 452 400	13 546 500	–	28 998 900	4 076 000
PART VI - RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	–	6 499 500	–	6 499 500	179 700
Total, Parts I-VI	312 368 200	203 681 300	14 626 900	530 676 400	266 333 700
PART VII - ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	10 315 750	3 375 100	–	13 690 850	–
TOTAL, PARTS I-VII	322 683 950	207 056 400	14 626 900	544 367 250	266 333 700

* Including \$5,000,000 for PROCEED being implemented by BRX/EUR.

Summary by Sector/Unit of regular programme and extrabudgetary activities (scenario B)

Principal appropriation line	Regular budget				Extra-budgetary resources
	Programme		Indirect programme costs	Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	Personnel	Activities			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION					
A. Governing Bodies					
1. General Conference	662 500	6 991 200	–	7 653 700	204 200
2. Executive Board	1 083 100	7 331 800	–	8 414 900	–
Total, Part I.A	1 745 600	14 323 000	–	16 068 600	204 200
B. Direction					
3. Directorate	1 272 600	469 400	–	1 742 000	–
4. Services of the Directorate	19 501 700	1 016 100	–	20 517 800	1 354 000
Total, Part I.B	20 774 300	1 485 500	–	22 259 800	1 354 000
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System					
TOTAL, PART I	22 519 900	17 034 900	–	39 554 800	1 558 200
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES					
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:					
Education Sector (ED)					
Major Programme I	60 592 250	44 225 300	7 052 900	111 870 450	100 000 000
Towards a culture of peace	5 149 400	3 200 000	–	8 349 400	5 200 000
Total, ED	65 741 650	47 425 300	7 052 900	120 219 850	105 200 000
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)					
Major Programme II	35 521 900	27 195 400	2 785 900	65 503 200	47 730 000
Total, SC	35 521 900	27 195 400	2 785 900	65 503 200	47 730 000
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)					
Major Programme II	14 508 300	9 256 800	523 200	24 288 300	7 270 000
Towards a culture of peace	3 673 000	2 900 000	–	6 573 000	5 000 000
Total, SHS	18 181 300	12 156 800	523 200	30 861 300	12 270 000
Culture Sector (CLT)					
Major Programme III	28 288 100	12 492 400	3 255 700	44 036 200	33 250 000
Towards a culture of peace	3 227 200	1 800 000	–	5 027 200	2 000 000
Total, CLT	31 515 300	14 292 400	3 255 700	49 063 400	35 250 000
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector (CII)					
Major Programme IV	18 267 300	14 151 500	859 200	33 278 000	31 750 000
Total, CII	18 267 300	14 151 500	859 200	33 278 000	31 750 000
Transdisciplinary Project:					
Towards a culture of peace (CPP)	711 000	600 000	150 000	1 461 000	800 000
Transverse Activities:					
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	–	7 120 000	–	7 120 000	2 500 000
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 005 900	1 023 500	–	2 029 400	–
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	2 972 700	1 127 100	–	4 099 800	–
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:					
– Coordination of activities concerning Women	774 100	416 400	–	1 190 500	6 600 000*
– Coordination of activities concerning Youth	1 048 600	416 400	–	1 465 000	–
– Coordination of activities concerning Africa	3 000 900	475 000	–	3 475 900	–
Participation Programme	–	27 500 000	–	27 500 000	–
Total, Part II.A	178 740 650	153 899 800	14 626 900	347 267 350	242 100 000
B. Information and Dissemination Services					
1. Clearing House	3 753 400	837 300	–	4 590 700	213 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	5 848 100	1 478 200	–	7 326 300	3 427 000
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	2 545 900	2 333 800	–	4 879 700	2 500 000
4. Office of Public Information	3 359 600	2 209 400	–	5 569 000	–
Total, Part II.B	15 507 000	6 858 700	–	22 365 700	6 140 700
TOTAL, PART II	194 247 650	160 758 500	14 626 900	369 633 050	248 240 700
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION					
	47 635 900	9 543 400	–	57 179 300	7 457 000
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES					
	35 629 800	16 319 300	–	51 949 100	4 822 100
PART V - COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security					
	15 452 400	13 546 500	–	28 998 900	4 076 000
PART VI - RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES					
	–	6 499 500	–	6 499 500	179 700
Total, Parts I-VI	315 485 650	223 702 100	14 626 900	553 814 650	266 333 700
PART VII - ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES					
	10 352 700	3 644 900	–	13 997 600	–
TOTAL, PARTS I-VII	325 838 350	227 347 000	14 626 900	567 812 250	266 333 700

* Including \$5,000,000 for PROCEED being implemented by BRX/EUR.

S E C T I O N 1

Draft Programme and Budget

Part I

General Policy and Direction

00001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
I.A. Governing Bodies							
1. General Conference							
Personnel	605 600	639 200	33 600	5.5	23 300	662 500	101 000
Activities	6 991 200	5 317 400	(1 673 800)	(23.9)	173 800	5 491 200	103 200
2. Executive Board							
Personnel	1 071 200	1 027 200	(44 000)	(4.1)	55 900	1 083 100	–
Activities	7 331 800	6 325 100	(1 006 700)	(13.7)	206 700	6 531 800	–
I.B. Direction							
3. Directorate							
Personnel	1 238 800	1 242 600	3 800	0.3	30 000	1 272 600	–
Activities	489 400	454 500	(34 900)	(7.1)	14 900	469 400	–
4. Services of the Directorate¹							
Personnel	18 179 200	18 379 600	200 400	1.1	1 122 100	19 501 700	1 354 000
Activities	1 051 800	984 000	(67 800)	(6.4)	32 100	1 016 100	–
I.C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations Systems							
Activities	1 170 700	1 087 200	(83 500)	(7.1)	35 700	1 122 900	–
Total, Part I	38 129 700	35 456 800	(2 672 900)	(7.0)	1 694 500	37 151 300	1 558 200
SCENARIO B							
I.A. Governing Bodies							
1. General Conference							
Personnel	605 600	639 200	33 600	5.5	23 300	662 500	101 000
Activities	6 991 200	6 770 000	(221 200)	(3.2)	221 200	6 991 200	103 200
2. Executive Board							
Personnel	1 071 200	1 027 200	(44 000)	(4.1)	55 900	1 083 100	–
Activities	7 331 800	7 099 800	(232 000)	(3.2)	232 000	7 331 800	–
I.B. Direction							
3. Directorate							
Personnel	1 238 800	1 242 600	3 800	0.3	30 000	1 272 600	–
Activities	489 400	454 500	(34 900)	(7.1)	14 900	469 400	–
4. Services of the Directorate¹							
Personnel	18 179 200	18 379 600	200 400	1.1	1 122 100	19 501 700	1 354 000
Activities	1 051 800	984 000	(67 800)	(6.4)	32 100	1 016 100	–
I.C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations Systems							
Activities	1 170 700	1 187 700	17 000	1.5	38 700	1 226 400	–
Total, Part I	38 129 700	37 784 600	(345 100)	(0.9)	1 770 200	39 554 800	1 558 200

1. Including: Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate; Executive Office of the Director-General; Inspectorate General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget.

Part I

General Policy and Direction

00002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) organize at UNESCO Headquarters the 31st session of the General Conference (October–November 2001) and five ordinary sessions of the Executive Board during 2000–2001;
- (ii) provide for the functioning of the Directorate and the Services attached to it;
- (iii) provide for a share of the running costs of the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$14,631,400 for programme costs and \$22,519,900 for staff costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$17,034,900 for programme costs and \$22,519,900 for staff costs (scenario B).

00003

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

I.A Governing Bodies

1. General Conference
2. Executive Board

I.B Direction

3. Directorate
4. Services of the Directorate

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

I.A Governing Bodies

General Conference

00101

The 31st session of the General Conference will be held at Headquarters in October–November 2001 and, like the 30th session, will not last more than 20 working days. The work will be organized on the basis of the decisions taken by the General Conference at its 29th session (29 C/Resolution 87) and any other relevant decisions it might take at its 30th session.

00102

The budget provisions under scenario B for the organization of the 31st session of the General Conference are based on the same hypotheses as for the 30th session, in particular, as regards the duration of the session, the number of commissions, the volume of documentation and the use of the working languages.

If scenario A is chosen, these hypotheses will have to be revised; in that case, the new arrangements will be submitted to the Executive Board for approval at one of its sessions in 2000.

00103

The budget provisions, both under scenarios A and B, include the payment of the fees due to the External Auditor, who is responsible to the General Conference for the audit of the accounts of the regular programme, the United Nations Development Programme and other extrabudgetary programmes. Subject to the availability of funds, a provision of \$204,200 will be made from extrabudgetary sources in 2000–2001 to cover, on the one hand, the cost of the fees of the External Auditor for the auditing of the accounts of the extrabudgetary programmes, other than UNDP, on the basis of present estimates and, on the other hand, personnel services for the Secretariat of the General Conference (see also Appendix VIII to 30 C/5, “Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)”).

Executive Board

00201

The Executive Board will meet in ordinary session twice in 2000 and three times in 2001, including one short session convened at the end of the 31st session of the General Conference. The Board is composed of 58 Member States, the President of the General Conference sitting in an advisory capacity.

00202

The budget provisions under scenario B are based on the same hypotheses as for the organization of the work of the Executive Board in 1998–1999. If scenario A is chosen, these hypotheses will have to be revised; in that case, the new arrangements to be envisaged will be examined by the Executive Board at its first session to be held immediately after the 30th session of the General Conference.

I.B Direction

Directorate

00301

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

Services of the Directorate

00401

The services of the Directorate comprise: A. Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate (DRG); B. Executive Office of the Director-General (CAB); C. Inspectorate-General (IOM); D. Office of the Mediator (MED); E. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA); F. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation (BPE); G. Bureau of the Budget (BB). Each of the above units, in its field of competence, undertakes activities and provides advice and services to the Directorate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and maximizing the impact of the Organization as follows:

- (a) coordinating the implementation of specific policies and activities with regard to emergency situations (due to disasters or conflicts), priority target groups, certain countries or groups of countries and selected interdisciplinary activities (DRG);
- (b) coordinating the provision of assistance to the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General in the execution of their duties (CAB);
- (c) carrying out internal operational and management audits and coordinating the revision of administrative policies and procedures (IOM);
- (d) offering the opportunity to the staff members concerned with a channel for conciliation without recourse to legal action (MED);
- (e) providing legal advice to the General Conference, the Executive Board and meetings convened by UNESCO; dealing with all legal questions pertaining to the Organization; and providing services

for the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (104 EX/Decision 3.3) as regards the examination of communications relating to the exercise of human rights within UNESCO's fields of competence (LA);

- (f) elaborating the Medium-Term Strategy of the Organization, and in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget, the biennial Programme and Budget; drawing up reports of the Director-General to the governing bodies on programme implementation; backstopping the implementation of the Evaluation Plan and undertaking selected evaluations of programme activities (BPE);
- (g) preparing, in cooperation with the Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation (BPE), the biennial Programme and Budget of the Organization; ensuring the technical coordination of the execution of regular budget activities and those funded by extrabudgetary resources, the budgetary management of staff and other costs, and the preparation of budget documents to the governing bodies (BB).

00402

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Coordinated strategies and actions in relation to countries and groups of countries of strategic importance, to priority groups with common features and to emergency situations developed and implemented;
- ◆ More effective and efficient use of the Organization's resources promoted through internal audit and renewal of management procedures and working methods;
- ◆ The strategic planning process strengthened (including the links between strategic and operational planning), in order to meet more effectively the demands of the Organization's external stakeholders; the monitoring of all programming and budgetary aspects of the Organization improved through the full implementation of the new integrated programming/budgeting/monitoring system within the framework of the results-based programming and budgeting concept: performance indicators developed for their subsequent utilization for the preparation of document 31 C/5;
- ◆ The quality, timeliness and policy relevance of evaluation activities financed under the regular budget and extrabudgetary sources improved;
- ◆ Administration and management of the budget improved, in particular through: replacement of the outdated computer systems for budget and finance and adaptation of the existing procedures to the new system; provision of instant access to budgetary data and status reports to units at Headquarters and in the field; training of Administrative Officers, both at Headquarters and in the field, through the elaboration and wide dissemination of written and audiovisual materials.

Extrabudgetary programmes

00403

Subject to the availability of funds, a provision of \$1,354,000 will be made under extrabudgetary resources in 2000–2001 to cover the costs of personnel services for the above units under the Services of the Directorate as follows:

Part I.B – Directorate

	\$
– Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account	1,274,000
– United Nations Fund for Population Activities	80,000
	1,354,000
Total	1,354,000

(For details see Appendix VIII to document 30 C/5, “Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)”).

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

00501

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

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

00502

Results expected at the end of the biennium

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

00502B

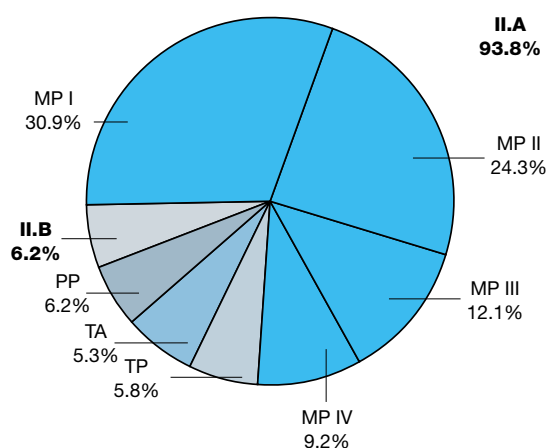
- ◆ *The funds provided under scenario B (\$103,500) will serve to reinforce security measures, primarily for staff members in the field.*

Part II

Programme Execution and Services (scenario A)

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
PART II.A MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES							
Major Programmes:							
I Education for all throughout life	109 004 350	105 238 750	(3 765 600)	(3.5)	3 979 150	109 217 900	100 000 000
II The sciences in the service of development	84 105 200	82 819 600	(1 285 600)	(1.5)	3 105 100	85 924 700	55 000 000
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	41 051 600	41 448 400	396 800	1.0	1 375 600	42 824 000	33 250 000
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	31 632 900	31 484 300	(148 600)	(0.5)	953 600	32 437 900	31 750 000
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:							
Transdisciplinary Project (TP): Towards a culture of peace	20 616 000	19 792 400	(823 600)	(4.0)	688 500	20 480 900	13 000 000
Transverse Activities (TA):							
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 508 100	6 519 300	11 200	0.2	300 700	6 820 000	2 500 000
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 360 000	1 542 200	182 200	13.4	52 900	1 595 100	–
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	4 545 800	3 945 800	(600 000)	(13.2)	154 000	4 099 800	–
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups	6 138 900	5 925 700	(213 200)	(3.5)	205 700	6 131 400	6 600 000
Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 330 000	(4 500 000)	(18.1)	1 670 000	22 000 000	–
Total, Part II.A	329 792 850	319 046 450	(10 746 400)	(3.3)	12 485 250	331 531 700	242 100 000
PART II.B INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES							
1. Clearing House	4 805 300	4 418 400	(386 900)	(8.1)	172 300	4 590 700	213 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	6 944 000	7 063 700	119 700	1.7	262 600	7 326 300	3 427 000
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	4 737 100	4 704 700	(32 400)	(0.7)	175 000	4 879 700	2 500 000
4. Office of Public Information	5 313 000	5 015 700	(297 300)	(5.6)	203 300	5 219 000	–
Total, Part II.B	21 799 400	21 202 500	(596 900)	(2.7)	813 200	22 015 700	6 140 700
TOTAL, PART II	351 592 250	340 248 950	(11 343 300)	(3.2)	13 298 450	353 547 400	248 240 700

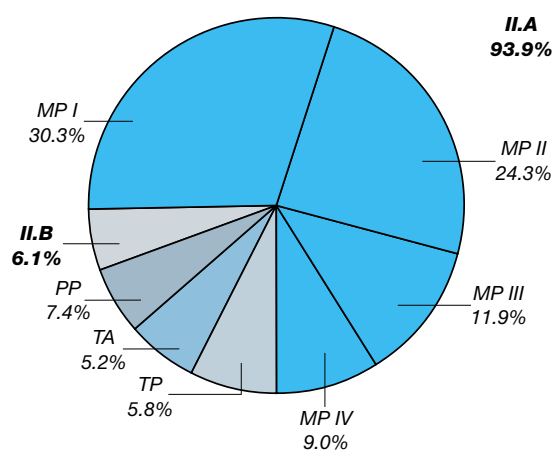
DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES



Programme Execution and Services (scenario B)

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
PART II.A MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES							
Major Programmes:							
I Education for all throughout life	109 004 350	107 768 750	(1 235 600)	(1.1)	4 101 700	111 870 450	100 000 000
II The sciences in the service of development	84 105 200	86 565 700	2 460 500	2.9	3 225 800	89 791 500	55 000 000
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	41 051 600	42 621 800	1 570 200	3.8	1 414 400	44 036 200	33 250 000
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	31 632 900	32 300 900	668 000	2.1	977 100	33 278 000	31 750 000
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:							
Transdisciplinary Project (TP): Towards a culture of peace	20 616 000	20 706 400	90 400	0.4	704 200	21 410 600	13 000 000
Transverse Activities (TA):							
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 508 100	6 809 800	301 700	4.6	310 200	7 120 000	2 500 000
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 360 000	1 965 900	605 900	44.6	63 500	2 029 400	–
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	4 545 800	3 945 800	(600 000)	(13.2)	154 000	4 099 800	–
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups	6 138 900	5 925 700	(213 200)	(3.5)	205 700	6 131 400	6 600 000
Participation Programme	24 830 000	25 467 700	637 700	2.6	2 032 300	27 500 000	–
Total, Part II.A	329 792 850	334 078 450	4 285 600	1.3	13 188 900	347 267 350	242 100 000
PART II.B INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES							
1. Clearing House	4 805 300	4 418 400	(386 900)	(8.1)	172 300	4 590 700	213 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	6 944 000	7 063 700	119 700	1.7	262 600	7 326 300	3 427 000
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	4 737 100	4 704 700	(32 400)	(0.7)	175 000	4 879 700	2 500 000
4. Office of Public Information	5 313 000	5 354 700	41 700	0.8	214 300	5 569 000	–
Total, Part II.B	21 799 400	21 541 500	(257 900)	(1.2)	824 200	22 365 700	6 140 700
TOTAL, PART II	351 592 250	355 619 950	4 027 700	1.1	14 013 100	369 633 050	248 240 700

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES



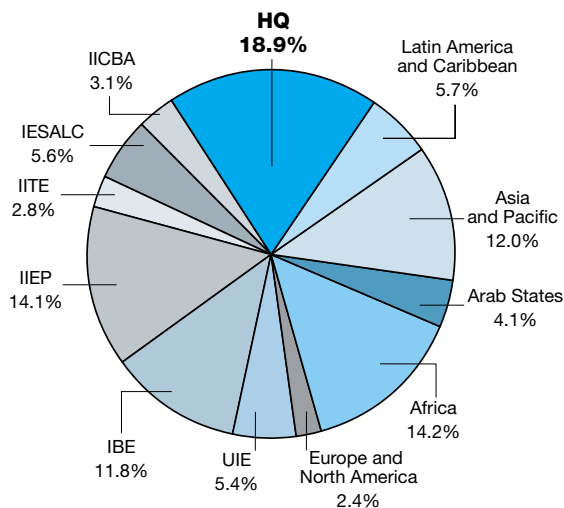
MAJOR PROGRAMME I

Education for all throughout life

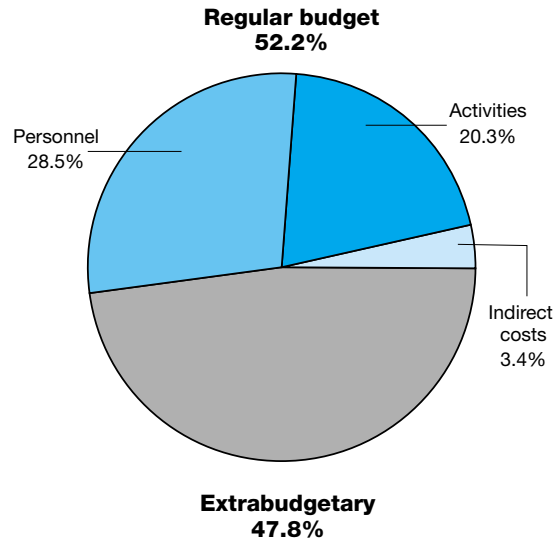
01001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Personnel	59 590 150	57 785 050	(1 805 100)	(3.0)	1 854 650	59 639 700	-
Activities	42 873 400	40 963 100	(1 910 300)	(4.5)	1 562 200	42 525 300	100 000 000
Indirect programme costs	6 540 800	6 490 600	(50 200)	(0.8)	562 300	7 052 900	-
Total	109 004 350	105 238 750	(3 765 600)	(3.5)	3 979 150	109 217 900	100 000 000
SCENARIO B							
Personnel	59 590 150	58 668 850	(921 300)	(1.5)	1 923 400	60 592 250	-
Activities	42 873 400	42 609 300	(264 100)	(0.6)	1 616 000	44 225 300	100 000 000
Indirect programme costs	6 540 800	6 490 600	(50 200)	(0.8)	562 300	7 052 900	-
Total	109 004 350	107 768 750	(1 235 600)	(1.1)	4 101 700	111 870 450	100 000 000

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES

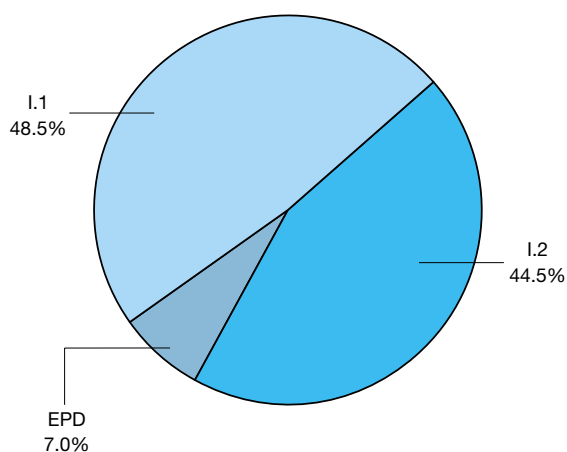


- Programme I.1** Basic education for all
 - Subprogramme I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children
 - Subprogramme I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults
 - Subprogramme I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all
 - Programme I.2** Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life
 - Subprogramme I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age
 - Subprogramme I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education
 - Subprogramme I.2.3 Higher education and development
 - The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society
- Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)

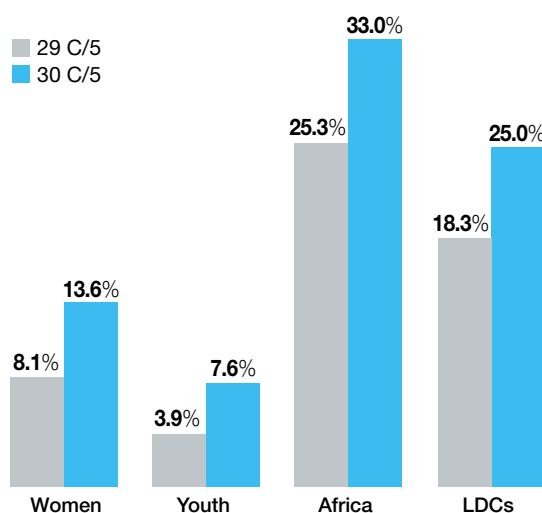
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)
 UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)
 UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)
 UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)
 UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)
 UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)

	Regular budget activities		
	30 C/5 Scenario A	Complementary proposals	30 C/5 Scenario B
	\$	\$	\$
Subprogramme I.1.1	3 200 000	-	3 200 000
Subprogramme I.1.2	5 100 000	800 000	5 900 000
Subprogramme I.1.3	3 500 000	-	3 500 000
Total, Programme I.1	11 800 000	800 000	12 600 000
Subprogramme I.2.1	3 500 000	400 000	3 900 000
Subprogramme I.2.2	3 200 000	500 000	3 700 000
Subprogramme I.2.3	2 800 000	-	2 800 000
► The status of teachers	1 350 000	-	1 350 000
Total, Programme I.2	10 850 000	900 000	11 750 000
Educating for a sustainable future	1 700 000	-	1 700 000
IBE	5 000 000	-	5 000 000
IIEP	6 000 000	-	6 000 000
UIE	2 300 000	-	2 300 000
IITE	1 200 000	-	1 200 000
IESALC	2 375 300	-	2 375 300
IICBA	1 300 000	-	1 300 000
Total activities, MP I	42 525 300	1 700 000	44 225 300

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES (excluding IBE, IIEP, UIE, IITE, IESALC, IICBA)



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PRIORITY GROUPS (comparison between 29 C/5 and 30 C/5)



Education for all throughout life

01003 The prime thrust of action in the framework of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy has been that of promoting international cooperation in, and facilitating the provision of concrete support for the development of education in its Member States, as a vital tool for promoting development and building a culture of peace. The Organization has sought to strengthen the commitment on the part of all key players in Member States and the International Community to (a) lay the foundations of a more just, equitable and peaceful world by giving absolute priority to basic education for all as a fundamental human right; and (b) renew education systems, formal and non-formal, in the perspective of education throughout life taking into account the present contradictions and future challenges such as those identified by the Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century and major United Nations and UNESCO international conferences.

01004 Renewal of education systems, programmes and processes to attain the objective of "Education for all throughout life" will remain the focus of Major Programme I. As this Medium-Term Strategy draws to a close, its major thrust, articulated in two programmes and six subprogrammes, will be on the consolidation of progress achieved while taking further steps towards tackling the major persistent obstacles to access and adapting educational content and methods to meeting the challenges raised by the rapidly evolving societies and world of work.

01005 Promoting the provision of basic education for all children, as well as literacy and basic skills training for young people and adults, will continue to receive the highest priority (Programme I.1). Stress is placed on expanding an integrated system of basic education for children that includes early childhood education, primary education and special needs education on the principle of "inclusive schooling"; and on offering literacy and skills training through innovative workplace and community-based programmes geared to the empowerment of young people and adults. Special attention is given to meeting the learning needs of various categories of disadvantaged groups through a variety of tailor-made programmes adapted to their specific circumstances. Active participation of local bodies, community organizations as well as greater use of information and communication technologies (e.g. radio, television) will continue to be encouraged to sustain and extend the scope and outreach of the programmes. The programme activities will be geared to building national capacities and strengthening international solidarity in addressing the persistent problems and shortcomings identified by the EFA Assessment 2000 – i.e. assessment of the progress made in reaching the EFA goal since the Jomtien Conference, currently under way.

01006 The second programme – composed of three subprogrammes – is geared to reinforcing national capacities to reform and diversify education systems, including greater use of open and distance education approaches to address more effectively the educational needs of youth and adults in the information age. Emphasis is placed on reinforcing the capacity of Member States and the education community to rethink the role of education in society and to undertake the necessary renewal,

reconstruction and development of their education systems as a whole (Subprogramme I.2.1). Increased attention than hitherto is given to addressing the challenges facing education at secondary level which has to respond to the demands placed on it, in particular by the progress made in the provision of basic education. The diversification of structures, renewal of curricula and expansion of access is given a priority, with particular emphasis on reinforcing science and technology education with a twofold objective: to promote scientific knowledge and technical skills needed to participate meaningfully in the increasingly knowledge driven society and to prepare future scientists. Technical and vocational education will be reinforced in the light of the conclusions of the second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Subprogramme I.2.2). The third subprogramme is centred on assisting Member States and higher education institutions in the follow-up to the conclusions and recommendations of the World Conference on Higher Education. Equal attention is paid to the promotion of inter-university cooperation and academic mobility and to enhancing the contribution of higher education to the renewal of education systems as whole. Priority is also given to improving the status and training of teachers who play a crucial role in the renewal of education programmes and processes at all levels.

01007 Finally, the intersectoral and inter-agency cooperation project “Educating for a sustainable future” which is now implemented in the framework of Major Programme I, is designed to promote a better understanding of the interrelationships between environment, population and development related issues. To this end, in conjunction with the relevant actions under Major Programmes I and II, the project will focus on the appropriate renewal of both teacher education and curricula at all levels of education, both formal and non-formal. Actions undertaken by the UNESCO institutes in their respective fields of specialization will be designed to make a direct contribution towards attaining the objectives of Major Programme I.

Programme I.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 70–80

Basic education for all

01100

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$11,800,000	\$12,600,000
• Decentralization:	74.6%	69.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$39,800,000	

I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children

0111

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$ 3,200,000
• Decentralization:	68.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$20,500,000

01110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) promote the renewal and expansion of primary education with particular emphasis on the education of girls and women, LDCs, Member States of Africa and the nine high population countries and on improving the quality of primary education;
- (ii) support the expansion of early childhood and family education and special needs education;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,200,000 for programme costs, \$12,442,300 for staff costs and \$926,900 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,200,000 for programme costs, \$12,583,850 for staff costs and \$926,900 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).

Main line of action 1. Renewal and expansion of primary education

01111

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$ 1,400,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$13,500,000

Background. Since the Jomtien Conference (1990), UNESCO's action in support of primary education focused on capacity-building for expanding access to and improving quality of education. Emphasis was placed on improving teacher education and school supervision, developing learner centred curricula and sustainable basic learning materials and provision of adequate learning spaces. In recent years, assessment of learning achievement activities were undertaken in different regions in order to help national authorities in identifying factors affecting learning performance and in taking remedial measures. A major contribution

was made to improve access of girls by supporting initiatives for developing gender sensitive curricula and learning materials and for devising incentive schemes, and by introducing in Africa guidance and counselling services.

Strategy. UNESCO’s efforts will continue to focus on: mobilizing the wider involvement of Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and other partners in extending primary education to all children, with particular emphasis on girls and boys in rural areas, especially in LDCs, Africa and the E-9 countries; strengthening national capacities for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes and for devising measures to enhance internal efficiency, through the renewal of contents, teacher education and teaching methods, including the use of the mother tongue and other languages, and the provision of appropriate learning materials, supplies and educational spaces, including the use of local resources and appropriate technology (radio, television, etc.). In this regard, greater involvement by local bodies, teacher and community organizations and NGOs will be sought. UNESCO’s action undertaken mainly through its network of field offices and regional programmes will emphasize technical assistance, training and dissemination of “best practices” and inter-country cooperation. National efforts to improve the management and maintenance of educational buildings, furniture and equipment and initiatives to make books more easily accessible for children will also be encouraged. In the framework of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, a comprehensive strategy will be developed for promoting culturally and linguistically appropriate educational programmes and materials for and with indigenous peoples.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities to reform primary education with emphasis on educational quality enhanced in 10 developing countries;
- ◆ Endogenous capacities for monitoring and assessing learning achievement developed in 30 countries, particularly LDCs;
- ◆ Integrated policies and programmes for training educators in basic education promoted;
- ◆ Training of educational personnel and teachers in the management of large and multigrade classes promoted (especially in Africa) through the dissemination of teacher education reference packages and other materials and training in their use;
- ◆ Regional and subregional production of teaching/learning materials – both textbooks and audiovisual materials – supported through collaboration with Member States and donor agencies;
- ◆ Capacities at national and local levels to plan, design, construct and maintain affordable school buildings and furniture enhanced through at least five pilot projects, the preparation and distribution of guidelines and the promotion of information sharing at regional level.

Main line of action 2. Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs

01112

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,000,000

Background. As a follow-up to the findings of the Mid-Decade Review Meeting on Progress Towards EFA (Amman, June 1996), a fresh impetus was given to developing early childhood education as an integral part of basic education by mobilizing new partners in all regions. Major achievements include the launch of a regional network of early childhood specialists in French-speaking Africa; a resource centre in French-speaking Africa (Mali) and a training centre in Europe (Amsterdam); a cooperative programme to develop policy recommendations for the Asia-Pacific region. Initiatives have also been taken to develop regional networks and resource centres in other regions and to develop, in cooperation with UNICEF and other international partners, a common inter-agency early childhood communication strategy. Twelve developing countries benefited from the global “Inclusive Schools and Community Support Programme” launched in 1996 following the World Conference on Special Needs Education in Salamanca

(1994) to support small scale national initiatives promoting inclusive education. The programme also disseminated documentation and information on innovative practices and promoted networking among government bodies, institutes and practitioners.

Strategy. Programmes in the field of early childhood education will be planned within the conceptual framework of the “Strategic Plan for UNESCO’s Early Childhood and Family Education Programme”. Priority will be given to regional and subregional collaborative actions: in cooperation with United Nations agencies, in particular UNICEF, NGOs, National Commissions and expert groups, efforts will be undertaken to integrate policies and systems of early childhood care and education and to strengthen low cost family and community based early childhood care and education programmes. Ongoing initiatives in support of inclusive education responding to the needs of different categories of educational personnel, parent and community organizations will be consolidated, expanded and disseminated through the production of materials, seminars, training workshops, networks and the use of modern information technology. In order to reach out to political partners and beneficiaries, partnerships will be facilitated, *inter alia*, through the setting up of an International Institute of Special Needs Education for the Asia and Pacific Region in New Delhi (India).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National policies and capacities for integrated early childhood and family education reinforced in 10 countries;
- ◆ Regional and subregional networks, expert groups and resource centres for early childhood and family education supported, particularly in Central and South-East Asia, Africa and the Arab States;
- ◆ Innovative experiences and “best practices” in the field of early childhood and family education widely shared among policy-makers, practitioners and experts;
- ◆ Participation in the global project on “Inclusive Schools and Community Support Programme” extended to 25 countries;
- ◆ Technical support to Member States wishing to adopt policies or programmes promoting inclusive education increased, in particular in Central Asia and other countries in transition and in French-speaking Africa;
- ◆ Wider information sharing on Special Needs Education on the World Wide Web in support of training of relevant educational personnel;
- ◆ Cooperation and synergy between UNESCO initiatives and those of other donor agencies at the national and local level consolidated.

I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults

0112

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
● Activities:	\$5,100,000	\$5,900,000
● Decentralization:	76.5%	66.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,200,000	

01120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) support national literacy programmes, capacity-building and development of materials contributing to the creation of literate environments and to the alleviation of poverty, in particular through community-based education approaches for the empowerment of women and adults and the implementation of two Special projects on “Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth” and “Promoting girls’ and women’s education in Africa”;

- (ii) strengthen cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental partners in the design and implementation of educational programmes for refugees, displaced persons and populations affected by emergency situations;
(iiB) contribute to the empowerment of marginalized youth and girls and women in difficult circumstances through the use of tailor-made basic education and skills training programmes;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$5,100,000 for programme costs, \$9,082,500 for staff costs and \$1,477,200 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).
- or**
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$5,900,000 for programme costs, \$9,364,800 for staff costs and \$1,477,200 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Literacy and community education

01121

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,300,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$9,000,000

Background. As a follow-up to the Agenda for the Future adopted by the fifth International Conference on Adult Education (Hamburg, 1997), increased support was given to Member States' efforts aimed at creating literate societies and open-learning communities; particular emphasis was placed on innovative home, workplace and community-based programmes combining literacy, non-formal education and skills training aimed at generating income, alleviation of poverty and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups. UNESCO's contribution included, in addition to technical assistance, the development and distribution of prototype training materials for education personnel and learning materials in national and local languages including audiovisual packages and the establishment of regional and subregional centres and networks especially in Asia and Africa. Priority was given to countries with high illiteracy rates, particularly LDCs, Africa and the E-9 countries. In the framework of the African Paulo Freire Literacy Decade, the advocacy for national strategies and community-based approaches was among the major outcomes.

Strategy. The strategy followed will focus on literacy and community education for the alleviation of poverty, giving priority to rural areas and poor communities. Action will be geared, *inter alia*, to the renewal and expansion of literacy, post-literacy, continuing education and skills-training programmes, in the mother tongue where possible. Assistance will be given to Member States in reorienting their national strategies, training of personnel and the development of relevant learning materials. The use of local knowledge and experiences as well as modern media and technologies will be promoted and networks at national, regional and global levels strengthened. The Collective Consultation of NGOs, cooperation with partners, and specialized institutions, such as the International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (Baoding, China), will be reinforced and priority will continue to be assigned to LDCs, E-9 countries and Africa. In this connection, the role and functions of the four regional programmes will be redefined and reinforced on the basis of an evaluation undertaken in 1999. UNESCO's clearing-house services will be further developed. International Literacy Day and the International Literacy Prizes will be used as a springboard for disseminating and exchanging information, expertise and ideas for mobilizing worldwide support.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Review of literacy policies and strategies undertaken in 12 countries;
- ◆ Community-based national literacy and non-formal education plans developed in 10 African countries (Paulo Freire Decade);
- ◆ Non-formal Education Reference Package published and disseminated;

- ◆ Capacity of local NGOs in 10 LDCs to carry out sample surveys and develop appropriate training programmes strengthened; national literacy surveys carried out in five countries;
- ◆ The role and functions of the four regional programmes (APPEAL, ARABUPPEAL, PROMEDLAC and the Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa) reoriented and reinforced on the basis of an evaluation;
- ◆ Capacities at local level to construct and maintain multi-purpose community learning centres promoted through the preparation and distribution of design guidelines and pilot projects in three countries;
- ◆ The annual Literacy Prizes and Literacy Day ceremonies reformed to mobilize wider support for the eradication of illiteracy.

Main line of action 2. Extending learning opportunities to the unreached

01122

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,200,000

Background. As a follow-up to the Jomtien Conference on Education for All, a wide variety of innovative projects was launched to provide learning opportunities to various categories of target groups living in difficult circumstances: street and working children, school drop-outs, marginalized youth, girls and women, migrants, displaced persons and refugees. Over 100 projects in as many countries were implemented with support from voluntary contributions and extrabudgetary resources and in cooperation with NGOs, community organizations, social workers, etc. UNESCO's action focused on fund-raising, awareness-building, technical assistance and clearing-house services. In most cases, formal and non-formal methods and written and audiovisual means are being used. In response to an increasing demand for assistance in emergency situations, in particular for refugees and displaced persons, UNESCO has been cooperating with partner organizations – governmental and non-governmental – in the design and implementation of relevant interventions, emphasizing in particular the education and training needs of children and youth in post-conflict or other emergency situations.

Strategy. The strategy will focus on completing and consolidating the ongoing projects and supporting new projects to address the learning needs of three categories of target groups: (i) street and working children, school drop-outs and marginalized youth; (ii) girls and women in Africa; and (iii) refugees and displaced persons. Building on experience, UNESCO will define strategies, prepare guidelines for developing curricula, teacher training and other facilities, disseminate “best practices”, organize training and provide technical assistance for implementing the projects. UNESCO's action will be funded largely by extrabudgetary resources and will be implemented mainly through field offices, with the involvement of competent NGOs, community organizations, local bodies and social workers, in close cooperation with the activities under the Transdisciplinary project “Towards a culture of peace”. Priority areas of intervention will be the war-torn countries in Eastern, Central and Western Africa, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Iraq but also countries affected by natural disasters such as Honduras or Nicaragua.

SPECIAL PROJECT: Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth. During this final phase, the project activities will be consolidated and the ongoing 20 projects will be completed. In-depth studies of selected pilot experiences and approaches of the project will be prepared jointly with national project partners and the young people concerned and widely disseminated by setting up a multimedia network and an Internet website with a view to encouraging similar initiatives elsewhere. Based on an evaluation of this six-year project undertaken in 1999, recommendations for the future will be drawn up.

SPECIAL PROJECT: Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa. During this concluding phase, in cooperation with the 22 Member States concerned, multilateral donor agencies, the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) and the Federation of Women Associations in Africa, increased emphasis will be placed on regional training of trainers and the preparation of training modules and on improving exchange and sharing

of experience and materials among the participating countries, in particular by setting up an International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Ouagadougou, and a Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre for Africa (Malawi). An external evaluation of the project will be undertaken.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Cooperation and coordination with other agencies in the design and implementation of operational projects improved;
- ◆ Guidelines and pedagogical materials in support of education and training programmes for refugees and displaced persons prepared and distributed;
- ◆ Selected pedagogical instruments, experiences and multimedia material compiled for the use of training seminars and workshops on educational approaches for the socio-economic insertion of marginalized youth;
- ◆ National and local pilot projects and programmes in favour of children in difficult circumstances, street and working children supported with the help of extrabudgetary resources;
- ◆ Two subregional centres in Malawi and Ouagadougou established to expand, through training and advisory services, the experience and "best practices" collected as regards education of girls and women in Africa.

Scenario B. Education for the empowerment of the poor

01122B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$800,000

Background. *Providing educational opportunities to the unreached is an essential step towards ensuring education for all and combating poverty and social exclusion. In this regard, community-based literacy, non-formal education and intensive skills training are being used successfully as an alternative and participatory method to empower various categories of population groups living in difficult circumstances. The experience gained through the special project and the pilot projects implemented over the last two biennia has been particularly encouraging. It opens up the possibility for moving from the essentially pilot stage to a more systematic development of new approaches.*

Strategy. *On the basis of the experience gained in different contexts, efforts will be geared to promoting the development of appropriate strategies and action plans for providing intensive skills training to marginalized youth and girls and women in difficult circumstances, in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, depending on the national situation. Priority will be given to sensitizing Member States, decision-makers and opinion leaders on education and youth affairs, and mobilizing support from institutional partners (multilateral/bilateral) and NGOs. The national strategies will emphasize the decentralized design and implementation of tailor-made programmes with the involvement of local authorities, competent NGOs, community organizations and social workers. The use of local resources as well as the media and ICTs (press, radio, television) will be mobilized. Depending on national situations, micro-credit systems will also be encouraged. Geared primarily to the provision of life/vocational skills of local relevance, the programmes will use the language of the target populations. A monitoring system will also be promoted involving both national and international experts. International advocacy and fund-raising activities will mobilize support for projects at the grass-roots level. The project will be implemented on a priority basis in the E-9 countries and in Africa.*

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National strategies and action plans for increased support to intensive skills training programmes for marginalized youth and girls and women developed in 15 countries, in particular through policy guidelines and methodologies; raising awareness of political decision-makers and opinion leaders on youth issues, girls'/women's education and community development (e.g. seminars/workshops for sharing hard data and best practices);

- ◆ *Educational and training materials prepared and published using both traditional and modern multimedia techniques;*
- ◆ *Consolidation and expansion of some 50 ongoing projects;*
- ◆ *Public and political awareness raised through increased advocacy through the media and youth and women NGOs and community organizations;*
- ◆ *Subregional as well as national cooperative networks established in cooperation with NGOs and municipal authorities;*
- ◆ *National studies and collection of data on the situation of marginalized youth in mega-cities encouraged;*
- ◆ *An international study and advocacy material prepared consolidating national and local experiences relating to education and poverty alleviation schemes;*
- ◆ *Fund-raising initiatives intensified in cooperation with partner organizations, National Commissions and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors.*

1.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all

0113

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$3,500,000
● Decentralization:	77.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,100,000

01130

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) continue to mobilize political and public commitment for education for all through reinforced partnerships, inter-agency cooperation and the implementation of the EFA Assessment 2000, in particular in the framework of the International EFA Forum;
- (ii) strengthen regional and subregional cooperation and networking in support of basic education through the renewal of existing cooperative programmes and networks in all regions, with particular emphasis on the follow-up to MINEDAF VII (Durban, 1998) and the E-9 initiative;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,500,000 for programme costs, \$5,565,000 for staff costs and \$1,013,800 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000

01131

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 600,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,100,000

Background. Throughout the preceding biennia, the International Consultative Forum on Education for All (EFA Forum), in which all major Jomtien partners participate and whose Secretariat is based at UNESCO, continued to promote the implementation of the Jomtien Framework of Action, monitor progress, mobilize resources and forge partnerships at international, regional and national levels, and carried out global advocacy for EFA, in cooperation with media representatives, opinion leaders, voluntary

associations, parliamentarians and National Commissions. Moreover, as a follow-up to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/52/84, the EFA Forum has been involved in coordinating the conduct of a global assessment of EFA at the end of the decade after Jomtien (EFA Assessment 2000). Guidelines focusing on 18 core EFA indicators have been distributed to assist Member States in the conduct of national EFA assessments and to facilitate data analysis at regional and global levels. Some 100 countries have so far accepted to undertake an in-depth assessment of their achievements since the Jomtien Conference.

Strategy. In cooperation with international and regional institutions and donors, IGO and NGO communities, support will continue to be given for the conduct of national EFA assessments. The results of EFA Assessment 2000 will provide benchmarks for fostering and monitoring future progress of basic education in the first years of the new millennium. EFA Country Reports on progress attained since 1990 will incorporate plans and targets for the ensuing decade. Regional and global syntheses of EFA progress will form the basis of new inter-agency agreements on education and social development assistance. Special attention will be given to strengthen the role of the EFA Forum in promoting policy changes, innovations and “best practices”. In partnership with the World Bank and UNICEF and through cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, national capacities and infrastructures will be further developed for informed educational policy-making at national and sub-national levels, including the filling of strategic information gaps related to quality of basic education, learning achievement, and progress made in non-formal education and literacy. Greater public awareness of basic education will continue to be fostered through active cooperation with national and world media and cooperation with opinion leaders, parliamentarians and others will be reinforced. A special session of the EFA Forum in the year 2000 will provide an occasion to reaffirm political and public commitment to basic education.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National EFA assessments implemented in over 130 countries, regional and global syntheses prepared and widely disseminated;
- ◆ Political and public commitment to the Jomtien Declaration and Framework of Action reaffirmed;
- ◆ The conceptual and operational framework for an initiative concerning capacity-building in the field of educational indicators, statistics and other data related to basic education developed;
- ◆ A media and public information campaign in support of “Education for All” implemented.

Main line of action 2. Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education

01132

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,900,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,000,000

Background. Over the years, significant contribution has been made to progress in basic education and literacy in the different regions by promoting inter-country cooperation and by generating support from development partners through regional programmes, some of which were evaluated during the past biennium (e.g. APPEAL, PROMEDLAC). In addition, in Africa, within the framework of Priority Africa and the United Nations Special Initiative in favour of Africa (UNSI), UNESCO has been actively involved in promoting basic education with special emphasis on the education of girls and women, literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults. In 1998, following MINEDAF VII, an Intergovernmental Committee was established to ensure rigorous follow-up to the “Durban Statement of Commitment”, and a new International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) set up in Addis Ababa, to reinforce capacity-building in educational management, curriculum reform and teacher training. Furthermore, as a follow-up to the EFA Summit of E-9 countries (New Delhi, 1993), efforts have been made to promote political and social mobilization for EFA in the E-9 countries and to foster collaboration and joint activities among them, particularly in the areas of teacher education, education of girls and women, and distance education.

Strategy. In 2000–2001, special emphasis will be given to strengthening cooperative mechanisms and action plans at the regional and subregional levels. The existing regional programmes – APPEAL, ARABUPPEAL, PROMEDLAC – will be renewed and, in consultation with the Member States concerned, reoriented, if necessary. In Africa, efforts will be undertaken to reinforce and interlink the various cooperative frameworks promoting EFA (the OAU Decade for African Education, the African Paulo Freire Literacy Decade, the Regional Programme for the Eradication of Literacy in Africa, UNSIA, IICBA, follow-up of MINEDAF VII), in order to enhance the coherence and scale of activities as well as their impact; UNESCO will also support initiatives for cooperative actions at the subregional level in the Pacific and in the Caribbean (where the relevant field offices will be reinforced) as well as in Central America, Central Asia, the Gulf States and the countries in transition, in particular South-East Europe and the Caucasus countries. The 2000–2001 biennium will be a decisive phase of the E-9 initiative. Since the E-9 countries form a key group in the global Assessment 2000 exercise, the involvement of high-level decision-makers will be sought in order to mobilize political leadership and support for EFA. To this end, coordination between the UNESCO field offices in the nine countries as well as with other agencies concerned will be strengthened. The Education Ministers of the E-9 countries will meet to review the results of the EFA Assessment 2000 and map out a concrete plan of action for the years to come.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Regional strategies and action plans to follow up recommendations of ministerial conferences elaborated, including the renewal of the corresponding regional cooperation programmes (APPEAL, PROMEDLAC, ARABUPPEAL, the Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa);
- ◆ The work of the Intergovernmental Committee for the follow-up of MINEDAF VII supported through technical assistance, fellowships and training programmes;
- ◆ The interlinkages and collaboration among the various cooperative frameworks promoting EFA in Africa reinforced;
- ◆ Focus on the Pacific and Focus on the Caribbean action plans implemented in collaboration with the Member States concerned;
- ◆ Collaboration and joint activities between the E-9 countries consolidated, particularly in the areas of teacher education, youth education and distance education;
- ◆ New cooperative actions for the development of basic education launched and supported in Central America, Central Asia and the countries in transition.

Programme I.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 81–91

Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life

01200

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$10,850,000	\$11,750,000
• Decentralization:	57.6%	53.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$39,530,000	

I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age

0121

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$3,500,000	\$3,900,000
• Decentralization:	37.1%	33.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$19,700,000	

01210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) assist Member States in devising strategies for learning throughout life in the information age, in particular by promoting debate on the conclusions of the report “Learning: The Treasure Within”, by publishing the *World Education Report* and by cooperating with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in further developing the World Education Indicators project;
 - (ii) strengthen advisory and upstream support services to assist Member States – with emphasis on LDCs, countries in transition and countries experiencing post-conflict situations – in formulating and implementing strategies and action plans for the renewal and reconstruction of education systems, including educational buildings and furniture as well as textbooks and learning materials;
- (iiB) *strengthen the capacity of ministries of education for informed decision-making with respect to educational renewal and development issues;*
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,500,000 for programme costs, \$12,180,000 for staff costs and \$1,013,800 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

- (b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,900,000 for programme costs, \$12,665,000 for staff costs and \$1,013,800 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Devising strategies for learning throughout life

01211

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 1,700,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$11,000,000

Background. A variety of mechanisms have been put in place to assist Member States in developing and implementing their strategies to renew different aspects of their education systems. These include, *inter alia*, regional programmes and networks, expert meetings on specific themes, international and regional conferences of ministers of education and, since 1991, the publication and distribution of UNESCO's biennial *World Education Report* together with a comprehensive set of statistics giving country-wise data. Support has been given for reflection and debate worldwide on the conclusions and recommendations of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century. In addition, the educational information and documentation services operated from Headquarters, UNESCO Institutes and field offices responded to specific requests of governmental bodies, universities and research institutions.

Strategy. Using the report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century as the main source of inspiration, UNESCO will continue to promote reflection focused on devising forward-looking strategies for realizing the goal of learning throughout life. Emphasis will be placed on the challenges of the modern information and knowledge society, on the concept of "Learning without Frontiers" and on open learning systems. The UNESCO institutes, in particular UIE, IBE, IIEP and IITE will be closely associated with this endeavour. The *World Education Report* – another major source of reference – will be renewed so that it caters more directly to the needs of national policy-makers and other stakeholders by making appropriate changes in its editorial policy and by broadening the consultation process in its preparation to include, as needed, cooperation with partner organizations (e.g. the World Bank, OECD, UNDP and UNICEF), National Commissions and NGOs. Sustained support will be given to the renewal of education systems by improving the quality and coherence as well as the outreach of the educational information and documentation services of the Organization, on the basis of an evaluation carried out in 1998, and by cooperating with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in further developing the World Education Indicators in partnership with the World Bank and OECD.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National strategies for the renewal of education system developed in at least 10 countries;
- ◆ A global dialogue on lifelong learning in the information and knowledge society among policy-makers, experts, practitioners and young people organized on the occasion of EXPO 2000 (Hanover, Germany);
- ◆ Learning opportunities throughout life beyond traditional institutional settings promoted by disseminating innovations, particularly in the use of modern information and communication technologies;
- ◆ A better understanding of the issues relating to the financing of education created among education policy-makers and other stakeholders through the publication of the sixth edition of the *World Education Report*, focusing on the theme, "The right to education: New challenges for the financing of education";
- ◆ World Education Indicators further developed through collaborative activities with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, OECD and the World Bank;
- ◆ The quality and coherence of UNESCO's educational information, documentation and publication services improved through concertation among Headquarters, field offices and UNESCO institutes and their efficiency enhanced through the use of electronic media.

Main line of action 2. Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction

01212

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$8,700,000

Background. Since its early years UNESCO provides advisory and upstream support services to Member States for elaborating policies and action plans, programmes and projects aimed at the renewal and reconstruction of national education systems and for mobilizing extrabudgetary resources for their implementation. During 1998–1999, some 30 Member States, particularly among the least developed countries (LDCs), in the Africa region and in situations of post-conflict reconstruction and economic transition, benefited directly from such services. The Organization also cooperated with regional organizations and mechanisms such as ADEA, OAU, ISESCO, the Council of Europe, as well as with the World Bank and regional development banks in the design and implementation of activities and projects.

Strategy. In close cooperation with IIEP and field offices, advisory and upstream support services for the formulation of national policies and action plans will continue to be provided for the reform, renewal and reconstruction of education systems, including open learning systems. Particular attention will be given to LDCs, Africa and countries in transition, facing economic crisis, growing poverty, internal conflicts and natural disasters. UNESCO will continue to cooperate with UNWRA for the education of Palestinian refugees and with the Palestinian Authority for the development of a “ministry” of education. Existing regional mechanisms for policy dialogue and collective action – such as PROMEDLAC, the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific (EDCOM) and the Intergovernmental Committee set-up to follow up MINEDAF VII – will be supported. Partnerships with other international and regional organizations such as OECD, the Commonwealth of Learning, ISESCO, OAU or OAS will be continued. Emphasis will also be placed on promoting the use, maintenance and management of educational spaces and facilities in the renewal of education systems and on the development of national textbook policies, aimed at creating national capacities to produce printed and non-printed educational materials through cooperation between the public and private sectors. Programmes will be designed to include cost-effective norms and prototypes in line with the different education priorities and target groups. As a follow-up to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), priority will be given to natural disaster preparedness with regard to school buildings through exchange of information on disaster prevention and reducing its impact.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Regional partnerships, cooperative programmes and networks in the field of educational policy and reconstruction expanded and reinforced;
- ◆ National strategies and action plans for educational reform and reconstruction developed in some 40 countries, particularly LDCs and countries facing crisis situations, including policy dialogue with external donors and national stakeholders;
- ◆ Support to the Palestinian Authority and to UNWRA continued through advisory services, fellowships and extrabudgetary projects;
- ◆ National capacities in the use and management of educational spaces and facilities strengthened;
- ◆ National capacities of disaster prone countries to produce education materials in natural disaster preparedness enhanced, in particular through sharing of “best practices”.

Scenario B. Support systems to strengthen national decision-making on educational renewal and development

01212B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$400,000

Background. The commitment to renew education systems from the perspective of education throughout life is shared by ministers of education and education authorities in an increasing number of countries and the existing mechanisms (e.g. regional conferences of ministers of education, committees and advisory bodies set up to prepare these conferences and to follow up their conclusions) provide opportunities for policy dialogue and concerted action in the different regions. However, increasingly ministers of education feel the need to consult as frequently as possible with each other on emerging issues of common concern. They also look for relevant information for taking informed decisions bearing on educational reform strategies and action plans, emergency situations or cooperation with development partners. The following proposal seeks to enhance the capacity of Member States, especially of ministers and ministries of education, to redress the situation in this area.

Strategy. The strategy will be twofold. First, it will aim at facilitating regular and frequent consultations among ministers of different countries on common issues, in particular through electronic networking of ministers at subregional and regional levels. In addition, UNESCO will provide the ministers with targetted information (electronically and in print) on trends and issues in educational development to facilitate consultation and concertation on specific issues. Secondly, on the more technical level, initiatives will be taken to enhance the capacities of ministries of education to develop and operate adequate education decision support systems (EDSS) for the collection, processing and analysis of policy-relevant data and information on various issues of educational renewal and development, including cooperation with development partners. Priority will be given to regions and subregions undergoing a rapid expansion or transformation of their education systems (e.g. the Arab States, Central Asia, Latin America and Southern Africa). Support will be provided, through subregional workshops and the dissemination of a training manual, for capacity-building activities in close cooperation with IIEP, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and other partner institutions.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Electronic networking among ministers of education established in three regions to facilitate decision-making (including electronic publications and a dedicated website);
- ◆ Education decision support services developed in approximately 20 Member States.

I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education

0122

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$3,200,000	\$3,700,000
• Decentralization:	68.8%	59.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$16,700,000	

01220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) enhance international and national capacities for the renewal, diversification and expansion of secondary education geared to meeting the diverse needs of growing numbers of learners, including girls and women, with particular emphasis on science and technology education and on preventive education against HIV-AIDS and drugs;
 - (iB) *strengthen national capacities to design and implement cohesive actions to renew and expand relevant science and technology education at all levels, both formal and non-formal, and to create wider public understanding of science and technology and their impact on society;*
 - (ii) assist Member States in developing and implementing strategies, as a follow-up to the second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999), to extend technical and vocational education and training opportunities to larger numbers of young people and adults, including through the further development of the international network of national UNEVOC centres;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,200,000 for programme costs, \$10,447,500 for staff costs and \$926,800 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).
- or**
- (b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,700,000 for programme costs, \$10,491,200 for staff costs and \$926,800 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Renewal and diversification of secondary education

01221

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$2,200,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$8,700,000

Background. Major regional and international conferences have repeatedly stressed the urgent need to upgrade, diversify and expand education at the secondary level in order to respond to the consequences of the expansion of basic education and to the challenges raised by the rapid changes occurring in society and the world of work. UNESCO's action in this area has focused on improving curricula and delivery systems through the development of regional and subregional strategies and cooperation networks and the provision of technical assistance, conduct of regional surveys in Asia and Africa, and dissemination of materials and manuals. Activities, in 1998–1999, have included *inter alia* five regional workshops on curriculum development, the preparation of a new teachers resource kit on interdisciplinary science and technology education and three manuals on the ocean, the launching of 12 projects on science education for girls in Africa, and the creation of a website on the Internet. In the area of preventive education against drug abuse and HIV-AIDS, actions focused on assisting Member States in the elaboration and

implementation of plans of action targeting school-age youth and illiterate girls and women in particular through three regional workshops, the production and translation of resource packages and an international youth campaign against drug abuse.

Strategy. The strategy followed will aim at the diversification of structures and expansion of delivery systems, including the use of information and communication technologies and open and distance learning approaches to cater to the needs of larger numbers of learners, and at the renewal of curricula and teaching methods focused on integrating the various curricular elements. In this context, in close cooperation with the Science Sector, the development of science and technology education (STE) will be intensified with emphasis on scientific knowledge and technical skills needed to participate meaningfully in the knowledge society of the future. The development of integrated core programmes focusing on societal issues (e.g. science and technology education, preventive and health education, environment and population education; languages, values and civic education, etc.) will be encouraged at lower levels of secondary education while more discipline-oriented programmes geared to the preparation for scientific careers will be stressed at higher levels. UNESCO's resource kit on science and technology education for teachers will serve as a major tool for renewal of curricula, teacher training, assessment practices, etc. Support to national and regional initiatives will be intensified by revitalizing the regional innovation networks and forging closer cooperation with UNESCO's institutes, in particular IBE, in providing policy guidelines, technical assistance, training and in disseminating "best practices". The support of competent institutions (IGO, NGO, research institutions and professional bodies) and donor agencies will also be mobilized. Special attention will be given to youth empowerment through preventive education against HIV-AIDS and drugs by assisting Member States in teacher training and curriculum development programmes, and undertaking international campaigns for and by youth. In this respect UNESCO will continue mobilizing decision-makers from ministries of education and health at regional level and encourage interministerial collaboration and the participation of civil society.

SPECIAL PROJECT: Scientific, technical and vocational education of girls in Africa. During this third and final phase, efforts will focus on consolidating the results of the previous biennia; launching operational projects in an additional nine countries of Africa thus covering all the 21 countries participating in the project (in cooperation with the Female Education in Mathematics and Science (FEMSA) project of the ADEA working group on female participation); and on expanding the project into a major initiative for science and technology education in Africa.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ International and national capacities to renew, diversify and expand education at secondary level reinforced through:
 - ◇ the preparation and distribution of policy guidelines to assist Member States and stakeholders;
 - ◇ the setting up of an international consortium of partners institutions to support the renewal of secondary education;
 - ◇ revitalization of regional and subregional networks on education innovations (e.g. APEID, CARNEID, CORDEE, EIPDAS, NEIDA, PROMEDLAC);
- ◆ Regional and national capacities in developing science and technology education at secondary level enhanced through:
 - ◇ the wide distribution of UNESCO's resource kit for teachers of STE and the manual on the ocean;
 - ◇ the establishment of regional associated STE training centres in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean regions, for training curriculum planners and teacher educators and teachers;
 - ◇ reinforced clearing-house services through the newsletter *CONNECT* and a website on the Internet and other thematic publications;
 - ◇ the access of girls and women to science and technology education enhanced, particularly in Africa through the implementation of the Special project "Scientific, technical and vocational education of girls in Africa";
- ◆ National and regional capacities in implementing preventive education programmes at secondary level through:
 - ◇ formulation of school-based policies and action plans for integrating preventive and health education by some 30 countries;
 - ◇ dissemination of information and educational materials;
 - ◇ technical assistance to the implementation of school-based programmes.

Scenario B. Education for life in a scientific and technological world¹

01221B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$500,000

Background. The emergence of increasingly knowledge-driven societies highlight the growing and urgent need for increased efforts to create wider awareness of science and its applications in daily life among the general public, to impart relevant scientific knowledge and technical skills to larger numbers of young people and adults, and to prepare future scientists and technologists. Cohesive action in these three domains would contribute towards “demystifying” science and technology and preparing societies to draw fuller benefit from the advances in science and technology and to address more effectively the challenges confronting the future development of science and society.

Strategy. From this perspective, UNESCO will intensify its efforts to strengthen international solidarity and national capacities to undertake major initiatives to promote and sustain cohesive actions to build public awareness of science and its applications and to renew and expand education and training programmes in science and technology at all levels of education, both in school and out-of-school. The use of appropriate information and communication technologies including the media (written press, radio, television) will be encouraged. Particular efforts will be made to sensitize decision-makers in Member States to develop coherent policies and programmes and to mobilize support from multilateral and bilateral partners, competent NGOs and professional bodies including teacher associations and the media. The national programmes will be designed (i) to foster renewed science and technology education right from basic education through secondary to higher levels of education geared to imparting relevant scientific knowledge and skills that would allow learners at each level, according to their specific circumstances, either to enter the world of work or to pursue further studies leading to scientific careers; and (ii) to promote wider public awareness of advances in science and technology and their applications. Special attention will be given to the promotion of events such as science camps, the internet fora, science olympiads, exhibitions, museums, as well as media broadcasts and articles in the written press, to create an environment conducive to a better understanding of the advances in science and technology and their impact on society and to creating a wider interest in scientific careers.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Capacities of Member States to design and implement cohesive national strategies and programmes in science and technology education and public awareness building enhanced in 20 developing countries, in particular through:
 - ◇ the preparation of methodological guidelines and strategic plans for the development of science and technology education in the twenty-first century;
 - ◇ implementing capacity-building programmes in at least 20 developing countries and countries in transition, in particular in Africa;
 - ◇ mobilizing support from multilateral and bilateral donor institutions and competent NGOs (e.g. ICSU, WWF, ICASE);
 - ◇ developing and strengthening regional and subregional networks of NGOs to promote public awareness campaigns;
 - ◇ sensitizing policy-makers, opinion leaders and the media (written press, radio and television) to launch/support public awareness events;
 - ◇ supporting special events (e.g. science camps, exhibitions, olympiads) launched under the auspices of UNESCO in at least 10 countries;
 - ◇ disseminating widely “best practices” and teaching/learning and advocacy materials.

1. The programme actions will be planned and implemented in close coordination with relevant activities under Programme II.1 (Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge) and Programme II.2 (Sciences, environment and socio-economic development).

Main line of action 2. International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)

01222

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

Background. The second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, April 1999) marks the culmination point of almost a decade of intensive mobilization in favour of technical and vocational education within the framework of the UNEVOC project. Created in 1992, *inter alia*, with the support of the Government of Germany, the project led to the creation of an international network of national centres and institutes specializing in TVE and to the setting up of the UNEVOC Implementation Unit in Berlin. Regional conferences and national workshops organized by the national UNEVOC centres with the assistance of UNESCO's Regional Offices contributed to an increased awareness and exchange of experience in this field. An external evaluation carried out in 1997 concluded that it would be desirable to launch from the year 2000 onwards an international long-term programme in TVE which should be, if possible, co-sponsored by other agencies such as ILO, UNDP and the World Bank and attract support from bilateral donors and industry.

Strategy. The new international long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education will be guided by the conclusions of the second Congress on Technical and Vocational Education. Its overall aim will be to assist Member States in formulating technical and vocational education and training policies and programmes to provide young and adult citizens with the opportunity for initial and continuing education and training for the world of work. Special attention will be given to developing interlinked systems for technical education and vocational training; enhancing the quality, relevance and status of TVE at the secondary level; and facilitating the use of modern information and communication technology to help larger numbers of learners to acquire or upgrade their knowledge and skills and qualifications. Close cooperation with other agencies, in particular ILO, will be sought in order to expand this programme into a truly inter-agency initiative. The existing UNEVOC network will be extended with the addition of new centres and cooperation among the participating centres and institutions will be strengthened, in particular through electronic means. Training and capacity-building will also be reinforced through a scholarship scheme. With the assistance of the German Government, the current UNEVOC Implementation Unit is expected to be upgraded and converted into an International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education to serve as a clearing house and an international reference and support structure for capacity-building of the national UNEVOC centres.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Implementation of existing normative instruments including the recommendations of the second International Congress on TVE monitored and promoted;
- ◆ National policies, programmes and action plans for TVE developed in some 20 countries, mainly LDCs;
- ◆ National capacities in TVE reinforced through the expansion and strengthening of the network of national UNEVOC centres, in particular in developing countries;
- ◆ An international centre and several subregional centres for TVE set up to improve exchange of information and experiences and act as clearing house and support centres for policy advice and training;
- ◆ Inter-agency cooperation and other partnerships mobilized in support of the new international long-term programme for TVE.

I.2.3 Higher education and development

0123

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$2,800,000
• Decentralization:	71.4%
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,830,000

01230

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) assist Member States, higher education institutions and other stakeholders in the follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education (Paris, October 1998), in particular by stimulating debate on key issues and the design of strategies and policies relevant for reform and development of higher education;
- (ii) consolidate and strengthen the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme as an effective tool for the transfer of knowledge and the improvement of research, training and development of higher education, in particular in developing countries and the countries in transition; and to strengthen academic mobility of staff and students, in particular through the regional conventions on the recognition of studies and qualifications;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,800,000 for programme costs, \$2,430,700 for staff costs and \$811,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. Policy and reform of higher education

01231

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$ 800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

Background. The worldwide reflection on the role of higher education in the twenty-first century, initiated and promoted by UNESCO since 1995, culminated in the holding of the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE) in the Twenty-first Century: Vision and Action (UNESCO, Paris, 5–9 October 1998). In the *World Declaration and the Framework for Priority Action* adopted by it, the Conference highlighted the vital importance of higher education for sociocultural and economic development of societies, identified its missions and functions and the priority actions to be undertaken at the level of systems and institutions to make higher education responsive to the present and future needs of society. In 1999, UNESCO started taking initiatives to ensure the follow-up to the Conference, including measures to support policy reflection and the reforms under way in Member States, to strengthen the regional networks in higher education, including the conversion of CRESALC into an International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC).

Strategy. The main role of UNESCO will be that of an initiator of new thinking on policy development, a major instigator of reforms and innovations, and a promoter of international academic cooperation. Action will focus on assisting Member States and higher education institutions in the implementation of the Declaration and Framework for Priority Action of the World Conference on Higher Education with the active participation of stakeholders in civil society and its institutions. The Regional Offices in Dakar, Bangkok, and Beirut, CEPES and IESALC will play a key role in promoting and coordinating the follow-up to the Conference in their respective regions through symposia, advisory services, technical assistance, training and clearing-house services. They will work closely with Member States and all

relevant partners and support regional networks on higher education. A number of NGOs, such as the International Association of Universities (IAU) and the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), and particularly those participating in the Collective Consultation on Higher Education and the Students' Forum, will continue to be associated with the follow-up activities related to the World Conference. National capacities for elaboration of well-informed policy on higher education will be reinforced by encouraging research on higher education policy and better interaction between research and policy development in the context of the UNESCO/UNU Forum on Higher Education. Issues related to the management of higher education will be addressed by IIEP. The newly set up WCHE follow-up Committee and the Intersectoral Group on Higher Education will meet in order to assist the follow-up to the Conference and to the regional action plans adopted at the regional preparatory meetings.

SPECIAL PROJECT: Women, higher education and development. During the concluding phase of the project, the activities, initiated during the last two biennia, on training women academics and research in gender sensitive issues in selected domains through UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN networks, will be consolidated with reference to the relevant recommendations of the World Conference on Higher Education. An external evaluation of the project will be undertaken.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The conclusions and recommendations of the World Conference on Higher Education widely debated by Member States, stakeholders, higher education institutions and NGOs, partner organizations with a view to devising forward-looking strategies for their implementation through reviews and guidelines on key issues (e.g. access by merit, code of ethics for international exchanges; quality assurance, certification and the virtual university);
- ◆ Capacities of Member States to undertake reform and development of higher education at the system and institutional levels, especially in the most disadvantaged countries in Africa and LDCs, reinforced in particular through the preparation of base-line assessment of status of higher education and targets set on the basis of the principles agreed at WCHE;
- ◆ Regional higher education networks and partnerships created to support and complement UNESCO's action in ensuring active follow-up to the Conference.

Main line of action 2. Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility

01232

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,000,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 830,000

Background. The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, launched in 1991, which comprises (February 1999) over 300 UNESCO Chairs in some 90 countries and 46 UNITWIN networks, has made a significant contribution to the transfer of knowledge and the strengthening of research, teaching and institutional development. As a truly intersectoral endeavour, which has received the technical and financial support of many Member States, NGOs and the higher education community including UNU, the programme provides cooperating linkages between more than 400 institutions. Support was extended to the development and application of normative instruments intended to improve the status of teachers and academic staff and the recognition of studies and educational qualifications obtained from higher education institutions. UNESCO is currently involved in monitoring the implementation of seven conventions and an international recommendation.

Strategy. UNESCO will continue to support and reinforce the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme as a principal modality for developing inter-university cooperation and promoting quality teaching, training and research as well as transfer of knowledge and know-how in selected priority areas. Particular efforts will be made to encourage solidarity in favour of institutions in developing countries and countries in transition. Emphasis will also be placed on a balanced distribution of UNESCO Chairs in different

regions and on their sustainability. Under Major Programme I, attention will be given to reinforcing UNESCO Chairs and networks in selected educational fields such as teacher training, distance education, management and research on higher education, civics education, while the support for Chairs and networks in other domains will be provided in the framework of other relevant major programmes. The database started in 1998 will be made available on the Internet in order to facilitate direct contacts among the institutions participating in this programme. Action to foster international academic mobility will be centred on the implementation of the second phase (1999–2005) of the Joint Work Plan of the six intergovernmental committees in charge of application of the regional conventions taking into account the relevant recommendations of the World Conference on Higher Education and the challenges posed by diversification and privatization.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Existing UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs assessed, consolidated and reinforced, paying due attention to their sustainability;
- ◆ Some new UNESCO Chairs created taking into account regional and global programme priorities and the need for a better balanced geographic distribution;
- ◆ Cooperation between participating institutions facilitated through the diffusion of the UNESCO database and the establishment of new partnerships between UNESCO Chairs and development agencies;
- ◆ Mobility of academic staff and students enhanced in particular through the promotion of a wider application of regional conventions on the recognition of studies and qualifications and the publication of the 32nd edition of *Study Abroad* in print and CD-ROM formats.

D **The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society**

0124

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,350,000
● Decentralization:	55.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,300,000

01240

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

- (a) to implement an intersectoral project “The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society”, in order to assist Member States in renewing and adapting teaching methods and the training of teachers at all levels, including the use of open and distance education approaches, to the emerging information society, and to promote the status of teachers, including higher education teaching personnel, in cooperation with ILO and the associations of the teaching profession;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,350,000 for programme costs, \$1,391,200 for staff costs and \$391,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. The crucial role of teachers in the development of education systems has been reaffirmed in many international conferences, in particular by the 45th session of the International Conference on Education devoted to “Strengthening the role of teachers in a changing world: issues, prospects and priorities” (Geneva, 1996). Following the Declaration and Plan of action adopted on that occasion, UNESCO has reinforced its partnership with the associations of the teaching profession, in particular Education International, and carried out joint actions at global and regional levels, including the proclamation of

5 October as International Teachers' Day. UNESCO Chairs in selected fields of education, including teacher education, and a computerized learning network of African teachers were established. The application of the joint ILO/UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Teachers has been promoted through regional workshops on the Recommendation, in particular in the Asia and Pacific and Africa regions.

Strategy. During the 2000–2001 biennium UNESCO's action in support of the teaching profession and the role of CEART will be expanded and reinforced. A fresh impetus will be given to upgrading the skills and qualifications of teachers at all levels of education. The project – implemented jointly by the Education Sector, including the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (Moscow) and the Communication, Informatics and Information Sector – will follow a twofold strategy. First, action will aim at enhancing the contribution of tertiary institutions towards adapting teacher education and teaching methods at all levels to the changes occurring in the teaching/learning process in the context of the emerging information society through appropriate educational research, and to promoting the use of new training methods such as open and distance education to train larger numbers of teachers. Efforts will be made to increase the number of UNESCO Chairs in teacher and distance education and to facilitate cooperation among them and with teacher education institutions. Advocacy and the defence of the status and rights of teachers will be continued in cooperation with ILO and the associations of the teaching profession in the implementation of the 1966 and 1997 Recommendations. Secondly, priority will be given to assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, to formulate and implement policies and programmes aimed at addressing the challenges facing the teaching profession in the wake of the world information society. Emphasis will be placed, on the one hand, on imparting competences in the use of new technologies (e.g. computers, the Internet) to teachers and other educational personnel and, on the other hand, on the more effective use of new technologies (e.g. television, radio, computers and the Internet) in the training and retraining of teachers and teacher educators on a large scale. Special attention will be given to regional and subregional networking of teacher-training institutions; the dissemination and sharing of successful strategies and “best practices”, exemplary training materials and expertise; and facilitating access to existing databases of educational software on teacher education. Complementarity of action with IGOs and NGOs will be reinforced in order to increase the multiplier effect of UNESCO's own action.

01241

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National policies and institutional capacities in renewing and adapting training of teachers, teacher educators, curriculum developers reinforced, in particular through dissemination and sharing of successful strategies and practices; regional or subregional networking of teacher-training institutions; development of a UNESCO resource kit on teacher training using information and communication technologies; and the launch of projects in three regions for in-service training of teachers in large numbers;
- ◆ Twenty UNESCO Chairs and networks in the field of teacher education and distance education established;
- ◆ Application of the Recommendations on the Status of Teachers (1966) and on the Status of Higher Education Personnel (1997) expanded in cooperation with ILO;
- ◆ Public opinion and solidarity with teachers mobilized, in cooperation with the teaching profession, through the celebration of International Teachers' Day (5 October).

► Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)

0130

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,700,000
● Decentralization:	75.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$9,920,000

01300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the intersectoral project “Educating for a sustainable future” in order to continue to promote concerted inter-agency action at country level to foster public awareness of and education for a sustainable future, in particular by enhancing Member States’ capacities to integrate into educational programmes at all levels, both formal and non-formal, relevant educational components; to develop appropriate population policies and programmes; and, to that end, to promote the integrated follow-up to the United Nations conferences of the 1990s and post-Rio conventions; and, as Task Manager for Chapter 36 of Agenda 21, to intensify the implementation of the International Work Programme of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in collaboration with all relevant international and national partners;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,700,000 for programme costs, \$6,100,500 for staff costs and \$492,400 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. The new transdisciplinary concept “educating for a sustainable future” has been developed in the framework of this project together with UNESCO partners, to foster education as a key instrument for addressing interwoven issues of environment, population and development including poverty, health and wasteful consumption and production patterns. Emphasis has been placed on promoting the integrated follow-up to the relevant United Nations conferences (in particular UNCED and Cairo) and post-Rio conventions through concerted actions by all partners concerned at international, regional and national levels. Action during the past biennium has included, *inter alia*: the holding of an International Conference on Environment and Society (Thessaloniki, Greece, December 1997); the launch of a OAS/UNESCO cooperative framework on “Education for a sustainable future in the Americas”; the initiation of inter-agency pilot projects in three countries; preparations to launch subregional demonstration projects for community-level activities in French-speaking and East and Southern Africa; and technical and financial assistance, given mainly through field offices, to national and regional initiatives to reorient curricula and teacher education in some 35 countries. Moreover, in the framework of ICPD follow-up and the UNESCO/UNFPA cooperation programme, support was provided, through the inter-agency TSS-CST system, to over 100 Member States in developing population policies and programmes, and to 60 projects on population education. In addition, UNESCO continues to implement global projects on population education at university level and on sociocultural factors affecting demographic behaviour. As Task Manager for Chapter 36 of Agenda 21, UNESCO prepared the expanded International Work Programme of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and has taken an active role in its implementation.

Strategy. Actions will be geared to consolidating and expanding the ongoing activities aimed at renewing and enriching curricula, teaching/learning materials and teacher education. Emphasis will continue to be placed on reorienting education programmes at all levels – both formal and non-formal – with special attention to the emerging open, distance and community learning systems. By working closely with all programme sectors, including the intergovernmental scientific programmes, efforts will be made, particularly through the field offices to enhance interdisciplinary action at national and local levels. Assistance to Member States will be provided to design policies and programmes, build capacities and mobilize resources for further developing education for sustainable development, in particular through the innovative inter-agency cooperation

and joint action initiatives at country level, which will be reinforced and expanded. Emphasis will be placed on ICPD+5 follow-up by continuing support for programmes and policies in the field of population, in particular reproductive health, population education, family and community life, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as preventive education through the inter-agency TSS-CST system. Support will be given for implementing the ongoing innovative demonstration activities, for initiating new projects at national and community levels and for launching public awareness campaigns in selected countries. UNESCO's action, which will be undertaken mainly through the field offices, will emphasize technical assistance, capacity-building through training and dissemination of prototype materials and best practices and regional networking, in close cooperation with competent United Nations agencies, IGOs, NGOs as well as the media. UNESCO will continue to participate actively in inter-agency consultation mechanisms set up to promote the integrated follow-up to the United Nations conferences and conventions and reinforce inter-agency cooperation and joint action in implementing the project activities at regional, national and local level.

01301

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The implementation of the ongoing innovative inter-agency initiatives in five Member States continued and new initiatives launched in some eight additional Member States;
- ◆ Reviews of national educational policies from the perspective of sustainable development undertaken in some 20 Member States;
- ◆ Some 200 innovative demonstration projects at national and local levels implemented or supported;
- ◆ Support extended to some five UNESCO Chairs in the area of education for sustainability;
- ◆ Policy guidelines, teacher education modules (including 30 "Self-Study Modules"), teaching/learning packages and other materials for use in both formal and non-formal contexts produced and diffused (print and CD-ROM versions); regional versions of the UNESCO map of the "Distribution of the World's Population", and accompanying educational materials published and distributed;
- ◆ Population education policies and programmes at country level improved, in particular through continued participation in the inter-agency TSS-CST system and the implementation of the recommendations of the five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+5) pursued;
- ◆ Sharing of best practices enhanced through the development of 20 national nodes within the International Registry of Innovative Practices in Education, Public Awareness and Training for Sustainability and through a wider distribution of the newsletter *CONNECT*;
- ◆ Key actors, particularly within the United Nations system mobilized to implement the International Work Programme of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and to develop joint actions in that regard; preparations for the RIO+10 review of Chapter 36 of Agenda 21 undertaken; a joint implementation plan concerning education for the three post-Rio conventions developed.

UNESCO education institutes

01401

In conjunction with the Education Sector, UNESCO field offices and regional and international centres of education, the six UNESCO institutes – the International Bureau of Education (IBE), the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), the International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) and the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) – will contribute directly to attaining the objectives of Major Programme I. In conformity with their respective fields of specialization, they will focus their action on curriculum policy, contents and methods, particularly those relating to education for peace, human rights and democracy (IBE); the reform and reconstruction of education systems and the promotion of relevant policy planning and management capacities (IIEP); adult and continuing education (UIE); the application of information and communication technologies in education (IITE); higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean region (IESALC) and education capacity-building in Africa (IICBA). Efforts will continue to be made to increasing synergy and coordination between the actions of Headquarters, field offices and the institutes, and coherence with the Medium-Term Strategy (1996–2001). Cooperation between the institutes and the National Commissions in the Member States will also be reinforced.

01402

The institutes are governed by statutes and resolutions adopted by the General Conference. The work of each of the institutes is supervised by its governing body, which approves its work plan on the basis of the effective resources made available to it and submits to each session of the General Conference a report on its implementation.

UNESCO International Bureau of Education

0141

Financial allocation: \$5,000,000
Extrabudgetary resources: \$ 400,000

01410

The General Conference,

Recognizing the important contribution that UNESCO's International Bureau of Education is called upon to make under Major Programme I to achieve the objective of "Education for all throughout life" as a UNESCO centre for the content of education,

Recognizing, as well, the new orientation of the IBE's programme and the increase in its activities,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to provide the International Bureau of Education with a financial allocation under the regular programme of US \$5,000,000 enabling it to implement efficiently its renewed mandate as an international centre on the content of education. In particular,
 - (a) to play the role of an observatory of educational structures, content and methods by:
 - (i) undertaking the collection, comparative analysis and dissemination, employing the resources of modern technology, of up-to-date information on the main development trends in the field of education, including teacher training, adult education and non-formal education;
 - (ii) developing the exchange of information concerning curricula and teaching methods on a global scale, in particular by bringing together the existing electronic sources of information;
 - (iii) accumulating innovative experiences and conducting comparative and evaluative studies aimed at learning about living together and used in particular in the process of teaching civic and human rights, foreign languages and cultures, history and geography, with particular attention to universal values;
 - (iv) publishing the review *Prospects* and the newsletter *INNOVATION*;

- (b) to contribute to strengthening capacity-building in regard to the adaptation of content at the national, regional and subregional levels by:
 - (i) accumulating experience and best practice on the mechanisms of adapting content, and preparing materials on the most suitable methodologies and approaches;
 - (ii) initiating the establishment of the regional and subregional networks of cooperation on the management of curricular change adapted to the specific needs of each of them;
 - (iii) promoting greater interaction among policy-makers, curriculum specialists, educational researchers and teachers;
 - (iv) providing advisory services to Member States, at their request, in undertaking curriculum reforms, and designing curricula and teaching materials adjusted to the progress made in knowledge;
 - (c) to promote policy dialogue between decision-makers, researchers, educators and other partners in the educational process by organizing, bearing in mind 28 C/Resolution 1.2, the forty-sixth session of the International Conference on Education. Taking into account the four pillars of the Delors Report – in particular “Learning to live together” – the Conference will focus on ways to ensure that each learner masters the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for the individual’s and society’s intellectual and moral development. ICE should confirm the new role of the IBE as a centre for educational content;
2. *Requests* the IBE Council:
- (a) to supervise, in conformity with its statutory functions, the restructuring of the IBE’s activities towards those of an international centre for the content of education, with due emphasis to harmonization of IBE activities with those carried out by other UNESCO units and institutions concerned;
 - (b) to mobilize human and financial resources necessary for the IBE to accomplish its mission;
3. *Invites* Member States and international organizations to contribute financially and by other appropriate means to the implementation of the activities of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education.

01411

Background. During 1998–1999, the IBE embarked on a considerable effort of transformation to become, following the guidelines laid down by the Director-General and its Council, an International Centre for the Content of Education. A new mission statement, a mode of operation which emphasizes existing cooperation among Member States at the subregional, regional and international levels, a crucial responsibility of capacity-building in the area of management of curriculum change, as well as the establishment of a platform of exchange of information on educational content between different members of the education profession are among the most important features of the new programme of the IBE. A presentation of the framework of such a programme is given in the document “The adaptation of content to the challenges of the twenty-first century”. This document – already approved by the IBE Council – pays particular attention to the need to address the four principles of the report of the Delors Commission; in particular that of “Learning to live together”.

01412

Strategy. During the 2000–2001 biennium, the International Bureau of Education (IBE), as a centre for the content of education, will develop its threefold function to its full capacity: the clearing-house function; the comparative/analytical function; and the operational function. To this end, effective partnerships will be actively sought with ministries of education, National Commissions, organizations of the United Nations system and NGOs – especially those operating from Geneva – and, where appropriate, partnership agreements will be concluded. At the same time, all current activities of the IBE will be progressively modified to conform with the Bureau’s new orientation as an observatory of educational structures, content and methods. The IBE will pursue the constitution of the platform launched in 1999 by bringing together electronic sources of information and regularly adapting it through the identification of new sources and the evaluation of the available information. It will also encourage the organization of fora for institutions and specialists on selected topics related to the adaptation of curricula; prepare a new series of national reports on the development of education; and concurrently extend and update profiles

of national education systems. Likewise, the INNODATA data bank will be further developed and selected initiatives of particular interest to decision-makers, curriculum specialists and other users will be published in the form of booklets. Consolidated country dossiers on educational information will also be established on the basis of sources of information concerning curriculum development available at the IBE and elsewhere.

01413

The IBE will continue to stimulate capacity-building at the national, subregional and regional levels by making available to Member States and other users syntheses of innovative educational materials (textbooks, teachers' guides, CD-ROMs, etc.) related to "teaching about living together" and on such areas as education for human rights, civics, history, geography, foreign languages and cultures, and environmental education; and by setting up regional and subregional networks of cooperation on the management of curriculum change.

01414

Assistance will continue to be provided to Member States for the preparation of national reports and profiles of education systems, as well as didactic materials and project evaluations. The forty-sixth session of the International Conference on Education (ICE) will be prepared and held in April 2001 in Geneva.

01415

The IBE Council will hold two ordinary sessions to plan the IBE activities and evaluate the outcomes.

01416

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Renewal of curricula promoted in particular through the organization of two regional workshops on curriculum development for educational policy-makers and curriculum specialists in Africa and the Latin America and Caribbean regions; and the launch of two regional/subregional cooperative networks on the management of curriculum change in Asia and the Mediterranean regions;
- ◆ A platform of electronic sources of educational information constructed and made gradually operational;
- ◆ The forty-sixth session of ICE organized, including a new series of national reports on the development of education completed and made available to users on the occasion of ICE;
- ◆ Profiles of national education systems contained in the *World Data on Education* data bank extended, updated and published as a CD-ROM and also made available through the Internet; a synthesis of national profiles published;
- ◆ The INNODATA data bank further developed and six innovations of potential interest to decision-makers and curriculum development specialists selected and published in the form of booklets;
- ◆ The Bureau's historical collection catalogued, computerized and made available to researchers;
- ◆ The new updated edition of the *UNESCO/IBE Education Thesaurus* published and the Bureau's databases of educational institutions (IBEDOCS and IBECENT) updated;
- ◆ The quarterly publications (the review *Prospects* and the newsletter *INNOVATION*) adapted to the new orientation of the IBE (8 issues of each).

01417

Financial arrangements

The financial resources of the IBE consist of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; and (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations and other donor bodies as well as fees received for certain training and research projects. It is on the basis of effective resources that the IBE Council will approve the programme and budget each year. The proposed financial allocation under the regular budget will amount to \$5,000,000 towards the cost of personnel and activities as well as indirect programme costs.

UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning

0142

Financial allocation: \$6,000,000
 Extrabudgetary resources: \$3,850,000

01420

The General Conference,

Recognizing the important mission of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) in the fulfilment of Major Programme I, “Education for all throughout life”, through the training of educational managers, planners and administrators, applied research in the priority programmes decided by the General Conference of UNESCO and the execution of operational programmes at the request of Member States,

Recognizing further the specific contribution made by IIEP to the transdisciplinary project “Towards a culture of peace” by providing Member States in transition from instability with development assistance for the reform and reconstruction of their education systems,

1. *Requests* the IIEP Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute’s Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute’s budget for 2000–2001:
 - (a) to reinforce national capacities for the management, planning and administration of education systems;
 - (b) to strengthen national, subregional and interregional training programmes in educational planning and administration, in cooperation with UNESCO’s field units;
 - (c) to undertake research and studies aimed at the upgrading of knowledge in educational planning and administration, and at the production, sharing and transfer of knowledge among Member States;
 - (d) to facilitate the exchange of experience and information in educational planning and administration and ensure the appropriate dissemination among Member States of the results of the work carried out;
 - (e) to implement operational projects in its field of competence;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the operation of the Institute by providing a financial allocation under the regular programme of US \$6,000,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and organizations that have supported the Institute’s programme through voluntary contributions or contractual agreements, as well as to the French Government, which provides its premises free of charge and periodically finances their upkeep, and *invites* them to continue their support for 2000–2001 and future years;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to renew or increase their voluntary contributions, with a view to strengthening IIEP’s activities, in accordance with Article VIII of its Statutes, so that, with additional resources, and its premises provided by the French Government, it can better meet the growing needs of Member States.

01421

Background. IIEP's mission is to contribute to the strengthening of national capacities in educational planning and administration through training, research and publication activities. Under the Institute's current Medium-Term Plan, special emphasis has been placed on the development of networks and the use of the new information and communication technologies to increase the multiplier effect of these activities.

01422

Strategy. On the basis of the resources generated, and in collaboration with the Secretariat units concerned, at and away from Headquarters, and with the other UNESCO institutes, IIEP will continue its activities, paying particular attention to Africa and the LDCs. In cooperation with National Commissions and Ministries of Education, intensive courses, workshops and specialized seminars will be organized at regional and subregional level in order to reinforce national capacities for the planning, management, evaluation, reform and reconstruction of education systems. Two sessions of the annual training programme will be organized, in Paris and Buenos Aires, while IIEP's distance training programme will continue to be developed in order, *inter alia*, to provide IIEP alumni with continuing training services. The Institute will also continue to produce and distribute a large range of training materials and modules.

01423

Study and research activities will be designed in close cooperation with the National Commissions, with the support of IIEP networks and consortiums, and will be conducted mainly by national research teams. They will result in widely circulated publications and their findings will be used to prepare teaching materials for use in the Institute's training programmes. Special attention will be given to building up the distribution system of the Institute's publications through closer monitoring of its "depository libraries" and especially through the development of its website.

01424

IIEP will continue to maintain regular relations with the professional community, national training and research institutions, the other organizations of the United Nations system (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, WHO) and the development banks. It will also continue to support the consortiums and networks associated with it, such as SACMEQ, ADEA in Africa, ANTRIEP in Asia and a new network to be set up in Latin America. It will also extend its network of alumni in order to facilitate permanent interaction among key educational personnel.

01425

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Strengthening of national educational planning capacities: 100 key personnel from 50 Member States (half of them LDCs) will benefit from in-depth training and over 400 specialists from short-term courses; four new modular training-material kits will be assembled, tested and distributed, mainly to associated training institutions; a system of continuing distance training will be set up for IIEP alumni;
- ◆ Development of exchanges of information on new issues in the planning, management and evaluation of education systems through some 20 studies and the distribution of some 30 publications and documents, including the IIEP quarterly Newsletter.

01426

Financial arrangements

IIEP's financial resources are made up of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States and from national entities; and (iii) other financial resources coming from contract fees for certain training and research projects and from the execution of projects entrusted to UNESCO under fund-in-trust agreements. IIEP's Governing Board approves the detailed programme and budget of the Institute every year in the light of actual resources. The proposed financial allocation under the regular budget will amount to \$6,000,000 which will include the cost of personnel and activities as well as indirect programme costs.

UNESCO Institute for Education

0143

Financial allocation: \$2,300,000
 Voluntary contributions: \$3,500,000

01430

The General Conference,
Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) for the 1998–1999 biennium,
Reaffirming the recommendations contained in the Hamburg Declaration and the Agenda for the Future adopted by the fifth International Conference on Adult Education (Hamburg, 1997),

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIE to strengthen, during 2000–2001, the Institute’s catalytic role in promoting the follow-up to the fifth International Conference on Adult Education by giving priority in particular to:
 - (a) mobilizing inter-agency cooperation and partnerships for the implementation of the Hamburg Declaration and the Agenda for the future;
 - (b) enhancing national capacities to provide diverse formal and non-formal forms of adult and continuing education opportunities for all;
 - (c) stimulating studies and research designed to foster innovative approaches for attaining the goal of learning throughout life;
 - (d) further developing its clearing-house services in the field of adult and continuing education;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$2,300,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the German Government which gives a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge and to the Member States and foundations that have supported UIE’s programme with voluntary contributions, and *invites* them to continue their support for 2000–2001 and future years;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to grant or renew their support in order to enable UIE to meet the expectations expressed at the Hamburg Conference in 1997.

01431

Background. During the last biennium, the *Hamburg Declaration* and *the Agenda for the Future*, adopted by the fifth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA V, Hamburg, 1997), were widely disseminated and debated at the national and regional levels. The seventh Regional Conference of African Ministers of Education (MINEDAF VII), for instance, endorsed the recommendations of CONFINTEA V including the launching of the African Paulo Freire Literacy Decade. A special newsletter *CON-NEXUS* and a website were created to foster the follow-up of CONFINTEA V and an International Adult Learners’ Week was held in some 15 countries on an experimental basis. UIE also initiated research on two themes “Adult learning in its cultural context” and “Indicators of transition towards lifelong learning”.

01432

Strategy. The UNESCO Institute for Education will continue to play a catalytic role in promoting the follow-up to the *Hamburg Declaration* and *the Agenda for the Future* by mobilizing inter-agency cooperation and partnerships at local and international levels. Action will aim at reinforcing national capacities of Member States for providing diversified learning opportunities and facilitating the participation of all people and at all ages in adult education. In cooperation with Headquarters and the field offices concerned, UIE will assist Member States in building up their expertise in adult learning through advisory services, promotion of research, training and inter-country sharing of experiences. Emphasis will continue to be placed on promoting democratic life, gender equity, scientific skills, poverty alleviation and the needs of minorities and adult populations in emergency situations and on innovative strategies and modalities to suit the particular circumstances of learners. As an international reference centre for lifelong learning, the Institute will develop methods for monitoring the diverse forms of formal and non-formal adult learning and undertake (or support) research activities and publications geared to assisting Member States and social partners in developing innovative policies and practices. It will closely cooperate with

Headquarters in the organization of the “Global dialogue on lifelong learning in the information and knowledge society” (Hanover, Germany) on the occasion of EXPO 2000. The first International Adult Learners’ Week will be officially launched on 8 September 2000.

01433

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A consolidated vision of adult learning promoted through research and publications on specific themes and issues including the *International Review of Education*;
- ◆ A fresh impetus to the ongoing international debate on lifelong learning given through the development of indicators for the transition towards lifelong learning and contributions to conferences and expert meetings organized by UIE partners;
- ◆ National capacities in Member States in adult education and adult learning enhanced through advisory services, training and technical assistance, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition;
- ◆ Cooperation and information exchange in the field of adult education reinforced through the existing international and regional networks such as the International Council for Adult Education;
- ◆ Wider awareness of adult and continuing education promoted through the newsletter *CON-NEXUS*, the UIE website and the launch of the International Adult Learners’ Week in over 30 countries, especially in Africa, Latin America and South Asia.

01434

Financial arrangements

UIE’s financial resources are made up of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; (ii) a substantial contribution from the German Government and the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg; and (iii) voluntary contributions from Member States and international organizations. The proposed financial allocation under the regular budget will amount to \$2,300,000 which includes the cost of both personnel and activities.

UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education

0144

Financial allocation: \$1,200,000
Voluntary contributions: \$3,000,000

01440

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) for the 1998–1999 biennium,

Considering the application of new information and communication technologies (ICTs), a major challenge for the reform and renewal of education systems during the twenty-first century,

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of IITE to pay particular attention to the following priorities of IITE:
 - (a) to act as an international clearing house for the application of ICTs in education through the establishment of a network of national focal points for the exchange of information and experience;
 - (b) to contribute to the formulation of national policies and guidelines concerning the application of ICTs in education;
 - (c) to organize subregional workshops and other training activities including the preparation and testing of training modules;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$1,200,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of the Russian Federation which gives a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge;
4. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable IITE to implement and expand the programme activities foreseen for the 2000–2001 biennium.

01441

Background. Following resolution 6 adopted by the General Conference at its 29th session and the Agreement signed between UNESCO and the Government of the Russian Federation, the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) became operational in 1998. At its first session (Moscow, July 1998), the Governing Board, appointed by the Director-General, approved an initial work programme for the Institute and took several decisions concerning the staffing and the operations of the Institute.

01442

Strategy. The Institute will establish, in cooperation with National Commissions and UNESCO field offices, an international network of national focal points with a view to starting a systematic collection and analysis of relevant policy papers, action plans and policy guidelines. Particular emphasis will be placed on teacher education and development of curricula and other learning materials on the use of ICTs in education. Gradually enhancing its potential in applied research and training, the Institute will offer advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, at their request, in organizing pre- and in-service training of educational personnel, in preparing and implementing national pilot projects, and in fostering regional programmes, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition.

01443

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ An international network of national focal points established as an interactive system fostering the exchange of information and experience;
- ◆ An international project “ICTs in Education: State of the Art, Needs and Perspectives” focused on national action plans and policy documents launched;
- ◆ A set of training and self-training modules for different categories of educational personnel prepared and tested;
- ◆ Partnerships and cooperative agreements with existing institutions, programmes and organizations established;
- ◆ National pilot projects launched in five countries;
- ◆ IITE Bulletin published regularly.

01444

Financial arrangements

IITE’s financial resources are made up of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; (ii) a substantial contribution from the Russian Government; and (iii) voluntary contributions from Member States and international organizations. A financial allocation of \$1,200,000 is proposed under the regular budget which includes the cost of both personnel and activities.

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

0145

Financial allocation: \$2,375,300

01450

The General Conference,

Acknowledging the report of the International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) for the 1998–1999 biennium,

Endorsing the Statutes of the Institute as approved by the Executive Board,

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

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of IESALC to focus the Institute’s programme on the following priorities:
 - (a) to contribute to the renewal of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean through regional follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education;
 - (b) to initiate and reinforce inter-university cooperation including the establishment of specialized cooperation networks focusing on research, planning, management and evaluation of higher education;
 - (c) to act as clearing house and reference centre supporting Member States and institutions in the improvement of higher education;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$2,375,300 under Major Programme I;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Venezuelan Government which provides IESALC’s premises free of charge;
4. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable IESALC to implement and expand the programme activities foreseen for the 2000–2001 biennium.

01451

Background. Following the decision of the 29th session of the General Conference to transform the Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC) into an International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), the Statutes and financial regulations of the Institute were approved by the Executive Board. During the transition period 1998–1999, IESALC focused its activity on strengthening its organizational infrastructure and on launching several projects in the framework of the Plan of Action for the Transformation of Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean that resulted from the Regional Conference on Policies and Strategies for the Transformation of Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Havana, Cuba, November 1996). Several activities were also undertaken in connection with the World Conference on Higher Education (Paris, October 1998).

01452

Strategy. IESALC will work towards achieving a profound transformation of the higher education system in Latin America and the Caribbean focused on ensuring the relevance and quality of teaching and research and making the idea of lifelong learning a reality. Efforts will emphasize human resource development and capacity-building and support for cooperation agreements targeting a “new social pact” to lay the basis for sustainable human development founded on justice, equity, democracy, freedom, solidarity and peace. The strategy will be articulated around four main thrusts: (i) promoting research on higher education, evaluation and accreditation of academic programmes and institutions and developing a regional system of information and documentation on higher education, and improving technological capacities in higher education institutions; (ii) fostering lifelong education for all and promoting interactive linkages between higher education and society, including social and community development and the world of work; (iii) stimulating the development of new models of institutional management and the training of public policy-makers in higher education – both linked to the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean; and (iv) putting in place new forms of inter-institutional cooperation focused on further developing postgraduate studies of excellence, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, the Latin American and Caribbean Forum on Higher Education and the Regional Convention on the Recognition of Titles, Studies and Diplomas for which IESALC will continue to act as the Secretariat.

01453

Results expected at the end of the biennium

Renewal and transformation of higher education in the Latin America and the Caribbean region accelerated in particular by:

- ◆ encouraging research and improved planning, management and evaluation of higher education through the creation of specialized cooperative networks;
- ◆ setting up a network of associated institutions and partners to support IESALC’s activities in the field of higher education;
- ◆ strengthening cooperation among institutions of higher education at the regional and subregional levels through the conclusion of necessary agreements;
- ◆ mobilizing experienced specialists and trained evaluators, researchers and managers, to assist in the improvement of higher education in the region through the establishment of a roster;
- ◆ disseminating widely the results of research and technical cooperation projects;
- ◆ further developing activities under the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme and fostering academic mobility through a wider application of the regional convention.

01454

Financial arrangements

The financial resources of IESALC consist of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; and (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations and other donor bodies as well as fees received for certain training and research projects. A financial allocation of \$2,375,300 is proposed under the regular budget towards the cost of personnel and activities as well as indirect programme costs.

UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa

0146

Financial allocation: \$1,300,000

01460

The General Conference,
Taking note of the Director-General's report on the establishment of an International Institute for Capacity-Building in Addis Ababa¹ (30 C/45),

Endorsing the decisions taken by the Executive Board on this issue at its 155th and 156th sessions,

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

1. *Approves* the Statutes for the Institute;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$1,300,000 under Major Programme I covering both staff and programme costs;
3. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Ethiopian Government for hosting the Institute and providing its premises and other services;
4. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies and foundations to grant their support to enable the Institute to implement the programme activities foreseen for the 2000–2001 biennium.

01461

Background. The creation of an International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) was initiated in 1997 by the Director-General and the Ethiopian Minister of Education. Following a decision by the Executive Board at its 155th session and taking into account the “Statement of Commitment” of the African Ministers of Education (MINEDAF VII, Durban, 1998), a high-level group of experts was established to act as Interim Governing Board and to determine the strategy and programme priorities of the Institute. It held its first meeting on 10 and 11 February 1999 at UNESCO Headquarters. The Statutes of the Institute will be submitted to the General Conference at its 30th session for approval.

01462

Strategy. In line with the recommendations of the high-level group of experts, the strategy will aim at enabling educational institutions and government departments to perform their tasks at the highest professional standard possible. The Institute's responsibilities, defined as “capacity-building”, will focus first and foremost on institution-building, the training of individual specialists being an important component. During the initial phase, the action of the Institute will concentrate on four priority areas: educational management, curriculum development, teacher education and distance education. Working closely with Headquarters, field offices, UNESCO institutes, in particular IBE, and existing networks, programmes and partnerships in Africa, the Institute will promote the sharing of experience by making the best use of the expertise available in various African institutions. OAU, ADEA and the community of international and bilateral donor agencies will also be privileged partners of the Institute.

01463

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A negotiated and agreed programme of work contributing to the implementation of the “Durban Statement of Commitment” and to other regional action plans such as the OAU Decade for African Education drawn up;
- ◆ A network of associated institutions proposed to become the main beneficiaries of IICBA's capacity-building programme established;

1. The Statutes of the Institute are submitted to the 156th session of the Executive Board for approval.

- ◆ A regional roster of specialists in different domains established;
- ◆ Initiatives taken to mobilize expertise, technical and financial support for developing IICBA as an effective mechanism for capacity-building in Africa and in developing countries in general.

01464

Financial arrangements

IICBA's financial resources are made up of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; and (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States and international organizations. A financial allocation of \$1,300,000 is proposed under the regular budget which includes the cost of both personnel and activities.

Regional and subregional strategies

Africa

01701

UNESCO's action in Africa will continue to be closely coordinated with those undertaken in the context of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa, the Decade for Education in Africa of OAU and the priority programmes adopted by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) or by the African Development Bank (ADB).

01702

Under Programme I.1 (Basic education for all), programme actions will be guided by the conclusions and recommendations of MINEDAF VII (Durban, South Africa, April 1998). Support will be extended to the Intergovernmental Committee set up to follow up the Conference recommendations, in particular through the launch of an electronic ministerial newsletter. Capacity-building in educational management, curriculum development, teacher education and distance education will be reinforced, in particular through the new International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA, Addis Ababa) and the creation of a regional scheme for the training and retraining of educational personnel using existing centres of excellence in different African Member States. The programme priorities will include: the Education for All programme (EFA) with special emphasis on the EFA 2000 Assessment, literacy and non-formal education, girls' and women's education, renewal of curricula (values and civic education, scientific literacy), teacher education, preparation of textbooks and learning materials. The implementation of the special project "Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa" will be pursued in close collaboration with the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) and other African NGOs, and two new centres, one in Malawi on guidance and counselling for girls and one in Burkina Faso on girls' and women's education, will be established. Special emphasis will also be placed on special needs education and education to reach the unreached, in particular girls and women in rural areas, marginalized youth, street and working children, refugees and linguistic and cultural minorities.

01703

Under Programme I.2 (Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life), priorities will include: advisory and technical support services for the reconstruction and development of national education systems, the development of holistic policy frameworks, strategies and action plans as well as capacity-building; development of secondary-level education with emphasis on preventive education against HIV-AIDS and drug abuse, science and technology education as well as technical and vocational education, including curriculum renewal, teaching-learning materials and laboratory facilities; and renewal of higher education in line with the conclusions of WCHE with emphasis on intercountry and inter-university cooperation, the creation of centres of excellence and UNESCO Chairs, and regional and subregional UNITWIN networks. The project "Educating for a sustainable future" and the UNESCO education institutes will continue to pay particular attention to Africa in their respective fields of specialization.

Latin America and the Caribbean

01704

UNESCO's action in the region will continue to be guided by the conclusions of MINEDLAC VII and the Plan of Action adopted by the second Summit of the Americas. It will be steered through the regional cooperation framework PROMEDLAC which has been reinforced, the International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), and the regional branch office of IIEP in Buenos Aires, serving in particular the MERCOSUR countries. The needs of the Caribbean countries will be served in the framework of "Focus on the Caribbean" and in cooperation with CARICOM.

01705

Under Programme I.1 (Basic education for all), the priority will be on the universalization of quality basic education, with emphasis on the EFA 2000 Assessment, the improvement of internal efficiency and the needs of children and young people affected by radical changes in family and socio-economic structures. Special attention will be paid to the educational needs of indigenous populations, with emphasis on bilingual education. In Central America, national reconstruction programmes with support from

extrabudgetary sources will be given priority. In the Caribbean region, priority will be given to improving the quality and relevance of basic education, with emphasis on human rights, civic/values education and scientific literacy and improving classroom teaching. Support will be given to adult literacy and non-formal education through community learning centres using distance education approaches and to developing alternative programmes to reach the unreached, especially marginalized youth.

01706

Under Programme I.2 (Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life), the expansion and diversification of secondary education will be a major priority. It will emphasize: assessment of learning achievement, renewal of the quality and content of curricula with special attention to education for a sustainable future and preventive education against drug abuse; science and technology education, technical and vocational education linked to the world of work and production. Increased use of new technologies inside and outside the formal school system and the development of open and distance education approaches will be encouraged. In the Caribbean subregion, actions will give priority to: the diversification of secondary curricula (multiple intelligences), science and technology education including training of teachers, sharing of best practices and the use of new technologies in the classroom; adult continuing education as a follow-up to CONFINTEA VII. The CARNEID project “Changing the culture of the classroom” will be expanded and complemented through teacher-education activities. Particular attention will be given to devising strategies to address male underachievement in the education system. Programmes in higher education will receive a fresh impulse with the creation of IESALC which will act as regional focal point for the follow-up to WCHE and the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme. Its action will be guided by the Regional Action Plan adopted in Havana (1996) at the Regional Conference on Higher Education. In the Caribbean, support will be given to the CARICOM/University of West Indies project to increase access to tertiary level education across the subregion and to strengthen the networks of tertiary level institutions.

Asia and the Pacific

01707

UNESCO’s actions in the region will be channelled mainly through the field offices and regional and subregional programmes and networks (APEID, APPEAL, APNIEVE, UNEVOC, UNITWIN) which will be strengthened. The Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific, which coordinates and monitors UNESCO’s regional activities, will be convened to review progress made and to adopt a new plan of cooperative action.

01708

Under Programme I.1 (Basic education for all), UNESCO’s action in the Asia and the Pacific region – which represents an estimated 625 million illiterates (71 per cent of the world’s total illiterates) including 74 million out-of-school children in the 6 to 11 age group, will be focused on meeting the specific subregional and regional needs in basic education. Emphasis will be on the follow-up of the EFA initiative of five of the nine high-population countries located in this region; the reconstruction and reform of education systems in Central Asia, the countries in transition, in the other relatively new Member States and those in South-East Asia which are experiencing economic crisis resulting in the near collapse of existing education systems. In the Pacific, priority will be given to support national efforts in the areas of teacher education, cost-effective production of reading materials to improve literacy levels, and the renewal of curricula and assessment policies and practices.

01709

Under Programme I.2 (Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life), the priorities will include the promotion of reflection and debate on educational reform and innovation drawing inspiration from the report “Learning: The Treasure Within” and the provision of advisory services and technical assistance, in particular for the promotion of civic and values education, education for a sustainable future and the application of new technologies at all levels of education. The renovation of secondary education will receive high priority with emphasis on the renewal of curricula including the use of ICTs in schools, and teacher education reflecting closer linkages with the world of work. Special attention will be given to the expansion of delivery systems, including open and distance education. In the Pacific region, emphasis will be on the development of sustainable education systems, distance education and intercountry networking. In the area of higher education, priority will be given to the follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education, with emphasis on issues of access quality and

financing; the promotion of inter-university cooperation and academic mobility, including the creation of regional and subregional networks in the framework of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme.

Arab States

01710

UNESCO's programme in the Arab States, which will be channelled mainly through field offices in the region in cooperation with regional partners such as ALECSO, ABEGS, AGFUND and the World Bank, will continue to focus on support to policy-making, institutional development and capacity-building.

01711

Under Programme I.1 (Basic education for all), priority will be given to developing endogenous capacities to plan, implement and manage basic education through the development of Education Decision Support Systems (EDSS) and mechanisms for monitoring learning outcomes, with particular emphasis on the education of girls and women, marginalized youth and early child and special needs education and the setting up of a centre for monitoring learning outcomes in Kuwait. The role and functions of the regional programmes and networks ARABUPPEAL and EIPDAS will be reviewed and integrated.

01712

Under Programme I.2 (Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life), priorities will include the expansion and diversification of secondary education with emphasis on science and technology education, education for a sustainable future and technical and vocational education adapted to emerging needs. Special attention will be given to teacher education (competency in new technologies, in particular computers), with emphasis on self-learning and distance education approaches. Ensuring follow-up to WCHE will be another priority. It will pay particular attention to the promotion of inter-university cooperation and academic mobility in the region, the expansion of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, including support for subregional centres of excellence and regional networking of national centres and institutions using new information and communication technologies. Upon request, UNESCO will continue to offer technical assistance to Member States for the formulation of educational policies and strategies, and the preparation of extrabudgetary projects. Particular attention will be given to developing the education system in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

Europe and North America

01713

UNESCO's action in the Europe region will be aimed at promoting all-European cooperation, reinforcing national capacities for the elaboration of appropriate educational strategies and policies ensuring the opportunities for learning throughout life. In cooperation with its institutional partners and its National Commissions, UNESCO will pay particular attention to the educational needs in the countries in transition and countries experiencing post-conflict situations.

01714

Under Programme I.1 (Basic education for all), priority will be given to ensuring the rights to basic education, especially in countries in transition, with support for early childhood education and education for marginalized youth and women, children in difficult circumstances, refugees and migrants. Fund-raising campaigns will be continued for these purposes and ongoing pilot projects will be consolidated. Partnership and cooperation will be encouraged to give the appropriate follow-up to the Declaration and the Agenda for the Future adopted by CONFINTEA V (Hamburg, 1997).

01715

Under Programme I.2 (Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life), increased attention will be paid to secondary education and educational innovations, in particular to the application of new technologies in education. In the field of technical and vocational education UNEVOC Centres will be extended and steps will be taken for the creation in Bonn (Germany), of an International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education. Given the seriousness of the problem of drug abuse and AIDS in many European countries, especially in Eastern and Central Europe, networking of NGOs and educational institutions working in this area will be reinforced in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the European Union.

01716

In higher education, the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES), in cooperation with the institutional partners, will continue to assist Member States, in particular, in South Eastern Europe and in the countries in transition. Due attention will be paid to the follow-up of WCHE, to the implementation of the Lisbon Convention and to consolidating the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme in the region and to the follow-up of the Recommendation concerning the status of teachers.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

01801

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

01802

On the basis of the results of the EFA Assessment 2000, partnerships will be renewed with partner institutions, in particular the sponsors of the Jomtien process and the members of the International EFA Forum, as well as extrabudgetary funding sources and relevant regional IGOs and mechanisms (e.g. OAU, OEI, ISESCO, ALECSO, ADEA) so as to strengthen national capacities to provide basic education for all, and in particular, to address effectively the shortcomings identified by the assessment. Support from voluntary contributions and from other sources will continue to be mobilized for extending learning opportunities to children and young people in need, especially street and working children, and to groups suffering from poverty and exclusion. Likewise, cooperation with competent institutions (e.g. UNHCR and UNICEF) will be reinforced in providing assistance for the re-education and rehabilitation of refugees, and displaced persons, in post-conflict situations, with particular attention to reinforcing the capacities of Member States concerned.

01803

Increased support from institutional partners and extrabudgetary sources will be sought for the renewal and expansion of education at secondary level, with emphasis on science and technology education, preventive education against HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, technical and vocational education, as well as on developing open and distance education approaches. Special attention will be given to the follow-up of the second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999) and the new International Long-Term Programme for the Development of Technical and Vocational Education.

01804

Cooperative agreements with such partners as UNAIDS (education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS), UNDCP (preventive drug education), UNFPA (population education and information) will be reinforced. In cooperation with multilateral and bilateral institutions, UNESCO will continue to assist countries, that so desire, to undertake the reform or restructuring of their education systems, or rehabilitating education systems following natural or man-made disasters. It will continue to play a lead role in mobilizing extrabudgetary resources for the follow-up to the relevant recommendations of such major international conferences as Rio de Janeiro (environment and development); Cairo (population and development); Beijing and Ouagadougou (women); Copenhagen (social development); more recent conferences devoted to the E-9 countries, adult and higher education and the 7th Conference of African Ministers of Education (MINEDAF VII).

01805

A special effort will be undertaken to seek extrabudgetary support for the follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education and in particular the funding of UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks. CEPES and IESALC will cooperate with regional agencies in order to develop institutional partnerships.

01806

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

01807

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

Transdisciplinary activities

Summary of the components of the transdisciplinary project

“Towards a culture of peace”

implemented by the Education Sector

01901

All programme sectors are required to work together to celebrate the International Year for the Culture of Peace, in particular by mobilizing their institutional partners such as, in the case of the Education Sector, ministries of education, teachers and their associations (in particular, Education International), the Associated Schools, the UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN networks, associations of universities, regional networks of educational innovation, etc.

01902

The Education Sector will also hold the main responsibility for the implementation of the plan of action below.

Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships

Main line of action 2. Consolidating the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace (cf. para. 05102)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$ 50,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$100,000

The Education Sector will cooperate closely with the Social and Human Sciences Sector in assisting the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to prepare his report on the implementation of the right to education in the various regions of the world, identifying new and persisting obstacles in the field and elaborating recommendations to overcome them.

Result expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Better understanding of the situation regarding the implementation of the right to education in contemporary societies and improved capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to monitor progress achieved in this regard, promoted through the collection of information and the development of appropriate indicators and data.

Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace

Main line of action 1. Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace (cf. para. 05201)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$ 800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,500,000

Background. The long-term objective that UNESCO has set itself with regard to education for a culture of peace is to develop a complete system of education and training for peace, human rights and democracy, tolerance, non-violence and international understanding, which is aimed at all population groups and encompasses all levels of education, both formal and non-formal. For this purpose, the international community has at its disposal a highly developed framework for reflection and action,¹ which now needs to be fully implemented. Over the last two biennia, UNESCO has endeavoured to sensitize Member States to the need to draw up national plans of education for the culture of peace. It has done so in particular by organizing, within the framework of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, a series of regional conferences designed to evaluate existing national plans of human rights education and to elaborate strategies aimed at further developing or strengthening them. Four conferences have been held, in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab

1. More specifically, this framework comprises the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, 1993), the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights of the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993), the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy (Paris, 1995), the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance (Paris, 1995), the Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance, and the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004).

States. At the same time, UNESCO has encouraged (for example, in El Salvador, Haiti, Burundi, Mali and Mozambique) the development of “national culture of peace programmes” aimed at encouraging, in pre- or post-conflict situations, the process of national reconciliation and reintegration of marginalized groups chiefly through intensive education and training activities, using both formal and non-formal methods (such as sport or cultural activities).

Strategy. The strategy being pursued is aimed at promoting the development of education policies which place the objective of education for a culture of peace at the very heart of all levels and all forms of the educational process. To that end, UNESCO will continue, in close cooperation with the Advisory Committee on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy, International Understanding and Tolerance, to monitor implementation in Member States of standard-setting instruments and plans of action relating to education for a culture of peace. The series of regional conferences on human rights education will be rounded off with the convening of a conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, and recommendations will be formulated – in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – for the successful implementation of the last segment of the Plan of Action for the Decade. At the same time, support will continue to be given to Member States for the framing (in particular for groups of countries sharing certain post-conflict characteristics) of national and subregional educational strategies and programmes which weave the values, skills and practices of education for a culture of peace into the fabric of the various levels of formal teaching and the various types of non-formal education. With this in mind, partnerships will be strengthened with national institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with experience in the various areas of education for a culture of peace – the aim being to develop an integrated and holistic vision of the diverse approaches currently used in this respect (such as global education, peace education, human rights and democracy education, civics education, international/intercultural education, education for tolerance or for non-violence, etc.). Similarly, encouragement will be given to the overhaul of national policies on physical education and sport so as to lay greater emphasis on the moral and ethical values inherent in sport.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A new momentum for the preparation, adoption and implementation of national plans for human rights and democracy education provided through, *inter alia*: dissemination of positive experiences and best practices; evaluation of progress made in various countries; analytical syntheses of Member States’ reports within the Permanent System of Reporting;
- ◆ Four to five new national (or subregional) programmes of education for a culture of peace launched in pre- or post-conflict situations; experiments carried out in previous biennia evaluated with a view to developing analytical tools and guidelines for their further development;
- ◆ Civics education programmes for formal and non-formal education developed in a number of countries, in cooperation with CIVITAS International, Education International, and the International Academy for Education and Democracy to be created in Denmark;
- ◆ Cooperation between regional and subregional networks of national institutions, UNESCO Chairs, human rights and peace research institutes, relevant NGOs and IGOs, strengthened with a view to integrating the various approaches relating to education for a culture of peace within a common conceptual framework;
- ◆ Support for the reform of national physical education and sport policies and for the development, at the local level, of mobilizing programmes promoting the reintegration of marginalized young people through sport, and also the fight against delinquency; closer attention by Member States to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), and creation in numerous countries of interministerial commissions aimed at catalysing implementation of the recommendations of MINEPS III.

Main line of action 2. Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace (cf. para. 05202)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$ 800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,550,000

Background. Providing teachers with educational materials and appropriate skills and methods is critical for the development of a culture of peace. That is why a number of educational materials and teaching aids were prepared, tested and published during the last biennia such as *The Manual on Human Rights Education and Tolerance – The Threshold of Peace*, intended for primary and secondary schools and teacher training; *The practice of citizenship*, a civics education kit, and a *Peace Pack*, developed by the Associated Schools Project (ASP); many of these materials were prepared in cooperation with the Associated Schools Project network, which was greatly expanded in 1998–1999.

Strategy. The strategy will have three components. First, on the occasion of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, a major effort will be made to encourage the translation, into the greatest possible number of national languages, and wide dissemination of the main teaching materials produced in previous biennia, which will be evaluated with a view to making optimal use of the new communication and information technologies and of the existing networks such as the Associated Schools and UNESCO Chairs; support will also be provided for the adaptation of these materials to local contexts and for their production as low-cost booklets – in close association with the intersectoral project “Reading for All” – priority being given to countries emerging from conflicts and to those engaged in democratic consolidation. Secondly, encouragement will be given to the development of training modules based on these materials for the initial and continuing training of teachers at primary and secondary level, and educators whose work involves target groups living in particularly difficult circumstances (street children, demobilized young people, etc.). Thirdly, support will be given to educational innovation efforts, in both formal and non-formal contexts, stressing three priority themes: the development of gender-sensitive socialization and training, with special focus on boys and young men; measures to combat violence at school; the development of sports practices based on fair play, tolerance and solidarity.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ An inter-agency strategy designed to facilitate the translation and distribution on a massive scale, by the end of the Decade on Human Rights Education, of the manual on human rights education to primary and secondary schools;
- ◆ Existing UNESCO educational materials translated in various languages and widely disseminated; assistance for the elaboration of appropriate textbooks and educational materials provided to countries experiencing pre- or post-conflict situations; advocacy campaigns organized for educational authorities, publishers and authors on the theme “textbooks and education for a culture of peace”;
- ◆ New Chairs on civic education created;
- ◆ An overall strategy elaborated and a prototype curriculum for teacher training developed, on the basis of materials already produced by UNESCO or competent organizations; a gender-sensitive peace education curriculum tested in a number of teacher-training institutions and made available to interested Member States;
- ◆ Non-violence education pilot projects developed in a number of educational institutions in all regions; a training guide on peaceful conflict resolution for schools prepared and distributed;
- ◆ Preparation and distribution, with the assistance, *inter alia*, of the International Olympic Movement, of a guide for the formulation of programmes and materials for the teaching of the ethical and moral values of sport, based on the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and the Olympic Charter; development of exchanges of experience, by means of round tables and a website, on practices combining sports objectives, social development and greater public awareness of the humanistic values of sport.

Main line of action 3. Associated Schools Project network (cf. para. 05203)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$1,000,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 800,000

Background. In the last few years, the Associated Schools Project network (ASPnet) has practically doubled in size, thus becoming a major network of more than 6,000 schools. ASPnet has proved to be very effective in conducting subregional and international flagship projects (such as the “Young People’s Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion” project, the “Transatlantic Slave Trade” project and the “Caribbean Sea” project) which have produced useful educational prototype material. ASPnet classroom teachers are actively engaged in educating for a culture of peace through numerous innovative pilot projects. Yet, their positive results are not always recognized by education authorities and it has not always been possible for Associated Schools to have direct contact with each other within and between countries. A five-year Strategy and Plan of Action (1999–2003), elaborated at an ASPnet international workshop in Lisbon, Portugal (1998), will serve as guidelines for strengthening the network.

Strategy. The main objectives, in 2000–2001, will be: (i) to increase recognition, by the national authorities, of the ASPnet potential; to that end, a special resource package intended for high-level decision-makers will be prepared and diffused; (ii) to enhance the impact of its projects (especially its flagship projects) on the national systems of education, by providing inputs to school curricula, developing user-friendly prototype material and securing extrabudgetary financing for their adaptation/translation for use in various contexts; and (iii) to facilitate communication and cooperation between members of the network, through the setting up of an integrated information system and the design of ASPnet subregional plans of action.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Increased awareness among national authorities of the pilot role of ASPnet, resulting from a more systematic diffusion of information on results obtained and resource material developed, and leading to a broader dissemination, at the national level, of ASPnet prototype material, exhibitions and contests;
- ◆ Improved ASPnet contributions to education in post-conflict situations (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Cambodia, etc.) through increased cooperation with United Nations organizations as well as competent IGOs and NGOs;
- ◆ Fifteen ASPnet subregional action plans elaborated/implemented and coordinated by UNESCO field units;
- ◆ Subregional ASPnet educational tours for teachers and students organized to enhance the practice of “learning to live together”;
- ◆ Regional and interregional cooperation and solidarity amongst young people enhanced through the organization of 10 world heritage youth fora, 10 preservation workshops of places of memory of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, 10 “sports and culture for peace” festivals;
- ◆ Five hundred “peace pillar” awards granted to individual ASPnet schools for projects conducted on the occasion of the International Year for a Culture of Peace in one of those areas: non-violent conflict resolution; intercultural learning; human rights and democracy; solidarity action within minority groups; a CD-ROM and a booklet reporting success stories related to the awards produced;
- ◆ Innovative user-friendly prototype material for classroom teachers on vital topics related to a culture of peace produced;
- ◆ A standardized, computerized ASPnet reporting system set up to monitor pilot work under way and to ensure instant retrieval of information on ASPnet activities at all levels.

Main line of action 4. Linguistic diversity and multilingual education (cf. para. 05204)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$400,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Background. Language teaching and particularly multilingual education are a key factor in the development of understanding among peoples and dialogue for peace. Accordingly, during the current biennium, UNESCO has redoubled its activities aimed at promoting linguistic diversity at all levels of education and encouraging the practice of multilingualism. At the same time, it has reinforced its action to protect and enhance the linguistic heritage, especially that of indigenous populations and people belonging to minorities. The LINGUAPAX project has been refocused in such a way as to incorporate these different objectives within a harmonious framework of action.

Strategy. The strategy will consist in supporting action by Member States to formulate and implement language policies designed to: ensure linguistic diversity and multilingual education at all levels of education; strengthen language teaching and its methods; promote the implementation of linguistic rights as an integral part of human rights; protect and revive local and vernacular languages, in particular those which are endangered; promote linguistic diversity within written, audiovisual and electronic communication networks. The activities carried out in this connection – which will benefit from the assistance of the Advisory Committee for Linguistic Pluralism and Multilingual Education – will be designed and implemented in very close coordination with those relating to the protection and promotion of the intangible heritage (Subprogramme III.1.1), encouragement for translation (Programme III.2) and command of the new information and communication technologies (Intersectoral project on the “Ethical and sociocultural challenges of the new information society”).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities to elaborate and implement language policies enhanced through:
 - ◇ expansion and development of the activities within the Linguapax university network on regional and subregional levels, especially with regard to indigenous and endangered languages; setting up of new UNESCO Chairs in the field of linguistics and sociolinguistics;
 - ◇ preparation, translation and distribution of guides for teachers and trainers of trainers, adapted to the linguistic and educational situations prevailing in the school context in Asia and Latin America;
 - ◇ organization of regional seminars (Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa) for the training of teachers specializing in the teaching of mother tongues and foreign languages, in cooperation with the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia and the LINGUAPAX (Belgium) and APLANG (Australia) university networks;
 - ◇ support provided to African Member States to follow up the recommendations of the Harare Conference in linguistic policies;

- ◆ Encouragement for the introduction of policies for the preservation and revival of local and national languages, following the publication of the UNESCO Report on the World's Languages, whose content will reflect three lines of approach: description, explanation and measures to promote preservation;
- ◆ Public awareness promoted on the necessity to adopt additional measures to ensure better implementation of linguistic rights through the preparation and dissemination of a "state of the art" concerning existing normative and legislative instruments, both at international and national levels, which deal with linguistic rights.

Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism

Main line of action 1. Encouraging intercultural dialogue (cf. para. 05301)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$150,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$750,000

In cooperation with the Culture Sector, the Education Sector will encourage the conclusion of agreements between neighbouring countries, or countries previously in conflict, which wish to carry out a joint revision of their history and geography textbooks. It will continue to that end to support the International Network of Textbook Research Institutes, in cooperation with the Georg Eckert Institute (Germany).

Result expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Provision of support, at the request of Member States, for the revision of history and geography textbooks, in particular in the Middle East, the Balkans, the Baltic countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa, in cooperation with the International Network of Textbook Research Institutes.

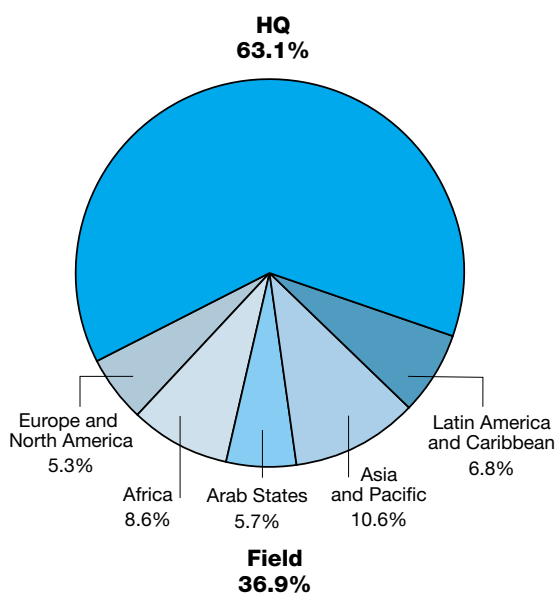
MAJOR PROGRAMME II

The sciences in the service of development

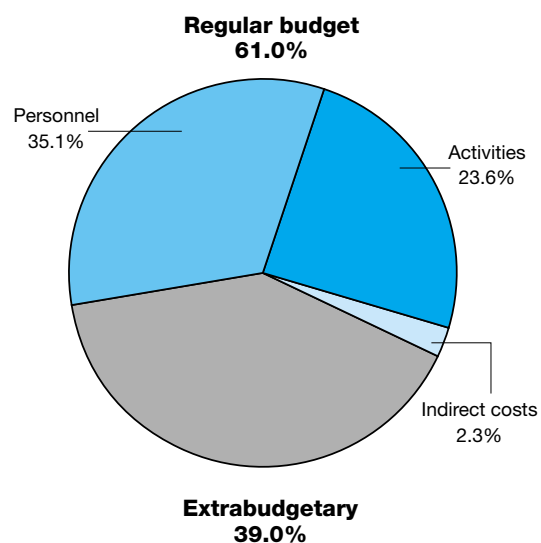
02001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources	
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation		
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/(Decrease) in resources		2000-2001			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A								
Personnel	47 829 800	47 608 700	(221 100)	(0.5)	1 804 700	49 413 400	–	
Activities	33 014 600	32 151 500	(863 100)	(2.6)	1 050 700	33 202 200	55 000 000	
Indirect programme costs	3 260 800	3 059 400	(201 400)	(6.2)	249 700	3 309 100	–	
Total	84 105 200	82 819 600	(1 285 600)	(1.5)	3 105 100	85 924 700	55 000 000	
SCENARIO B								
Personnel	47 829 800	48 207 700	377 900	0.8	1 822 500	50 030 200	–	
Activities	33 014 600	35 298 600	2 284 000	6.9	1 153 600	36 452 200	55 000 000	
Indirect programme costs	3 260 800	3 059 400	(201 400)	(6.2)	249 700	3 309 100	–	
Total	84 105 200	86 565 700	2 460 500	2.9	3 225 800	89 791 500	55 000 000	

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



Programme II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge

► Follow-up to the World Conference on Science

Subprogramme II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences

► The World Solar Programme 1996-2005

Subprogramme II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences

Programme II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development

► Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development

Subprogramme II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction

Subprogramme II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme

Subprogramme II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment

► Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands

► Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific

Subprogramme II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Subprogramme II.2.5 Social transformations and development

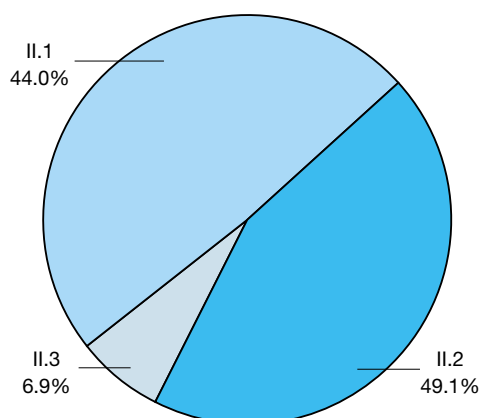
► Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment

Programme II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences

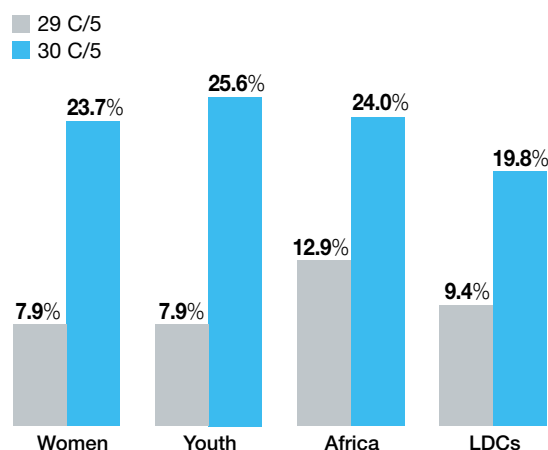
02002

	Regular budget activities		
	30 C/5 Scenario A	Complementary proposals	30 C/5 Scenario B
	\$	\$	\$
► Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	990 000	–	990 000
Subprogramme II.1.1	9 232 400	–	9 232 400
► The World Solar Programme 1996-2005	1 255 000	800 000	2 055 000
Subprogramme II.1.2	3 122 000	–	3 122 000
Total, Programme II.1	14 599 400	800 000	15 399 400
► Promoting integrated approaches	280 000	–	280 000
Subprogramme II.2.1	1 988 000	800 000	2 788 000
Subprogramme II.2.2	3 480 000	300 000	3 780 000
Subprogramme II.2.3	2 760 000	500 000	3 260 000
► Coastal regions and small islands	1 550 000	–	1 550 000
► Human development in the Pacific	300 000	–	300 000
Subprogramme II.2.4	2 960 000	–	2 960 000
Subprogramme II.2.5	2 646 000	400 000	3 046 000
► Cities	338 800	–	338 800
Total, Programme II.2	16 302 800	2 000 000	18 302 800
Programme II.3	2 300 000	450 000	2 750 000
Total activities, MP II	33 202 200	3 250 000	36 452 200

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES (by programme)



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PRIORITY GROUPS (comparison between 29 C/5 and 30 C/5)



The sciences in the service of development

02003 UNESCO's contribution to the advancement of science has three aspects: the Organization supports training, research and cooperation in the various disciplines of scientific and technical knowledge; it encourages the application of scientific discoveries to the solution of environmental and societal problems; and it promotes multidisciplinary thinking on the ethical implications of transformations that affect the environment and human societies. In these three areas, the various disciplines of the exact, natural, social and human sciences need to work together and strengthen each other with a view to nurturing an ethics of development which will respect both "species" and the "spaces" they live in. That is why the structure and thrust of this major programme has been renewed with a view to facilitating greater synergy between both realms of sciences in addressing complex issues relating to environment and social development.

02004 The first Programme II.1 "**Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge**" is geared to improving university teaching, enhancing national research capacities and reinforcing regional and international cooperation in the exact and natural sciences (Subprogramme II.1.1) and in the social and human sciences (Subprogramme II.1.2), mainly through technical assistance and advanced training provided in cooperation with regional networks, competent NGOs, specialized institutions and the promotion of UNESCO Chairs and centres of excellence. The programme proposals will be revised, as appropriate, in the light of the outcomes of the World Science Conference, to be held in June 1999 in Budapest (Hungary). A major effort is foreseen to assist Member States in devising appropriate measures to implement the orientations contained in the "Science Agenda – Framework for Action" that the Conference is expected to adopt. Similarly, a strong emphasis has been placed on the promotion of renewable sources of energy, in the framework of the World Solar Programme which has been transformed into an intersectoral initiative. Should the necessary resources be made available, a real take-off could be made in Africa.

02005 Finding sound solutions to the key issues of socially and environmentally sustainable development – in line with Agenda 21, the conventions relating to environment and sustainable development and the plans of action of the Copenhagen, Cairo, Beijing and Istanbul conferences as well as the Earth Summit+5 – will be the main thrust of Programme II.2 "**Science, environment and socio-economic development**". Its five subprogrammes – which correspond to the five scientific intergovernmental programmes (IGCP, IHP, MAB, IOC and MOST) – are geared to gaining a better understanding of the interface between environment and human activities; contributing to the sustainable use and management of earth, water and ocean resources; and fostering the design of policies for an improved management of social transformations with a strong emphasis on reducing poverty and social exclusion. Two intersectoral projects, "*Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands*" and "*Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment*", will continue to focus respectively on developing "wise practices" for sustainable management of coastal zones and small islands, and on enhancing

the capacity of local authorities and communities for improving living conditions and habitat in cities, particularly in peri-urban centres. A third intersectoral project has been added, as part of a subregional strategy developed under the Focus on the Pacific initiative; it is intended to promote the knowledge and skills needed for achieving sustainable living conditions and for managing social and cultural changes in small Pacific island States.

02006 Finally, Programme II.3 “**Philosophy, ethics and the human sciences**” will mobilize the contribution of philosophy and the human sciences to promote critical reflection on the major changes affecting present-day societies. Action carried out in recent biennia – which seeks to give impetus to the quest for a humanism for our time, in a spirit of complete receptiveness to all the sensitivities of the world – will be continued, by extending reflection on the ethics of science to areas of knowledge other than just bioethics and by inviting further inputs from human sciences (history, geography, anthropology, cognitive sciences, etc.) to throw light on the different perceptions that societies have of the major challenges of today’s world.

Programme II.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 92–98

Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge

02100

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$14,599,400	\$15,399,400
• Decentralization:	39.8%	40.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$18,900,000	

Follow-up to the World Conference on Science

02101

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$990,000
• Decentralization:	53.3%
Extrabudgetary:	–

02102

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to encourage Member States and all other stakeholders to vigorously follow-up the conclusions and recommendations of the World Conference on Science (Budapest, July 1999), in particular by assisting them in identifying priorities and formulating national science and technology policies and strategies responding to societal needs, and in implementing those strategies by forging national, regional and international partnerships;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$990,000 for programme costs, \$468,000 for staff costs and \$126,400 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

The World Conference on Science convened by UNESCO (Budapest, Hungary, 26 June–1 July 1999), in cooperation with the International Council for Science (ICSU)¹ and other partner organizations, is expected to adopt a Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge as well as a Science Agenda – Framework for Action. In 2000–2001, a major effort is needed to mobilize worldwide support for the implementation of the Science Agenda – Framework for Action. Emphasis will be placed on assisting Member States to devise appropriate measures to implement the recommendations of the Conference

1. The change in name was adopted at the Extraordinary Session of the ICSU General Assembly, 26 April 1998, in Vienna, Austria. However, the well-known acronym – ICSU – and the logo have been retained for use without change.

and consultations will be undertaken with scientific institutions throughout the biennium with a view to identifying regional priorities for implementation. UNESCO's programmes in the basic, engineering and environmental sciences, as well as in the social and human sciences, will be reoriented to take account of the outcomes of the Conference. Efforts will be directed to forging new partnerships involving intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the application of integrated and interdisciplinary approaches for addressing complex issues of sustainable development. Emphasis will be placed on assistance to Member States in science and technology policy, planning and management, with due attention to ethical concerns. This will include building cooperation with national institutions, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and will focus on the development of R&D institutions and programmes adapted to improving the organization of research so as to foster innovation and the application of results to societal development. Existing regional S&T policy networks will be strengthened and new ones created where appropriate. The participation of industry and private and public sector enterprises in attaining national policy objectives will be stimulated. Region specific approaches and cooperative networks will be developed to facilitate human resource development, transfer and sharing of experiences and best practices to stimulate sustained follow-up to the World Conference.

02103

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The recommendations of the World Conference on Science widely disseminated and debated worldwide;
- ◆ Regional and national needs to be addressed on a priority basis identified through consultations with governments and stakeholders of about 30 countries;
- ◆ Guidelines for decision-makers and legislators in conducting policy reviews and formulating national science and technology strategies in response to societal needs developed;
- ◆ National capacities in science and technology policy formulation and management enhanced through upstream advisory services, training and exchange of information;
- ◆ University-industry cooperation promoted through workshops and the dissemination of information and learning materials in innovation and the commercialization of R&D;
- ◆ National, subregional and regional networks involving universities, scientific institutions, industry, private and public enterprises, established in different regions to facilitate the follow-up to the recommendations of the Conference;
- ◆ Progress made by 10 Member States in responding to the Conference recommendations assessed.

II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences

0211

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$ 9,232,400
• Decentralization:	41.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$18,400,000

02110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) contribute to the improvement and strengthening of university teaching in the basic and engineering sciences, in cooperation with relevant university networks and competent non-governmental organizations and, in collaboration with the Education Sector, to the renewal of science and technology education at all levels, particularly in developing countries;
 - (ii) reinforce national and regional research capabilities in mathematics, physics, chemistry and related interdisciplinary fields by stepping up cooperation with competent international and regional networks and centres, and national specialized scientific bodies and institutions;
 - (iii) reinforce national and regional research capacities in priority areas of biological sciences and biotechnologies, in cooperation with competent non-governmental organizations and relevant regional and international networks and centres;
 - (iv) promote the wider dissemination and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge at international, regional and national level, giving due attention to enhancing awareness about scientific progress in developing countries, and to increasing the use of new information and communication technologies by developing countries;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$9,232,400 for programme costs, \$13,061,500 for staff costs and \$1,177,900 for indirect programme costs (scenario A);

or

- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$9,232,400 for programme costs, \$13,223,400 for staff costs and \$1,177,900 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Improving university science and engineering education

02111

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 943,200
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,000,000

Background. In 1998–1999, assistance was provided for improving university curricula and modes of course delivery through the use of modern information and communication technologies in the Arab States region and in the Africa region, and through the use of textbooks prepared in collaboration with the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI). Action in the Asia and Pacific region involved the setting up of five UNESCO Chairs in the field of engineering and technology and support for collaborative activities with competent regional institutions and networks. Support was given to inter-American conferences on science education in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Strategy. Efforts will be continued to assist universities in developing countries to renew and modernize their introductory university courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, in collaboration with existing regional networks and competent NGOs. Likewise, support will continue to be given to universities to upgrade engineering curricula and teaching materials, with a focus on making them more relevant to developing countries. In collaboration with the Education Sector and relevant UNESCO Chairs and NGOs, the renewal of science and technology education at all levels will be promoted, particularly in developing countries.

Results expected at the end of biennium

- ◆ Science and engineering courses at universities improved through: training of about 300 faculty teaching staff; support for 15 pilot undergraduate courses in different regions; further development of the application of modern communications and information technologies; the development of strategies for cost-effective science education and of an Internet database on training programmes for university teachers through newly established UNESCO associated centres for science education;
- ◆ Three national/regional networks on continuing engineering education reinforced and five UNESCO Chairs on environmentally sound technologies established;
- ◆ Renewal of science and technology teaching at all levels of the education system promoted in some 20 developing countries by strengthening collaboration between university faculties of science, engineering and education and with UNESCO Chairs and NGOs.

Main line of action 2. Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry

02112

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,809,800
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,000,000

Background. Over the years, UNESCO's efforts have focused on assisting developing countries and countries in transition in building up national and regional research and training capacities in mathematics, physics and chemistry through cooperation with competent international and regional networks and centres, and national specialized scientific bodies and institutions.

Strategy. The advanced research training of scientists from developing countries and the promotion of their participation in collaborative research activities will be continued and reinforced in collaboration with international specialized institutions, in particular the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM), the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), the International Institute of Theoretical and Applied Physics (IITAP), the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR). Collaboration will also be reinforced with regional networks and universities in developing countries as well as centres of excellence and newly established associated centres in chemistry and chemical education. Support will be extended to international chemical olympiads and to training and research in the chemistry of natural products and traditional uses of plants. Based on preparatory work carried out in previous biennia, support will be provided to the establishment of new centres and projects of research and training, to the participation of scientists from developing countries and countries in transition in international and regional research activities and to efforts of scientists to organize collaborative projects on topics of major relevance for their region or subregion.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

Endogenous capacities of developing countries for research and training in mathematics enhanced through:

- ◆ the training of 500 scientists in pure and applied mathematics;
- ◆ co-sponsoring activities, including those on “mathematics for peace”, in the framework of the World Mathematical Year 2000;

Endogenous capacities in physics enhanced, in particular through:

- ◆ the training of 3000 scientists in a wide range of topics of theoretical physics;
- ◆ facilitating the access of researchers from developing countries to research and training facilities in developed countries; and enhanced collaboration between physics communities;
- ◆ improved dissemination of physics knowledge in the different regions in collaboration with international and regional scientific centres and NGOs;
- ◆ the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Centre for Theoretical Physics (Seoul), the International Centre for Dense Magnetized Plasmas (Poland), and the International Network of Research Centres in Relativistic Astrophysics and its coordinating centre (Pescara, Italy), and of a UNESCO Chair in the Arab States region;

Endogenous capacities in chemistry enhanced through:

- ◆ the training of 500 young specialists in different branches of chemistry;
- ◆ increased collaboration between international organizations in chemistry and chemistry networks;
- ◆ the supply at low cost of scientific books and chemical reagents.

Main line of action 3. Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies

02113

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,995,600
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,000,000

Background. Over the years, advanced training courses and workshops, organized in cooperation with competent regional and interregional NGOs and networks, have helped scientists, mainly from developing countries, to benefit from breakthrough research in the priority areas of the biological sciences and the biotechnologies. In 1998–1999, specialized conferences in genome and biotechnological research, the establishment of national and international centres in molecular and cell biology and six UNESCO Chairs in the biosciences and two in the biotechnologies have contributed to strengthen South-North and East-West cooperation, facilitate sharing of scientific knowledge and upgrade research capacities and skills of national host laboratories. Research and preventive education against AIDS have been increasingly shared with Member States through interaction with UNAIDS and the network of the World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention.

Strategy. The Organization will continue to support international and regional training courses and workshops organized in cooperation with NGOs and governmental bodies such as the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), and the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB). In collaboration with centres of excellence, exchange of modern scientific knowledge, research expertise and techniques will be intensified and support provided for national and regional research projects organized through UNESCO's Molecular and Cell Biology Network (MCBN) and in cooperation with UNAIDS and the World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention. In the biotechnologies, emphasis will be given to the strengthening and sustainability of research capacities especially in the developing and least developed countries in cooperation with the UNESCO/Biotechnology Action Council (BAC), the UNESCO/Microbial Resources Centres (MIRCENs) and through the reinforcement of UNESCO Chairs.

SPECIAL PROJECT: *Biotechnologies for development in Africa.* During this last phase of the project, priority will be given to capacity-building through intensive training in microbial and plant biotechnologies and the provision of light laboratory equipment and technical services to laboratories, especially in the least developed countries.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Scientific knowledge and experimental skills, in different areas of modern biology of about 250 scientists, upgraded;
- ◆ North-South and East-West cooperation, in molecular and cell biology reinforced, through some 10 collaborative research projects and five training workshops;
- ◆ National research capacities strengthened through three to four electronic training courses, 80 short-term fellowship awards, wide dissemination of some 40 research project results and core support for Biotechnologies Education Training Centres (BETCENs);
- ◆ Sustainability of four UNESCO Chairs in biotechnology, three or four national laboratories and of regional MIRCENs laboratories reinforced;
- ◆ National capacity in screening for research in the molecular basis of AIDS and its prevention enhanced through support of a UNESCO Chair and award of fellowships to young scientists from developing and least developed countries, and the further development of the network of AIDS research centres.

Main line of action 4. Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information

02114

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,483,800
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,400,000

Background. During the last two biennia, research and training activities undertaken in cooperation with the International Council for Science (ICSU) have made a major contribution towards strengthening national and regional capacities through the upgrading of technical skills and the promotion of scientific research in all areas of science – basic, applied and environmental. Similarly, cooperation with specialized non-governmental organizations, professional scientific networks, regional and international science academies, research institutions and cross-disciplinary partners have helped secure novel and innovative opportunities for research and training and facilitated the wider dissemination of new research knowledge. Furthermore, specialized regional fora organized in close collaboration with National Commissions have accelerated the access of women to research and technological careers.

Strategy. The strategy will be threefold: (i) improving South-North, South-South and East-West cooperation with ICSU's scientific union members, scientific associates, international interdisciplinary programmes, non-governmental specialized organizations such as the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), the Commonwealth Science Council (CSC), the African Academy of Science, the Latin American Academy of Science (ACAL), the International Foundation for Science (IFS), and national academies and partners like the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science; (ii) stimulating public awareness and appreciation of advances in fundamental research and its applications; (iii) facilitating wider access to scientific literature by both scientific communities and decision-makers.

SPECIAL PROJECT: Women, Science and Technology. During this concluding phase, the project will focus on the preparation and production of audiovisual learning and teaching materials in the newer and traditional fields of science and technology and facilitate the participation of women professionals in science policy development.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National research capacities in the basic and environmental sciences reinforced through the implementation of over 175 scientific research and training programmes worldwide;
- ◆ Public awareness of scientific development enhanced through education, the mass media, publications, etc., and the attribution of seven UNESCO awards and science prizes in collaboration with individual donors, scientific foundations and institutes;
- ◆ Access of women and young girls to education, training and careers in science and technology (TWOs, UNIFEM) expanded, in particular through the Special project: "Women, science and technology";
- ◆ Up-to-date data and information on scientific endeavour worldwide made available to decision-makers and science planners through, *inter alia*, the publication of the *World Science Report 2000*;
- ◆ Access to scientific literature in developing countries enhanced through the further development of donation and distribution schemes and by initiating a pilot twinning scheme between scientific journals in the developed and the developing countries, in cooperation with appropriate non-governmental organizations, notably ICSU.

■ The World Solar Programme 1996–2005

02117

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$1,255,000	\$2,055,000
• Decentralization:	40.0%	43.9%
Extrabudgetary:	–	–

02118

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) contribute to the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 by promoting, through integrated intersectoral action, information, education and training activities geared to facilitating wider use of renewable energy sources and technologies adapted to improve living conditions and promote sustainable development, and by assisting Member States in developing and implementing innovative projects in the use of renewable energies;
- (iB) *contribute to the wider use of renewable energy sources and technologies in Africa, in particular by promoting human resources development and operational projects in the use of renewable energies in the framework of the World Solar Programme for Africa 1996–2005;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,255,000 for programme costs, \$593,200 for staff costs and \$160,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,055,000 for programme costs, \$593,200 for staff costs and \$160,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Background. Following the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of special resolution 53/7, the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 has been acknowledged as a major United Nations-wide initiative. In this framework, UNESCO's activities have focused on assisting Member States: in developing their strategy and infrastructure for clean and sustainable technologies; in formulating national high priority renewable energy projects and mobilizing resources for their implementation; in setting up demonstration solar villages and in improving training of engineers, especially in Africa, in the field of clean and renewable sources of energy. A Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme has been launched in the context of which a first version (nine titles in the series) of a source-book, entitled *Multimedia learning package on clean and renewable sources of energy*, was prepared and is being field tested. An Internet website for the World Solar Programme has been set up and initiatives have been taken to launch an international renewable energy information and communication system.

Strategy. In close collaboration with the Education, Social and Human Sciences and Communication Sectors, the project will give priority to human resource development geared to promoting large scale use of clean and renewable energy sources and technologies with emphasis on improving the living conditions in rural and remote areas, especially those of girls and women and facilitating the extension of learning opportunities to “reach the unreached”. The introduction of education and training programmes at all levels of education will be promoted through the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme. Concomitantly, the further development of the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 will be pursued, in particular through projects on using renewable energies. UNESCO will contribute to the functioning of the secretariat of the World Solar Programme 1996–2005, and mobilize support for its implementation, in particular through the development of an International Renewable Energy Information and Communication System, and by sensitizing Member States and international financing institutions, both public and private, to the strategic importance of this programme. Collaboration with the World Solar Commission, the World Solar Academy and the World Technological University will be pursued for the success of its implementation.

02119

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Understanding of the cost-effectiveness of renewable sources of energy and their role in fostering sustainable development and improving living conditions enhanced through, *inter alia*, the wide dissemination of sourcebooks such as a multimedia learning package on clean and renewable sources of energy; the upgrading of clean and renewable energy education and training programmes in some 10 Member States; and their introduction in the education systems of 20 additional Member States;
- ◆ Access to and transfer and sharing of knowledge on best technologies in renewable energies promoted through, *inter alia*, the setting up of a global information networking system using state-of-the-art communications technology, and the further development and regular updating of the UNESCO website on the World Solar Commission;
- ◆ Collaboration between specialized non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies reinforced for promoting innovative programmes on the use of renewable energies;
- ◆ At least 20 high priority national projects, including those on the improvement of fuel-efficient biomass stoves, fuel-wood replantation and solar cookers, implemented, and 10 rural electrification, water desalination and treatment projects launched.

Scenario B. The World Solar Programme 1996–2005 in Africa

02119B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$800,000

Strategy. Additional efforts will be devoted to the further development of the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 in Africa. The programme will be geared to promoting public awareness, in particular among youth and women, introducing renewable energy issues in education and training at all levels and developing endogenous capacities in the field of clean and renewal energy sources and technology. Support will be provided for developing high-level national projects and mobilizing resources for their implementation and for setting up national and regional renewable energy centres and institutions. Contributions will also be made towards the functioning of the secretariat of the African Solar Council, and collaboration with the World Solar Business and Investment Council will be strengthened.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Public awareness of the value of renewable energies enhanced through demonstration solar villages, sensitization of decision-makers at local and national levels, and information dissemination through the media;
- ◆ Renewable energy issues introduced in education and training at all levels in 10 African Member States through the distribution of basic source material on each renewable energy technology in three languages (English, French and Portuguese); and technical assistance in curriculum development and teacher education in cooperation with competent universities, institutions and NGOs;
- ◆ High-level technicians trained to set up and maintain solar installations in Africa, in particular through summer schools for French-, English- and Portuguese-speaking participants;
- ◆ Ten additional high priority national projects including those on the improvement of fuel-efficient biomass stoves, fuel-wood replantation and solar cookers in Africa implemented; and five additional rural electrification projects launched;
- ◆ Access to and transfer and sharing of knowledge on best technologies and experiences in renewable energies promoted through, *inter alia*, the global information networking system and the UNESCO website on the World Solar Commission.

II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences

0212

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$3,122,000
• Decentralization:	30.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 500,000

02120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) improve university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences, by strengthening and expanding the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs networks, by promoting capacity-building activities for young social scientists and city professionals working in the fields covered by MOST, and by cooperating closely with regional and international non-governmental organizations;
- (ii) foster the transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social sciences, by further developing the MOST clearing house and its publications on best practices for policy-making, by cooperating closely with NGOs in the field of information and data sharing, by publishing the *International Social Science Journal* and the *World Social Science Report*, and through the DARE data bank on social science research and training institutes;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,122,000 for programme costs, \$3,299,800 for staff costs and \$194,300 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences

02121

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$1,846,900
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 400,000

Background. The conclusions of the World Conference on Higher Education, as well as the “Science Agenda – Framework for Action” that the World Conference on Science is expected to adopt, will constitute a set of solid reference for the furtherance of this programme. With more than 40 Chairs established, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme on sustainable development and social science disciplines has set up a resource network with academic excellence in interdisciplinary areas such as sustainable development and globalization and governance. Interactive research and training modules already developed have been well received, and raised further demand for training modules focused on needs of government officials, NGOs or target populations such as women and youth, in areas relating to social organization, social mediation and resource management. Cooperation with professional NGOs (UIA, IFLA, ISOCARP, PREMAAT, CAUE) and universities has resulted in innovative practices for young town planners. The MOST Ph.D. award and the UNESCO prizes for architects have raised international interest for these issues.

Strategy. The strategy – which is aimed at encouraging the renewal of teaching and research programmes and methods in the social and human sciences – will have three main focuses: (i) existing

UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs networks will be encouraged to work together more closely and to welcome new partnerships; their geographical and thematic coverage will be extended through the creation of new UNESCO Chairs, in particular on youth issues; (ii) actions to improve university teaching and research will focus on interdisciplinarity and its methodological problems; they will largely involve training young researchers and teachers in interdisciplinary practice, most often in conjunction with MOST programme activities; (iii) lastly, an effort will be made to promote the widespread use of electronic links to promote collaboration among researchers. Training city professionals will be an essential testing and validation ground of the programme's general orientations; as such it will be strengthened to meet growing demand. Whenever possible, activities will be carried out through collaboration with specialist NGOs, primarily the International Social Science Council (ISSC).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Enrichment of interdisciplinary research and methodological training through the extension of the UNESCO Chairs networks (establishment of some five new Chairs), the strengthening of electronic links between UNITWIN network members and partners, and training activities (direct or distance) including the dissemination of training modules; strengthening of university/society partnership through support for actions carried out by NGOs and strengthened cooperation with various agencies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations University (UNU), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- ◆ Development of new international joint ventures in social science research, involving more developing countries and incorporating young people to a greater extent; consolidation of two networks in Latin America and establishment of two new networks in Asia and the Arab region;
- ◆ Increased relevance of urban development concepts, following the advanced training of young town-planning professionals, in particular from developing countries, and the dissemination of research findings – action already supported in the previous biennium.

Main line of action 2. Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences

02122

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,275,100
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 100,000

Background. For many years, UNESCO has actively encouraged international cooperation in knowledge sharing by working closely with specialized regional and international non-governmental organizations and networks. The DARE social science data bank was developed as a referral tool for information on research and training institutions in Member States, with a broad coverage of disciplines and regions, and support was given to training and international cooperation in the development of social science information and data sharing. In the framework of MOST, an electronic clearing house is being developed to provide users worldwide with immediate access to the results of the programme, to databases on best practices for social policy development, and to discussion forums, electronic journals and position papers dealing with priority societal issues. The *International Social Science Journal* looks forward to the challenges of publication in an electronic environment. These tools have been recently completed by the publication, in 1999, of UNESCO's first *World Social Science Report*.

Strategy. An external evaluation of the existing information tools will be used to reorient and further develop the Organization's function as a central clearing house for social research and policy. Cooperation in the field of data and information sharing will be further developed through international and regional NGOs. The development of the DARE data bank will focus on a wider use of the Internet and support will be provided to that end for the training of information managers in developing countries. The MOST clearing house will continue to develop its two main functions: disseminating information on social knowledge and policy and fostering international cooperation by means of improved electronic communication.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities in accessing international information in social science enhanced, through:
 - ◇ establishing a central referral website providing a clearing-house service on all major data sources worldwide;
 - ◇ making available an electronic version of the *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences* to information and documentation centres in developing countries;
 - ◇ training some 100 information managers in developing countries on the utilization of the Internet both for accessing information and for communicating local knowledge;
- ◆ The sharing of knowledge and information between researchers and policy-makers on a number of social priority areas increased through:
 - ◇ the establishment of new electronic discussion forums on the strengthening of democratic governance in multicultural societies and the impact of the globalization process on societies;
 - ◇ the collection and diffusion of a global set of best practices concerned with poverty and social exclusion as well as development based upon local knowledge;
 - ◇ the creation of a MOST clearing-house section on linguistic rights, religious diversity, and national minorities;
 - ◇ the expansion of the MOST clearing-house network by interconnecting the research centres that participate in the programme in over 50 countries;
 - ◇ the publication of the *International Social Science Journal* and the *World Social Science Report*.

Programme II.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 100–112

Sciences, environment and socio-economic development

02200

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$16,302,800	\$18,302,800
• Decentralization:	38.1%	37.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$36,100,000	

Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development

02201

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$280,000
• Decentralization:	14.3%
Extrabudgetary:	–

02202

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to enhance the quality and coherence of UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of Agenda 21, the environment conventions, the Copenhagen Plan of action and other global action plans, and the follow-up to the World Conference on Science by further enhancing integrated approaches through increased cooperation among the five intergovernmental programmes and with relevant activities in education, sciences, culture and communication; and by further strengthening cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system and competent NGOs;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$280,000 for programme costs, \$132,400 for staff costs and \$35,700 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

In order to enhance relevance for policy-making and practical problem solving and as an integral part of the follow-up to the World Conference on Science and in line with Agenda 21 and other UNCED-related conventions, as well as global and regional conferences and plans of action including those of Earth Summit+5, fresh impetus will be given to the application of integrated and interdisciplinary approaches through greater collaboration among the five intergovernmental scientific programmes (IGCP, MAB, IHP, IOC and MOST) and with relevant activities under the five programme sectors. Moreover, the regular consultations among the chairpersons of the five intergovernmental scientific programmes will be complemented by joint meetings of representatives of national committees/focal points of the five programmes. Collaboration with partner institutions of the United Nations system and competent NGOs will be reinforced with a view to improving complementarity of action and enhancing impact. UNESCO's role as inter-agency task manager for the integrated follow-up to global conferences in the areas of

sciences and education will be strengthened; co-operation between the scientific programmes and activities aimed at promoting ethical principles and a culture of peace will be further enhanced.

02203

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The quality and coherence of action to address complex issues of environment and sustainable development enhanced;
- ◆ UNESCO's involvement in joint inter-agency programmes and activities enhanced, as well as its contribution to intergovernmental consensus building (e.g. through the Commission on Sustainable Development and negotiations of conventions promoted by UNEP);
- ◆ Specialists and decision-makers sensitized to the advantages of applying holistic multi-sectoral approaches to environment/development issues through the development of model information/training materials.

II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction

0221

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$1,988,000	\$2,788,000
• Decentralization:	39.0%	27.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$8,650,000	

02210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) promote modern earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences through the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), by enhancing the use of modern geodata, remote sensing and GIS technologies, by implementing cooperative projects and training courses in earth sciences and by developing the UNESCO Geoparks Programme to enhance geological heritage;
- (ii) further develop activities to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters by addressing, in the follow-up of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), both natural and anthropogenic disasters, with emphasis on early warning mechanisms and public awareness building;
- (iiB) *enhance capacity for preventive action and disaster preparedness at country and community levels in order to mitigate damage or loss, through appropriate integrated intersectoral approaches;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,988,000 for programme costs, \$5,028,500 for staff costs and \$253,600 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,788,000 for programme costs, \$5,028,500 for staff costs and \$253,600 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences

02211

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,452,300
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,000,000

Background. The International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) is the major instrument of UNESCO's action in earth sciences. Activities undertaken under this subprogramme have involved: the implementation of over 300 projects since 1972 with the participation of scientists from over 150 countries; the organization of regular postgraduate courses; the publication of geological maps and the promotion of new technologies in remote sensing and geodata handling. In recent years, increased attention has been given to studying the interface between human activities and the earth system on the one hand, and to forging cooperation with relevant aspects of the other environmental scientific programmes (IHP, IOC, MAB, MOST and CSI) on the other, with a view to developing a holistic approach to the wise use of the earth as a human habitat.

Strategy. The strategy envisaged will be fivefold: (i) intensifying international and regional cooperation in implementing interdisciplinary projects in the framework of IGCP; (ii) attributing international recognition to geosites with special geological characteristics in order to encourage national and international endeavours in earth heritage conservation; (iii) upgrading scientific skills of geologists from developing countries and enhancing the teaching and research capacity of geological centres; (iv) improving international coordination for the collection and use of digital data for mineral resource exploitation and environment management and for the production of geological maps; and (v) further developing regional geodata handling networks and initiating new remote sensing and mineral deposit modelling research projects, with a view to enhancing the efficiency of geoscience institutes in providing, in readily usable format, geological information to decision-makers, planners and industrialists.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Member States' capacity in earth sciences enhanced through: the implementation of some 50 IGCP projects; the training of some 1,000 geoscientists in different domains; closer cooperation among geoscientists working in government departments, private institutions, universities and research centres; improved exchange of knowledge between developed and developing countries; and awareness raising activities focused on geological processes that have an impact on society, culture and the environment;
- ◆ The exploitation and management of natural resources rendered more sustainable through pilot studies under the joint UNESCO-International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) Mineral Deposit Modelling Programme on prospective models in developing countries;
- ◆ The international acknowledgement of significant earth heritage sites enhanced through the designation of some 10 UNESCO geoparks per year, especially in least developed regions;
- ◆ Exchange of knowledge on the application and use of spatial and geo-information technology enhanced through the further development of geodata handling networks in Africa (PANGIS) and Asia (SANGIS) and North-South and South-South twinning of institutes;
- ◆ South-South cooperation in the Geological Applications of Remote Sensing (GARS) programme strengthened through the creation of a virtual network of specialized institutes in Africa and through the implementation of several new Remote Sensing Geographical Information System research projects on geo-environmental and geodynamic phenomena in Asia and the Arab region;
- ◆ Knowledge of scientific and public communities on topical issues relating to natural resources, desertification, models of palaeo-climate change, evolution of life and earth's history enhanced through scientific publications, including geological maps.

Main line of action 2. Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters

02212

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 535,700
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,650,000

Background. Within the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), 1990–1999, UNESCO’s interdisciplinary and intersectoral actions focused on research and training activities aimed at reducing vulnerability to natural disasters such as desertification, earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. As a follow-up to the Yokohama Declaration (1994), which stressed the need for a “culture of prevention”, training, education and information materials dealing with pre- and post-disaster situations to help communities at risk were developed in the Mediterranean, the Arab region and selected countries in Asia and Latin America.

Strategy. To follow up the results of IDNDR, UNESCO will support integrated scientific, technical, as well as educational and information activities aimed at preventing and reducing vulnerability to natural as well as anthropogenic hazards. These will involve, in particular, research on technical issues related to disaster preparedness/prevention, training on prevention measures at the regional and interregional levels and post-disaster evaluations and assessments. Special attention will be given to raising awareness among decision-makers and local communities in disaster-prone areas in cooperation with the competent partners. The existing “Task Force on Earthquake Mitigation” will be extended to include all natural hazards, and particular emphasis will be placed on addressing early warning mechanisms.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Three pilot projects addressing natural and anthropogenic hazards implemented in selected regions;
- ◆ Losses from earthquakes in the Mediterranean region reduced;
- ◆ A network on risk reduction from volcanic hazards in the Circum Pacific basin established;
- ◆ A multi-hazard risk reduction programme in the Central America region launched and implemented;
- ◆ Awareness of preventive measures among decision-makers and the general public enhanced through the production and distribution of audiovisual and didactic materials on different types of hazards, notably assistance in risk map generation.

Scenario B. Enhancing disaster preparedness of communities at risk¹

02212B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$800,000

Background. The results of IDNDR highlighted the need for massive efforts to promote the effective use of advances made in scientific knowledge and know-how in improving preventive action and enhancing disaster preparedness to mitigate loss at country and community levels. The increased magnitude of damage and loss caused by disasters, due in particular to the rapid growth and concentration of population, calls for urgent interdisciplinary action to promote wise disaster reduction practices in particularly vulnerable zones.

Strategy. A twofold strategy will be followed, centred on enhancing the efficiency of early warning mechanisms at country and local levels and on improving the preparedness of decision-makers and communities to take preventive action and measures to reduce potential damage from disasters. Efforts will focus on sensitizing decision-makers and opinion leaders on the need for specific strategies designed to reach effectively the populations concerned: improving early warning systems; producing and disseminating relevant training and information materials; and on developing integrated communication and information systems. Integrated interdisciplinary approaches and methodologies will be applied in the implementation of these activities with the active involvement of the five intergovernmental scientific programmes (IGCP, IHP, IOC, MOST and MAB) and other relevant programmes in education, culture and communication. Action, founded on the results of IDNDR, will be geared to the needs of particularly vulnerable and isolated communities in selected regions: Central America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and the Mediterranean regions.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Early warning mechanisms improved in 10 countries through capacity-building (human resources, infrastructure and communication and information systems);
- ◆ Guidelines for designing disaster-resistant educational buildings and for the protection of cultural sites developed and distributed;
- ◆ User-friendly training materials and information kits for local authorities, education professionals, the media and decision-makers produced and distributed;
- ◆ Training in disaster preparedness (combining both traditional ways and modern knowledge) provided to trainers and opinion leaders through 10 pilot projects;
- ◆ Disaster preparedness in urban areas enhanced through networking of “twinning cities” (e.g. Cairo/Naples/Istanbul; Mexico City/Los Angeles; Managua/Bogotá; Beijing/Manila/Kobe; Izmir/Tashkent);
- ◆ An integrated system for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) use for disaster prevention, warning and relief developed and its application tested through pilot projects in three regions;
- ◆ Assistance mobilized for the preparation of user-friendly materials (print and audiovisual) in local languages for use by local communities;
- ◆ Dissemination and exchange of materials enhanced through the World Wide Web and networking.

1. The distribution of resources, between the sectors involved will be as follows: SC: \$400,000; ED: \$100,000; SHS: \$50,000; CLT: \$50,000; CII: \$200,000.

II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme

0222

Regular budget	Scenario A	<i>Scenario B</i>
● Activities:	\$ 3,480,000	\$ 3,780,000
● Decentralization:	50.0%	50.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$10,450,000	

02220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) contribute to the promotion of sound policies and practices for biodiversity conservation, sustainable ecosystem management and judicious use of natural resources through the implementation of the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework of the Biosphere Reserves;
- (ii) improve knowledge of ecosystem function and of ecosystem goods and services in particular through collaborative research programmes, human and institutional capacity-building and wider dissemination of scientific information;
- (iiB) *promote the use of traditional ecological knowledge and know-how in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use and management of natural resources;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,480,000 for programme costs, \$6,584,600 for staff costs and \$444,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,780,000 for programme costs, \$6,584,600 for staff costs and \$444,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy

02221

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,660,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$9,450,000

Background. The MAB programme is geared to assist Member States in developing sound policies and practices for sustainable ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation and use of biological resources through research, demonstration and training activities. Biosphere reserves – the world network of which (as of January 1999) comprises 356 sites in 90 countries – serve as privileged sites for these activities. The implementation of the first five years of the Seville Strategy (1995–1999) and of the Statutory Framework, and the support given for enhanced scientific collaboration within regional MAB networks, including the setting up of the Biosphere Reserves Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) initiative, have contributed towards devising more effective measures to upgrade biosphere reserves. Preparations for the review of this phase of implementation of the Seville Strategy are currently under way.

Strategy. The strategy followed will be twofold: upgrading existing individual biosphere reserves, in particular through the periodic review process undertaken in application of the Statutory Framework, and promoting the establishment of a new generation of large-scale biosphere reserves in particularly vulnerable areas, including the Caspian Sea and the semi-arid zones in northern Africa. Special attention will be given to transboundary biosphere reserves as a means to promoting peace in sensitive regions, and to bio-regional ecosystem management. Activities of the world network will be reinforced by facilitating exchanges at bilateral, regional/subregional and international levels and by assisting the existing regional/subregional networks to become fully operational. The establishment of new networks will be encouraged, taking specific regional needs fully into account. The Biosphere Reserves Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) initiative will be developed and extended to provide a substantive contribution to the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS). Assistance will be provided to Member States to help them to pay greater attention to conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources in their development plans. Collaboration with major conservation NGOs such as the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and Conservation International (CI) will be reinforced in implementing this strategy.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The management of at least 30 biosphere reserves, including sites which are both world heritage sites and biosphere reserves improved as a result of the periodic review process, which will involve the further evaluation of 100 biosphere reserves designated over 10 years ago;
- ◆ Some 20 new biosphere reserves established in vulnerable areas such as arid lands, tropical forests, coastal and marine areas, islands, mountainous regions, cities and their hinterlands;
- ◆ Three transboundary biosphere reserves set up;
- ◆ Exchange of information and expertise reinforced and regional strategies initiated within regional/subregional networks (AfriMAB, EuroMAB, ArabMAB, EABRN and SEABRNet subregional networks in Asia, CYTED and IberoMAB in Latin America);
- ◆ BRIM developed through the inclusion of species lists for 200 biosphere reserves on MAB fauna and MAB flora meta databases, which will be extended to cover other data and indicators, in particular socio-economic data;
- ◆ The five years of implementation of the Seville Strategy evaluated and new activities defined for a second phase of implementation by the “Biosphere and society” Conference (Seville+5) to be held in conjunction with the 16th session of the MAB International Co-ordinating Council (ICC).

Main line of action 2. Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values

02222

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,820,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

Background. Collaborative research programmes – such as Diversitas (with ICSU), focusing on ecosystem functioning, systematics, monitoring and conservation; the South-South Co-operative Programme (with UNU and TWAS) dealing with conservation and development in the humid tropics; the People and Plant initiative (with WWF and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in the United Kingdom) collecting local knowledge on useful plants; and the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility (TSBF) aimed at optimizing productivity in tropical regions – have made a major contribution towards gaining a better understanding of the basic function of ecosystems and devising measures to improve biodiversity conservation and resource management and to combat environmental degradation.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at advancing scientific knowledge of basic ecosystem functioning and fostering a better understanding of the social, cultural and economic benefits that human societies derive from natural ecosystems, in terms of ecosystem goods (such as food) and services (such as waste assimilation),

so as to improve decision-making and ecosystem management practices relevant to sustainable development. It will encompass the pursuit of collaborative research and training programmes focusing on regional priorities and the wider dissemination and exchange of scientific information. In cooperation with the Education Sector, education, training and awareness-raising activities will be initiated with particular emphasis on the conventions to combat desertification (CCD) and biological diversity (CBD).

SPECIAL PROJECT: *Young scientists' involvement in the MAB programme.* During this concluding phase of the project, 20 more MAB awards will be attributed to selected young scientists, including women scientists, who will be invited to participate in R&D activities in collaborative research projects on biosphere reserves.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Knowledge of world biodiversity enhanced, notably through the implementation of the Diversitas programme and the participation of at least 50 biosphere reserves and over 100 research centres in the activities of the International Biodiversity Observation Year (IBOY-2001); and the completion of 10 studies under the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme (TSBF), 15 ethnobotanical field projects in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas and eastern and southern Africa and four interregional projects under the South-South co-operative programme (with UNU and TWAS);
- ◆ Economic, cultural and social values of ecosystem goods and services assessed in six biosphere reserves in arid lands, tropical forests, wetlands and coastal regions;
- ◆ 500 specialists trained in different domains as follows: 200 specialists (from about 20 countries) trained in ecology and economics through five regional centres of excellence associated with the International Institute on Biosphere and Society (IIBS); 100 future decision-makers trained in interdisciplinary approaches through the UNESCO-Cousteau Ecotechnics Programme (UCEP) Chairs and networks; 200 African specialists (from about 30 countries) trained through the Postgraduate Regional School on Integrated Management of Tropical Forests (ERAIFT) and the International Programme for Arid Land Crops (IPALAC);
- ◆ Training and education material on desertification and on biodiversity produced and distributed.

Scenario B. Promoting traditional ecological knowledge in the sustainable use and management of natural resources

02222B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$300,000

Background. Recent regional conferences have highlighted the importance of integrating traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and know-how with modern scientific knowledge, in the design and implementation of projects in sustainable management of natural resources in varied environments. The revalorization of TEK – much of which remains unrecorded and unexploited and is being lost with the transformation of ecosystems and local cultures – would help develop cost-effective alternative approaches which would be more easily and quickly applied by the local populations.

Strategy. The proposed strategy will aim at recording and valorizing traditional ecological knowledge and its incorporation in improved development practices in selected domains (e.g. biodiversity conservation, water resource management, ethnobiology, holistic medicine). These will be undertaken in the framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, and other relevant cooperative programmes (e.g. the International Biodiversity Observation Year (IBOY) of Diversitas in 2001; the African Ethnobotany Network). Information on traditional ecological knowledge will also be incorporated in educational programmes and training activities relating to biodiversity conservation and environmental management. In the framework of biodiversity convention, joint activities on the interrelations between traditional ecological knowledge and resource use and property rights will be undertaken with competent organizations (e.g. FAO, WIPO, WWF).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Awareness of the value of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in management practices enhanced through the collection of information on the use of TEK in five regions, in such fields as water resources, fisheries, non-timber forest products, medicinal plants and its wide distribution;
- ◆ The incorporation of traditional knowledge of biological diversity promoted through five demonstration field projects in the framework of IBOY;
- ◆ Capacity of resource managers to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge within current resource management policies and practices enhanced through five regional training courses;
- ◆ Young scientists sensitized to the value of traditional ecological knowledge through the grant of 10 additional MAB young scientist research awards for field studies in this domain (in different ecological regions: e.g. arid lands, humid tropics, mountains, islands);
- ◆ Networks of ethno-biologists in three regions including 500 individuals within the African Ethnobotany Network consolidated.

II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment

0223

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
● Activities:	\$2,760,000	\$3,260,000
● Decentralization:	43.6%	42.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$4,860,000	

02230

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) strengthen, in the framework of the fifth phase of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Member States' capacities to plan and implement projects in sustainable water resources management by reinforcing the role of the IHP National Committees in providing policy-relevant scientific advice to their governments, by reinforcing national scientific capacities and by improving the governing mechanism of the programme;
- (ii) achieve a better understanding of the physical and biological processes that control hydrological system functioning for mitigating water-related disasters and for identifying the impacts of climatic change and variability in various zones;
- (iii) develop water-related conflict negotiation support systems based on the participatory approach of stakeholders for the building of shared visions and the resolution of conflicts;
- (iiiB) *assist Member States in designing and implementing measures to prevent and mitigate water-related disasters such as floods, droughts, pollution;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,760,000 for programme costs, \$3,601,900 for staff costs and \$352,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,260,000 for programme costs, \$3,830,800 for staff costs and \$352,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Building capacities in water resources management

02231

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 730,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,860,000

Background. The collaborative research networks set up in the two current priority areas of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), namely groundwater resources at risk and integrated water resources management in arid areas, have made a valuable contribution. The wadi hydrology programme launched in 1997 yielded important results concerning the water management of ephemeral streams in arid zones; and reinforced capacity-building capabilities, including the IHP postgraduate training courses and computer-aided learning materials played an important role in groundwater protection and remediation. However, as highlighted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the ever-growing demand for water will become a major limiting factor in socio-economic development unless early action is taken. The seriousness of the situation calls for a vigorous effort to sensitize policy-makers to the highest priority that should be given to freshwater problems.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at further enhancing the capacity of Member States to plan and implement projects on sustainable management of freshwater resources. Actions will focus on strengthening cooperation amongst the IHP National Committees; setting up, in developing countries, UNESCO Chairs and training courses for water resources technology transfer; providing policy advice to governments and sensitizing decision-makers; and, in cooperation with the Education Sector, on raising public awareness, especially among young people and women. Inter-agency cooperation will be further strengthened and a medium-term strategy and framework of action for freshwater resources management will be developed, in order to foster interdisciplinary solutions to complex water problems. A Task Force has been set up to advise on innovative ways and means of strengthening the governing mechanism of IHP and, on the basis of its findings, the fourteenth session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council, to be held in 2000, will decide on other measures to reinforce national capacities and multiply activities at country and regional levels.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National policy-making with respect to sustainable water resources management improved in a number of countries, through: greater involvement of IHP National Committees in the planning and supervising of programme activities relevant to national policy settings; the wide distribution of teaching materials and documents addressing the needs of policy-makers; the publication, on a regular basis of a new series entitled *World Water Development Report*;
- ◆ A major work on the availability of freshwater in the world for the twenty-first century published;
- ◆ The scientific knowledge and experimental skills of some several hundred hydrologists from developing countries upgraded through the IHP postgraduate training courses.

Main line of action 2. Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment

02232

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,030,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

Background. During the previous biennia, the IHP research programme on climate and water contributed *inter alia* to a better understanding of the possible impact of climate change and variability on the hydrological cycle and on water resources; to promote improved water management practices for catchments in the humid tropics; and to establish a network of cities cooperating on urban water management. A Scientific Advisory Board for the Aral Sea Basin (SABAS) was set up to identify strategic approaches to deal with the serious water shortage of the Aral Sea Basin. Initiatives were also taken towards improving negotiation skills and conflict resolution capabilities of water resources managers.

Strategy. As a follow-up to the findings of the recent United Nations system Comprehensive Assessment of the Freshwater Resources of the World (1997) and other related international conferences, the strategy followed will lay increased emphasis on improving assessment and management of hydrological risks and on gaining better knowledge of the vulnerability of water resources to both natural climate variability and anthropogenically induced climate change. Special attention will be given to enhancing public participation in sustainable use and management of water resources. Research programmes will be launched to identify the links between the El Niño-related phenomena and the occurrence of hydrological disasters. In this regard, the comparative hydrological research programme, FRIEND, will be extended to attain global coverage. Shared hydrological databases will be developed to underpin scenario analysis in developing a long-term vision for water. Priority will be assigned to detecting groundwater quality problems, identifying groundwater resources at risk and developing sustainable water management for arid and semi-arid regions. Special consideration will be given to water problems expected to occur in the humid tropics, including tropical islands, and in the urban context and in cooperation with the MOST programme, to study the linkages between tropical island hydrology and the sociocultural traditions. Water-related conflict negotiation

support systems based on the participatory approach of all the stakeholders will be developed and an international research and training centre will be established to provide assistance in resolving transboundary water-related disputes. Water-related issues in the Aral Sea Basin will be identified within the framework of a special project with the aim of developing a shared vision for water resources utilization in the basin. Also as a follow-up to the Special project: "Women and water resources supply and use in sub-Saharan Africa", a more general vision on women and water resources will be developed in cooperation with the World Water Council.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ FRIEND databases and cooperative research programmes for Asia and Latin America;
- ◆ Understanding of the two-way feedback between the climate and hydrological systems and the possible impacts of natural climate variability on water resources improved;
- ◆ Guidelines for the ecologically sound design of flood, plain and wetland revitalization developed;
- ◆ Methodologies for detecting degradation of groundwater resources and mapping their vulnerability and guidelines for the use of non-renewable aquifers developed;
- ◆ Water management policies for arid and semi-arid zones improved and water resources management guidelines for sustainable wadi development elaborated;
- ◆ Models to reflect people-water-land interactions, including policies for forest restoration developed;
- ◆ Improved non-structural flood control measures and urban drainage techniques in different climates developed;
- ◆ A long-term vision for the water management of the Aral Sea Basin elaborated;
- ◆ Improved methodology for water-related conflict negotiation based on scenario analysis and guidelines for public participation elaborated;
- ◆ Hydrological databases made available on CD-ROMs and through the Internet; and a long-term vision for water, life and the environment developed in cooperation with the World Water Council.

Scenario B. Mitigating water-related risks and disasters

02232B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$500,000

Background. The recent United Nations global freshwater assessment, prepared with the active participation of UNESCO, revealed that a quarter of the world's population still has no freshwater supply and a half lacks adequate sanitation. Because of population growth, availability of freshwater per capita is decreasing at an alarming rate. Largely unrestricted pollution is degrading the resource and unsound decisions expose their communities to the consequences of water-related hazards such as floods, droughts, pollution events, and outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Better focused scientific information about water and improved approaches for facing water-related disasters are needed to make sound decisions to minimize such risks. The following proposal is designed to respond to this urgent need.

Strategy. Efforts will focus on developing methodologies for comprehensive risk and impact assessment centred on the assessment of climate change and variability as well as water-related risk mitigation, particularly in relation to events triggered by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Emphasis will be on assisting decision-makers in designing non-structural measures including risk and vulnerability mapping and the use of insurance mechanisms to mitigate the impact of extreme events (e.g. too much or too little water). The information base will be further developed to facilitate a more accurate assessment of freshwater resources at global and regional levels. As the lead agency for organizing worldwide activities for World Water Day 2000 ("Water for the twenty-first century"), UNESCO will pay special attention to raising public awareness of water-related issues.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Analytical framework developed for comprehensive water-related risk assessment (e.g. flood, droughts, etc.), including impact measurement of ENSO-related hydrological extremes;
- ◆ Guidelines for non-structural measures to mitigate effects of extreme water events elaborated;
- ◆ A variety of information materials (in print, audiovisual and electronic formats) as well as public-awareness raising packages linked to water issues produced and distributed;
- ◆ Database for global water assessment expanded.

Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands

02234

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,550,000
● Decentralization:	41.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,370,000

02235

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to contribute to the sustainable development in coastal regions and small islands, in particular by consolidating intersectoral activities under the pilot projects; reinforcing training and capacity-building through interdisciplinary UNESCO Chairs; and by elaborating, on the basis of the experience gained, a set of wise practices for application in different contexts;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,550,000 for programme costs, \$1,852,900 for staff costs and \$197,800 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. Launched in 1996, the Coastal regions and small islands project has achieved integrated intersectoral action involving natural and social sciences, culture, education and communication. Over 20 intersectoral pilot projects have been established in over 50 countries, uniting decision-makers, local communities, cultural heritage experts and scientists. Five UNESCO Chairs have been established to foster interdisciplinary training and capacity-building activities for environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and culturally appropriate development in coastal regions and in small islands. On the basis of the lessons learnt so far in implementing the project, a preliminary set of “wise practices” for sustainable coastal development have been formulated, compiled and widely disseminated.

Strategy. The strategy followed will be fourfold: (i) supporting field-based activities (i.e. pilot projects) that combine tangible frameworks for collaborative action with integrated project goals; (ii) coupling these pilot projects with interdisciplinary UNESCO Chairs in sustainable coastal development to link local field-based action to networks of scientific reflection and research; (iii) stimulating innovative training and capacity-building activities through the UNESCO Chairs; and (iv) further developing and reinforcing the “wise practices” and fostering their adaptation for first stage implementation in different regional, national and local contexts.

02236

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Intersectoral cooperation in 20 existing pilot projects (in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Baltic and the Mediterranean, as well as in small island developing States in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean regions) consolidated and extended;
- ◆ In cooperation with the MOST programme and the Culture Sector, a dozen pilot projects tailored to address major UNESCO themes: (i) combating poverty and exclusion/marginalization (e.g. projects in the Caribbean [including Haiti] and Africa [including the Mediterranean network of small historic coastal cities and Atlantic Ocean SIDS]); and (ii) resolving resource-use conflicts through cooperative State-stakeholder management arrangements (e.g. projects in Asia, Pacific and the circumpolar region);
- ◆ Two to three advanced pilot projects transformed into fully integrated development strategies (e.g. on environment, culture and development of the Master Plan for Alexandria);
- ◆ Innovative interdisciplinary training tested through networking and cooperation between eight UNESCO Chairs in sustainable coastal development;
- ◆ Follow-up provided to the PACSICOM process initiated in Maputo (July 1998) by addressing communication-education components that complement IOC’s coastal marine science activities and those of regional IGOs (eg. Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management; Indian Ocean Commission) and NGOs;

- ◆ Wise practice concepts strengthened and refined via local, regional and global electronic and face-to-face discussions;
- ◆ A research/action agenda established for elaborating protocols for on-site application of wise practices and initial frameworks for related policy development;
- ◆ National agencies, stakeholder groups, coastal resource managers and developers better equipped to address issues of sustainable coastal development through wide dissemination of information via the website, publication series, video clips and radio programmes.

Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific

02237

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$300,000
● Decentralization:	100.0%
Extrabudgetary:	–

02238

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action with a view to strengthening the capacities of small Pacific island States to devise solutions enabling them to address issues of poverty, rural decline and urban drift, and to promote the knowledge and skills needed for achieving sustainable living conditions and managing social and cultural change;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$300,000 for programme costs, \$141,800 for staff costs and \$38,300 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. This intersectoral project is part of a subregional strategy developed within the process of Focus on the Pacific. This strategy, which was prepared in close collaboration with the Pacific Member States, in particular their National Commissions, identifies, among the many priorities set out in 29 C/Resolution 54 (Focus on the Pacific), those which seem to be most urgent and pressing, which may involve action which could extend beyond 2001 and which could mobilize external partnerships. Apart from the “sectoral” priorities set out in the different programmes, this intersectoral project is intended to respond to two challenges characteristic of small Pacific islands: urban drift, on the one hand, and lack of resources, both economic and human, on the other; the combination of these two factors causes, *inter alia*, a rise in unemployment among young people and their marginalization, and an increasing dependence of the Pacific countries on external assistance.

Strategy. This project is intended to assist the Pacific populations, particularly young people, to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to ensure sustainable living conditions and competent management of current social and cultural changes. The proposed strategy has three components: the first consists in creating a reliable knowledge base relating to social processes in the Pacific, so as to extend knowledge among decision-makers and other partners in the project (including National Commissions); the second component is intended to develop the knowledge and skills needed for daily life and those which could generate income in rural areas as well as urban areas; the third component aims to increase the capacity of leaders, in particular community leaders, to manage change, through a combination of traditional and new skills and techniques and a judicious use of the potential provided, for example, by the cultural heritage and traditional crafts. This project, which will be implemented on an entirely decentralized basis, combines contributions from all the Organization’s fields of competence: education, natural and social sciences, culture and communication.

02239

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The majority of Pacific National Commissions to be fully operational;
- ◆ A database established on social change in small Pacific islands, of which the first results (concerning urbanization in the subregion) will be usable by the end of 2001;
- ◆ National youth leadership programmes developed;
- ◆ Secondary school curricula renewed based on the acquisition of scientific, technical and vocational skills for developing a “culture of maintenance”;
- ◆ Pilot experiments in community development launched – based on the management of the traditional and natural heritage, the revitalization of indigenous science and technologies (through, for instance, the continuation of the Vaka Moana project), and on applications of solar energy and the implementation of wise practices for achieving sustainable living conditions in the villages;
- ◆ National capacities to produce educational programmes using traditional and electronic media strengthened;
- ◆ Awareness of community leaders concerning questions of environment, population and sustainable development raised through the production and dissemination of learning packages.

II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

0224

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$2,960,000
• Decentralization:	8.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,000,000

02240

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) further develop marine science and its application on an integrated basis to reduce uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes, in particular by implementing the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) programmes and by developing national and regional scientific capacities for integrating results to promote sustainable development;
- (ii) define, within the framework of the global marine, environmental and climate conventions, the characteristics of the oceans and coastal areas responsible for maintaining the life-support system of the earth and the factors influencing global climate change, in particular through new lines of research and capacity-building activities to improve observing system components and to devise institutional mechanisms for more effective implementation of the conventions;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,960,000 for programme costs and \$3,666,300 for staff costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes

02241

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$2,260,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,500,000

Background. Through the coordination of scientific research, training and educational activities, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) has developed an integrated programme directed to reducing uncertainties with respect to the understanding of ocean processes and the sustainable use of ocean resources. The major results in 1998–1999 included, *inter alia*: the development of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), which has moved from the planning to the implementation phase; the setting up of a distinct interdisciplinary coastal zone programme under the Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme (ICAM); and the development of two regional Marine Information Networks in Eastern and Western Africa. During 1998, the International Year of the Ocean, a wide variety of initiatives were taken to create wider awareness of ocean-related problems and needs, including the development and distribution, in cooperation with the Education Sector, of educational materials for including ocean issues in school curricula.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at gaining a better understanding of fundamental coastal and oceanic processes and at improving integrated monitoring and forecasting systems and services. Stress will be placed on adopting integrated interdisciplinary approaches and on expanding activities under the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). Special attention

will be given to promoting the application of services in data and information exchange, ocean mapping, tsunami and storm surge warning, and El Niño forecasting, and to reinforcing research programmes in relation to marine pollution and non-living resources with emphasis on the political and societal impact of development activities, capacity-building, regional activities and marine services. In the framework of ICAM, the PACSICOM follow-up will be geared to integrating coastal management into national development and environmental plans. The work of decentralized programmes of IOC undertaken through its regional and subsidiary bodies will be further developed and closely associated in these activities.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Expertise in the management and development of coastal resources enhanced;
- ◆ Global and coastal ocean monitoring further developed;
- ◆ Services in data and information exchange and ocean mapping expanded and enhanced to underpin sustainable development;
- ◆ The early warning systems for tsunamis, storm surges and El Niño events and impacts made more effective, in concert with other early warning systems overseen by UNESCO;
- ◆ Methodologies for measuring and assessing the effects of human activity, especially in the coastal zones, improved;
- ◆ Assessment of impacts related to the increased mobilization or production rates of bio-active substances improved;
- ◆ Wider public-awareness of the importance of the oceans to the welfare of humankind promoted;
- ◆ The follow-up of PACSICOM pursued in cooperation with the Project on Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands, in particular by developing an Africa-wide network of national data centres; upgrading and expanding the African network of stations for monitoring sea-level rise; providing training in marine science and technology;
- ◆ The contribution of IOC decentralized programmes undertaken through its regional and subsidiary bodies enhanced.

Main line of action 2. Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes

02242

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

Background. The intensity of exploitation of the marine environment has reached levels where there is now a real risk of affecting the earth’s climate and the integrity of its life support system, forcing the adoption of precautionary measures to control further development through an effective system of ocean governance. This is now being pursued through the implementation of various ocean-related agreements at the global, regional and subregional levels (such as UNCLOS, GPA-LBS, the London Dumping Convention, OSPARCOM, HELCOM, MARPOL, and the Barcelona Convention). While measures taken on the basis of existing legislation and jurisdiction help to make effective the rights contained in UNCLOS and to generate acceptable institutional arrangements to implement the Global Environmental Conventions, there is a growing need to gain, through more targeted research, a better scientific understanding of the characteristics of the mechanisms at play in the earth’s climate system and to develop indicators of sustainability in order to facilitate decision-making on further economic and social measures to be taken.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at improving understanding of the characteristics of the oceans and coastal areas responsible for maintaining life-supporting systems, and the factors influencing global climate change. This will be addressed especially through major new lines of research contributing to the Climatic variability project (CLIVAR), the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) and the IGBP-SCOR Global Ecosystems project (GLOBEC) of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP). Major uncertainties and issues will also be addressed through expanded studies on the oceanographic

controls on harmful algal blooms and the development of sustainability indicators. Capacity-building activities will impart scientific skills required to improve observing system components and knowledge needed to adapt legislation and institutions to meet the new demands generated by the environmental conventions. In this connection, the contribution of decentralized programmes of IOC undertaken through its subsidiary bodies will be enhanced.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The definition of the characteristics of the environment that are responsible for maintaining marine biodiversity improved;
- ◆ The conceptual and observational instruments to assess changes at the ecosystem level related to long-term intensive fisheries exploitation improved with a view to enhancing capacities for managing major large marine ecosystems;
- ◆ Better understanding of the relationship between the physical and biogeochemical systems and processes, with special reference to the detection and forecasting of harmful algal blooms, the degradation of coral reefs, and high-production large marine ecosystems;
- ◆ Understanding of the factors influencing global climate change, as mediated by oceanic and other interacting processes improved.

II.2.5 Social transformations and development

0225

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$2,646,000	\$3,046,000
• Decentralization:	40.1%	43.1%
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,770,000	

02250

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) help to improve the formulation of social development policies by consolidating the main projects and networks which have been established under the MOST programme, extracting therefrom a well-structured set of conclusions and framing a strategy to communicate them to decision-makers;
 - (ii) promote innovative approaches for the alleviation of extreme poverty, based on support for the action taken by the poor themselves and on identification of the necessary accompanying measures to ensure sustainable impact, in collaboration in particular with micro-financing institutions;
- (iiB) *enhance the linkage between strategies aimed at dealing with the effects of globalization, national development policies and local poverty alleviation initiatives;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,646,000 for programme costs, \$8,578,400 for staff costs and \$164,700 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,046,000 for programme costs, \$8,578,400 for staff costs and \$164,700 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme

02251

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,966,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 500,000

Background. The mid-term evaluation of the MOST programme, which was carried out in 1998, and the recommendations of its Intergovernmental Committee, have both provided an endorsement of the first phase in the establishment and expansion of this programme. The 17 networks which have been set up and the publications produced under the MOST programme form a solid basis for developing social science research – international, comparative and interdisciplinary – on a broad range of topics in the three areas covered by MOST: the management of multicultural and multi-ethnic societies; the governance of cities; and coping with global-local linkages. Several topics initially developed on a regional basis have acquired broader geographical coverage: in the case of migrations, networks have been set up in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and in Central and Eastern Europe following the network already widely developed in the Asia-Pacific region. The linkage between research and action has proved its usefulness in several convincing cases, particularly the revitalization of inner cities (Quito, Marrakesh) and the development of small coastal towns: the sites of Essaouira and Mahdia may now be taken as examples; along with the site of Saïda they form the basis of a network which is expected to extend to other sites in the Baltic and Adriatic Seas. Research on the different forms of globalization and their implications has become particularly active in respect of problems connected with drugs or with certain specific geographical areas such as the circumpolar regions.

Strategy. In accordance with the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, the second phase of implementation of the MOST programme will be aimed, on the one hand, at consolidating a limited number of networks and encouraging their interconnection and, on the other, at extracting from the work of those networks a well-structured set of conclusions which may be of assistance in formulating social development policies and increasing the participation of local communities and disadvantaged groups (women, young people, indigenous populations and, in a more general way, populations suffering from poverty) in the decision-making processes. An innovative policy for the targetted publication and dissemination of information (handbooks, videos, booklets, seminars, etc.) will seek to reach the various beneficiaries in the most appropriate ways. New partnerships will be developed for that purpose with the regional and international social science associations. The follow-up to the world conferences organized within the United Nations system (Rio de Janeiro, Copenhagen, Beijing, Istanbul) and to the World Conference on Science, and the desire to achieve greater complementarity will be two decisive selection criteria for the launching, if the development of the programme so requires, of possible new activities.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The number of countries and partners participating in MOST projects increased; a number of MOST research networks rendered sustainable, through, in particular, enhanced collaboration with new centres of excellence (such as CAPTRANS) and UNESCO Chairs related to the MOST themes;
- ◆ More and better information (in terms of interdisciplinarity, international comparability, closer connection between the situation in the field and analytical work) generated by the MOST programme and disseminated;
- ◆ Effective means of disseminating, communicating and explaining research findings to an array of policy actors identified and tested;
- ◆ Greater use of the expertise generated by the MOST networks for assistance in policy and project formulation promoted among a number of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system or other partners;
- ◆ International debate promoted on innovative strategies developed through the work carried out by MOST (integration and equality in multicultural societies, revitalization of city centres, management of international migrations, etc.).

Main line of action 2. Poverty alleviation

02252

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 680,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,270,000

Background. Within the framework of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006), the General Conference wished UNESCO to accord “high priority to the issue of extreme poverty, ensuring in particular that population groups in situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion are effectively reached” (29 C/Resolution 53). In the light of these guidelines, the Organization decided, on the one hand, to redirect the thrust of the MOST programme in order to focus more attention on poverty alleviation strategies, including the establishment of a database on “best practice” in this field, and on the other hand, to encourage pilot projects aimed at mitigating the effects of eviction and marginalization of the poorest, which are often a by-product of the process of development itself. New approaches have thus been tested with a view to revitalizing certain impoverished city centres and identifying the additional social measures needed to broaden the scope and viability of micro-financing programmes.

Strategy. UNESCO’s strategy will be threefold. First, intersectoral action aimed at enhancing the potential of micro-finance in poverty eradication programmes will be pursued, through sensitization of policy-makers and development practitioners, dissemination of information on best practice and methodology in this regard, and design of appropriate capacity-building and supportive social services to obtain a sustainable impact. In addition, the demonstration projects launched in a number of cities of the Mediterranean basin will be pursued with a view to mobilizing the inhabitants for socio-economic revitalization and for the protection of their own environment, and proposing credible alternatives for the redevelopment of city centres based on the principle of allowing impoverished inhabitants to remain in place. Finally, reflection will be initiated on the basis of case studies undertaken in partnership with development agencies on ways of ensuring that local development initiatives interlock more smoothly with national poverty alleviation policies.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A number of government officials sensitized and trained in best practices to develop a viable micro-finance sector;
- ◆ The impact obtained in combining innovative micro-credit schemes with appropriate social services demonstrated in a selected number of LDCs;
- ◆ Establishment of a data bank, with inputs from NGOs, of community development projects which are of recognized effectiveness in alleviating poverty and capable of being applied in other contexts;
- ◆ Preparation of integrated plans of action for the development of city centres in five or six cities of the Mediterranean basin;
- ◆ Dissemination of a number of principles and criteria with a view to greater consistency among poverty alleviation policies implemented by different actors (national/local; private/public).

Scenario B. Globalization and poverty

02252B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$400,000

Background. *Analysing the link between understanding social changes and policy-making has been at the heart of the MOST programme for a number of years. Work undertaken both within this framework and elsewhere has highlighted the extreme complexity of the interrelationship between globalization processes and development prospects for the poorest groups. Current studies for the most part analyse the processes and policies involved separately, at the global/national levels on the one hand, and at the national/local levels on the other hand, but the effectiveness of strategies to alleviate poverty, especially extreme poverty, depends on a better understanding of how the actions undertaken at these various levels interact.*

Strategy. *The aim of this project is to undertake a comparative analysis – on the basis of case studies carried out in five high-population developing countries – of the real impact of economic and technological globalization on the situation of various population groups, especially the poorest groups. These studies should make it possible both to document more fully various types of poverty situation (which are still in need of a solid foundation of empirical research in order to be properly defined and analysed) and to gain a better understanding of how to link the decisions that need to be taken to the actions to be implemented at various levels (national, local, community). These studies would supplement, on a much broader basis, those envisaged in paragraph 02252 above.*

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ *Establishment, in five countries, of an expanded information base conducive to strengthening partnerships between public authorities and local communities;*
- ◆ *Preliminary theoretical modelling of the linkages between globalization, national policies and local community development strategies.*

■ Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment

02255

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$338,800
● Decentralization:	53.7%
Extrabudgetary:	–

02256

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to complete the implementation of the pilot projects under way, which are aimed at enhancing both the urban environment and living conditions in underprivileged peripheral urban areas, and to draw from them the lessons that may be applicable in other contexts;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$338,800 for programme costs, \$308,700 for staff costs and \$21,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. This project, launched in 1996, is entering its final phase. Of the three sites initially selected for the pilot projects, only Yeumbeul, Senegal, and Port-au-Prince, Haiti, have reached a level of development which makes it possible to draw conclusions which may be applied in other contexts. The partnerships established locally with various international development agencies and numerous local NGOs, in addition to the intersectoral collaboration with the MAB and MOST programmes and the project on coastal towns (CSI), will all be of valuable assistance in ensuring broad dissemination of the results obtained.

Strategy. Aimed as they are at promoting social and economic activities (improvement of housing and sanitation, job creation, etc.) by mobilizing the inhabitants themselves and ensuring coordination of all protagonists at the various levels, these pilot projects are devised for framing a methodology for endogenous development based on improved governance and civic participation, in coordination with local associations and municipalities. The completion of the activities under way at the two sites and external evaluation of the experiments thus carried out should make it possible to construct a model which may be proposed both to researchers and to actors on the ground.

02257

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Tangible improvement of living conditions and development practice at a number of pilot sites achieved through coordinated participation of all parties involved in decision-making and of the inhabitants concerned; evaluation and theoretical modelling of the experience gained at the sites undertaken with a view to applying it in other contexts;
- ◆ Preparation of a network of pilot projects based on this experience linking a number of sites in Asia and Latin America initiated.

Programme II.3

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 37–42 and 99

Philosophy, ethics and human sciences

0230

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$2,300,000	\$2,750,000
• Decentralization:	10.9%	14.5%
Extrabudgetary:	–	–

02300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) encourage the application, by the Member States, of the principles set out in the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and promote international reflection on ethical issues related to the advance of science and technology, in particular within the framework of the International Bioethics Committee and the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology;
- (iB) *organize the third International Summit of National Bioethics Committees, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the International Association of Bioethics;*
- (ii) promote the role of philosophy and human sciences in the analysis of contemporary processes, and of their impact on modes and tools of reflection, in particular through cooperation with non-governmental organizations working in these fields, and promote the status and scope of philosophy education as a component of ethical education and a tool for democracy apprenticeship;
- (iiB) *strengthen the contribution of the human sciences to an understanding of contemporary societal transformations and to this end encourage new forms of interdisciplinary cooperation, in close collaboration with ICPHS and ISSC;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,300,000 for programme costs, \$2,095,400 for staff costs and \$143,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,750,000 for programme costs, \$2,321,400 for staff costs and \$143,100 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Ethics of science and technology

02301

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$950,000

Background. UNESCO's privileged position as a forum for ethical reflection on science and technology has been strengthened during the last few years. This is borne out in particular by the endorsement by the United Nations General Assembly at its 53rd session of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights which the General Conference had adopted unanimously at its 29th session. In 1998–1999 the International Bioethics Committee entered a new stage of its existence; its Statutes, as adopted by the Executive Board, have instituted, in addition to the Committee itself, composed of personalities appointed by the Director-General, an Intergovernmental Committee of 36 Member States. The Executive Board also adopted the Statutes of a World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), which has established its subsidiary bodies and held its first meeting in Oslo in April 1999. The commitment thus made by the Member States and scientific communities has been accompanied by greater awareness of the problems posed by bioethics thanks to the establishment of information networks and the organization of public debates.

Strategy. In 2000–2001 UNESCO will encourage the application by the Member States of the principles set out in the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, pursue its examination of the ethical and legal questions raised by the rapid development of the life sciences and the resultant technologies, and lead public debate on the subject, in particular through educational and information activities. It will also broaden the scope of the reflection conducted by COMEST – which began in 1999 with the ethics of energy and of the utilization of freshwater resources – to three other fields of priority interest: the ethics of the information society (characterized by the predominance of images and their impact on the written word, the immediacy of information, the multiplicity of information sources, etc.), the ethics of outer space (pollution by space debris, re-entry into the atmosphere of elements of space, etc.) and the ethics of the environment, both physical and social and cultural, in the context of sustainable development.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities to organize public debate on the ethical and legal aspects of the issues raised by the life sciences and biotechnologies reinforced through: active follow-up of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights; support for the establishment of national ethics committees and for the formulation of national legislation; wide dissemination of work done by UNESCO through publications for specialists, decision-makers, both public and private, and the public at large (with the possible publication of the World Bioethics Report) and through bioethics education modules for teachers and students;
- ◆ Exchanges of information and experience at the international and regional levels increased with the development of the UNESCO Internet site, the networking of data banks set up by existing bioethics committees, centres and programmes and establishment of three regional networks (Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and countries bordering the Mediterranean);
- ◆ Public and decision-makers made more aware of a number of “risk situations” arising from the development of science and technology, and a set of guidelines to inform decisions on the management of those risks provided.

Scenario B. International Summit of National Bioethics Committees

02301B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$150,000

Background. In November 1997, on the initiative of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission of the United States of America, a first International Summit of National Bioethics Committees was held in San Francisco and attended by some 30 national bodies. A second Summit, held in Tokyo in November 1998, expressed the wish that the Summit should become a regular event, and that an international organization should run it.

Strategy. By organizing the third International Summit in the year 2000, with the cooperation of the World Health Organization and the International Association of Bioethics, UNESCO would be able to ensure the broad participation of the national bioethics committees set up in the developing countries and the countries in transition. In this way, it would help to include these committees, many of them only recently established, in international circuits for the exchange of information and cooperation; it would ensure coordination between the work of these national bodies and that of the International Committee of Bioethics.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Establishment of an international network of ethics committees (and other assimilated bodies) and greater participation by the developing countries and the countries in transition in exchanges of information in this field;
- ◆ Development of joint reflection, education and information activities carried out by national bioethics committees at regional and international level.

Main line of action 2. Philosophy and the human sciences

02302

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,350,000

Background. Action taken during the last two biennia has helped to highlight the importance of philosophy education as part of ethical education and an instrument for democracy apprenticeship. Chairs in philosophy have been established, networks have been set up in the various regions and the dissemination of major philosophical works has been expanded through recourse to audiovisual and electronic media, as in the case of the *Multimedia Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences*. Furthermore, the project on universal ethics, launched in 1997, has stimulated international reflection on the conceptual and philosophical basis for efforts to identify fundamental values shared by different cultures which could foster harmonious intercultural relations. The International Centre for Human Sciences (Byblos), established by the General Conference at its 29th session, has formed its International Scientific Committee and set up nine research domains. It is gradually becoming established as a virtual university of human sciences.

Strategy. UNESCO will continue its efforts to promote philosophy education and knowledge through various supportive activities in education, research and publishing. While completing its work on the concept of universal ethics, UNESCO will encourage dialogue among different philosophical traditions and human science disciplines to reach a better understanding of the impact of current social transformations on modes and tools of reflection. A pilot study will be launched on this subject, which will involve, in addition to the collaboration of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Science (ICPHS) and the International Centre for Human Sciences at Byblos, the cooperation of the education, culture

and communication sectors, and will be implemented in such a way as to provide a basis for reflection on interdisciplinarity.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The status and scope of philosophy education in its various forms improved through the strengthening of existing regional networks, the establishment of approximately six new UNESCO Chairs and the electronic dissemination of information and philosophical works;
- ◆ A state-of-the-art survey of reflection in various institutes and networks involved in the quest for “universal ethics” undertaken;
- ◆ Formation of an international network of researchers grouping together various social and human science disciplines involved in studying new “lines of thought” at the dawn of the third millennium.

Scenario B. Understanding our contemporaries

02302B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$300,000

Background. *If additional funding became available, the pilot study referred to above could take on the dimension of a new research programme designed to strengthen the contribution of the human sciences to an understanding of societal transformations and to policy formulation. A whole dimension of knowledge of people and societies has been neglected by comparative social science research, as encouraged by such programmes as MOST. And this at a time when the development of ethical concerns, linked with such factors as the advance of science and technology, requires a better understanding of the mentalities, attitudes and ways of thought and behaviour of our contemporaries.*

Strategy. *The objective is to lay the foundations of an international comparative research programme to study the impact of present-day social changes (instant information, the omnipresent image, changing lifestyles, growing interaction between cultures, etc.) on ways of thinking and acting (changes in systems of representation and organization of knowledge, methods of learning and decision-making, interpersonal relations, collective identities, etc.). The programme would involve many disciplines, ranging from philosophy to the social and natural sciences, with a central core made up of disciplines that are still insufficiently practised by UNESCO, such as history, psychology, ethnology, linguistics and the cognitive sciences. This interdisciplinary mobilization would be undertaken in close collaboration with ICPHS and ISSC, focusing on a specific set of projects set up in the various regions.*

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Adoption of an international research protocol on the study of contemporary men and women; launch of six regional studies and formation of interdisciplinary cooperation networks for this purpose;
- ◆ Study, based on this preparatory work, of “new frontiers” and possible new cooperation relations between the human and the social sciences.

Regional and subregional strategies

Programme II.1 – Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge

In basic and engineering sciences

02701

In Africa, priority will be given to the promotion of: the development of appropriate science and technology systems through inter-university cooperation; research capacities, in particular in biological sciences and biotechnologies; centres of excellence and UNESCO Chairs in selected domains; and maintenance of scientific equipment. Promoting a wider use of renewable energy resources will be a major priority under the World Solar Programme. Efforts will also focus on facilitating access to scientific publications and documents.

02702

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, priority will be given to cooperation with scientific networks (RED POP); to strengthening national research capacities in cell and molecular biology and neuroscience, and to reinforcing research on the human genome through the Latin American Network on the Human Genome. In the Caribbean, attention will be given to the consolidation of scientific networks; development of centres of excellence; strengthening of interdisciplinary science teaching; and promoting projects on renewable energies.

02703

In the Asia and Pacific region, priorities will include the promotion of science, engineering and technology (SET) policies in the region, in particular by strengthening the Science and Technology Policy Asian Network (STEPAN) programme and its links with similar programmes such as STEMARN in the Arab States region; the development of public-private sector links, UNESCO Chairs and virtual universities in selected domains, and national SET networks across the region; the further development of biosciences and biotechnologies (linked to demographic growth and food security) in cooperation with the International Molecular Biosciences Network; and greater use of solar and other forms of renewable energy. In Central Asia, attention will be given to the renewal of science and technology systems through peer review and legislative measures.

02704

In the Arab States region, emphasis will be placed on capacity-building in science and technology management training as well as assistance in formulating science policies, strategies and legislation within the framework of the STEMARN network; strengthening the USEE programme for upgrading science and engineering education through the use of computer technologies and expanding its scope to include the utilization of recent advanced communication technologies for distance education, lifelong learning and training; and on the initiation of pilot projects in renewable energies in rural areas of North Africa, emphasizing the education component and popularization of the use of renewable energy applications.

02705

In Europe, priority will be given to the process of modernization and restructuring of science and technology systems in Central and Eastern Europe through the organization of peer reviews of science and technology policies and legislations as well as through capacity-building in research and innovation management.

In the social and human sciences

02706

In Africa, priority will be assigned to strengthening networks of documentation centres and to the enhancement of work by research centres.

02707

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, cooperation with regional organizations (e.g. FLACSO, CLACSO) will be geared to support research centres and university networks, in particular through the sharing of documentary resources and research results in priority fields.

- 02708** In the Asia and Pacific region, a high priority will be given to the diffusion of scientific knowledge (sources, texts, reviews, etc.) to scientific communities, especially in Central Asia, to nurture studies and debates on such themes as development, globalization, poverty.
- 02709** In the Arab States region, a fresh impulse will be given to research in the human sciences through the Byblos Centre and in cooperation with relevant UNESCO Chairs.
- 02710** In Europe, special attention will be given to the management of change in societies in transition.

Programme II.2 – Science, environment and socio-economic development

Under earth sciences

- 02711** In the Africa and Latin America and Caribbean regions, the rational utilization of non-renewable natural resources will be emphasized in view of the development in these two regions.
- 02712** In the Latin America and Caribbean and the Asia and Pacific regions, priority will be given to assessment and mitigation of natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, drought and floods) and to post-hurricane Mitch reconstruction and development, with a view to reducing risks of future similar disasters. In the Caribbean, plans will be promoted for natural disaster reduction.
- 02713** In the Eastern Mediterranean region, the project “Reduction of Earthquake Losses in the Eastern Mediterranean Region” (RELEMUR) will be expanded to cover the western Mediterranean countries as well.

Under ecological sciences

- 02714** In Africa, priority will be capacity-building (e.g. through the “Ecole régionale pour l’aménagement intégré des forêts tropicales”) and building up the new AfriMAB network with the aim to conserve biodiversity, combat environmental degradation and enhance traditional knowledge, in four thematic sub-networks (arid and semi-arid lands, mountain regions, forest and savannah, coastal and island zones). Better use and management of the region’s environment and natural resources will be promoted by identifying strategic entry points (e.g. best practices generated within the projects “Women in science and technology” and “Indigenous knowledge systems”, notably in the area of medicinal plants.
- 02715** In the Latin America and Caribbean region, emphasis will be on: promoting regional solidarity and cooperation between countries through scientific research in biosphere reserves (CYTED network), with emphasis on biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation of ecosystems, and on cultural links through the Ibero-MAB cooperation on biosphere reserves; and chemistry of natural products and Botany 2000 networks that focus on both traditional and scientific knowledge of the pharmaceutical and medicinal products from plants as well as protection of the rights of traditional peoples to their plants and knowledge.
- 02716** In the Asia and Pacific region, local community participation in biosphere reserves, ecotourism/conservation practices for local income generation and employment, assessment of conflicting natural resource policies through subregional networks (EABRN, ECOTONE, and SeaBRnet) and transboundary cooperation on biodiversity conservation including building up peace parks using the biosphere reserve and world heritage as models will be emphasized.
- 02717** In the Arab States region, development of partnerships and information exchange through the ArabMAB network and promotion of biosphere reserves in oases to combat desertification will be given priority.

02718

In Europe, priorities will include: integrated monitoring of the environment; the EuroMAB network: research on response of temperate and high latitude (tundra) ecosystems to global change (MAB Northern Sciences network) and promoting a participatory approach to conservation in biosphere reserves in countries in transition. Implementation of biosphere reserves and similar protected areas in the Mediterranean, with emphasis on biodiversity research and management in coastal, marine and island ecosystems. Advanced training on water dynamics, ecological economics and decision-making applied to countries in transition and the Mediterranean.

Under hydrology and water resources development

02719

In Africa, water resource-saving approaches will be adopted by promoting traditional ongoing activities and acknowledging the critical role of women in water management; and making concerted efforts to build partnerships.

02720

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, subregional projects concerning water resources in MERCOSUR and Amazonian countries will be developed.

02721

In the Asia and Pacific region, emphasis will be on building capacities in water resources management and developing the knowledge base and approaches for conflict resolution, especially in connection with the Hindu-Kush Himalayas subregion. In Central Asia, particular attention will be paid to the Aral Sea; in the Pacific, to fresh groundwater resources for small island communities and to strengthen research on water resources management in the region; and in Asian cities generally, to strategies to minimize urban pollution of groundwater resources, as well as cross-boundary participation in the flow regimes of rivers.

02722

In the Arab States region, particular attention will be on: developing the knowledge base and approaches for water resources management in arid and semi-arid zones, in particular through network building in connection with the “wadi hydrology” and “groundwater protection” activities; and reinforced partnerships with IGOs in the water field.

02723

In Europe, emphasis will be put on strengthening the participation of young scientists and IHP National Committee representatives from Central and Eastern European countries in transboundary projects on innovative approaches to integrated water management.

Under the project: Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands

02724

In Africa, communication and education strategies for sustainable coastal development will be promoted, including through UNESCO Chairs (PACSICOM follow-up).

02725

In the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean, Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, activities will focus upon human development for sustainable islands living, poverty alleviation, planning for changing coastlines and freshwater security.

02726

In the Asia and Pacific region, the impact of globalization on coastal communities and environments will be assessed through pilot projects.

02727

In the Arab States and Mediterranean regions, intersectoral pilot projects concerning sustainable human development in historic coastal towns will be expanded.

Under the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

02728

The IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE), the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) as well as the IOC Office in Perth (Australia) planned to be opened in the middle of 1999 will continue to coordinate the full range of IOC activities in respective geographical

areas. In Perth, the Office will focus especially on the balanced regional development of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and will facilitate the development and enhancement of this programme in the Southern hemisphere. Across South, North, South-East Asia and the Pacific as well as Africa, the engagement of local coastal communities in both conservation and management of ocean resources will be fostered.

Under Social transformations and development (MOST)

02729

In Africa, priority will go to the formulation of participative strategies for integrated development directed to improve the conditions of population groups living in extreme poverty. A more in-depth knowledge of the development actors and their collective role will be emphasized in order to ensure success of operations at the field level.

02730

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, priority will be assigned to enhancing the contribution of social and human sciences to preparing populations to deal with natural disasters; to the issues of multi-ethnic and multicultural societies, especially in big cities; and to the issues of governance.

02731

In the Asia and Pacific region, priority will be given to studies on the vicissitudes of growth, their links with globalization, particularly in relation with international migrations, and their social effects (especially on women, youth and children) as well as the problems related to major issues such as management of water resources, urban development, space use and the environment, and to issues related to governance.

02732

In the Arab States region, programmes focusing on governance and projects on urban transformation, especially its impact on extremely poor population groups will be emphasized.

Programme II.3 – Philosophy, ethics and human sciences

02733

All the regions are keenly interested in participating in the activities in the area of the ethics of science, technology and bioethics. In the area of philosophy and human sciences, the regional priorities will be as follows:

- ◆ in Africa: strengthening links with international scientific communities;
- ◆ in the Asia and Pacific region: the pursuit of dialogue between different philosophical traditions focusing on the continuity and change in the mentalities of people living in societies subject to rapid changes; further study of the ethical dimensions of serious issues (water, space, energy, etc.); and the study of the human cost linked to conditions of development (impoverishment, governance, freedom of expression, social justice, etc.);
- ◆ in the Arab States region: further development of the intellectual tradition of the region, in particular through the Byblos Centre.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

02801

Under Major Programme II, the support of multilateral institutions such as UNDP, the World Bank, and the regional development banks (ADB, IADB), will be sought to ensure an efficient follow-up to the World Conference on Science through the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at formulating appropriate national science and technology policies. Advantages will be given to programmes common to several countries at the same similar level of development. Funds will also be sought for activities aiming at strengthening national capacities in basic engineering and environmental education and research. Cooperation with funding sources will be strengthened to secure funding for UNESCO's environmental programmes. Special efforts will be made to secure funding for the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme.

02802

Extrabudgetary funds will be sought from multilateral and bilateral donors for integrated interdisciplinary programmes and projects covering areas such as water resources management with emphasis on protection of groundwater resources at risk in arid and semi-arid zones, integrated ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources and management of biosphere reserves (particularly in Africa and the humid tropics), interdisciplinary programmes for poverty alleviation with particular thrust on women as principal beneficiary. A special effort will be made to secure funds for integrated projects aimed at the management of threatened water bodies (e.g. the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea and Lake Chad) and river basins (e.g. the Nile, Niger, Mekong and Tumen).

02803

Partnership will also be sought to obtain funds for the intersectoral project "Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands". IOC will concentrate on generating resources through collaborative programmes with FAO, WMO, UNEP, IAEA and GESAMP, for its international programmes and with bilateral donors for its projects in Africa. In the area of earth sciences, partnership will be built with EU and the national and international funding agencies for projects on capacity-building in geodata handling, remote sensing and mineral deposit modelling. Support will also be sought from development banks and bilateral donors for projects in the field of natural hazards.

02804

At the national level, UNESCO will actively participate in policy and programme formulation and implementation with institutions such as UNDP, the World Bank, the Inter-American Bank and the African Development Bank. Priority will be given to "upstream" activities such as: policy review and formulation, sectoral and multisectoral studies, design of investment programmes and projects. Cooperation will also be intensified with scientific institutions and other specialized intergovernmental organizations in formulating national science and technology policies and development programmes and projects.

02805

In implementing the above strategy, priority will be given to Africa, the least developed countries and the Pacific.

02806

In the area of social and human sciences, the strategy will consist in reinforcing partnerships with multilateral institutions (e.g. UNFPA, UNHCR, UNEP, the World Bank and regional development banks) and bilateral donors in the public and private sector, at the regional, national and local levels, in particular in Latin America, the Africa region and countries in transition. UNESCO will participate more closely in policy and programme development work with these institutions through upstream activities (needs assessment, sectoral studies, design of projects).

02807

Extrabudgetary funds will be sought under the MOST programme in areas related to the management of university teaching and research, multicultural societies, cities, governance, globalization and migrations, and micro-finance as a means of addressing issues related to poverty eradication and urban management. An integrated approach will be proposed on the basis of "best practices" in order to build partnerships among the United Nations system. These strategies will result in the design and dissemination of guidelines and recommendations for crafting innovative programmes that increase effectiveness of poverty-reduction measures, social integration and youth and women empowerment.

Transdisciplinary activities

Summary of the components of the transdisciplinary project
“Towards a culture of peace”
 implemented by the Social and Human Sciences Sector

02901

All programme sectors are required to work together to celebrate the International Year for the Culture of Peace, in particular by mobilizing their institutional partners such as, in the case of the Social and Human Sciences Sector, the UNESCO Chairs in human rights, peace, democracy and tolerance, associations of universities, regional networks in tolerance and non-violence, institutes for peace and human rights research and education, international non-governmental organizations specializing in the subject, parliamentarians, women’s organizations, etc.

02902

The Social and Human Sciences Sector will also hold the main responsibility for the implementation of the plan of action below.

Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships

Main line of action 2. Consolidating the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace (cf. para. 05102)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$1,200,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,500,000

Background. The work done over the last two biennia to explore the basic concepts of the culture of peace has brought out the need to adopt an integrated approach to its various dimensions (human rights, non-discrimination, prevention of violence, democracy, etc.). The reflection undertaken as part of celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (to which UNESCO made an important contribution), the work of the International Panel for Democracy and Development, chaired by Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the implementation of the “DEMOS” project in Latin America and in Africa, and the activities of the regional networks for the promotion of tolerance have all highlighted the new challenges to respect for human rights and the promotion of democratic principles posed by problems related to the management of cultural diversity in a context of increasing globalization. At the same time, the activities connected with a new approach to security, which have been developed in Africa, Latin America, South-East Asia and Europe, have underlined the need for concerted action that deals simultaneously with non-military threats to peace and heterogeneous forms of violence, and the necessity of placing more emphasis on traditional methods of conflict resolution. In the same connection, the efforts deployed under the “Women and the Culture of Peace” programme have made it possible to draw up an agenda for the future aimed at checking new forms of discrimination and violence directed against women and at enhancing the role of women in non-violent conflict resolution at the national and local levels.

Strategy. It is proposed to concentrate efforts in 2000–2001 around three priority objectives: (i) to encourage transdisciplinary studies on the contemporary sources and forms of violence, to promote the means and mechanisms available – and particularly those used traditionally – to check violence and conflict at source and which exist at the regional, national or local level, and to encourage greater synergy among the main institutions (ombudsmen, police force, educators, mayors, parliamentarians, etc.) responsible, locally or nationally, for the observance of human rights and democratic principles, for personal security and for the management of cultural pluralism; (ii) to place cultural pluralism – and more particularly the objective of “learning to live together” – at the heart of debate on human rights and democracy (in view of the universal, indivisible and interdependent character of human rights) by continuing the work on cultural rights (in particular the right to education, which is to be the subject of a special report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights), reflection on democratic governance, and awareness-raising action against discrimination, intolerance and racism; and (iii) to incorporate a gender perspective in the analysis of factors that hamper or favour the development of a culture of peace, by promoting better knowledge of persisting gender inequalities and by strengthening networks of women’s peace initiatives – including through modern communication technologies – for reciprocal support and early warning action.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Establishment, in close cooperation with the relevant regional organizations, the main peace research institutes and the UNESCO Chairs, of a list of the principal mechanisms and best practices (both traditional and innovative) for checking violence and conflict at source; promotion of information exchange on this subject, including publication of UNESCO’s *Peace and conflict studies*;

- ◆ Launching of two pilot projects, one in Latin America and the Caribbean and the other in Africa, with the purpose of strengthening coordination among the principal mechanisms and actors responsible nationally or locally for security and the protection of human rights;
- ◆ Better understanding of the situation regarding the implementation of human rights in UNESCO’s fields of competence, and in particular of the right to education in contemporary societies, and improved capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to monitor progress achieved in this regard, promoted through the collection of information and the development of appropriate indicators and data;
- ◆ Awareness-raising of the public and of intellectual communities concerning the draft International Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with a view to promoting its adoption by the General Assembly before the end of 2004;
- ◆ Public opinion and governments sensitized to recurrent and new forms of discrimination and intolerance and measures to prevent their further development identified, through, in particular: an active involvement in the preparation of the United Nations World Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; the consolidation of the four regional networks on tolerance and non-violence and support for the development of further networks; celebration of the International Day for Tolerance and the UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence;
- ◆ Consolidation of the “DEMOS” project in Latin America and in Africa, extension of its activities to Asia and establishment, as part of the project, of networks for the exchange of information and experience on new prospects for democratic governance and the inclusion of different social groups (especially women and young people) in the democratic debate, in close cooperation with United Nations institutions and the relevant regional organizations;
- ◆ Best practices in overcoming gender inequalities and the violations of women’s rights analysed and disseminated; the participation of women in political decision-making documented and promoted, in cooperation with the Interparliamentary Union;
- ◆ Networks of women politicians, researchers, educators, artists and media professionals working for a culture of peace strengthened, in particular, in the Balkans, the Caribbean, the SAARC region, the Pacific and the Mediterranean countries;
- ◆ The way in which stereotyped roles of men and women affect their attitudes towards violence and their ability to deal with conflicts highlighted, as a follow-up to the Oslo meeting on Male Roles and Masculinities in the Perspective of a Culture of Peace.

Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace

Main line of action 1. Development of national plans

and programmes of education for a culture of peace (cf. para. 05201)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$ 400,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,200,000

Background. The long-term objective that UNESCO has set itself with regard to education for a culture of peace is to develop a complete system of education and training for peace, human rights and democracy, tolerance, non-violence and international understanding, which is aimed at all population groups and encompasses all levels of education, both formal and non-formal. For this purpose, the international community has at its disposal a highly developed framework for reflection and action,¹ which now needs to be fully implemented. Over the last two biennia, UNESCO has endeavoured to sensitize Member States to the need to draw up national plans of education for the culture of peace. It has done so in particular by organizing, within the framework of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, a series of regional conferences designed to evaluate existing national plans of human rights education and to elaborate strategies aimed at further developing or strengthening them. Four conferences have been held, in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab States.

Strategy. UNESCO will continue, in close cooperation with the Advisory Committee on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy, International Understanding and Tolerance, to monitor implementation in Member States of standard-setting instruments and plans of action relating to education for a culture of peace. The series

1. More specifically, this framework comprises the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, 1993), the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights of the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993), the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy (Paris, 1995), the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance (Paris, 1995), the Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance, and the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004).

of regional conferences on human rights education will be rounded off with the convening of a conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, and recommendations will be formulated – in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – for the successful implementation of the last segment of the Plan of Action for the Decade. At the same time, partnerships will be strengthened with national institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with experience in the various areas of education for a culture of peace – the aim being to develop a holistic vision of the diverse approaches currently used in this respect (such as peace education, human rights and democracy education, education for tolerance or for non-violence, etc.).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A new momentum for the preparation, adoption and implementation of national plans for human rights and democracy education provided through, *inter alia*: dissemination of positive experiences and best practices; evaluation of progress made in various countries; and strengthening of the involvement of human rights research and training institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;
- ◆ Cooperation between regional and subregional networks of national institutions, UNESCO Chairs, human rights and peace research institutes, relevant NGOs and IGOs, strengthened with a view to integrating the various approaches relating to education for a culture of peace within a common conceptual framework;
- ◆ Major achievements in the fields of human rights education and peace education publicized through the award of relevant UNESCO prizes.

Main line of action 2. Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace (cf. para. 05202)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$ 800,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,800,000

Background. Providing teachers and other professionals having special responsibilities in the field of human rights, democracy and security, with educational materials and appropriate skills and methods is critical for the development of a culture of peace. That is why a number of educational materials and teaching aids were prepared, tested and published during the last biennia such as a manual on human rights for universities and other reference guides and training manuals, including among others: *Human Rights: Questions and Answers*, *Introducing Democracy: Eighty questions and answers*, *Human Rights: Major International Instruments*, the *Peace Games*; many of these materials were prepared in cooperation with the network of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance, which was greatly expanded in 1998–1999. Finally, UNESCO supported the organization of several training courses for parliamentarians, judges, members of the armed forces and the police, particularly in Latin America and in Africa.

Strategy. The strategy will have two components. First, on the occasion of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, a major effort will be made to encourage the translation, into the greatest possible number of national languages, and wide dissemination of the main teaching materials produced in previous biennia, which will be evaluated with a view to making optimal use of the new communication and information technologies and of the existing networks such as the UNESCO Chairs; support will also be provided for the adaptation of these materials to local contexts. Secondly, encouragement will be given to the development of training modules based on these materials and to the framing of strategies for the training of professionals with special responsibilities, especially those whose work involves target groups living in particularly difficult circumstances (juvenile delinquents, young prisoners, etc.). In this connection, the UNESCO Chairs network, to which support will be provided for its expansion and the reinforcement of its internal cooperation mechanisms, will be asked to focus its efforts on the preparation of these training modules and their distribution.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ An inter-agency strategy designed to facilitate the translation of the manual on human rights for universities in interested countries;
- ◆ Existing UNESCO educational materials translated in various languages and widely disseminated; assistance for the elaboration of appropriate textbooks and educational materials provided to countries experiencing pre- or post-conflict situations;
- ◆ The network of UNESCO Chairs on human rights, democracy, peace, tolerance and culture of peace expanded (especially in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean) and strengthened; cooperation among the Chairs developed with a view to reinforcing their educational and research potential and their inputs in the elaboration and dissemination of educational aids designed for various groups;
- ◆ A number of regional, subregional or national training sessions organized for educators and for professionals having special responsibilities such as parliamentarians, judges, lawyers, members of the armed forces and the police;

- ◆ As a follow-up to the Special project on “Women’s contribution to a culture of peace in Africa”, women’s role in conflict prevention and peace-building strengthened, through the training of women peace protagonists in some 10 countries in Africa and reinforced networking between women peace researchers, activists and educators, in cooperation with OAU.

Scenario B. UNESCO Summer School on a Culture of Peace (cf. para. 05202B)

Regular budget:	Scenario B
• Activities:	+ \$400 000

Background. Since the start of the transdisciplinary project, many interdisciplinary research and training activities have been launched in different regions of the world focusing on the various dimensions of the culture of peace. These activities were carried out by UNESCO Chairs and universities, peace and human rights research institutes, NGOs, local associations, etc. The time is ripe now to establish within UNESCO itself a framework in which research professionals, educators and project leaders could share their experience through focused courses and plenary lectures for the benefit of young academics preparing for careers in the international arena and public policy-making. Those young future leaders would then be expected to disseminate information and display values associated with a culture of peace. The “UNESCO Summer School for a Culture of Peace” could be a response to the many demands emanating from various quarters to develop ethical training for young leaders.

Strategy. With a view to making the UNESCO Summer School operational as of July 2000, the following strategy will be followed: (i) establishment of a core programme dealing with current perspectives on various aspects of a culture of peace such as conflict prevention and transformation, non violence, international law and new approaches to security, human rights, democratic governance and cultural pluralism, etc.; (ii) identification of high-quality, ongoing research and training projects (involving analysis of case studies and best practices) whose content and methodologies are innovative and effective; (iii) establishment of a roster of professionals who could constitute the core of the faculty of the summer school which would also comprise UNESCO officials. Special efforts would be made to ensure that courses are truly gender-sensitive and that there is a gender equal participation both at the student and faculty levels. At the end of the two weeks programme, a review and evaluation would be undertaken with a view to improving successive summer schools and exploring the possibility for extending the project to other regions.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Two sessions of the summer school organized at Headquarters, each intended to train some 100 young future leaders coming from all regions of the world;
- ◆ A comprehensive summer school module on training for a culture of peace developed, which could be adapted by UNESCO partners, especially UNESCO Chairs, with a view to launching similar initiatives at the national or regional levels;
- ◆ An international network of young leaders, academics and project managers set up, in order to facilitate information sharing on progress made, within their respective region, regarding various aspects of a culture of peace.

Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism

Main line of action 1. Encouraging intercultural dialogue (cf. para. 05301)

Regular budget:	Scenario A
Extrabudgetary:	\$100,000
	\$500,000

Under the project “For Peace and Tolerance: For a Dialogue between Cultures”, mobilization of a growing number of scientific and cultural personalities and of young people with a view to encouraging innovative experiments in favour of intercommunal dialogue.

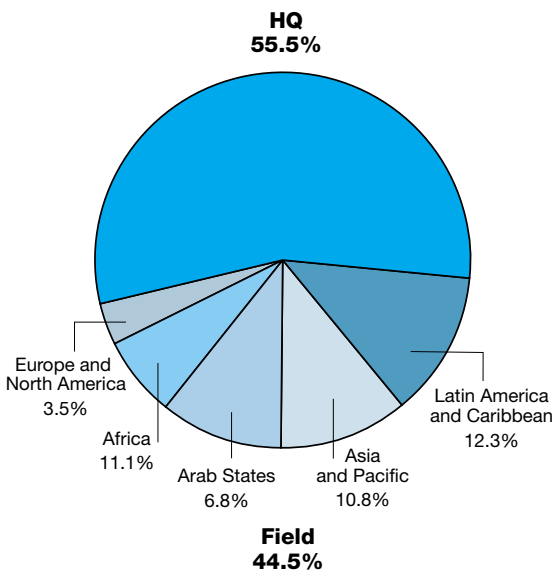
MAJOR PROGRAMME III

Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

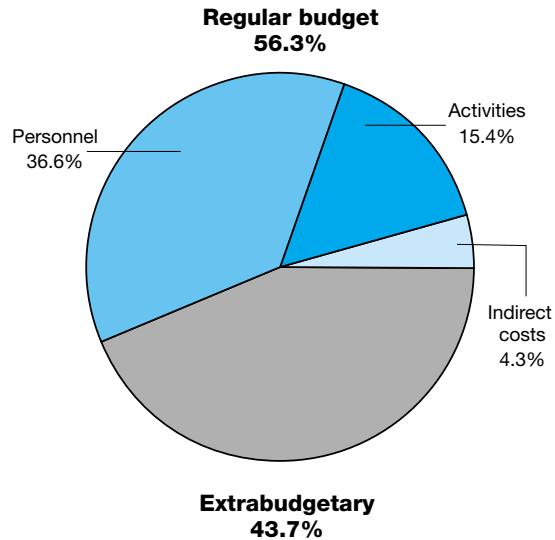
03001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Personnel	26 960 900	27 085 600	124 700	0.5	790 300	27 875 900	-
Activities	11 380 300	11 322 400	(57 900)	(0.5)	370 000	11 692 400	33 250 000
Indirect programme costs	2 710 400	3 040 400	330 000	12.2	215 300	3 255 700	-
Total	41 051 600	41 448 400	396 800	1.0	1 375 600	42 824 000	33 250 000
SCENARIO B							
Personnel	26 960 900	27 484 400	523 500	1.9	803 700	28 288 100	-
Activities	11 380 300	12 097 000	716 700	6.3	395 400	12 492 400	33 250 000
Indirect programme costs	2 710 400	3 040 400	330 000	12.2	215 300	3 255 700	-
Total	41 051 600	42 621 800	1 570 200	3.8	1 414 400	44 036 200	33 250 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



Culture and development

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

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

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

Programme III.2 Promotion of living cultures

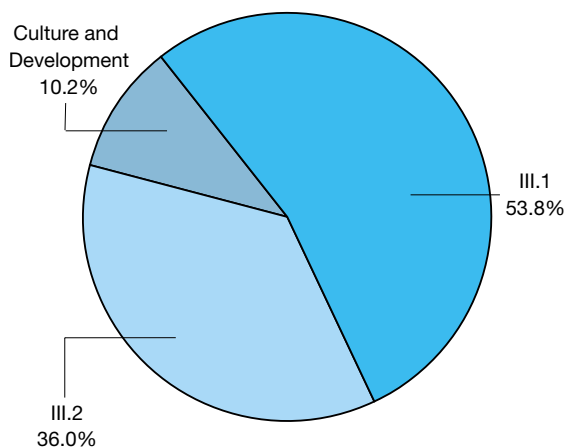
● Reading for All

● Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future

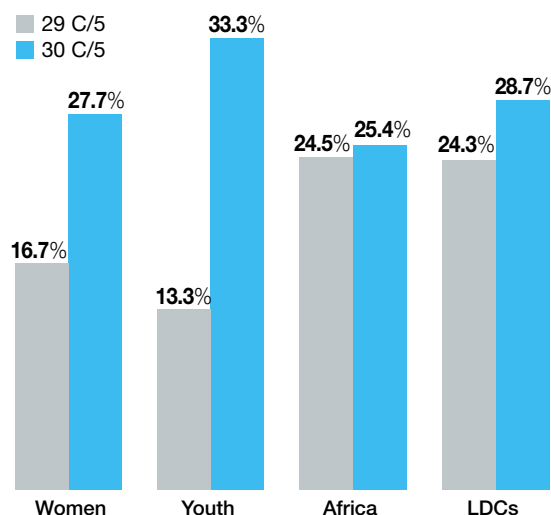
03002

	Regular budget activities		
	30 C/5 Scenario A	Complementary proposals	30 C/5 Scenario B
	\$	\$	\$
Culture and development	1 190 000	–	1 190 000
Subprogramme III.1.1	5 223 500	400 000	5 623 500
Subprogramme III.1.2	1 068 900	–	1 068 900
Total, Programme III.1	6 292 400	400 000	6 692 400
Programme III.2	3 675 000	400 000	4 075 000
● Reading for All	235 000	–	235 000
● Caribbean People	300 000	–	300 000
Total, Programme III.2	4 210 000	400 000	4 610 000
Total activities, MP III	11 692 400	800 000	12 492 400

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES (by programme)



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PRIORITY GROUPS (comparison between 29 C/5 and 30 C/5)



Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

03003 The holding of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998) and the publication, also in 1998, of the first *World Culture Report* enabled UNESCO to make use of the years of work undertaken for the World Decade for Cultural Development and the work of the World Commission on Culture and Development. The implementation of the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development approved at Stockholm, and the pursuit of the process of reflection initiated in the *World Culture Report* are challenges for the Organization at a time when culture is the focus of many interests substantially broader in scope than those associated with a traditional vision of culture and which link domains which have until now been treated separately: heritage and living cultures, artistic creativity and cultural industries, the tangible and intangible, movable and non-movable heritage. UNESCO will thus, during the coming biennia, have to undertake a radical reshaping of its action, in accordance with the new orientations set out in the Stockholm Action Plan.

03004 Beginning with the 2000–2001 biennium, this reshaping will, among other things, take the form of restoring the function of reflection and exchange of experience in the area of cultural policies for development. To that end, UNESCO will work more closely with specialist institutions, databases and networks so as to become a clearing house for information on research, analysis, future studies, best practice and innovation in the field of **culture and development**. At the same time, stress will be laid on endogenous capacity-building, assisting Member States to design frameworks for their cultural policies and encouraging training in cultural administration and management.

03005 Major Programme III will continue to be organized around the two main pillars of safeguarding and revitalizing the heritage and promoting living cultures. Under Programme III.1, **Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage**, priority will be given to strengthening endogenous capacities and formulating transdisciplinary approaches that can be applied to the natural and cultural, tangible and intangible heritage. Efforts will be directed towards three main objectives: *preventive action*, by the more effective implementation of existing standard-setting instruments, in particular the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and instruments to combat illicit trade; *preserving the heritage* and improving its *management*, not only by training and informing specialists, but above all by encouraging local communities to take part in protecting and enhancing sites as part of their own development strategy; and, lastly, *enhancing the value of the intangible heritage* as a major source of inspiration for contemporary creativity, priority being given, in this context, to passing on traditional practices and skills to the younger generations. In the same perspective, efforts will be made to highlight the role the heritage can play in establishing a culture of peace, as a factor in the (re)construction of a shared identity and future.

03006 Three main lines of action are also proposed under Programme III.2, **Promotion of living culture**. The first aims to promote the creation of an *environment conducive to the flourishing of creativity and creation*. Absolute priority in this respect is given to education, in its broadest sense: art education for children and young people, in formal and informal settings; training young artists through live performances; development of endogenous capacities in teaching copyright and neighbouring rights so as to give rights-holders better protection. The second line of action, concerning *crafts*, has been considerably strengthened in view of the growing importance of crafts in strategies to alleviate poverty and promote cultural tourism of benefit to local communities. The last line of action deals with the *development of the book industry and other cultural industries*, at the national and regional levels – an essential factor in maintaining cultural diversity in an increasingly global and interactive world. Efforts will still be focused on promoting books and reading, fields in which UNESCO has confirmed expertise and solid operational basis at the subregional and regional levels. It would be highly desirable, nevertheless, for UNESCO to extend its action to other cultural industries – in line with Objective 3 of the Stockholm Action Plan – and in particular the cinema, which needs to be promoted vigorously.

03007 The focus on concentration and at the same time renewal which has informed the proposals set out below will go hand in hand with a strengthening of intersectoral cooperation – starting with increased coordination between the various entities (Cultural Heritage Division, World Heritage Centre and Division of Ecological Sciences) which are directly responsible for implementing the heritage programme. In that same perspective, two new intersectoral projects are proposed under Major Programme III. The first, “Reading for All”, will combine the efforts of the culture, education and communication sectors to encourage the production (in particular in national and local languages) and dissemination of low cost reading materials and school textbooks and to promote the reading habit among children and young people from deprived backgrounds. The second, “Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future” will draw on the rich diversity of Caribbean cultures, the sources of strength of a plural identity and sustainable development.

Culture and development

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 119–122

03010

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$1,190,000
• Decentralization:	12.6%
Extrabudgetary:	–

03011

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to promote public policies that recognize the central role of culture in development by mobilizing and sharing information and new knowledge in this domain, facilitating the elaboration of innovative policy frameworks and strengthening national and local capacities in the management/administration of cultural institutions;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,190,000 for programme costs, \$744,800 for staff costs and \$331,400 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

The urgency of bringing culture from the margins to the heart of policy-making for development was underscored by the World Commission on Culture and Development and confirmed by the Action Plan adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998). The numerous initiatives launched in 1998–1999 by governments as well as international organizations and funding agencies have highlighted the need for UNESCO to strengthen and renew its long-standing efforts in this domain. The 2000–2001 biennium will therefore mark the first phase of a strategy designed to consolidate UNESCO's leadership role in the field of culture and development and to convince governments to develop and implement more broadly based cultural policies in the spirit of the Stockholm Action Plan. This strategy will be threefold, aiming at: (i) the monitoring, collection, and dissemination of policy-relevant knowledge and information through strengthened support to regional information networks such as CULTURELINK, the Asia-Pacific Regional Centre for the CULTURELINK Network (APRCCN), CIRCLE, the Observatory on Financing Culture in Central and Eastern Europe, the Southern African Cultural Information System (SACIS) and the Latin American and Caribbean Cultural Information System (SICLAC); (ii) the promotion of capacity-building in the Member States by promoting debate on the issues raised in the report "Our creative Diversity", by providing advisory services for the design of cultural policies and by supporting training programmes on the management and administration of cultural institutions; and (iii) the mobilization of expertise networks and new knowledge through the constitution of an informal international consultative network of institutions and individuals specialized in cultural policies, focus being put on the interpretation, comparison and forecasting of actual and new trends in the field of culture and development and on the exchange of expertise in the area of cultural data collection and cultural indicators development.

SPECIAL PROJECT: *African Itinerant College for Culture and Development (AICCD)*. Launched in 1996, this regional project is aimed at strengthening national capacities in Africa for planning, monitoring and evaluating development strategies, programmes and projects in a cultural perspective. In 2000–2001, it will be strengthened in the light of the conclusions of the evaluation of the experimental phase and the consultations with potential donors carried out in 1998–1999. Partnership with National Commissions, NGOs, academic institutions, development organizations and international funding agencies will be developed. The goal is for some 200 decision-makers, planners and development workers to be sensitized to the interactions between cultures and different development issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention. The College will also stimulate networking and cooperation between specialists, universities and scientific institutions with a view to promoting research, training and dissemination of information relating to culture and development in Africa.

03012

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ UNESCO's role as a clearing house and observatory in the field of cultural policies established and recognized and existing regional and subregional culture information networks reinforced and interlinked;
- ◆ Innovative cultural policies, based on the principles and objectives defined in the Stockholm Action Plan, designed and possibly implemented in at least five countries;
- ◆ Observable improvement in the management/administration of cultural institutions in several national or regional settings as a result, *inter alia*, of the setting up of a South-South network of training centres and of the extension of the UNESCO Chairs network in cultural management, in particular in the least developed countries;
- ◆ The African Itinerant College for Culture and Development rendered partly self-sustaining;
- ◆ Through the publication of the *World Culture Report*, strengthened awareness of a number of trends and issues affecting the state of cultures worldwide and of the need to develop cultural data and indicators to improve policy decisions.

Programme III.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 123–133

Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage

03100

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$6,292,400	\$6,692,400
• Decentralization:	39.6%	43.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$29,850,000	

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

0311

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$5,223,500	\$5,623,500
• Decentralization:	42.5%	46.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$24,350,000	

03110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) build up preventive action by encouraging Member States to ratify and, as appropriate, improve the application of international conventions and recommendations concerning protection of the tangible cultural heritage;
- (ii) contribute to improved integration of heritage management in national development plans by strengthening endogenous capabilities in the preservation and management of sites, and in the area of museology;
- (iiB) *encourage the development of new approaches to combat poverty based on increased participation of local populations in the enhancement of cultural sites and natural environment;*
- (iii) foster the preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage by contributing to the training of specialists in the areas of collection and conservation and by giving high priority to the enhancement and transmission of that heritage;
- (iv) through operations to restore heritage damaged by conflicts, strengthen social harmony having regard to a culture of peace;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$5,223,500 for programme costs, \$18,510,200 for staff costs and \$1,454,500 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) *to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$5,623,500 for programme costs, \$18,922,400 for staff costs and \$1,454,500 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).*

Main line of action 1. Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage

03111

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$840,500
Extrabudgetary:	\$350,000

Background. The various UNESCO conventions and recommendations on the protection of the cultural heritage provide international standards on which to base national legislation and international agreements. The three existing conventions – the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its First Protocol, and the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property – have been supplemented, by the adoption of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, a critically important instrument requiring promotion. In the field of preventive action, the implementation of various intersectoral pilot projects relating to the cultural heritage, undertaken in the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction has contributed during the past biennium to better identifying the needs, in particular at the local level, concerning training and exchange of experiences and information in this field.

Strategy. The first element of the strategy to be followed during 2000–2001 will be geared to buttress policy and practice to safeguard and enhance the tangible cultural heritage, in accordance with the various provisions of Objective 2 of the Stockholm Action Plan. This will involve meetings of experts to formulate and refine new norms; publications and information sessions to promote the adoption of existing instruments; training workshops to assist in their implementation. The second, concerning emergency response and strengthened preparedness, will aim both at reinforcing the international exchange of information and experience gained at national and municipal levels and at pooling international expertise and resources, through the International Committee of the Blue Shield and the UNESCO/ICA/ICOM/ICOMOS/ICCROM inter-agency task force.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The UNESCO conventions ratified by an increased number of countries; national legislation for the protection of the cultural heritage improved in several countries;
- ◆ Progress in formulating a new convention on the underwater cultural heritage; action taken to promote the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, so as to achieve as soon as possible the 20 instruments to bring it into force and to prepare for the activity of the committee which it establishes;
- ◆ International and national legal protection against the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property reinforced through improved training for the professionals involved, dissemination of information and coordination of data banks on stolen or misappropriated cultural property;
- ◆ National capacities in response to emergency situations upgraded through the dissemination of updated international directories and databases concerning national emergency plans and technical emergency guides, and of a roster of national teams of experts in emergency cultural heritage preservation.

Main line of action 2. Cultural heritage and development

03112

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 2,650,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,000,000

Background. The Stockholm Plan of Action has drawn attention to the crucial role that cultural heritage can and must play in sustainable development. Moreover, national, bilateral, and multilateral development agencies are increasingly interested in using the cultural heritage as an important motor for development through the enhancement of major cultural heritage sites, the rehabilitation of historic towns and urban centres, and museum development, among others. UNESCO's experience and expertise, gained through many decades of wide-ranging activities, give the Organization a valuable comparative advantage as it gears itself to play an enhanced key role in the process of linking the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage to development efforts.

Strategy. The choice, definition and forms of implementation of the activities will hinge on the following strategic policy lines: application of an integrated concept of site restoration and rehabilitation activities designed to contribute to better living conditions for local people and mitigation of poverty; improvement of the endogenous capabilities of Member States through the training of conservation professionals in "best practices" regarding the safeguarding and enhancement of the heritage; increased cooperation with public and private partners, development agencies and funding sources with a view to implementing joint projects; promotion of a new perception of the educational, social and economic roles of museums; building up public awareness of the value of preserving and enhancing the cultural heritage; establishment and dissemination of the principles and practices of genuine cultural tourism, of the sort that makes for greater international understanding while permitting lasting solutions to the development needs of local communities. Finally, the impact and the methods of organization of international safeguarding campaigns conducted over the last 10 years will be evaluated.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The protection and conservation of outstanding cultural sites enhanced in particular through the further implementation of four international campaigns (Tyre, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, Gorée and the cultural monuments of Ethiopia) and the completion of four others (Kathmandu, Pharpur Bagerhat, Antigua-Guatemala and Haiti);
- ◆ A number of large scale restoration projects, particularly in historic towns and city centres, launched and implemented in cooperation with national and international partners; the cultural aspect of development enhanced in at least five internationally financed rehabilitation projects (e.g. the World Bank and regional development banks); experience gained in the implementation of the "Integrated Community Development and Cultural Heritage Site Preservation in Asia and the Pacific through Local Efforts" (LEAP) project widely made available;
- ◆ Contribution to strengthening endogenous capacities through the training of specialists in the conservation of techniques and materials, the dissemination of best practices, encouragement for the use of new technologies and the revitalization of traditional restoration techniques;
- ◆ Enhanced exchange of information in the field of museology, through continued publication of the periodical *Museum International* and support for the development of museums and specialized Internet sites in the various world regions;
- ◆ Strengthening of inter-university cooperation, in particular through the international UNESCO Forum – University and Heritage network with a view to implementing joint promotion projects and conducting studies and compiling inventories of the heritage, and through cooperation among youth NGOs for the organization of international heritage workshops;
- ◆ Enhancement at the local and national levels of the design of cultural tourism strategies, in particular through training courses, development of UNESCO Chairs in cultural tourism, and strengthening of partnerships with the tourist industry.

Scenario B. Integrated Community Development and Cultural Heritage Preservation through Local Effort

03112B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$400,000

Background. Implemented largely through extrabudgetary resources during the last two biennia, the “Integrated Community Development and Cultural Heritage Site Preservation in Asia and the Pacific Through Local Effort” (LEAP) project involves today more than 12 sites in the Asia/Pacific region, a network of site managers and several integrated development projects which, in addition to heritage conservation, address issues such as environmental conservation, rural decay and urban sprawl. Designed as an innovative tool to contribute to poverty alleviation, these projects aim at empowering the indigenous populations and local communities living within or adjacent to heritage sites to play a leading role in the preservation and management of those sites, to share the economic benefits from their enhanced conservation, while maintaining their own social and cultural traditions. The experience gained so far in implementing the project has been well documented and it is intended to develop similar initiatives in two other regions, namely Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Strategy. The strategy adopted combines formal and non-formal education and training activities intended to build local capacity in technical and economic site management. While aiming to create income-generating activities and improve the local habitat, it lays emphasis on the revitalization of traditional technology and know-how in restoration work, crafts and the utilization of natural resources.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improved living conditions of local communities in some 10 pilot sites in two regions and increased participation by such communities in the preservation and management of the heritage and the environment;
- ◆ Networking of the partners involved, at the regional and national level, and of the managers of local sites with their counterparts from other countries, as part of strengthened South-South cooperation;
- ◆ New approaches to poverty eradication – showing how cultural assets can be a source of wealth for communities and how people can organize themselves to take control of such assets – tested and publicized.

Main line of action 3. Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage

03113

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,068,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

Background. For several decades, UNESCO has been endeavouring to promote the safeguarding and dissemination of the intangible heritage through inventorying and collection activities, the provision of support to networks of specialized institutions, training programmes and traditional art festivals, not to speak of the UNESCO Collection of Traditional Music. More recently, UNESCO has encouraged Member States to implement national safeguarding plans, in particular for endangered heritage, taking as its reference the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore. A worldwide evaluation of the application of that Recommendation has just been completed. The lessons drawn from that evaluation, coupled with the launching of the new project on “proclamation by UNESCO of the masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity”, should give fresh impetus to action in favour of the intangible heritage on the basis of the twin observation that the intangible heritage is

increasingly a major source of inspiration for contemporary creative artists and that the main stress should therefore be more on revitalization than on safeguarding. Priority should thus be devoted in the coming years to the means of transmission of that heritage and to the key role played in that respect by the possessors of traditional skills in the various fields in question.

Strategy. The strategy adopted will be aimed first and foremost at raising the awareness of Member States and the public at large, in particular young people, of the importance of the various forms of the intangible heritage, by highlighting the impact they have on the development of the so-called “modern” cultures (in close collaboration with Programme III.2) and by encouraging broad dissemination of the most representative elements of the intangible heritage through such promotion activities as the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture. The strategy will also be aimed at providing practical assistance for the preservation on material supports (collection, documentation and conservation), and more especially for the revitalization (through transmission) of the intangible heritage. Preservation activities will be undertaken in close coordination with the “Memory of the World” programme, and stress will be laid on the compilation of inventories and the safeguarding of forms of the intangible heritage in danger of disappearing, in particular those of minorities and UNESCO’s priority groups. Revitalization activities will be focused in particular on identification of possessors of traditional skills, for instance in connection with the system of “Living Human Treasures”, and on development of the intangible heritage relating to the cultural and natural sites that the Organization is endeavouring to rehabilitate.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Implementation in at least 10 or so Member States of measures aimed at following up the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore;
- ◆ Proclamation of some 15 “masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity” and implementation of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture;
- ◆ Strengthening of national and regional capacities for the safeguarding of the intangible heritage by the organization of training courses for specialist staff, the strengthening of four regional networks of specialized institutions, and the development and dissemination of a methodology for the compilation of inventories of the intangible heritage and possessors of traditional skills;
- ◆ Establishment of the system of “Living Human Treasures” in some 15 further countries;
- ◆ Dissemination and enhanced appreciation of representative forms of the intangible heritage of various countries, in particular through the publication of around 20 CD-ROMs in the UNESCO collection of traditional music of the world, the provision of support to various festivals, and the establishment of eco-museums;
- ◆ Elaboration of integrated approaches for simultaneous development of the tangible (cultural and natural) heritage and the intangible heritage through two pilot projects, one to be undertaken in Central Asia and the other in Africa.

Main line of action 4. Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts

03114

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 665,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$11,000,000

Background. For several years now, UNESCO has been asserting its role as coordinator of complex operations to safeguard heritage damaged by conflicts. These operations have involved many partners, both public and private, as in the case of Angkor (Cambodia), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Palestine. The experience thus gained has highlighted the central role of the cultural heritage in the construction of a culture of peace, following civil strife and armed conflict: often targetted because of its symbolic value as a focus for identity, the heritage can also, with UNESCO providing the impetus, bring yesterday’s belligerents together, helping them to restart dialogue and reconstruct a common identity and a shared

future. In this regard, the involvement of political and social forces and of populations in the restoration of the cultural heritage is conducive to the resumption of inter- and intra-cultural dialogue, and thus helps lay the foundations for a lasting peace. UNESCO's action in aid of the Old City of Jerusalem fits naturally into this main line of action, which is concerned with the promotion of a culture of peace.

Strategy. The strategy adopted will consist, in certain cases, in re-establishing the links between a population and the long-term view of its cultural history, and, in other cases, in helping the different cultural components of the population to reappropriate monuments that are representative of each of them as part of their common heritage. It will be organized around three simultaneous and complementary approaches: safeguarding and conserving monuments and sites of great symbolic significance and rallying power; involving the different social and cultural components of the population in the projects; and, lastly, putting in place around these projects a set of training, information and consciousness-raising actions that can draw people together. In all cases, the action taken will include assistance to national authorities to ensure proper conservation of property, the establishment of local and national legal protection and the identification of appropriate measures conducive to the kind of tourist development that respects the natural and human environment. It will also provide a good opportunity to strengthen links between the tangible and the intangible heritage.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ **The site of Angkor:** strengthening of the institutional and financial capacity of the Authority for Protection of the Site and the Development of the Region of Angkor, improvement of local site management, and establishment of an international restoration project; commissioning of the International Historical and Archaeological Documentation Centre; enhanced appreciation of the symbolism and impact of the theme of water in the civilization of Angkor;
- ◆ **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** continuation of the work to draw up a list of national monuments, including cultural landscapes to be safeguarded and movable property; completion of the reconstruction of the bridge of Mostar and the surrounding historic buildings, with the cooperation of the World Bank and the international community; completion of the programme to restore the Tabacica Mosque; appreciable progress in the restoration of the "historic little bridge" of Mostar, and rehabilitation of the National Museum of Sarajevo;
- ◆ **Palestine:** completion of the "Bethlehem 2000" project designed by UNESCO and continuation of the programme for the safeguarding and enhancement of the site of Jericho; development of the activities of the Palestinian Antiquities Department, in particular at Nablus, Hebron and Gaza;
- ◆ **Jerusalem:** establishment of a restoration laboratory for the Islamic manuscripts of the Al-Aqsa museum and library in Jerusalem; completion of the first phase of the restoration of the Suq al-Qattanin and of the work to restore the Hammam al-Ain and the Hammam al-Shifa; establishment of a Heritage Conservation Institute with Al-Quds University; training of heritage specialists through the implementation of an agreement between UNESCO, the Jerusalem Waqf, Al-Quds University and the *Welfare Association*;
- ◆ Greater collaboration with the Member States of UNESCO and international partners: development of the intercultural dialogue between Islam and Europe (UNESCO-AMAR and Bayt al-Hikma projects);
- ◆ **Africa:** launching of projects to restore sites damaged by conflicts, including archaeological and natural sites on the borders of Central African countries and in southern Africa.

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

0312

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$1,068,900
• Decentralization:	25.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,500,000

03120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action to promote the application of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, by helping to make the World Heritage List more representative, by helping the States Parties to establish and strengthen the capacities necessary to ensure the effective protection, monitoring and management of the listed properties, and by developing information and awareness-raising activities regarding the value of world heritage sites;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,068,900 for programme costs, \$3,857,700 for staff costs and \$297,600 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. The UNESCO World Heritage Centre was established in 1992 to promote adherence to, and more effective implementation of, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Centre was set up to develop an integrated, transdisciplinary approach to the conservation of both cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, in the framework of the directives adopted by the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention. As of March 1999, 582 properties – 445 cultural, 117 natural and 20 mixed properties – in 114 countries are inscribed on the World Heritage List, while the number of States Parties to the Convention has risen to 156. Since its establishment, the Centre has worked closely with the advisory bodies set up by the Convention (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) and with relevant sectors at UNESCO in redefining concepts of cultural and natural heritage and in identifying and protecting new types of properties in the framework of the Global Strategy adopted in 1994 by the World Heritage Committee. Enhanced management and preservation of world heritage properties has been promoted through the monitoring of the state of conservation of world heritage properties under threat and the adoption of procedures for the periodic reporting by States Parties on the application of the World Heritage Convention and the state of conservation of world heritage properties on their territories. At the same time a major effort has been made to raise public awareness of the values of the world heritage sites and the importance of their conservation for future generations. Particular emphasis has been put on the sensitization of young people to heritage protection within the framework of a Special project “Young People’s Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion”, which is being carried out in close cooperation with the Associated Schools Project.

Strategy. The Centre will continue its efforts to improve the services provided to the statutory organs of the Convention and to support the implementation of projects financed by the World Heritage Fund in close coordination with the Division of Cultural Heritage and the Division of Ecological Sciences. Activities will concentrate on: (i) canvassing non-signatory States with a view to their becoming signatories to the Convention, and strengthening the assistance provided to States Parties to make the World Heritage List more representative, notably by organizing regional and thematic meetings of experts to identify new sites for nomination, particularly in regions under-represented on the List (Africa, island States in the Pacific and the Caribbean, Central Asia); (ii) strengthening the capacities of national and local authorities responsible for the protection and management of world heritage sites through training and technical cooperation activities, priority being given to LDCs and to Africa and to the countries of Central Europe, Central Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean; the activities launched in 1996 in Asia for the safeguarding

and development of the historic centres of world heritage cities will be extended to other regions and an exchange mechanism will be set up among the network partners on the conservation of the urban built environment (to be implemented in close cooperation with the Social and Human Sciences Sector, as a contribution to the implementation of the Habitat II); facilitate the capacity of relevant authorities in States Parties to link the work of the World Heritage Convention to that of other relevant international conventions and programmes and to augment financial, technical and human resources for the protection of all world heritage sites, particularly of world heritage sites in danger; (iii) activation of Article 29 of the Convention concerning the submission of periodic reports on the state of conservation of world heritage properties and encouragement to States Parties to establish permanent monitoring systems for their properties by giving increased support to States with world heritage properties in danger; and continued monitoring of the state of conservation of properties on the World Heritage List; and (iv) more information and awareness-raising activities aimed at various target groups (media, decision-makers, local communities, private sector, general public) by developing and disseminating multimedia information materials, technical series, brochures, maps and leaflets, and by organizing travelling exhibitions.

SPECIAL PROJECT: *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion.* This project focuses on developing new educational approaches to provide young people with the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect their natural and cultural heritage. Launched in 1994, the project will culminate in the year 2000 when the education kits, produced during the preceding years and tested in 1999, will be widely distributed thanks to extrabudgetary support. To ensure that they are used to the best effect, regional and international meetings as well as on-site training activities will be organized for young people and teachers. Special emphasis will be given to TOT (Training of Trainers) initiatives as a mechanism to disseminate world heritage education in States parties.

03121

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ An increase in the number of States having signed the Convention; expected target for the number of States Parties at the end of the biennium – 165;
- ◆ A more representative World Heritage List as a result of the establishment by at least 15 States Parties of tentative lists and the preparation of approximately ten nominations concerning sites in regions of the world or in categories of site that are insufficiently represented;
- ◆ Enhanced endogenous capacity for the safeguarding and management of heritage sites through training activities for local managers, and encouragement for the preparation of conservation and management strategies and plans;
- ◆ Increased cooperation with other programmes and with the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
- ◆ Better knowledge of the state of conservation of heritage sites located in States of the Arab region (due to report in 2000) and in African States (due to report in 2001);
- ◆ Provision of better information on heritage sites through, *inter alia*, the setting up of a global database on listed properties and the updating of the World Heritage Information Network;
- ◆ Training of trainers and teachers in several countries in the use of new materials and methods for teaching about the world heritage.

Programme III.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 134–138

Promotion of living cultures

0320

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$4,210,000	\$4,610,000
• Decentralization:	60.8%	60.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,400,000	

03200

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

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

- (i) promote formal and informal art education and the vocational training of young artists, in particular in music, and provide support for the strengthening of endogenous capacities to train experts in the protection and collective management of the rights of authors and other rights holders;
- (ii) foster the development of high-quality crafts and the acknowledgement of their importance by Member States with a view to making use of local and national craft resources to improve the employment situation and contribute to poverty eradication;
- (iiB) *create an environment conducive to the promotion of film industries, in particular by contributing to the formulation of national and regional policies, to the development of vocational training, in particular for young people, to the consolidation of regional festivals and trade fairs for audiovisual rights and to the preservation of the film heritage;*
- (iii) encourage the formulation of policies, strategies and programmes designed to strengthen national and regional book production and distribution capacities, facilitate the free circulation of books and other cultural goods, and support activities to promote high-quality films;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,675,000 for programme costs, \$3,802,400 for staff costs and \$1,023,300 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,075,000 for programme costs, \$3,802,400 for staff costs and \$1,023,300 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).

Main line of action 1. Promotion and protection of creativity

03201

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,565,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 300,000

Background. Taking into account the recommendations of the World Congress on the Status of the Artist (Paris, 1997), action aimed at encouraging creativity was focused more during the last biennium on the promotion of formal and informal art education. This is a field in which UNESCO has a definite comparative advantage, as it also has in the training of young artists – in particular those from disadvantaged backgrounds – which was the object of many activities carried out in 1997–1998, in particular in Latin America and Africa. With regard to the protection of creativity, UNESCO has been concentrating its action for several years on the formation of endogenous capacities through education in the fields of copyright and neighbouring rights and provision of information for specialists.

Strategy. With regard to the promotion of creativity, priority will be given to activities designed to strengthen the links between cultural life and education systems on the one hand and to contribute, in the spirit of the Stockholm Action Plan, to recognition of culture and the arts as a basic dimension of education for all on the other. These activities will involve in particular the promotion of formal and informal art education, and greater support for the training of young people through experience of live performances, particularly in the musical field, with a view primarily to fostering the integration of young talents from disadvantaged backgrounds into professional life. In parallel, NGOs that have framework agreements in respect of their activities to promote to status of the artist in the various regions of the world will be invited to make youth the priority target of their activities. In the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, the central focus of the strategy will be the endogenous training of specialists, in addition to the regular collection and dissemination of legal information and doctrine.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Increase in the awareness of authorities responsible for education and culture of the need to strengthen formal and informal art education curricula;
- ◆ Confirmed improvement, in a number of Member States, of curricula and teaching methods, as a result of the support provided to five networks and 20 centres of excellence for teacher training in the field of art education, the organization of regional educational meetings in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Arab States, and the dissemination, in particular on the Internet, of “best practices” in fine art and music education, particularly for children;
- ◆ Improvement and expansion of art education for young people, in particular young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, through the implementation of the “Music and Peace” project – its regional, national and local networks will concentrate their efforts on multicultural music education for young people, on the occasion of the celebration of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, liaising closely with the projects implemented under the Transdisciplinary project “Towards a culture of peace”;
- ◆ Greater opportunities provided for talented young people to take part in professional life and in international exchanges, in particular through the award of fellowships in various artistic disciplines, the award of six UNESCO prizes in the field of the arts, and cooperation with institutions such as the International Institute for Opera and Poetry;
- ◆ Promotion of communication networks and artistic exchanges in developing countries, especially for young people, through framework agreements with International PEN, the International Theatre Institute and the International Music Council, which will be called upon to contribute also to the promotion of art education and to the training of young artists;
- ◆ Reinforcement of national capacity-building for the protection of creativity through: the establishment of new UNESCO Chairs for education in copyright and neighbouring rights; support for the copyright education network in Latin America and for the establishment of two similar networks, one for Eastern European countries and another for the countries of the Mediterranean

Basin; the distribution in several languages of the updated version of the *copyright manual*, the *Copyright Bulletin*, and the *UNESCO Guide to the Collective Administration of Authors' Rights*; and provision to all Member States, via the Internet, of the full text of copyright legislation.

Main line of action 2. Promotion of craftwork and design

03202

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$720,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$600,000

Background. The Organization's contribution to the implementation of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Crafts in the World (1990–1999) has enabled it to make some notable breakthroughs, especially as regards the training of craftworkers, the promotion of high-quality products and the reinforcement of links between crafts and cultural tourism. In connection with the implementation of the “Design 21” project, wide-ranging action has been carried out to promote young designers from developing countries.

Strategy. On the basis of the recommendations of the overall evaluation, carried out in 1999, of the activities implemented in the field of crafts, action will continue to focus primarily on support for the framing and adoption of national policies on crafts, on the training of craftworkers and on promoting high-quality and environment-friendly craft creations. In this connection, the use by craftworkers of local and national resources will be promoted as contribution to the development of cultural tourism. Particular attention will be devoted to enhancing complementarity with other organizations actively involved in the crafts sector and, in particular, to incorporating action to encourage the establishment of craft micro-enterprises into poverty eradication strategies. As regards design, the promotion of creations by young designers will be continued in the different regions.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Introduction of national plans for the development of crafts and the establishment of craft micro-enterprises in 10 or so of the least developed countries;
- ◆ Enhancement of national capacities for the production of high-quality craft products, by means of support for the training of 200 craftworkers, advanced training for 100 women in charge of craft enterprises and the award of the UNESCO Crafts Prize in the different regions;
- ◆ Increase in exchanges of experience and the international flow of information in the field of crafts, through cooperation with the International Centre for Crafts Promotion (CIPA) (Morocco);
- ◆ Promotion of the creations of 120 young designers through the “Design 21” competition.

Main line of action 3. Books and cultural industries

03203

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,390,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,500,000

Background. With regard to books, UNESCO has acquired over many years recognized experience in analysing the situation in the sector, policy-making, drafting legislation, training in the publishing trades and campaigns to encourage reading. This experience has given the Organization the global, interdisciplinary approach it uses today, and should be gradually extended and applied to other cultural industries.

Strategy. The strategy to be followed concerning books will have a regional component consisting of continuing partnerships with specialized regional agencies and networks – the Regional Centre for Book Promotion in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), the African Publishers' Network (APNET), the Asia-Pacific Cooperative Programme in Reading Promotion and Book Development (APPREB), the Caribbean publishers' associations, and so forth – and a national component to assist those countries which so request it to formulate national book policies and strengthen their national publishing industries through training in the various trades concerned. The policies, mechanisms and partnerships introduced for this purpose will be evaluated. The Organization will continue its action to encourage the free movement of books and cultural goods and will undertake, with competent NGOs, actions to promote the cinema with the aim of encouraging the distribution of high-quality films and strengthening professional networks.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Adoption by 10 additional countries of national book trade policies; development of a regional strategy to develop publishing in the Caribbean countries;
- ◆ Strengthening national book production and distribution capacities, through working with various existing regional cooperation mechanisms and training 400 professionals in different regions in various branches of the book trade, with support in the form of the publication of reference tools for professionals;
- ◆ Increase in the global circulation of information on translation, through the publication of the *Index Translationum* and the production of a world portfolio of translation rights available, in conjunction with the relevant NGOs (International Publishers Association, International Federation of Translators);
- ◆ Better awareness by Member States of the provisions of the Florence Agreement and other regional instruments to facilitate the free flow of books and other cultural goods; encouragement of the international debate on strategies to ensure the diversity of cultural products in circulation in the age of globalization;
- ◆ Raising the awareness of Member States and professionals of the value of regional film festivals and the wider distribution of high-quality films made by young directors and emphasizing peace, tolerance and non-violence;

Scenario B. Promotion of the cinema

03203B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$400,000

Background. In previous biennia, various activities for the promotion of the cinema have been undertaken, notably in regard to protection of the film heritage and support for regional markets and film festivals, in particular in Africa and Latin America. A survey of cinema worldwide, and in particular in the developing countries, was carried out in 1999; at the same time, considerable needs were identified in the area of training. A comparative study of European public television cultural programming was conducted in cooperation with the European Commission. The following proposals are designed to set the scene for an expansion of the Organization's action in this domain.

Strategy. Through its association with the follow-up to the various action plans on cultural industries for development adopted at the regional and subregional levels, the strategy will seek to create the conditions needed to promote the film and audiovisual industries at the national and regional levels, in particular by providing support for the formulation of policies to develop these industries, professional training and the distribution of high-quality films in support of creative diversity. The strategy will make use of existing national and regional networks, including training networks, audiovisual rights markets, regional and subregional festivals promoting high-quality cinema and the institutions responsible for the protection of the film heritage.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A better awareness on the part of national authorities of the conditions needed to develop the film industry, through exchanges of information and experience concerning "best practices" in this field (constitution of a database and an Internet site on successful national experience and existing machinery for cooperation; preparation of a practical handbook similar to the existing guide on national book policy);
- ◆ National capacity-building in regard to various film industry careers (particularly for women and young people), by developing cooperation with universities, specialized institutions and professional organizations, notably in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe;
- ◆ Promotion at the regional and international levels of high-quality films, in particular films promoting the values of peace, tolerance and non-violence, by providing encouragement for co-productions and support for regional and subregional festivals, and by awarding a UNESCO label of quality, especially to films made by young people;
- ◆ Increased awareness on the part of a greater number of countries concerning the need to preserve their film heritage, and mobilization of various partners in support of national or local conservation efforts, placing special emphasis on the use of the most recent restoration and conservation technologies.

Reading for All¹

0330

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 235,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

03300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to contribute to the promotion of the practice of reading among young people, in particular the most disadvantaged young people, by facilitating their access to high-quality works at low cost that deal with subjects of direct interest to them;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$235,000 for programme costs, \$773,000 for staff costs and \$65,400 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. The experience gained over decades in the promotion of reading has led the Organization to try out in recent years innovative methods based on increased interaction between schools, libraries and cultural institutions, newspapers and magazines and the audiovisual and electronic media. Thus it was, for example, that the literary supplement *Periolibros* was launched, and subsequently its equivalent for the Arab States, *Kitâb-fi-Jarîda*, the network of “Reading for All” rural centres in Africa, the programme for the co-publication of children’s books in Asia (in cooperation with ACCU) and also reading campaigns in Latin America (in cooperation with CERLALC). Drawing on the success achieved in the Arab Republic of Egypt by a “Reading for All” programme based on the development of libraries and the provision of low cost reading material, the Organization established in 1998 an international panel which has held several meetings in various regions of the world in order to try to identify needs more accurately and collect examples of “successful practice”. Its work has highlighted the need to create at the national level an alliance among all the partners concerned (publishers, booksellers, librarians, authors, teachers, governmental and non-governmental authorities, the public and private sectors) with a view to increasing the production and circulation of low cost reading material that would be likely to attract young readers, more particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Strategy. The aim of this project is to promote the practice of reading among young people, particularly the most disadvantaged young people, by making works accessible to them at low prices, on subjects which are of direct interest to them and which at the same time promote UNESCO’s ideals, notably its message of tolerance. The strategy followed, which seeks to bring greater complementarity to the actions carried out in this field by the sectors concerned with education, culture and communication, is fourfold: (i) to strengthen consultation and coordination among all those involved at the national level in the promotion of reading; (ii) to improve the training of trainers in the teaching of reading, particularly in primary education; (iii) to encourage the production of books, textbooks and other low cost reading material; and (iv) to develop innovative and often informal methods for the distribution and circulation of such works, in particular in rural areas and in disadvantaged urban areas.

1. This intersectoral project will be prepared and implemented jointly by the Culture Sector, the Education Sector and the Communication, Information and Informatics Sector. To this end, in addition to the amount of \$235,000 to be allocated under Major Programme III and administered by the Culture Sector, the amounts of \$130,000 under Major Programme I (Education Sector) and \$100,000 under Major Programme IV (Communication, Information and Informatics Sector) have also been earmarked.

03301

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Establishment of machinery for consultation and coordination among national partners involved in the promotion of reading in some ten Member States;
- ◆ Improved methods of teaching reading, through the training of some 200 trainers in Africa and Asia, in the framework of primary and non-formal education;
- ◆ Increased production of low cost reading material through support for some ten pilot projects and for the dissemination of successful experiments in this field (in conjunction with the NGOs, including ACCU and IBBY, and regional networks that are concerned with the promotion of reading);
- ◆ Establishment of arrangements for the donation of newsprint, in cooperation with development agencies and bilateral donors;
- ◆ Development of the necessary capacities for the endogenous production of popular science books for children in Africa, as part of the implementation of the SAP KAWI project;
- ◆ Development, in some fifteen countries, of innovative experiments designed to broaden the access of disadvantaged rural and urban population groups to reading material (by means of public and school libraries, mobile libraries, multi-purpose community centres, etc.);
- ◆ Wider opportunities for international access to high-quality literature, in particular through the continuation of the “Kitâb-fî-Jarîda” project, the implementation of the “UNESCO Cyber-Readers’ Club” project, the awarding of the UNESCO Prize for Children’s and Young People’s Literature in the Service of Tolerance and the celebration of the World Book and Copyright Day.

Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future

0340

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$300,000

03400

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to promote, especially among young people, greater intercultural understanding and the enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage in the Caribbean region with a view to promoting creativity, cultural industries and cultural tourism, and to develop education and communication activities geared to build a future founded on peace and democracy;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$300,000 for programme costs, \$187,800 for staff costs and \$83,500 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Background. This intersectoral project is part of a subregional strategy developed within the “Focus on the Caribbean” process, launched in 1996 at the initiative of Member States of the Caribbean. Apart from the “sectoral priorities” set out in the different programmes, this intersectoral project is intended to respond to a challenge which is characteristic of the region, i.e. to promote the development of cohesive and stable multi-ethnic societies by helping the different groups of the population to reappropriate their very varied cultural traditions as part of their common heritage and as the foundation for building a shared future wedded to peace and democracy.

Strategy. This intersectoral project will focus on actions that will strengthen the fabric of Caribbean society by empowering the citizens, especially young people, to manage diversity. The strategy will have three main thrusts: (i) to promote greater intercultural understanding of the commonalities that permeate the rich and diverse cultural traditions, beliefs, practices and forms of expression of the Caribbean people; (ii) to enhance the region’s natural and cultural heritage as an economic resource through the promotion of creativity, cultural industries and cultural tourism; and (iii) to develop education programmes and information activities geared to promote and sustain a culture of peace addressed to young people, opinion leaders, representatives of civil society and community groups. The project activities will be implemented mainly through the field offices in the subregion, in close cooperation with Member States and their National Commissions, CARICOM and other institutional partners, NGOs and community organizations.

03401

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Greater intercultural understanding promoted, particularly among young people through:
 - (i) organizing discussions/debates on the common heritage of the Caribbean people and preparing a series of exhibits (including interactive media exhibits), in cooperation with the UNESCO Associated Schools, UNESCO Clubs, community radio stations and community libraries and with the support of local and regional bodies; and undertaking feasibility studies for setting up multimedia community centres and cybercafés in remote areas;
 - (ii) launching a travelling exhibition “Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric of the Future”, and providing continuous support to CARIFESTA;
 - (iii) pursuing studies on the impact of the African Diaspora on the languages, religions, artistic and cultural expressions and interactions of the peoples of the subregion, under the aegis of the Slave Route project; and supporting intersectoral initiatives, including the creation of museums on slavery in collaboration with the Caribbean Museum Association;
- ◆ Training provided in improving crafts production and marketing;

- ◆ A subregional conference intended to promote cultural industries organized;
- ◆ Young people and communities encouraged to participate in the preservation of their natural and cultural heritage, in particular through the Caribbean Sea project and the UNESCO world heritage educational resource kit;
- ◆ Education for a culture of peace promoted, in particular through support for the renewal of curricula, teacher education, and preparation of relevant teaching/learning materials (both print, and audiovisual);
- ◆ Respect for human rights, peace and democracy promoted among political decision-makers, opinion leaders and the general public, especially young people, through support for symposia, community discussions and media debates.

Regional and subregional strategies

Africa

03701

Where preservation of the physical heritage is concerned, the priority fields of action will be support for the tightening up of national legislation, especially concerning illicit traffic in cultural property, the safeguarding of rock art, the development of museums, in cooperation with existing museum networks at subregional level, and the restoration of monuments damaged by conflicts. A special effort will also be made to help Member States identify potential sites for consideration by the World Heritage Committee with a view to their inclusion in the World Heritage List. The development of cultural tourism will also be promoted at the subregional level, in particular by identifying cultural routes and strengthening existing clearing-house facilities. As regards the non-physical heritage, priority will be given to inventorying and collecting and to the promotion of arts education, to support for Member States in the framing of national policies on crafts, and to the promotion of reading, especially through implementation of the SAP KAWI project. Efforts will also be made to reinforce the teaching of copyright, and the film festivals will continue to receive the backing of the Organization.

Latin America and the Caribbean

03702

Priority will be given to following up the recommendations of the periodic meetings of the region's ministers of culture, and particularly to the culture-related activities included in the intersectoral project "Focus on the Caribbean". With regard to the preservation of the physical heritage, emphasis will be placed on the preservation of historic centres and on the promotion of cultural tourism in cooperation with networks established during the last biennium and as part of the implementation of the "Slave Route" project (Transdisciplinary project: "Towards a culture of peace"). Under Programme III.2, priority will be given to book development, in close cooperation with CERLALC, to the promotion of craft-work, to micro-enterprises in that field and to support for music and film festivals.

Asia and the Pacific

03703

Priorities for this region include, under Programme III.1, the reinforcement of action regarding the establishment of norms and preventive action, in particular as regards illicit traffic of cultural property, the compilation of inventories and mapping of cultural resources, and specific action concerning urban heritage and rock art sites. Emphasis will continue to be put on the mobilization of communities for the stewardship and preservation of the cultural heritage, and the use of traditional indigenous knowledge and skills in the management of this heritage. Member States will be assisted in identifying and drawing up tentative lists of non-monumental sites, within the framework of the Global Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee. Concerning Programme III.2, special emphasis will be put on the improvement of the status of artists, the ongoing cooperation with APPREB and ACCU regarding book development and the launching of micro-credit schemes in the field of crafts and design.

Arab States

03704

High priority will be given to the promotion of cultural tourism, in view of its growing importance for the region as a whole. Within that context, action in favour of museums and the identification of cultural routes will be strengthened. With the aim of preserving the physical heritage, strong support will be given to work camps for young people and to the dissemination of various techniques, in particular for the conservation of stonework. With regard to the non-physical heritage, efforts will be focused on the collection, preservation and dissemination of the oral heritage and on the preservation and development of traditional music. Under Programme III.2, priority will be given to the dissemination of best practices in arts education, to the strengthening of Chairs in copyright and to the promotion of reading, in particular among the newly literate.

Europe and North America

03705

In the areas of conservation and enhancement of the tangible and intangible heritage, efforts will be focused mainly on countries that have suffered from conflict, particularly in South-East Europe, and on the countries in transition to democracy of Central and Eastern Europe and the countries of Central Asia. Priority will thus be given to the restoration of monuments damaged in conflicts, in particular ones that have strong symbolic and cultural value for the people. In the other countries, various activities will be devoted to the protection of historic city centres threatened by the expansion of tourism, support for museums and the preservation and transmission of traditional skills. Under Programme III.2, priority will be given to improving arts education, raising the status of artists, providing technical assistance in connection with national book policies, especially in Central and Eastern Europe in cooperation with the Council of Europe, and seeking appropriate ways of maintaining cultural diversity and the free flow of cultural goods and products.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

03801

With regard to the heritage, UNESCO will strengthen its cooperation with the usual bilateral institutions and with multilateral institutions such as UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank and regional development banks, with a view to implementing projects concerning, in particular, the revitalization of historic urban centres, the preservation of natural and cultural sites, whether or not they are included in the World Heritage List, the recognition and transmission of traditional culture, in particular by means of the new arrangements for “proclamation of masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity”, and the strengthening of networks of institutions specializing in traditional folk cultures. In particular, UNESCO will reinforce its partnership with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank in order to develop projects in which culture is recognized as an essential component of development. UNESCO will also continue its activities to raise public and private funds for the international safeguarding campaigns under way. New partnerships will also be sought with private foundations and funds such as the World Monuments Fund.

03802

Under Programme III.2, UNESCO will continue to develop its partnership with multilateral and bilateral institutions, both public and private, with a view to strengthening its action aimed at promoting the training of artists and live performances, encouraging conservation of the film heritage, developing endogenous cultural industries and preserving the diversity of cultural products on the world market.

03803

UNESCO will continue, in collaboration with multilateral and bilateral agencies, to provide scientific and technical expertise for the design and execution of projects corresponding to the priorities of Major Programme III, such as the revitalization of historic urban centres, the preservation of natural sites, the development of cultural industries and the promotion of creativity. Funds-in-trust and financial cooperation with other United Nations agencies will remain a favoured means of implementation of such projects. At the same time, the field units will endeavour to ensure that cultural objectives are included in the national strategies devised within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

Transdisciplinary activities

Summary of the components of the transdisciplinary project
“Towards a culture of peace”
 implemented by the Culture Sector

03901

All programme sectors are required to work together to celebrate the International Year for the Culture of Peace, in particular by mobilizing their institutional partners such as, in the case of the Culture Sector, artists and creators, and the non-governmental organizations that represent them, municipalities, associations, research institutes, universities, cultural centres and networks with which it cooperates, the relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, etc.

03902

The Culture Sector will also hold the main responsibility for the implementation of the plan of action below.

Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism

Main line of action 1. Encouraging intercultural dialogue (cf. para. 05301)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$1,300,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,500,000

Background. For many years, UNESCO has been endeavouring, through various “Roads” projects and other intercultural projects, to analyse the dynamics of interaction between cultures by highlighting contributions and borrowings between them. These studies have underscored the need for a better understanding of the long-term processes which are the mainsprings of the memory of peoples and can both fuel prejudice and incomprehension and lay the foundations for renewing dialogue between different civilizations, cultures, religions and spiritual traditions. In view of the forthcoming celebration of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001) it is proposed to strengthen the processes, both historical and contemporary, that favour a positive convergence between cultures through the discovery of a common heritage and shared values.

Strategy. The strategy adopted will be twofold. The aim will be, first of all, taking advantage of the dynamic engendered by the general and regional histories currently being published in various language versions, to encourage the research on cultural interactions under way in a number of regions and subregions which have been a cross-roads, or melting pot, for different civilizations, and to use those studies to renovate the teaching of history, particularly at the secondary level, in order to highlight convergence between cultures; efforts will also be made to create opportunities for dialogue and to engender new cooperation mechanisms and networks between communities which have different allegiances by pursuing intercultural projects and promoting forms of cultural tourism which seek to encourage intercultural understanding.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Development of historical research on the processes of interaction between cultures, through the establishment, with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), of networks of historians interested in this field, particularly in Central Europe, Africa, the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean;
- ◆ Provision of support, at the request of Member States, for the revision of history and geography textbooks, in particular in the Middle East, the Balkans, the Baltic countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa, in cooperation with the International Network of Textbook Research Institutes;
- ◆ Under the “Slave Route” project, and in cooperation with its International Scientific Committee, further refinement of the interdisciplinary study of the Transatlantic slave trade and its cultural, social and religious impact; greater public awareness of that tragedy, particularly among young people, thanks to the enhancement of forms of artistic expression engendered by interactions between Europe, Africa, the Americas and the Caribbean; renovation of the teaching of the slave trade, *inter alia*, through educational programmes designed in cooperation with the Associated Schools and through the publication of works and documentary sources; encouragement for a plural reappropriation of the places and traditions in which the memory of the slave trade is rooted, through the creation of museums and the continuation of the “Gorée-Almadies Memorial” project;
- ◆ Under the “Iron Road” project, increased awareness in many Member States of the role of iron in African societies by means of a travelling exhibition; encouragement, in cooperation with UNIDO and industrial partners, of technological development and artistic ironwork, with the creation of an African Institute of Iron and Technology;
- ◆ Under the “East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia” project, study and development of those aspects of the tangible and intangible heritage which are common to the various cultures of the subregion, in particular

by supporting the activities of the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (Uzbekistan), the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (Mongolia), the Chinese Maritime Silk Roads Study Centre and the International Institute of Comparative Civilization (Pakistan); the inventory of caravanserais in Central Asia; and activities to encourage interreligious dialogue;

- ◆ Under the project “Spiritual Convergence and Intercultural Dialogue” – which serves as a link between the “Roads of Faith” and the “Roads of Al-Andalus” projects – progress made in understanding the complex interactions between various religious and spiritual traditions, through the creation and networking of UNESCO Chairs on that theme; and development of initiatives aimed at encouraging interreligious dialogue, and the teaching thereof, in cooperation with the International Committee on Interreligious Dialogue;
- ◆ In the Indian Ocean, establishment of a network of institutions, universities and experts involved in the study of the intercultural processes at work in the small island States of the subregion, which could lead to the creation of a subregional institute for intercultural studies;
- ◆ Under the Mediterranean programme, strengthening of cooperation between networks and networks of networks, institutions and programmes (research centres, academies, cultural centres, festivals, associations, municipalities) which could contribute, through joint initiatives, to the development of dialogue between the countries on both shores of the Mediterranean;
- ◆ Highlighting of the potential contribution of cultural tourism to intercultural dialogue and sustainable development, through the continuation of the cultural itineraries developed jointly with the World Tourism Organization (WTO) on the “Silk Roads” and the “Slave Route”, and with Legado Andalusi on the “Roads of Al-Andalus”.

Main line of action 2. Promotion of cultural pluralism (cf. para. 05302)

	Scenario A
Regular budget:	\$500,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Background. In recent years, UNESCO has taken various initiatives to promote the practices and support the protagonists of cultural pluralism, in the sense of the harmonious management of intercommunity interaction within multicultural societies. The Organization has focused its efforts on identifying and disseminating innovative practices which, in everyday life, particularly in cities, could promote the acceptance of plurality and develop a “will to live together” among citizens from diverse cultural backgrounds, particularly young people. These efforts have given rise, for example, to the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize and the work entitled *The City – A User’s Guide*. UNESCO has also been involved in efforts to encourage the acknowledgement, *inter alia*, in national constitutions, of the multicultural and multi-ethnic nature of societies, in particular in the framework of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People. In accordance with the Stockholm Action Plan and in the light of the recommendations of the symposium “Towards a constructive pluralism”, organized in cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, it is proposed to strengthen the Organization’s action in this field, which will most probably be one of the priority areas for work in the twenty-first century as demonstrated by the initiatives concerning the Universal Forum of Cultures – Barcelona 2004 and the Cultural Olympiad 2000–2004.

Strategy. The strategy adopted will be designed to (i) highlight the beneficial nature of cultural diversity through awareness-building and promotion activities carried out at the regional and local levels; (ii) develop practices conducive to strengthening, social cohesion and intercultural dialogue in urban settings; (iii) encourage the exchange of information and collaboration among various actors, at the subregional, national and local levels, with a view to identifying the mechanisms of inter-ethnic and intercommunity tension; and (iv) contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Activities of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People by encouraging the establishment or strengthening of intra- and interregional cooperation networks and the design of educational and cultural policies based on acknowledgement of the multi-ethnic and multicultural nature of the societies in which those communities live.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Promotion of initiatives and practices which demonstrate intercultural conviviality, such as the “ethnic jesting” practised in various African countries; regional intercultural festivals highlighting the wealth of cultural diversity; initiatives developed under the “Culture in the Neighbourhood” project (encouraging the social integration of young people living in multicultural environments) and the project “Intercultural Dialogue in Everyday Life” (encouraging cooperation between associations and NGOs of young people of various nationalities and ethnic backgrounds);
- ◆ Development of cooperation between cities wishing to promote intercommunity dialogue in urban settings, through the awarding of the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize and the establishment of a network linking prize-winners; improved access to regularly updated data-banks on innovative urban practices; strengthening of regional

networks for the exchange of information among municipalities, creation of a “Cities and peace” website and various written and audiovisual publications;

- ◆ Development of exchanges of information on ways and means of regulating inter-ethnic tensions in multicultural societies and defining strategies for the promotion of pluralism in conflict-torn subregions, in particular the Great Lakes in Africa and the Balkans in Europe;
- ◆ Establishment, in the Member States concerned, of national committees on indigenous peoples; strengthening and expansion of existing cooperation networks and creation of a regional UNESCO Chair for the study of indigenous peoples; enhancement of the cultural skills and experience of indigenous peoples, particularly in the framework of cooperation with the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and continuation of the project for the “Development of the Maya Peoples”.

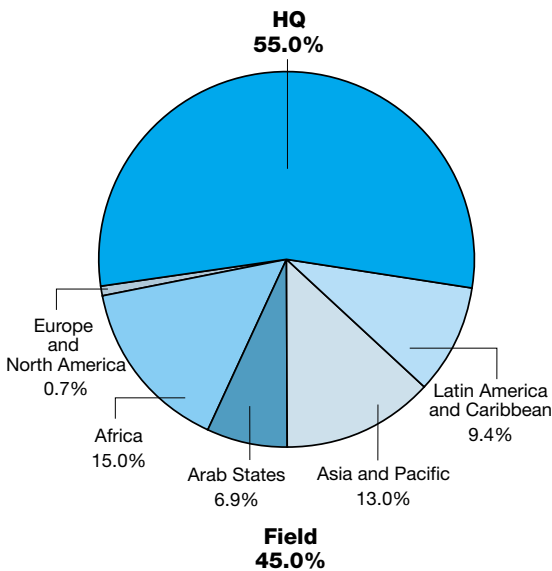
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

Towards a communication and information society for all

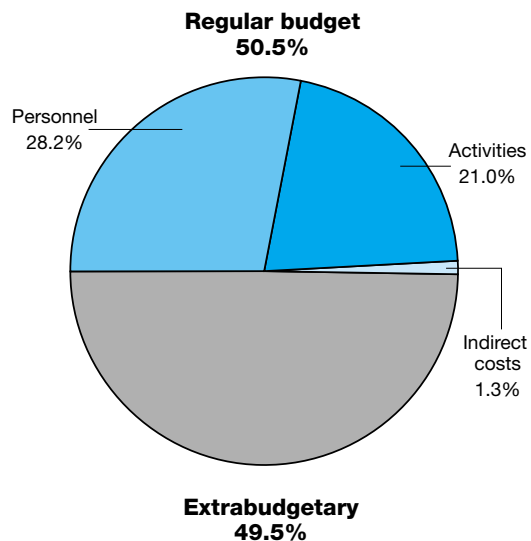
04001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001					2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Personnel	17 758 500	17 615 700	(142 800)	(0.8)	461 500	18 077 200	-
Activities	13 001 600	13 074 200	72 600	0.6	427 300	13 501 500	31 750 000
Indirect programme costs	872 800	794 400	(78 400)	(9.0)	64 800	859 200	-
Total	31 632 900	31 484 300	(148 600)	(0.5)	953 600	32 437 900	31 750 000
SCENARIO B							
Personnel	17 758 500	17 802 900	44 400	0.3	464 400	18 267 300	-
Activities	13 001 600	13 703 600	702 000	5.4	447 900	14 151 500	31 750 000
Indirect programme costs	872 800	794 400	(78 400)	(9.0)	64 800	859 200	-
Total	31 632 900	32 300 900	668 000	2.1	977 100	33 278 000	31 750 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



Programme IV.1 Free flow of ideas

Subprogramme IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

Subprogramme IV.1.2 Media, information and society

► Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society

Programme IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap

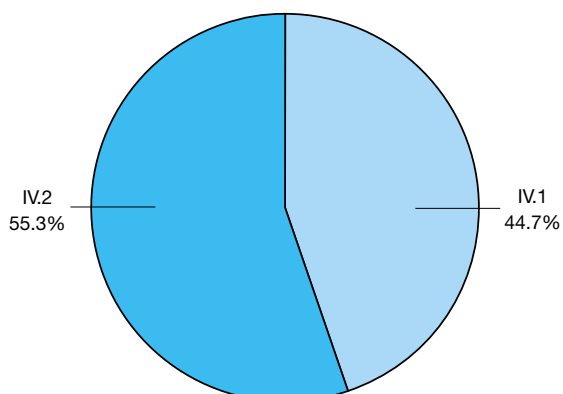
Subprogramme IV.2.1 Development of communication

Subprogramme IV.2.2 Development of “infostructure”

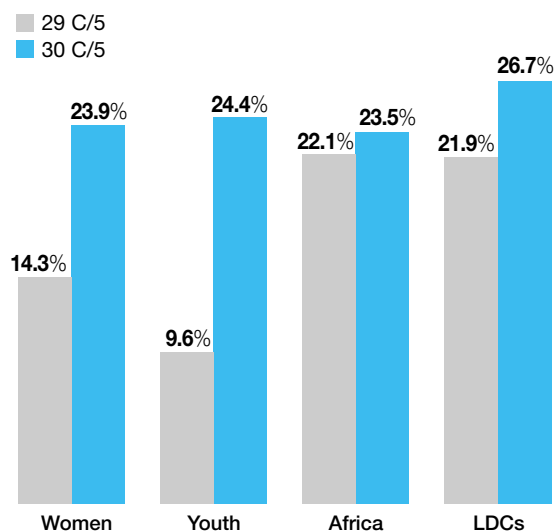
04002

	Regular budget activities		
	30 C/5 Scenario A	Complementary proposals	30 C/5 Scenario B
	\$	\$	\$
Subprogramme IV.1.1	2 000 000	-	2 000 000
Subprogramme IV.1.2	2 936 500	250 000	3 186 500
► Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges	1 100 000	400 000	1 500 000
Total, Programme IV.1	6 036 500	650 000	6 686 500
Subprogramme IV.2.1	4 015 000	-	4 015 000
Subprogramme IV.2.2	3 450 000	-	3 450 000
Total, Programme IV.2	7 465 000	-	7 465 000
Total activities, MP IV	13 501 500	650 000	14 151 500

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES (by programme)



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PRIORITY GROUPS (comparison between 29 C/5 and 30 C/5)



Towards a communication and information society for all

04003 Article I of UNESCO's Constitution assigns to the Organization the task of promoting the "free flow of ideas by word and image". Since the adoption, in 1989, of a new communication strategy reaffirming this standing commitment to freedom of expression and freedom of information, UNESCO has played a prominent role in this field recognized not only by governments but also by major non-governmental media organizations. This major programme is composed of two programmes corresponding to the twofold mandate of the Organization in this area: to promote the free flow of ideas and "universal access" to information, and to strengthen communication and information capacities in Member States, with a view to enabling all nations and communities to participate in the world communication process.

04004 Under Programme IVI, a high priority is given to the promotion of freedom of expression in all its fields of competence, as a basic human right, as well as freedom of the press, media independence and pluralism, while endeavouring to involve all actors in society in the defence of these fundamental principles. As a follow-up to the action previously undertaken in the framework of the Transdisciplinary Project "Towards a culture of peace", it is foreseen to increase support to independent media as a key factor for reconciliation and peace-building in conflict and post-conflict zones.

04005 A new subprogramme on "Media information and society" seeks to highlight the key role that communication and information can play in addressing crucial societal issues: poverty and social exclusion, empowerment of specific groups of the population, particularly at local and community levels. Activities in this regard also focus on the development of appropriate communication and information tools to support decision-making and encourage dialogue between citizens and public authorities, thereby enhancing democratic governance. Furthermore, the emphasis placed on widening access to information, in line with the Organization's constitutional mandate, reflects the increased importance given to ensuring that as many people as possible benefit from the opportunities for sharing knowledge and promoting creativity opened up by the new technologies. Based on the principle of "free access" and the concept of public good accessible to all, the strategy aims at promoting a "strong public domain" of information intended to cater to the educational and cultural needs of individuals and societies.

04006 The increasing pace of change brought about by the ICT revolution in recent years has led the Organization to adapt its programmes accordingly and to develop new approaches in this field. Pursuing the initiatives launched in the previous biennium, UNESCO will stimulate global reflection on the challenges and ultimate goals of the information society, while seeking to promote the use and applications of ICTs for development and international cooperation in all its fields of competence. By gathering and disseminating relevant information, and by encouraging transdisciplinary debate and consensus-building on principles applicable to cyberspace, the Organization will strengthen its role as an intellectual forum and clearinghouse on sociocultural and ethical aspects of the information society.

04007 In so doing, the Organization will devote most of its efforts to strengthening capacities in Member States, particularly the developing countries, in communication, information and informatics, thereby contributing to reducing the gap between the “info rich” and the “info poor”. With this objective in mind, increased support will be given for the elaboration of communication policies and projects, as well as for the designing and implementation of information and informatics integrated strategies as part of overall development plans. As in the past, high priority will be given, under Programme IV.2, to training of media professionals, librarians, archivists, information and informatics specialists – particular attention being paid to training of trainers. The networking of institutions and the setting up of virtual communities for the promotion of education, science and culture will be encouraged. The role of libraries and information services as gateways to information highways will be enhanced, focusing on public and school libraries as an effective means of broadening access to education and knowledge.

04008 To reinforce the effectiveness of its action, UNESCO will endeavour to mobilize increased international technical cooperation, especially through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and the setting up of a new intergovernmental programme for information and informatics. In view of the impact of information and communication technologies in all the Organization’s fields of competence, efforts will be continued to further strengthen intersectoral cooperation to ensure an optimum use of resources and technical know-how available.

Programme IV.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 139–146, 149, 151, 175, 176 and 191–195

Free flow of ideas

04100

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$6,036,500	\$6,686,500
• Decentralization:	38.6%	40.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$13,950,000	

IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

0411

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$2,000,000
• Decentralization:	38.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,600,000

04110

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) promote freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right, through sensitization and monitoring activities; foster media independence and pluralism as prerequisites and major factors of democratization by providing advisory services on media legislation and sensitizing governments, parliamentarians and other decision-makers;
- (ii) support independent media in zones of conflict in order to enable them to play an active role in conflict prevention and resolution and the transition towards a culture of peace;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,000,000 for programme costs, \$1,837,700 for staff costs and \$127,300 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. Freedom of expression, media and democracy

04111

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$1,500,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 600,000

Background. Over the past years, UNESCO has contributed to a wider recognition by governments, the media community and the public at large, of freedom of expression and freedom of information as a basic human right. The five regional seminars on promoting independent and pluralist media organized between 1991 and 1997, in cooperation with the United Nations and other international partners, played a key role in raising awareness among media professionals and decision-makers of the importance of these principles and identified for each region action needed to address specific problems. The seminars'

declarations and plans of action provide a unique worldwide framework for action to build a democratic media environment.

Strategy. A twofold strategy will be pursued. It will aim, on the one hand, at further promoting and protecting freedom of expression, through a worldwide monitoring of its violations; traditionally associated with the field of the media, this action will be extended to all of UNESCO’s fields of competence and cover all forms of information. UNESCO will provide, on the other hand, assistance to national and regional media organizations to ensure the follow-up of the five regional seminars with a view to increasing their long-term impact. The adoption of legal provisions conducive to the emergence of a free and independent press, whether public or private, will be encouraged.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Public awareness of press freedom as a fundamental right enhanced through the annual celebration, in all regions, of World Press Freedom Day (3 May) and the award of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize;
- ◆ Better protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists ensured, in particular within the framework of the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network, as well as through dialogue with governmental authorities; IFEX-type networks in the fields of education, science and culture, including the “new media” such as the Internet established;
- ◆ Increased importance given in university education to freedom of expression as a cornerstone of democracy and education in this respect strengthened through the expansion of the network of UNESCO Chairs in freedom of expression;
- ◆ The implementation of the plans of action adopted by the five regional seminars on promoting independent and pluralistic media boosted and made more visible; the impact of the Windhoek Seminar assessed in conjunction with its tenth anniversary and ways to enhance it identified and put into practice;
- ◆ Democratization processes in selected Member States strengthened through ad hoc flexible programmes on media legislation and adaptation of broadcasting systems to democratic patterns; governmental representatives, members of parliament, and other decision-makers provided with advice and training in order to help them adapt to the new democratic media environment.

Main line of action 2. Media for peace and tolerance

04112

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

Background. Over the past six years, UNESCO has provided support to independent media in zones of conflict, such as the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Burundi, enabling them to survive and play an active role in the peace-building and reconciliation process. UNESCO has also initiated a series of subregional meetings on the role of the media in promoting a culture of peace as a follow-up to the meetings held in May 1997 in Puebla (Mexico) and in March 1999, in Panama (Panama).

Strategy. Dynamic and flexible, the strategy will be adapted to the specific conditions of the country or region concerned. Sensitization and fund-raising campaigns in favour of independent media in conflict zones will be pursued, in close cooperation with the United Nations, regional and subregional bodies, as well as international media organizations. This action will be extended to new countries and regions such as Angola, the Middle East, Central and South Asia. This will include the provision of training and equipment and support for joint activities and professional exchanges, in particular through press forums, press houses and clubs to provide common working facilities to media professionals from all sides.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The restoration of peace and the principles of tolerance promoted in selected zones of conflict by encouraging dialogue and cooperation between media professionals; the role of the media in promoting reconciliation, peace and tolerance highlighted and enhanced through seminars and roundtables held in all regions; support for the implementation of the Puebla Declaration, in particular through the REDIPAZ Network, and the Panama Declaration;
- ◆ Independent media in existing and new zones of conflict supported and their role as a major factor of return to peace highlighted; programme banks for use by independent television stations set up or strengthened.

IV.1.2 Media, information and society

0412

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$2,936,500	\$3,186,500
• Decentralization:	44.5%	45.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$9,050,000	

04120

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) highlight the contribution of media and information to empowering women and young people; develop viable models for using communication and information tools for poverty alleviation and social integration, greater social participation and the democratization of public services;
- (iB) *promote the development of radio stations run by schoolchildren and young people with a view to encouraging their social participation and facilitating dialogue among them;*
- (ii) build a strong public domain of information accessible to all as an effective means to support development, while paying special attention to the preservation and promotion of the documentary heritage of humanity through the “Memory of the World” programme;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,936,500 for programme costs, \$4,788,400 for staff costs and \$186,900 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,186,500 for programme costs, \$4,788,400 for staff costs and \$186,900 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).

Main line of action 1. Media and information for social participation and poverty alleviation

04121

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,436,500
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,050,000

Background. During the previous biennia, UNESCO has initiated or supported a number of communication and information projects designed to foster social participation of specific groups of the population, thereby contributing to their empowerment. The WOMMED/FEMMED network, the “Women Speaking to Women” project and the “Women on the Net” initiative are a few examples of such activities. The relationship between the media and young people has also been at the centre of UNESCO’s reflection for several years, with particular emphasis on media education. On a more general level, the Organization has gained considerable experience in the use of community media in support of development programmes, focusing on poverty alleviation, prevention of social exclusion, and enhancement of citizen’s participation in all aspects of the life of societies.

Strategy. The twofold objective of facilitating women’s access to expression and decision-making in and through the media set forth in the Toronto and Beijing Platforms for Action will continue to guide UNESCO’s action in this area. Broad international partnerships and cooperative initiatives will be encouraged, taking into account specific regional and cultural contexts. Close collaboration with NGOs and NGO networks in the fields of media education, research on youth and the media, and with the specialized institutions set up for those purposes will be pursued. Communication tools, both traditional and innovative, will be used to address the issues of poverty alleviation and social integration. In conjunction with relevant activities under Major Programme II, the identification and use of appropriate communication channels in disadvantaged rural and urban areas will be encouraged in order to improve intercommunity relations and foster participation by the public in local management. Based on the results of the international survey carried out in 1998–1999 on successful “on-line governance” initiatives, the use of ICTs applications in public administration will be tested through pilot projects, with a view to facilitating citizens’ access to information, and their participation in the decision-making process.

SPECIAL PROJECT: *Women Speaking to Women.* During its concluding phase, the project will focus on the consolidation of the seven radio stations set up during the previous biennium, by improving their capacity for programme preparation and production, and on the promotion of new stations in other regions through a practical handbook based on the experience gained.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Production of news and feature stories on the portrayal of women, stereotyping, gender equality, various forms of discrimination, as well as positive stories on and insights into the new roles of women in the information age, increased through sensitization and training of some 200 women media and Internet specialists; a global network of women journalists established to form a corps of reporters on related issues and to facilitate professional exchanges;
- ◆ The usefulness of low-cost radio stations for empowerment of women at the grass-roots level demonstrated and a methodology for setting up such types of community media widely made available;
- ◆ Ways and means to improve media competence among young people investigated through: preparation of a new model curricula to be tested in 12 countries; production of a teachers’ handbook for distribution to UNESCO Associated Schools; setting up and interlinking of educational and cultural websites in secondary schools;
- ◆ Television industry and public sector decision-makers sensitized to the need of improving television programming for children, through increased cooperation and exchanges, including UNESCO’s active participation in the Forum 2000 on Youth and the Media (Sydney, Australia);
- ◆ International partnerships among institutions and organizations specializing in information on and for young people built or reinforced through the expansion and consolidation of the INFOYOUTH network as a means of opinion sharing and mobilization for innovative action;

- ◆ A new approach to poverty alleviation at community level, combining appropriate community media with micro-credit schemes, developed and tested in some four countries for application in other developing regions;
- ◆ Experience gained through the “Communication and the City” initiative in Latin America evaluated and communication models developed for application in other regions;
- ◆ Effective participation of citizens in democratic institutions facilitated through community radio stations designed for areas with high rates of illiteracy;
- ◆ Public awareness on major development themes and topical issues, as well as social participation at the community level improved through the design and use of mobile communication and information units (“info-mobiles”);
- ◆ New approaches to enhancing democratic governance and to improving public administration through the use of ICTs developed and tested; social participation in selected municipalities and local communities increased through the provision of on-line and off-line access to administrative, development and cultural information.

Scenario B. School radio

04121B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$250,000

Background. In the past years, a number of initiatives for young people have been supported by the Organization – curricula design and media learning programmes; media education pilot projects; creation of media space for young people – aimed at developing their critical awareness of the media, increasing their access to ICTs, developing their early exposure to these technologies, and encouraging their social participation at an early age.

Strategy. The experience gained in promoting the use of low-cost radio in local communities will be used to put this efficient communication tool at the disposal of children and young people so as to better prepare them for a socially active adult life and to involve them in innovative action for development. During the first stage, pilot radio stations will be set up in selected schools members of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project network (ASPnet), using an adapted methodology and low-cost production and broadcasting equipment. Whenever appropriate, these stations will be encouraged and helped to establish websites. At a later stage, the refined methodology will be used to set up a dozen school radio stations in four regions. Efforts will be made to interlink these stations via the Internet at the national, regional and international level so as to increase their outreach and promote solidarity and exchanges among schoolchildren and young people. Radio stations will be run by schoolchildren and young people with backstopping from teachers and technical specialists. Particular attention will be paid to the preparation of programmes by pupils themselves with emphasis on issues such as environmental protection, cultural diversity, culture of peace and tolerance. Furthermore, these stations will be used as laboratories for media education programmes already foreseen in scenario A.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A methodology for the setting up of school radio stations developed and tested and a radio programme production guidebook for schoolchildren produced;
- ◆ Social participation of children and young people and dialogue among them improved and encouraged through a network of school radio stations;
- ◆ The effectiveness and the visibility of the Associated Schools Project network further enhanced through the use of radio and the Internet technologies.

Main line of action 2. Public domain of information and “Memory of the World”

04122

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,500,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,000,000

Background. In 1998–1999, a new initiative was launched by the Organization, aimed at facilitating access to information in the public domain, by linking up and coordinating the various activities being developed at national and international levels, with a view to progressively build up a repository for all information of a public nature relevant to UNESCO’s fields of competence. Closely linked to this concept of public goods accessible to all is UNESCO’s “Memory of the World” programme, which aims at preserving rare and endangered documentary heritage of universal value, while ensuring the widest possible access to it for researchers and the general public. Over 10 pilot projects have been implemented. A “Memory of the World Register” has been established under this programme guided by an International Advisory Committee.

Strategy. In line with its constitutional mandate, UNESCO will strive to promote universal access to information and to ensure that as many people as possible benefit from the opportunities for sharing knowledge and promoting creativity that the new technologies provide. In this context, the principle of free access to information in the public domain will have to be redefined, and the minimum level of service to be provided to information users by the public sector will have to be determined, while encouraging the allocation of a fair share of public resources to public information providers. A number of flagship projects will set out to illustrate the feasibility of these approaches. Under the “Memory of the World” programme, the twofold strategy of preserving documentary heritage and ensuring its wide accessibility and dissemination will be pursued. Special attention will be paid to pooling efforts, sensitization and fund-raising campaigns with a view to building a broad international partnership. The regional component of the programme will be reinforced, in particular through closer cooperation among national Memory of the World Committees. Pilot projects – mainly regional and interregional – will be developed for demonstration and promotion purposes and extrabudgetary funding sought for their implementation.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Sensitization of Member States and policy guidance on the digitization of public domain information strengthened and the dissemination of public domain software promoted; the digitization of documents related to peace and human rights supported and access to serial publications facilitated;
- ◆ Local free access to public domain courseware, texts and data in selected LDCs facilitated through the development of electronic educational and scientific publishing mirror sites;
- ◆ A model website for information in the public domain developed as a virtual focal point of all relevant websites in UNESCO’s fields of competence; the content of the public domain information available on the Internet enriched and access to it by developing countries facilitated through the creation of portals and CD-ROM versions of major world public libraries and archives;
- ◆ Better protection of selected documents and collections ensured through their inclusion in the “Memory of the World Register”; selected rare and endangered documentary heritage preserved and publicized through four flagship projects;
- ◆ Decision-makers and the public at large made more aware of the value of documentary heritage, in particular through an international campaign including multimedia promotional material and a series of public lectures, and a global audiovisual heritage preservation and access charter;
- ◆ Technical standards, legal frameworks, marketing and fund-raising strategies for the safeguarding of documentary heritage developed and their application promoted; some 100 specialists trained in the management of heritage collections.

Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges¹ of the information society

04125

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
● Activities:	\$1,100,000	\$1,500,000
● Decentralization:	23.7%	31.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,300,000	

04126

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) stimulate international reflection and debate on the ethical, legal and societal aspects of the information society, gather and disseminate relevant information and data, and promote consensus-building on ethical and legal principles applicable in cyberspace;
- (iB) *organize regional consultations to prepare a World Conference on Communication and Information to be held during the 2002–2003 biennium;*

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,100,000 for programme costs, \$1,358,200 for staff costs and \$70,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,500,000 for programme costs, \$1,548,300 for staff costs and \$70,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario B).

04127

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,100,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,300,000

Background. Building upon the results of the “Infoethics” and “Inforights” meetings, a number of activities were undertaken in 1998–1999 – conferences, expert meetings and publications on different aspects of the emerging information society, discussion forums on the Internet, etc. – to promote global reflection on the impact and challenges of advances in ICTs. In particular, the setting up of a permanent mechanism to look into ethical and societal issues related to the contents of information in cyberspace made it possible to bring the Organization into the mainstream of the international debate on the information society, while highlighting the importance of its “ethical dimension”.

Strategy. This transdisciplinary reflection on ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society will be fostered through continued discussions at international and regional levels, in particular within the framework of a new intergovernmental programme for information and informatics as well as through the UNESCO World Panel on Communication and Information. Particular emphasis will be placed on such questions as: access to information and universal service; the protection of intellectual property, fair use and “copy left”, public domain; freedom of expression, privacy; racism, violence – including protection of the child against violence and pornography – promotion of multilingualism, and cultural diversity in cyberspace. Broad consultations will be pursued with Member States, interested

1. This intersectoral project will be planned and implemented in close coordination with relevant activities under Programmes I.2 (Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life), II.3 (Philosophy, ethics and human sciences) and III.2 (Promotion of living cultures).

bodies and competent international organizations, IGOs, NGOs and the private sector with a view to progressively forging agreement upon some core ethical and legal principles to guide the development of cyberspace. The UNESCO on-line observatory on the information society will be further developed as a major source of information and data, and cooperation with existing observatories and clearing houses – such as the International Clearing House on Children and Violence on the Screen – further strengthened. All these actions will serve as preparatory work for the convening of a World Conference on Communication and Information in 2002–2003.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Progress made in gaining a better understanding of the ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society;
- ◆ Consensus-building on common ethical and legal principles applicable in cyberspace encouraged through consultations and studies as well as through the setting up of the first UNESCO Chair on ethical and legal aspects of cyberspace;
- ◆ The international community further sensitized to the need to reduce violence on the screen and to the problems of paedophilia and child pornography in the media and on the Internet, in particular through a global observatory and an international mechanism for cooperation and exchange of information;
- ◆ Up-to-date information on codes of practice, legislation, regulations, and national ICT policies made available to decision-makers and the public at large through the UNESCO clearing house and the publication of the *World Communication and Information Report*;
- ◆ Information and data on specific cultural and educational aspects of the information society (e.g. cultural pluralism and linguistic diversity; artistic creativity and cultural practices; impact of technologies on cognitive processes and ways of learning and teaching, etc.) collected and disseminated.

Scenario B. Regional consultations in preparation for the World Conference on Communication and Information

04127B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$400,000

Background. UNESCO was one of the first organizations in the United Nations system to promote reflection at international level on the implications for society of the new information and communication technologies. Thus from 1995 onwards, in pursuance of 28 C/Resolution 15, the Organization undertook a number of activities in response to Member States' concerns in this field – establishment of an observatory on trends in this area; world reports; discussion forums; regional symposia on the development of information technology in Africa and on the information society in the Arab States; the INFOethics Congress. Work done in recent biennia, particularly under the intersectoral project on the ethical and sociocultural challenges of the information society, has enabled the Organization to make an initial assessment of areas in which change is currently taking place at world level in the field of information and access to knowledge; to identify the most important challenges which will be facing decision-makers, government leaders, information and communication professionals and all those involved in the information society; and to identify future areas for international cooperation in this field. The Director-General, who had received many requests both from Member States and NGOs stressing the need for UNESCO, as an international organization with an ethical mission, to shoulder its responsibilities in this area, proposed, at the closure of the 29th session of the General Conference, the organization of a World Conference on Communication and Information. The Executive Board, confirming the usefulness of organizing such a conference on a subject seen as decisive for the future of societies, accepted the principle of organizing such a meeting during the 2002–2003 biennium.

Strategy. The 2000–2001 biennium might well be used to organize detailed and systematic consultations (e.g. a series of five regional meetings) on the objectives, content and arrangements for a conference which, it seems to be now widely agreed, would be useful, as witness the decision of ITU to convene a World Summit on the Information Society before 2002 (inter-agency consultations on this initiative are under way). Thus, in addition to the proposed arrangements for contributing to preparations for the Conference – for example under a new intergovernmental programme for information and informatics and the World Panel on Communication and Information – efforts will be focused on defining priorities at regional level, mobilizing partnerships and seeking additional financing. In the event of a World Conference organized under the auspices of the United Nations and/or jointly with ITU and other organizations and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system, it would be for UNESCO to ensure that the concerns expressed by its Member States – notably in connection with ethical principles such as freedom of expression, universal access to information in the public domain, cultural and linguistic diversity – are fully reflected in the objectives and results of the Conference.

Results expected at the end of the biennium.

- ◆ Definition of priorities at regional level and identification of topics of general interest which might be examined by the World Conference on Communication and Information;
- ◆ Harmonization of strategies with a view to ensuring effective coverage of the ethical, legal and sociocultural issues at stake in an information society for all.

Programme IV.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 139, 140 and 147–153

Bridging the communication and information gap

04200

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$ 7,465,000
• Decentralization:	50.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$17,800,000

IV.2.1 Development of communication

0421

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$ 4,015,000
• Decentralization:	56.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$15,650,000

04210

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) help Member States, particularly the developing countries, to strengthen their communication capacities as an integral part of development strategies, by supporting the design and implementation of communication projects, in particular through the International Programme for the Development of Communication, and by improving the training of communication specialists;
- (ii) support public broadcasting organizations in their mission of catering for educational and cultural needs of society and promote the development of endogenous audiovisual production as a major element for sustained cultural diversity;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,015,000 for programme costs, \$7,855,800 for staff costs and \$255,500 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. Strategies and projects for the development of communication

04211

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 2,925,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$13,300,000

Background. For several decades, UNESCO has been committed to strengthening communication capacities in developing countries through expanded infrastructures and improved training. UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) has been instrumental in this field as a major fund-raising mechanism. Furthermore, multilateral and bilateral partnerships allow the Organization to support over 150 ongoing projects. The promotion of training has always been considered a top priority. In recent years, emphasis has been placed on the development and provision of short-term and hands-on training programmes, while communication training institutions are encouraged to organize the pooling of knowledge and expertise among specialists, to set up programmes and training internships and to share the results of scholarly research with media practitioners.

Strategy. The Organization will seek to strengthen the long-term impact of its communication activities; to this end, efforts will be made to reinforce inter-agency cooperation, to boost the programme's current level of resources and to involve new partners in promoting appropriate national and regional communication strategies. Special attention will be paid to the development of community media as a major element of an effective and truly democratic communication system. Strong emphasis will be placed on training communication professionals at all levels, as well as on training trainers, in priority areas such as the use and maintenance of new technologies, media management, editorial independence, professional standards and ethics, and reporting on development issues. The collaboration with networks and universities will be strengthened, in particular within the framework of the Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM) and the Network of Schools of Journalism (JOURNET).

SPECIAL PROJECT: Improving communication training in Africa. In 2000–2001, the project will focus on the dissemination of the model curriculum for the training of communication specialists designed and tested during the previous biennium and on the promotion of its application in at least 10 countries in Africa.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Inter-agency cooperation in the field of communication developed, in particular through better coordination at field level and sharing of experience; UNESCO's role in the annual United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development enhanced, through a substantial input made on the basis of research on new trends and on the impact of communication technologies;
- ◆ Communication capacities strengthened in at least 20 countries through innovative communication projects adapted to local and community needs, with special focus on the introduction of modern information and communication technologies;
- ◆ The fund-raising mechanism of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and its project generating capacity improved, with particular attention to up-stream work on project identification and preparation, as well as their evaluation;
- ◆ Communication education and research capacities in different parts of the world enhanced through the expansion and consolidation of the Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM) and the Network of Schools of Journalism (JOURNET);
- ◆ Quality of media performance and output in selected countries enhanced through in-country journalists' and practitioners' training courses; international approaches to journalistic issues and journalism ethics given more prominence in the training programmes of professional organizations;
- ◆ The need to promote a "culture of maintenance" to ensure the long-term sustainability of communication projects more widely recognized as a result of: the setting up of six maintenance centres; the training of 100 specialists in printed and electronic media equipment maintenance; the development of subregional resource sharing, through a website with relevant databases on locally available expertise.

Main line of action 2. Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production

04212

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,090,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,350,000

Background. An evaluation of UNESCO's action to strengthen regional audiovisual productions and co-productions was conducted in 1998–1999, highlighting its encouraging results. UNESCO's stand in favour of developing and strengthening public service broadcasting has been recognized worldwide. Action in recent years focused on improving production and distribution of quality audiovisual programmes, in particular under the "Screens without Frontiers" project.

Strategy. The Organization will build partnerships with international broadcasting organizations, in order to support audiovisual productions and co-productions in developing countries and countries in transition and to facilitate their access to international markets. Central to this strategy is the promotion of concepts such as public service broadcasting and the educational and cultural dimensions of audiovisual media.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Efficiency and coordination of international efforts to promote public service broadcasting improved, with special emphasis on the educational and cultural dimensions of electronic media, through closer cooperation and joint ventures with regional and international NGOs;
- ◆ Regional and international cooperative programmes, such as INPUT, strengthened; the INPUT self-training approach extended to film-makers in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and international circulation of television productions originating from Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America improved;
- ◆ National and regional audiovisual productions and co-productions, in particular those dealing with major development themes further supported, particularly in Africa, and appropriate means for their wider distribution at regional and international levels identified; some 80 producers from developing countries trained in marketing techniques to facilitate access of endogenous productions to the world markets;
- ◆ An international partnership to ensure a successful implementation of the "Screens without Frontiers" project established; an international database for the use of public television channels of developing countries created with extrabudgetary resources.

IV.2.2 Development of “infostructure”

0422

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$3,450,000
● Decentralization:	43.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,150,000

04220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) promote the development of integrated information and informatics strategies so as to ensure universal access to information and informatics tools for development, by promoting networking of institutions and innovative use of virtual community techniques, by developing methodologies for the collection, management and dissemination of information, including endogenous knowledge, and by improving the training of information and informatics specialists, trainers and users;
- (ii) enhance the role of libraries and archives as gateways to information highways and key elements of “infostructure”, with special emphasis on public and school libraries as an effective means of broadening access to education and knowledge;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,450,000 for programme costs, \$2,237,100 for staff costs and \$219,500 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. Integrated information and informatics strategies and methodologies

04221

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,150,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

Background. Prospective national information and informatics policies are a key to coping with the challenges of the information society. Particularly important, in this context, is to achieve a balance between the common good and economic imperatives, and to facilitate the application of information and communication technologies for development by the public sector and civil society. In this context, UNESCO has assisted its Member States in the establishment of electronic networks for development, and in the past two biennia has promoted experimentation with new approaches to virtual communities for learning, for scientific exchange and for cultural activities. Building on results achieved during the 1996–1997 biennium, priority was given to setting up centres of excellence such as UNESCO Chairs in information and informatics, and the improvement of training programmes.

Strategy. Regional cooperation on information policies and strategies will continue to be encouraged. UNESCO will promote frameworks for development of public domain software and for access to information and communication technologies, paying special attention to effective cooperation among public authorities, civil society and the private sector. In close coordination with Major Programmes I, II and III, assistance will be provided for setting up information networks and virtual communities for the promotion of education, science and culture, taking full account of the needs of the developing countries. As for training, the strategy will continue to favour support to subregional and regional centres of excellence and the development of modular training packages for both trainers and students, to enable them to cope with the rapid evolution of information technologies. Particular attention will be given to using the new technologies themselves

to improve access to relevant training materials. Finally, UNESCO’s intergovernmental structures in the field of information and informatics will be adapted to the new requirements.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A concept and methodology for the preparation of national and regional integrated information and informatics policies developed, with particular attention to endogenous knowledge. A new international cooperation programme in information and informatics integrating PGI and IIP, with an adapted intergovernmental structure, established;
- ◆ Regional strategies for the reduction of economic obstacles to information technologies and services promoted and consortiums of public service sector telematics and informatics users developed;
- ◆ Regional networks such as RINAF, RINSCA, RINSEAP, INFOLAC and ASTINFO, strengthened and electronic networking of libraries, archives, information centres and cultural institutions facilitated, through pilot projects such as the Mediterranean Virtual Library project (Medlib);
- ◆ Information management and resource sharing enhanced, in particular through the cooperative development and dissemination of CDS/ISIS and IDAMS as public domain software packages; a model cooperative strategy designed, based on a network of computer centres, to provide public domain software and technical support, as well as to ensure recycling, redistribution and maintenance of computer equipment, with particular attention to disadvantaged areas and populations;
- ◆ Technological watch of virtual universities, virtual learning communities and virtual laboratories further developed; virtual communities using groupware set up through pilot projects in all regions; virtual laboratory applications developed and tested as a means of bringing together scientists and researchers from the developing and the developed countries to work on joint projects;
- ◆ Training of information and informatics specialists and users in developing regions improved through the provision of packages for undergraduate and postgraduate studies and the organization of five regional workshops for trainers;
- ◆ Specialists and users of telematics applications in the fields of education, science, culture and public administration trained through regional workshops; specialized courseware in telematics applications produced and disseminated.

Main line of action 2. Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways

04222

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,300,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,150,000

Background. In line with the priorities defined in the new mandate of UNESCO’s General Information Programme (PGI), emphasis has been placed, in recent years, on mobilizing information professionals to take full advantage of the ICTs to pool their resources and provide their users access to the information available at community, national and international levels. In this context, the experience of marrying the concept of libraries with that of multi-purpose community telecentres, supported by ITU and other international partners, had promising results. Five pilot projects based on such an approach have been carried out in Africa in 1998–1999 and it is proposed to pursue this experience in the current biennium. Furthermore, in the field of archives, an emergency programme for the safeguarding of vital records in case of armed conflicts was established; an “on line” guide to the archives of international organizations was created and the digitization of the studies under the Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP) completed.

Strategy. UNESCO will aim to promote the development of libraries and information services as gateways to information highways providing both access and training to users. In conjunction with relevant activities under Major Programmes I and III, special focus will be placed on public and school libraries. The elaboration of methodologies and guidelines for the preservation and management of traditional collections

and digital materials, as well as the pooling and sharing of resources and expertise will be favoured with a view to adapting library and archival services in Member States to the new technological requirements and enabling them to play a central role in building a strong public domain of information (Subprogramme IV.1.2). A major element of the strategy aims at improving networking within the library and archive community, in particular through strengthening the UNESCO Network of Associated Libraries (UNAL) and fostering cooperation with competent NGOs.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The role of public and school libraries as a means of access to education and knowledge highlighted and promoted, in particular through: the dissemination of the “UNESCO Public Library Manifesto” and the “UNESCO School Library Manifesto”; the preparation of updated guidelines on the establishment of such libraries; the launching of an international reflection on the role of national libraries in the twenty-first century;
- ◆ Innovative ways of facilitating access to information contents and technologies via libraries and archives tested through three pilot projects focusing on the establishment or strengthening of local institutions providing district and village community services;
- ◆ The *Bibliotheca Alexandrina* strengthened to become a model regional and international centre for the promotion of knowledge, with particular emphasis on the use of new information and communication technologies; the International School for Information Studies (ISIS) affiliated to this Library developed to become a centre of excellence in the field of libraries and ICTs;
- ◆ Inter-library cooperation for development strengthened through a joint UNAL/UNICEF Internet project in Latin America, the creation of the UNAL network multimedia electronic bulletin board and the training of UNAL members in the creation of websites for information sharing;
- ◆ National capacities in preserving and managing archival materials upgraded through the provision of technical and methodological expertise, and the development of strategies for the preservation of records in the electronic environment;
- ◆ Human resources in the fields of information improved in developing countries through training courses for librarians, archivists and information specialists, with particular emphasis on the use of new information and communication technologies.

Regional and subregional strategies

Africa

04701

In the field of freedom of expression and promotion of independent and pluralistic media, priority will be given to providing assistance to media organizations and governments for comparative studies on media laws, especially in the SADC region, and the harmonization of media legislation at the subregional level. Communication strategies for peace-building, involving NGOs and civil society organizations will be developed and support sought for their implementation. In the area of “media, information and society” emphasis will be on the development of rural communication and information; the promotion of community media for poverty alleviation, and of multi-purpose community telecentres and libraries for increased social participation; facilitating access to information for women and improving the portrayal of women in the media; and promoting young people’s access to ICTs and developing their competence and skills in their use.

04702

Communication and information capacities in Member States will be strengthened – mainly through extrabudgetary resources. In line with the objectives of the African Information Society Initiative (AISI), support will be mobilized for the design and implementation of integrated communication and information policies and strategies, with the aim of improving management and governance through the use of ICTs in public administration; widening access to global information sources including public domain information, paying special attention to increasing “African content” on the regional and international audiovisual market and in the electronic networks; development of telematics applications; appropriation of ICTs and their use for educational and development purposes. In this context, priority will be given to: improving the quality of communication, information and informatics education, *inter alia*, through UNESCO Chairs and academic exchange programmes; long-term specialized training, with IPDC support; telematics-aided learning; and training of trainers. Particular attention will be paid to the promotion of a culture of maintenance and of programmes for the preservation of the “Memories of Africa” – documents, archives and audiovisuals.

Latin America and the Caribbean

04703

With regard to the promotion of freedom of expression and the promotion of independent and pluralistic media, priority will be given to the follow-up of the 1994 Santiago Seminar. Other priorities include: formulation of new approaches to self-regulation; educational dimension of public service media; media and young people, with focus on media education; and the production and dissemination of endogenous media products. Emphasis will be placed on the role of media in promoting development, a culture of tolerance, integration and peace, including in conflict and post-conflict situations. In Latin America, community media projects and initiatives aimed at increasing the use of ICTs for improving public administration, increasing social participation of marginalized groups, particularly women, children, indigenous people, rural and marginalized urban communities, will also be encouraged.

04704

In order to ensure effective integration of Latin America and the Caribbean into the “information society”, emphasis will be placed on the coordination and sharing of resources available. The presence of the region on the Internet will be increased in particular through the development of the project of a Latin American and Caribbean Digital Library and the edition and publication of electronic documents. The creation of cooperative networks among institutions of excellence in the field of information will be promoted. Special attention will be given to facilitating access to information in the public domain, including through the “Memory of the World” programme, and the digitalization of documents. The development of libraries as gateways to information will be encouraged and support given for public software development and distribution, including special applications for libraries, information centres and archives, as well as training of information specialists and users.

04705

In line with the priorities identified in the “Focus on the Caribbean” Action Plan, emphasis will be placed on: training of communication professionals, further development of community video programmes, feasibility study for setting up community multimedia learning centres and cybercafes as well as the introduction of computers in schools.

Asia and the Pacific

04706

The promotion of freedom of expression and freedom of the press will be encouraged, in particular, within the framework of the ongoing cooperation with regional and national professional media organizations, with a view to developing press freedom centres throughout the region. Continued support will be provided for the development of independent and pluralistic media, in particular in conflict and post-conflict zones, to promote reconciliation and peace-building.

04707

Initiatives aimed at enhancing democratization and reform processes through ICTs will be supported. Building upon experience gained in the region, community media development in support of poverty alleviation will be encouraged, particularly in rural and isolated areas. Emphasis will be placed on mobile community learning centres, as well as on projects targetted to extend access to new communication and information systems to rural communities and organizations.

04708

Priority will be given to the development of television production expertise among young producers; support to the ABU children’s television programme exchange; and promotion of interregional cooperation between ABU and EBU in this field. Similar support will be extended to women television producers, especially in the framework of the Pacific women television exchange network. Initiatives aimed at promoting local content, cultural and linguistic diversity, through both the media and the Internet will be supported, paying particular attention to endogenous knowledge and software.

04709

Training of communication specialists will cover all areas of media, with emphasis on the use of new technologies for audio and video programme editing operations by broadcasting organizations. In Central Asia, action will focus on training of trainers and improvement of local training expertise and professional qualification; modernization of curriculum development as well as on the establishment of media resource centres and networks of media professionals. Initial surveys will be carried out on Member States’ needs in relation to the transition to digital technology systems by broadcasting systems.

04710

Priority will also be given to facilitating access to ICTs and the Internet in particular for universities and schools, and to developing computer expertise and skills to ensure increased information flow and exchange between students, teachers and educational institutions. Special attention will be paid to electronic networking of universities, to the development of virtual learning communities and virtual libraries, while continuing to support traditional libraries and archives, in particular with regard to the digitization of their holdings.

04711

In the Pacific region, in line with the priorities set out in the “Focus on the Pacific” Action Plan, focus will be on the improvement of national infrastructures for production and dissemination of information; national and subregional training for information specialists; improving connectivity between different information systems; appropriation of ICTs for development purposes.

Arab States

04712

In the context of the promotion of independent media, particular attention will be given to the follow-up of the Sana'a Seminar. The use of communication and information tools in poverty alleviation and community development projects and for the empowerment of women, essentially in rural and depressed urban areas, will be given high priority. Support will be given to pilot projects in selected countries in media education for young people and to initiatives to enhance public services and governance through advanced information technologies.

04713

Training of communication specialists will remain a top priority. It will be centred on short-term specialized sessions for professionals, focusing on societal and development issues and the use of advanced technologies, as well as on modernization of journalism schools' curricula. Other priority areas include strengthening public service mission of the media; community radio development; establishment of community telecentres in rural and remote areas. With regard to "infostructure" development, emphasis will be on strengthening capacities of Member States for networking of educational, scientific and cultural institutions; providing technological support for the development of distance education delivery systems, and improving training of the university faculty in the use of modern information technologies. Finally, support to strengthen school and public libraries will be provided in particular through practical guidelines and methodologies. Particular attention will also be paid to facilitating access to reading materials for new literates, under the "Reading for All" project implemented under Major Programme III.

Europe and North America

04714

In promoting the free flow of information, emphasis will be placed, *inter alia*, on: the promotion of independent and pluralistic media as a cornerstone for democracy ; media legislation; the role of public service; youth and the media, including media education and issues related to violence on the screen and child abuse in electronic media; accessibility of information for all, public domain and the "Memory of the World"; research and cooperation on ethical, legal and sociocultural aspects of the information society.

04715

In Central and Eastern Europe, in line with the recommendations of the 1997 Sofia Seminar, priority will be given to supporting the creation of independent news agencies; audiovisual production, exchange and marketing; fostering professional media associations, as well as upgrading journalism, educational and training structures. The countries in transition will be accorded particular attention in mobilizing international support for infostructure development. Intra-regional collaborative projects and experiments will be initiated or pursued in such fields as virtual libraries, virtual learning communities and laboratories; and multi-purpose community telecentres. In this context, support will be provided for innovative telematics applications for education, scientific research, environmental protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

04801

Under Major Programme IV, the Organization will continue to work closely with multilateral and bilateral institutions and donors in the public and private sectors, seeking optimum complementarity with regular programme activities. Increased efforts will be made to rally international technical cooperation in support of capacity-building in communication and information, in particular through IPDC and the setting up of a new intergovernmental programme on information and informatics.

04802

Partnerships with multilateral institutions such as UNDP and regional intergovernmental organizations such as the European Community will be sought for programmes and projects related to media and governance, applications of telematics for improving public administrations and consolidation of democratic processes. While continuing to rely heavily on cooperation with international media professional organizations, UNESCO will pursue its efforts to secure support from multilateral and bilateral donors for pluralistic and independent media, including in conflict and post-conflict situations. In this context, inter-agency cooperation will be strengthened, in particular with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States and other regional and subregional bodies, as well as with United Nations peacekeeping forces in zones of conflict.

04803

Furthermore, building up on some joint initiatives launched during the previous biennium, efforts will be made to involve all concerned international agencies, both within and outside the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union, foundations and NGOs in reflection and action geared to respond to the sociocultural and ethical challenges raised by the information revolution. Special attention will be paid to cooperation with the private sector as a major actor of the information society.

04804

Being the only United Nations organization with a specific mandate for the development of communication, UNESCO will enhance inter-agency cooperation with a view to integrating communication strategies in national and regional development plans and to generating joint projects. To this end UNESCO will closely cooperate with United Nations agencies, programmes and funds such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and FAO, intergovernmental organizations such as ITU, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to establish new partnerships and mobilize the resources needed. The funds-in-trust and voluntary contributions made under the IPDC Special Account will constitute an important funding source for this programme. As a lead agency for the two components of the United Nations System-wide Initiative on Africa – Informatics in the service of development, and Communication for peace-building – the Organization will contribute, in close coordination with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNDP, ITU and other partners, to generating resources needed for their implementation.

04805

In the area of “infostructure” development, the Organization will build upon a number of promising initiatives – such as the experiment of multi-purpose community telecentres carried out in a number of African countries – developed jointly with international organizations, in particular ITU and UNDP as well as with the European Commission, the World Bank, and bilateral donors, such as DANIDA. Similar partnerships will be sought for innovative projects for the setting up of virtual learning communities and virtual laboratories and the development of telematics applications in the fields of education, science and culture.

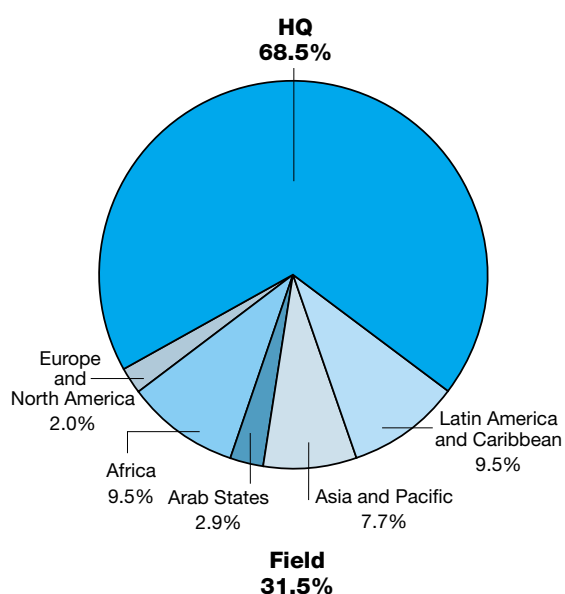
TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT

Towards a culture of peace

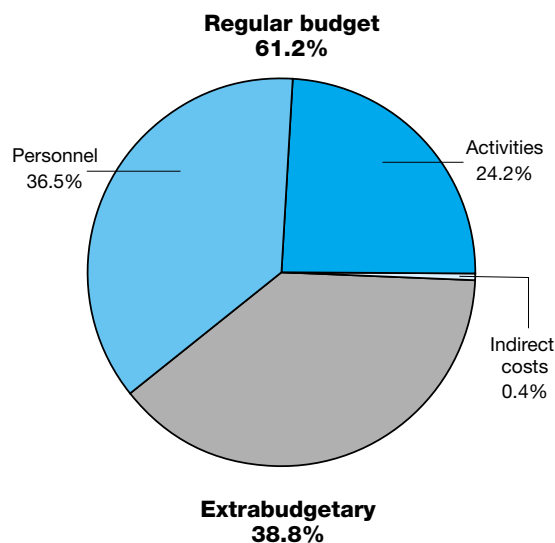
05001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Personnel	11 988 400	11 800 700	(187 700)	(1.6)	430 200	12 230 900	–
Activities	8 477 600	7 841 700	(635 900)	(7.5)	258 300	8 100 000	13 000 000
Indirect programme costs	150 000	150 000	–	–	–	150 000	–
Total	20 616 000	19 792 400	(823 600)	(4.0)	688 500	20 480 900	13 000 000
SCENARIO B							
Personnel	11 988 400	12 327 400	339 000	2.8	433 200	12 760 600	–
Activities	8 477 600	8 229 000	(248 600)	(2.9)	271 000	8 500 000	13 000 000
Indirect programme costs	150 000	150 000	–	–	–	150 000	–
Total	20 616 000	20 706 400	90 400	0.4	704 200	21 410 600	13 000 000

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



Unit 1 Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships

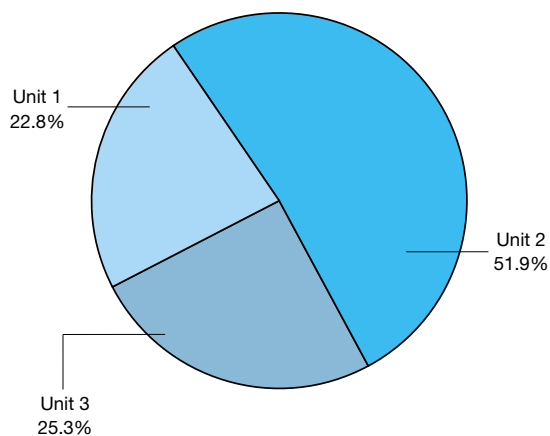
Unit 2 Educating for a culture of peace

Unit 3 From interculturality to cultural pluralism

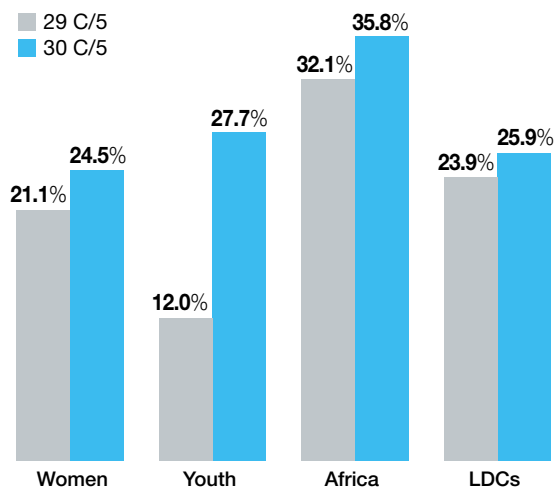
05002

		Regular budget activities		
		30 C/5 Scenario A	Complementary proposals	30 C/5 Scenario B
		\$	\$	\$
Unit 1				
	Education	50 000	–	50 000
	Social and Human Sciences	1 200 000	–	1 200 000
	Culture	–	–	–
	Coordinating Unit	600 000	–	600 000
	Total Unit 1	1 850 000	–	1 850 000
Unit 2				
	Education	3 000 000	–	3 000 000
	Social and Human Sciences	1 200 000	400 000	1 600 000
	Culture	–	–	–
	Total Unit 2	4 200 000	400 000	4 600 000
Unit 3				
	Education	150 000	–	150 000
	Social and Human Sciences	100 000	–	100 000
	Culture	1 800 000	–	1 800 000
	Total Unit 3	2 050 000	–	2 050 000
Total activities, Towards a culture of peace		8 100 000	400 000	8 500 000

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES (by Unit)



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PRIORITY GROUPS (comparison between 29 C/5 and 30 C/5)



Towards a culture of peace

05003 Launched in 1996 and designed as a direct corollary of the “Strategies for contributing to peace-building” that had just been defined in the Medium-Term Strategy 1996–2001, the transdisciplinary project “Towards a culture of peace” aimed, in the very terms of that strategy, to “throw into sharper relief the specific nature of the action that UNESCO has to carry out, in accordance with its constitutional purpose, to build peace *in the minds of men*”. As such, it constituted a first attempt to weave together into a coherent whole activities which had hitherto been scattered among several programme sectors, but which all shared the goal of encouraging adherence to the values that underpin “the spirit of peace” and of promoting the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes that express and embody those values.

05004 In 1996–1997 (28 C/5), the first biennium for implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy, special attention was paid to post-conflict peace-building activities, in response in particular to the *Agenda for peace*, recently published by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which called for concerted action by the system’s institutions to help, in their respective fields of competence, to facilitate national reconciliation and lay the foundations for a democratic, pluralist and participatory society. This has engendered national programmes for a culture of peace which are essentially educational in scope, but which often at the same time draw on other areas of the Organization’s competence. The experience gained on this occasion made it possible, in many cases, to redirect – through feedback – the activities of a more traditional nature that UNESCO had long been carrying out in such fields as education for peace, human rights and democracy.

05005 In 1998–1999 (29 C/5), while substantially strengthening the activities relating to education for a culture of peace, a great effort was made to mobilize a wide range of traditional and new partners for the purpose of spreading the culture of peace message in all walks of society. At the same time, a number of projects, mainly regional or subregional in scope, sought to open windows of opportunity for dialogue and collaboration among countries, groups and communities with widely varying allegiances.

05006 This effort has been so fruitful that the culture of peace has become a common objective for the entire United Nations system, attested by the General Assembly’s proclamation of the Year 2000 “International Year for the Culture of Peace” and of the Decade 2000–2010 “International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World”. As “focal point” of the International Year, UNESCO will be expected to mobilize all its partners and intermediaries, from its Member States and their National Commissions to Associated Schools, UNESCO Chairs and Clubs, teachers, artists, the media, NGOs, etc., so as gradually to forge a vast alliance among the many movements, groups and institutions which, each in its own field, are striving to establish a culture of peace.

05007 The proposals set forth in document 30 C/5 are aimed both at consolidating the achievements of the Medium-Term Strategy and at preparing the future role of UNESCO in the implementation of the Plan of Action on a Culture of Peace which,

if it is adopted by the General Assembly, will provide a common framework of action for the entire United Nations system. Accordingly, emphasis has been placed on what is undeniably UNESCO's "comparative advantage": first and foremost, **Educating for a culture of peace (Unit 2)**, which more than ever represents the keystone of this transdisciplinary project, with nearly 55 per cent of the budgetary provisions. Also important is the **promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue (Unit 3)**, which has become a crucial issue as the millennium draws to a close. Cultural diversity is, in addition, one of the major themes chosen by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the celebration of the International Year for the Culture of Peace. Nevertheless, the time has come to move from praise of cultural diversity to the construction of real cultural pluralism, crucial for harmonious relations among individuals and among nations. With that in mind, stress has also been placed on the contribution that historical research, and the teaching of history, can make to the building of the culture of peace. In addition, work will continue, in the context of **Unit 1**, on the **consolidation of the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace** (conflict prevention, human rights, action to combat discrimination, gender equality, tolerance, democracy, and so forth), with special emphasis on the prevention of violence, in all its forms, and the promotion of a concerted drive to that end among all those responsible for the safeguarding of human rights, the security of persons and democratic governance.

05008 The activities presented under this transdisciplinary project are only the most salient aspects of UNESCO's work on behalf of the culture of peace. Many other programmes are making contributions in this area: even apparently technical activities, such as restoration of the heritage or water resources management, are being increasingly oriented towards the development of this "spirit of peace". In that connection, special mention must be made of the activities (brought together under Programme IV.1) designed to defend and promote freedom of expression and freedom of the press – the cornerstones of human rights and democracy – and to support the independent media in their peace-building efforts, not least in situations of conflict.

05009 The programme sectors will continue to be responsible for the implementation of the activities of this transdisciplinary project. As requested by the Executive Board, a summary of the project components to be executed by the education, social and human sciences and culture sectors respectively is presented at the end of Major Programmes I, II and III.

Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships

0510

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$1,850,000
• Decentralization:	29.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,400,000

05100

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) mobilize the broadest possible range of partners, at both national and international levels, so as to raise public awareness of the objectives of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, and thus lay the foundations for a broad alliance linking the many movements, groups and institutions which are working, each within its own field, to establish a culture of peace;
- (ii) further consolidate the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace, paying particular attention to mechanisms and arrangements for preventing violence and stemming conflicts at their source; to the relations between cultural pluralism, respect for human rights and democratic governance; and to the inclusion of a gender perspective in the study of factors that may encourage or impede the development of a culture of peace;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,850,000 for programme costs, \$2,462,100 for staff costs and \$150,000 for indirect programme costs (scenario A).

Main line of action 1. International Year for the Culture of Peace

05101

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$600,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$800,000

Background. The action carried out in recent years has enabled many social actors and new partners (such as parliamentarians, ombudsmen, mayors, religious leaders and the armed forces) to become more aware of the values of the culture of peace, as evidenced by the impressive number of substantive declarations adopted by groups as diverse as journalists and newspaper editors, parliaments, defence institutes, Nobel Prize laureates, women's movements and youth movements. By proclaiming the year 2000 International Year for the Culture of Peace, the General Assembly of the United Nations has provided the international community, and in particular UNESCO, which has been designated "focal point" for the celebration of the Year, with an opportunity to build on this awareness-raising work and move on to a phase of effective mobilization for action. The Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, which is currently being examined by the United Nations General Assembly, and the proclamation of the period 2001–2010 International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, will provide a framework for long-term action to heighten the impact and consolidate, at the national, regional and international levels, the initiatives taken and the movement begun on the occasion of the International Year.

Strategy. The objective will be the launch of a world movement for a culture of peace, involving as many partners as possible and capable of producing a “grand alliance” on a global scale involving the very many movements, groups and institutions working in one way or another to establish a culture of peace. The strategy will include: (i) a media campaign to raise public awareness; (ii) an appeal for individual commitment (in particular through the Manifesto 2000, drawn up by a group of Nobel Peace Prizewinners) and collective action (through information about the activities of associations and NGOs working in the field); (iii) mobilization of all UNESCO’s partners (UNESCO Associations, Centres and Clubs; Associated Schools; UNESCO Chairs; educational, scientific and artistic communities; the media; mayors; parliamentarians; and so on) for tasks of promotion and awareness-raising; and (iv) support for the launch of mobilizing projects, at the local, national and subregional levels, involving many actors, governmental and non-governmental, public and private, around some of the objectives set out in the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Extensive mobilization of the written and audiovisual media to publicize the International Year and implementation of a joint information and communication campaign by the United Nations system as a whole;
- ◆ Mobilization of extensive public support for action in favour of the culture of peace, attested by the collection of some 100 million signatures to the Manifesto 2000 for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence;
- ◆ A global system of communication and information exchange established on the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace by organizations and media at a local level; this will include an expanded role for the “Planet Society” project to ensure exchange of experience among grass-root projects, and an innovative use of electronic networks through the training of Internet culture of peace moderators;
- ◆ Launch by many of UNESCO’s institutional partners and the main organizations of the United Nations system of at least one major initiative each for contributing to the objectives of the International Year;
- ◆ Launch of at least five mobilizing projects – on a national or subregional scale – involving a large number of partners and, if possible, inter-agency cooperation.

Main line of action 2. Consolidating the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace

05102

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,250,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,600,000

Background. The work done over the last two biennia to explore the basic concepts of the culture of peace has brought out the need to adopt an integrated approach to its various dimensions (human rights, non-discrimination, prevention of violence, democracy, etc.). The reflection undertaken as part of celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (to which UNESCO made an important contribution), the work of the International Panel for Democracy and Development, chaired by Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the implementation of the “DEMOS” project in Latin America and in Africa, and the activities of the regional networks for the promotion of tolerance have all highlighted the new challenges to respect for human rights and the promotion of democratic principles posed by problems related to the management of cultural diversity in a context of increasing globalization. At the same time, the activities connected with a new approach to security, which have been developed in Africa, Latin America, South-East Asia and Europe, have underlined the need for concerted action that deals simultaneously with non-military threats to peace and heterogeneous forms of violence, and the necessity of placing more emphasis on traditional methods of conflict resolution. In the same connection, the efforts deployed under the “Women and the Culture of Peace” programme have made it possible to draw up an agenda for the future aimed at checking new forms of discrimination and violence directed against women and at enhancing the role of women in non-violent conflict resolution at the national and local levels.

Strategy. It is proposed to concentrate efforts in 2000–2001 around three priority objectives: (i) to encourage transdisciplinary studies on the contemporary sources and forms of violence, to promote the means and mechanisms available – and particularly those used traditionally – to check violence and conflict at source and which exist at the regional, national or local level, and to encourage greater synergy among the main institutions (ombudsmen, police force, educators, mayors, parliamentarians, etc.) responsible, locally or nationally, for the observance of human rights and democratic principles, for personal security and for the management of cultural pluralism; (ii) to place cultural pluralism – and more particularly the objective of “learning to live together” – at the heart of debate on human rights and democracy (in view of the universal, indivisible and interdependent character of human rights) by continuing the work on cultural rights (in particular the right to education, which is to be the subject of a special report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights), reflection on democratic governance, and awareness-raising action against discrimination, intolerance and racism; and (iii) to incorporate a gender perspective in the analysis of factors that hamper or favour the development of a culture of peace, by promoting better knowledge of persisting gender inequalities and by strengthening networks of women’s peace initiatives – including through modern communication technologies – for reciprocal support and early warning action.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Establishment, in close cooperation with the relevant regional organizations, the main peace research institutes and the UNESCO Chairs, of a list of the principal mechanisms and best practices (both traditional and innovatory) for checking violence and conflict at source; promotion of information exchange on this subject, including publication of UNESCO’s *Peace and conflict studies*;
- ◆ Launching of two pilot projects, one in Latin America and the Caribbean and the other in Africa, with the purpose of strengthening coordination among the principal mechanisms and actors responsible nationally or locally for security and the protection of human rights;
- ◆ Better understanding of the situation regarding the implementation of human rights in UNESCO’s fields of competence, and in particular of the right to education in contemporary societies, and improved capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to monitor progress achieved in this regard, promoted through the collection of information and the development of appropriate indicators and data;
- ◆ Awareness-raising of the public and of intellectual communities concerning the draft International Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with a view to promoting its adoption by the General Assembly before the end of 2004;
- ◆ Public opinion and governments sensitized to recurrent and new forms of discrimination and intolerance and measures to prevent their further development identified, through, in particular: an active involvement in the preparation of the United Nations World Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; the consolidation of the four regional networks on tolerance and non-violence and support for the development of further networks; celebration of the International Day for Tolerance and the UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence;
- ◆ Consolidation of the “DEMOS” project in Latin America and in Africa, extension of its activities to Asia and establishment, as part of the project, of networks for the exchange of information and experience on new prospects for democratic governance and the inclusion of different social groups (especially women and young people) in the democratic debate, in close cooperation with United Nations institutions and the relevant regional organizations;
- ◆ Best practices in overcoming gender inequalities and the violations of women’s rights analysed and disseminated; the participation of women in political decision-making documented and promoted, in cooperation with the Interparliamentary Union;
- ◆ Networks of women politicians, researchers, educators, artists and media professionals working for a culture of peace strengthened, in particular, in the Balkans, the Caribbean, the SAARC region, the Pacific and the Mediterranean countries;
- ◆ The way in which stereotyped roles of men and women affect their attitudes towards violence and their ability to deal with conflicts highlighted, as a follow-up to the Oslo meeting on Male Roles and Masculinities in the Perspective of a Culture of Peace.

Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace

0520

Regular budget	Scenario A	<i>Scenario B</i>
• Activities:	\$4,200,000	<i>\$4,600,000</i>
• Decentralization:	40.2%	36.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,350,000	

05200

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) contribute to the development of education policies which place the objective of education for a culture of peace at the very heart of the educational process, paying particular attention to implementation of the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and to the development of strategies and programmes which are geared to the needs of countries in pre- or post-conflict situations;
- (ii) encourage the dissemination and adaptation of textbooks and teaching materials developed in earlier biennia and the development of training courses and modules for teachers and professionals with particular responsibility in this field; to mobilize the UNESCO Chairs network for this purpose by continuing to support its expansion and the strengthening of its internal cooperation mechanisms; and also to encourage educational innovation for more effective prevention of violence, in particular through sport, and for promoting gender equality;
- (iiB) *set up a UNESCO Summer School on a culture of peace intended to provide ethical training for young leaders from all regions of the world;*
- (iii) extend and improve the Associated Schools Project network by fostering recognition of its pilot role in promoting educational innovation, by enhancing its impact on national systems, and by reinforcing communication and cooperation between its members;
- (iv) promote linguistic diversity and multilingual education at all levels; to encourage the exercise of linguistic rights as an integral part of human rights; and to encourage the protection and development of the world's linguistic heritage;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,200,000 for programme costs and \$6,322,900 for staff costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,600,000 for programme costs and \$6,699,300 for staff costs (scenario B).

Main line of action 1. Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace

05201

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,200,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,700,000

Background. The long-term objective that UNESCO has set itself with regard to education for a culture of peace is to develop a complete system of education and training for peace, human rights and democracy, tolerance, non-violence and international understanding, which is aimed at all population groups and encompasses all levels of education, both formal and non-formal. For this purpose, the international community has at its disposal a highly developed framework for reflection and action,¹ which now needs to be fully implemented. Over the last two biennia, UNESCO has endeavoured to sensitize Member States to the need to draw up national plans of education for the culture of peace. It has done so in particular by organizing, within the framework of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, a series of regional conferences designed to evaluate existing national plans of human rights education and to elaborate strategies aimed at further developing or strengthening them. Four conferences have been held, in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab States. At the same time, UNESCO has encouraged (for example, in El Salvador, Haiti, Burundi, Mali and Mozambique) the development of “national culture of peace programmes” aimed at encouraging, in pre- or post-conflict situations, the process of national reconciliation and reintegration of marginalized groups chiefly through intensive education and training activities, using both formal and non-formal methods (such as sport or cultural activities).

Strategy. The strategy being pursued is aimed at promoting the development of education policies which place the objective of education for a culture of peace at the very heart of all levels and all forms of the educational process. To that end, UNESCO will continue, in close cooperation with the Advisory Committee on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy, International Understanding and Tolerance, to monitor implementation in Member States of standard-setting instruments and plans of action relating to education for a culture of peace. The series of regional conferences on human rights education will be rounded off with the convening of a conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, and recommendations will be formulated – in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – for the successful implementation of the last segment of the Plan of Action for the Decade. At the same time, support will continue to be given to Member States for the framing (in particular for groups of countries sharing certain post-conflict characteristics) of national and subregional educational strategies and programmes which weave the values, skills and practices of education for a culture of peace into the fabric of the various levels of formal teaching and the various types of non-formal education. With this in mind, partnerships will be strengthened with national institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with experience in the various areas of education for a culture of peace – the aim being to develop an integrated and holistic vision of the diverse approaches currently used in this respect (such as global education, peace education, human rights and democracy education, civics education, international/intercultural education, education for tolerance or for non-violence, etc.). Similarly, encouragement will be given to the overhaul of national policies on physical education and sport so as to lay greater emphasis on the moral and ethical values inherent in sport.

1. More specifically, this framework comprises the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, 1993), the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights of the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993), the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy (Paris, 1995), the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance (Paris, 1995), the Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance, and the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A new momentum for the preparation, adoption and implementation of national plans for human rights and democracy education provided through, *inter alia*: dissemination of positive experiences and best practices; evaluation of progress made in various countries; analytical syntheses of Member States’ reports within the Permanent System of Reporting; and strengthening of the involvement of human rights research and training institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;
- ◆ Four to five new national (or subregional) programmes of education for a culture of peace launched in pre- or post-conflict situations; experiments carried out in previous biennia evaluated with a view to developing analytical tools and guidelines for their further development;
- ◆ Civics education programmes for formal and non-formal education developed in a number of countries, in cooperation with CIVITAS International, Education International, and the International Academy for Education and Democracy to be created in Denmark;
- ◆ Cooperation between regional and subregional networks of national institutions, UNESCO Chairs, human rights and peace research institutes, relevant NGOs and IGOs, strengthened with a view to integrating the various approaches relating to education for a culture of peace within a common conceptual framework;
- ◆ Major achievements in the fields of human rights education and peace education publicized through the award of relevant UNESCO prizes;
- ◆ Support for the reform of national physical education and sport policies and for the development, at the local level, of mobilizing programmes promoting the reintegration of marginalized young people through sport, and also the fight against delinquency; closer attention by Member States to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), and creation in numerous countries of interministerial commissions aimed at catalysing implementation of the recommendations of MINEPS III.

Main line of action 2. Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace

05202

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,600,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,350,000

Background. Providing teachers and other professionals having special responsibilities in the field of human rights, democracy and security, with educational materials and appropriate skills and methods is critical for the development of a culture of peace. That is why a number of educational materials and teaching aids were prepared, tested and published during the last biennia such as *The Manual on Human Rights Education and Tolerance – The Threshold of Peace*, intended for primary and secondary schools and teacher training; *The practice of citizenship*, a civics education kit, and a *Peace Pack*, developed by the Associated Schools Project (ASP); a manual on human rights for universities and other reference guides and training manuals, including among others: *Human Rights: Questions and Answers*, *Introducing Democracy: Eighty questions and answers*, *Human Rights: Major International Instruments*, the *Peace Games*; many of these materials were prepared in cooperation with the Associated Schools Project network and the network of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance, both of which were greatly expanded in 1998–1999. Finally, UNESCO supported the organization of several training courses for parliamentarians, judges, members of the armed forces and the police, particularly in Latin America and in Africa.

Strategy. The strategy will have three components. First, on the occasion of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, a major effort will be made to encourage the translation, into the greatest possible number of national languages, and wide dissemination of the main teaching materials produced in previous biennia, which will be evaluated with a view to making optimal use of the new communication and

information technologies and of the existing networks such as the Associated Schools and UNESCO Chairs; support will also be provided for the adaptation of these materials to local contexts and for their production as low-cost booklets – in close association with the intersectoral project “Reading for All” – priority being given to countries emerging from conflicts and to those engaged in democratic consolidation. Secondly, encouragement will be given to the development of training modules based on these materials for the initial and continuing training of teachers at primary and secondary level, and also to the framing of strategies for the training of professionals with special responsibilities, especially those whose work involves target groups living in particularly difficult circumstances (street children, demobilized young people, juvenile delinquents, prisoners, etc.). In this connection, the UNESCO Chairs network, to which support will be provided for its expansion and the reinforcement of its internal cooperation mechanisms, will be asked to focus its efforts on the preparation of these training modules and their distribution. Thirdly, support will be given to educational innovation efforts, in both formal and non-formal contexts, stressing three priority themes: the development of gender-sensitive socialization and training, with special focus on boys and young men; measures to combat violence at school; the development of sports practices based on fair play, tolerance and solidarity.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ An inter-agency strategy designed to facilitate the translation and distribution on a massive scale, by the end of the Decade on Human Rights Education, of the manual on human rights education to primary and secondary schools, as well as the translation of the manual on human rights for universities in interested countries;
- ◆ Existing UNESCO educational materials translated in various languages and widely disseminated; assistance for the elaboration of appropriate textbooks and educational materials provided to countries experiencing pre- or post-conflict situations; advocacy campaigns organized for educational authorities, publishers and authors on the theme “textbooks and education for a culture of peace”;
- ◆ The network of UNESCO Chairs on human rights, democracy, peace, tolerance and culture of peace expanded (especially in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean) and strengthened, and new Chairs on civics education created; cooperation among the Chairs developed with a view to reinforcing their educational and research potential and their inputs in the elaboration and dissemination of educational aids designed for various groups;
- ◆ An overall strategy elaborated and a prototype curriculum for teacher training developed, on the basis of materials already produced by UNESCO or competent organizations; a gender-sensitive peace education curriculum tested in a number of teacher-training institutions and made available to interested Member States;
- ◆ A number of regional, subregional or national training sessions organized for educators and for professionals having special responsibilities such as parliamentarians, judges, lawyers, members of the armed forces and the police;
- ◆ As a follow-up to the Special Project on Women’s contribution to a culture of peace in Africa, women’s role in conflict prevention and peace-building strengthened, through the training of women peace protagonists in some 10 countries in Africa and reinforced networking between women peace researchers, activists and educators, in cooperation with OAU;
- ◆ Non-violence education pilot projects developed in a number of educational institutions in all regions; a training guide on peaceful conflict resolution for schools prepared and distributed;
- ◆ Preparation and distribution, with the assistance, *inter alia*, of the International Olympic Movement, of a guide for the formulation of programmes and materials for the teaching of the ethical and moral values of sport, based on the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport and the Olympic Charter; development of exchanges of experience, by means of round tables and a website, on practices combining sports objectives, social development and greater public awareness of the humanistic values of sport.

Scenario B. UNESCO Summer School on a Culture of Peace

05202B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$400,000

Background. Since the start of the transdisciplinary project, many interdisciplinary research and training activities have been launched in different regions of the world focusing on the various dimensions of the culture of peace. These activities were carried out by UNESCO Chairs and universities, peace and human rights research institutes, NGOs, local associations, etc. The time is ripe now to establish within UNESCO itself a framework in which research professionals, educators and project leaders could share their experience through focused courses and plenary lectures for the benefit of young academics preparing for careers in the international arena or public policy-making. Those young future leaders would then be expected to disseminate information and display values associated with a culture of peace. The “UNESCO Summer School for a Culture of Peace” could be a response to the many demands emanating from various quarters to develop ethical training for young leaders.

Strategy. With a view to making the UNESCO Summer School operational as of July 2000, the following strategy will be followed: (i) establishment of a core programme dealing with current perspectives on various aspects of a culture of peace such as conflict prevention and transformation, non violence, international law and new approaches to security, human rights, democratic governance and cultural pluralism, etc.; (ii) identification of high-quality, ongoing research and training projects (involving analysis of case studies and best practices) whose content and methodologies are innovative and effective; (iii) establishment of a roster of professionals who could constitute the core of the faculty of the summer school which would also comprise UNESCO officials. Special efforts would be made to ensure that courses are truly gender-sensitive and that there is a gender equal participation both at the student and faculty levels. At the end of the two weeks programme, a review and evaluation would be undertaken with a view to improving successive summer schools and exploring the possibility for extending the project to other regions.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Two sessions of the summer school organized at Headquarters, each intended to train some 100 young future leaders coming from all regions of the world;
- ◆ A comprehensive summer school module on training for a culture of peace developed, which could be adapted by UNESCO partners, especially UNESCO Chairs, with a view to launching similar initiatives at the national or regional levels;
- ◆ An international network of young leaders, academics and project managers set up, in order to facilitate information sharing on progress made, within their respective region, regarding various aspects of a culture of peace.

Main line of action 3. Associated Schools Project network

05203

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

Background. In the last few years, the Associated Schools Project network (ASPnet) has practically doubled in size, thus becoming a major network of more than 6,000 schools. ASPnet has proved to be very effective in conducting subregional and international flagship projects (such as the “Young People’s Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion” project, the “Transatlantic Slave Trade” project and the “Caribbean Sea” project) which have produced useful educational prototype material. ASPnet classroom teachers are actively engaged in educating for a culture of peace through numerous innovative pilot projects. Yet, their positive results are not always recognized by education authorities and it has not always been possible for Associated Schools to have direct contact with each other within and between countries. A five-year Strategy and Plan of Action (1999–2003), elaborated at an ASPnet international workshop in Lisbon, Portugal (1998), will serve as guidelines for strengthening the network.

Strategy. The main objectives, in 2000–2001, will be: (i) to increase recognition, by the national authorities, of the ASPnet potential; to that end, a special resource package intended for high-level decision-makers will be prepared and diffused; (ii) to enhance the impact of its projects (especially its flagship projects) on the national systems of education, by providing inputs to school curricula, developing user-friendly prototype material and securing extrabudgetary financing for their adaptation/translation for use in various contexts; and (iii) to facilitate communication and cooperation between members of the network, through the setting up of an integrated information system and the design of ASPnet subregional plans of action.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Increased awareness among national authorities of the pilot role of ASPnet, resulting from a more systematic diffusion of information on results obtained and resource material developed, and leading to a broader dissemination, at the national level, of ASPnet prototype material, exhibitions and contests;
- ◆ Improved ASPnet contributions to education in post-conflict situations (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Cambodia, etc.) through increased cooperation with United Nations organizations as well as competent IGOs and NGOs;
- ◆ Fifteen ASPnet subregional action plans elaborated/implemented and coordinated by UNESCO field units;
- ◆ Subregional ASPnet educational tours for teachers and students organized to enhance the practice of “learning to live together”;
- ◆ Regional and interregional cooperation and solidarity amongst young people enhanced through the organization of 10 world heritage youth fora, 10 preservation workshops of places of memory of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, 10 “sports and culture for peace” festivals;
- ◆ Five hundred “peace pillar” awards granted to individual ASPnet schools for projects conducted on the occasion of the International Year for a Culture of Peace in one of those four areas: non-violent conflict resolution; intercultural learning; human rights and democracy; solidarity action within minority groups; a CD-ROM and a booklet reporting success stories related to the awards produced;
- ◆ Innovative user-friendly prototype material for classroom teachers on vital topics related to a culture of peace produced;
- ◆ A standardized, computerized ASPnet reporting system set up to monitor pilot work under way and to ensure instant retrieval of information on ASPnet activities at all levels.

Main line of action 4. Linguistic diversity and multilingual education

05204

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$400,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Background. Language teaching and particularly multilingual education are a key factor in the development of understanding among peoples and dialogue for peace. Accordingly, during the current biennium, UNESCO has redoubled its activities aimed at promoting linguistic diversity at all levels of education and encouraging the practice of multilingualism. At the same time, it has reinforced its action to protect and enhance the linguistic heritage, especially that of indigenous populations and people belonging to minorities. The LINGUAPAX project has been refocused in such a way as to incorporate these different objectives within a harmonious framework of action.

Strategy. The strategy will consist in supporting action by Member States to formulate and implement language policies designed to: ensure linguistic diversity and multilingual education at all levels of education; strengthen language teaching and its methods; promote the implementation of linguistic rights as an integral part of human rights; protect and revive local and vernacular languages, in particular those which are endangered; promote linguistic diversity within written, audiovisual and electronic communication networks. The activities carried out in this connection – which will benefit from the assistance of the Advisory Committee for Linguistic Pluralism and Multilingual Education – will be designed and implemented in very close coordination with those relating to the protection and promotion of the intangible heritage (Subprogramme III.1.1), encouragement for translation (Programme III.2) and command of the new information and communication technologies (Intersectoral project on the “Ethical and sociocultural challenges of the new information society”).

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National capacities to elaborate and implement language policies enhanced through:
 - ◇ expansion and development of the activities within the Linguapax university network on regional and subregional levels, especially with regard to indigenous and endangered languages; setting up of new UNESCO Chairs in the field of linguistics and sociolinguistics;
 - ◇ preparation, translation and distribution of guides for teachers and trainers of trainers, adapted to the linguistic and educational situations prevailing in the school context in Asia and Latin America;
 - ◇ organization of regional seminars (Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa) for the training of teachers specializing in the teaching of mother tongues and foreign languages, in cooperation with the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia and the LINGUAPAX (Belgium) and APLANG (Australia) university networks;
 - ◇ support provided to African Member States to follow up the recommendations of the Harare Conference in linguistic policies;
- ◆ Encouragement for the introduction of policies for the preservation and revival of local and national languages, following the publication of the UNESCO Report on the World’s Languages, whose content will reflect three lines of approach: description, explanation and measures to promote preservation;
- ◆ Public awareness promoted on the necessity to adopt additional measures to ensure better implementation of linguistic rights through the preparation and dissemination of a “state of the art” concerning existing normative and legislative instruments, both at international and national levels, which deal with linguistic rights.

Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism

0530

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,050,000
● Decentralization:	15.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,250,000

05300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) encourage the renovation of historical research and the teaching of history, in order to highlight the processes of positive convergence between cultures; to support the efforts of Member States wishing to revise their history and geography textbooks; and to pursue and strengthen the execution of intercultural projects aimed at promoting greater understanding between various cultures and various spiritual and religious traditions, in particular within the framework of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001);
- (ii) promote the practices of cultural pluralism and support its protagonists, paying particular attention to the innovative experiments under way at the local level, especially in urban contexts, with a view to strengthening social cohesion within multi-ethnic and multicultural societies; and to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, by strengthening existing cooperation networks and mechanisms at the regional and interregional levels, particularly in Latin America;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,050,000 for programme costs and \$3,445,900 for staff costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,050,000 for programme costs and \$3,599,200 for staff costs (scenario B).

Main line of action 1. Encouraging intercultural dialogue

05301

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,550,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,750,000

Background. For many years, UNESCO has been endeavouring, through various “Road” projects and other intercultural projects, to analyse the dynamics of interaction between cultures by highlighting contributions and borrowings between them. These studies have underscored the need for a better understanding of the long-term processes which are the mainsprings of the memory of peoples and can both fuel prejudice and incomprehension and lay the foundations for renewing dialogue between different civilizations, cultures, religions and spiritual traditions. In view of the forthcoming celebration of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001) it is proposed to strengthen the processes, both historical and contemporary, that favour a positive convergence between cultures through the discovery of a common heritage and shared values.

Strategy. The strategy adopted will be twofold. The aim will be, first of all, taking advantage of the dynamic engendered by the general and regional histories currently being published in various language versions, to encourage the research on cultural interactions under way in a number of regions and subregions which have been a cross-roads, or melting pot, for different civilizations, and to use those studies to renovate the teaching of history, particularly at the secondary level, in order to highlight convergence between cultures; efforts will also be made to create opportunities for dialogue and to engender new cooperation mechanisms and networks between communities which have different allegiances by pursuing intercultural projects and promoting forms of cultural tourism which seek to encourage intercultural understanding.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Development of historical research on the processes of interaction between cultures, through the establishment, with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), of networks of historians interested in this field, particularly in Central Europe, Africa, the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean;
- ◆ Provision of support, at the request of Member States, for the revision of history and geography textbooks, in particular in the Middle East, the Balkans, the Baltic countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa, in cooperation with the International Network of Textbook Research Institutes;
- ◆ Under the “Slave Route” project, and in cooperation with its International Scientific Committee, further refinement of the interdisciplinary study of the Transatlantic slave trade and its cultural, social and religious impact; greater public awareness of that tragedy, particularly among young people, thanks to the enhancement of forms of artistic expression engendered by interactions between Europe, Africa, the Americas and the Caribbean; renovation of the teaching of the slave trade, *inter alia*, through educational programmes designed in cooperation with the Associated Schools and through the publication of works and documentary sources; encouragement for a plural reappropriation of the places and traditions in which the memory of the slave trade is rooted, through the creation of museums and the continuation of the “Gorée-Almadies Memorial” project;
- ◆ Under the “Iron Road” project, increased awareness in many Member States of the role of iron in African societies by means of a travelling exhibition; encouragement, in cooperation with UNIDO and industrial partners, of technological development and artistic ironwork, with the creation of an African Institute of Iron and Technology;
- ◆ Under the “East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia” project, study and development of those aspects of the tangible and intangible heritage which are common to the various cultures of the subregion, in particular by supporting the activities of the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (Uzbekistan), the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (Mongolia), the Chinese Maritime Silk Roads Study Centre and the International Institute of Comparative Civilization (Pakistan); the inventory of caravanserais in Central Asia; and activities to encourage interreligious dialogue;
- ◆ Under the project “For Peace and Tolerance: For a Dialogue between Cultures”, mobilization of a growing number of scientific and cultural personalities and of young people with a view to encouraging innovative experiments in favour of intercommunal dialogue;
- ◆ Under the project “Spiritual Convergence and Intercultural Dialogue” – which serves as a link between the “Roads of Faith” and the “Roads of Al-Andalus” projects – progress made in understanding the complex interactions between various religious and spiritual traditions, through the creation and networking of UNESCO Chairs on that theme; and development of initiatives aimed at encouraging interreligious dialogue, and the teaching thereof, in cooperation with the International Committee on Interreligious Dialogue;
- ◆ In the Indian Ocean, establishment of a network of institutions, universities and experts involved in the study of the intercultural processes at work in the small island States of the subregion, which could lead to the creation of a subregional institute for intercultural studies;
- ◆ Under the Mediterranean programme, strengthening of cooperation between networks and networks of networks, institutions and programmes (research centres, academies, cultural centres, festivals, associations, municipalities) which could contribute, through joint initiatives, to the development of dialogue between the countries on both shores of the Mediterranean;
- ◆ Highlighting of the potential contribution of cultural tourism to intercultural dialogue and sustainable development, through the continuation of the cultural itineraries developed jointly with the World Tourism Organization (WTO) on the “Silk Roads” and the “Slave Route”, and with Legado Andalusi on the “Roads of Al-Andalus”.

Main line of action 2. Promotion of cultural pluralism

05302

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$500,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Background. In recent years, UNESCO has taken various initiatives to promote the practices and support the protagonists of cultural pluralism, in the sense of the harmonious management of intercommunity interaction within multicultural societies. The Organization has focused its efforts on identifying and disseminating innovative practices which, in everyday life, particularly in cities, could promote the acceptance of plurality and develop a “will to live together” among citizens from diverse cultural backgrounds, particularly young people. These efforts have given rise, for example, to the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize and the work entitled *The City – A User’s Guide*. UNESCO has also been involved in efforts to encourage the acknowledgement, *inter alia*, in national constitutions, of the multicultural and multi-ethnic nature of societies, in particular in the framework of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People. In accordance with the Stockholm Action Plan and in the light of the recommendations of the symposium “Towards a constructive pluralism”, organized in cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, it is proposed to strengthen the Organization’s action in this field, which will most probably be one of the priority areas for work in the twenty-first century, as demonstrated by the initiatives concerning the Universal Forum of Cultures – Barcelona 2004 and the Cultural Olympiad 2000–2004.

Strategy. The strategy adopted will be designed to (i) highlight the beneficial nature of cultural diversity through awareness-building and promotion activities carried out at the regional and local levels; (ii) develop practices conducive to strengthening, social cohesion and intercultural dialogue in urban settings; (iii) encourage the exchange of information and collaboration among various actors, at the subregional, national and local levels, with a view to identifying the mechanisms of inter-ethnic and intercommunity tension; and (iv) contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Activities of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People by encouraging the establishment or strengthening of intra- and interregional cooperation networks and the design of educational and cultural policies based on acknowledgement of the multi-ethnic and multicultural nature of the societies in which those communities live.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Promotion of initiatives and practices which demonstrate intercultural conviviality, such as the “ethnic jesting” practised in various African countries; regional intercultural festivals highlighting the wealth of cultural diversity; initiatives developed under the “Culture in the Neighbourhood” project (encouraging the social integration of young people living in multicultural environments) and the project “Intercultural Dialogue in Everyday Life” (encouraging cooperation between associations and NGOs of young people of various nationalities and ethnic backgrounds);
- ◆ Development of cooperation between cities wishing to promote intercommunity dialogue in urban settings, through the awarding of the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize and the establishment of a network linking prizewinners; improved access to regularly updated data banks on innovative urban practices; strengthening of regional networks for the exchange of information among municipalities, creation of a “Cities and peace” website and various written and audiovisual publications;
- ◆ Development of exchanges of information on ways and means of regulating inter-ethnic tensions in multicultural societies and defining strategies for the promotion of pluralism in conflict-torn subregions, in particular the Great Lakes in Africa and the Balkans in Europe;
- ◆ Establishment, in the Member States concerned, of national committees on indigenous peoples; strengthening and expansion of existing cooperation networks and creation of a regional UNESCO Chair for the study of indigenous peoples; enhancement of the cultural skills and experience of indigenous peoples, particularly in the framework of cooperation with the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and continuation of the project for the “Development of the Maya Peoples”.

TRANSVERSE ACTIVITY

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

06001

	Regular budget					Extra-budgetary resources	
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Financial allocation	6 508 100	6 519 300	11 200	0.2	300 700	6 820 000	2 500 000
SCENARIO B							
Financial allocation	6 508 100	6 809 800	301 700	4.6	310 200	7 120 000	2 500 000

06002

In the series of consultations undertaken since the extensive review made in 1995 by the Board on International Comparative Studies in Education (BICSE), it has become clear that UNESCO should substantially reorient and upgrade its statistical services by developing higher professional standards and closer interaction with the Member States and partner agencies for the production, collection, dissemination and use of quality statistical information and indicators in support to policy- and decision-making. It was considered that a UNESCO Institute for Statistics enjoying a wide intellectual autonomy as well as adequate administrative flexibility would be an appropriate mechanism to ensure quick responses to demands, better efficiency of operations, and the ability to mobilize new partnerships and extrabudgetary support. These were the concerns that led to the initial proposals made to the General Conference at its 29th session. In conformity with 29 C/Resolution 50, the Director-General initiated the process of transforming the Division of Statistics into a UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). This process was guided by a Steering Committee, which the Director-General established under the chairmanship of Mr J. Ritzen, at that time Minister of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, and was closely monitored by the Executive Board. The Statutes of the Institute will be submitted to the 30th session of the General Conference for approval, together with the Executive Board's recommendations thereon.

06003

Within UNESCO's broad mandate to contribute to the advancement and sharing of knowledge and the free flow of ideas, the Institute's mission will be to provide statistical information on education, science, culture and communication which helps decision-making in Member States and facilitates democratic debate in UNESCO's areas of competence. The important point is the new emphasis placed on the policy-relevance of the statistical information collected and provided by UNESCO. The Institute will therefore need: (i) to be responsive and flexible in defining and developing data and indicators; (ii) to make sure that the data which it collects and makes available are reliable, sufficiently accurate for its purpose, and up to date; and (iii) to ensure that the processes for defining, collecting, analysing and presenting statistics are subject to strong and objective quality assurance.

06004

To fulfil its mission, UIS's efforts will focus on three core objectives: (i) to foster the development of international statistics in its fields of competence in ways which reflect the changing policy contexts in those fields and which are reliable, robust and feasible to collect; (ii) to arrange for the collection, production, analysis and timely dissemination of policy-relevant statistics and indicators based on this development work; and (iii) to support the development of the statistical and analytical capacities of Member States.

06005

Since UIS is still being newly established and will be founded on consultative methods of working, it is still premature to define precisely the specific projects which will be approved by the Governing Board of the Institute or particular data which will be collected and disseminated. During the biennium, the priority will be to conduct full and wide-ranging consultations in order to ensure that the future work of UIS is relevant to the needs of policy-makers nationally and internationally. It will also be to establish: (i) a core programme of work for the development, collection and dissemination of statistics and indicators based on the principles of project-based working, with identified users, objectives, quality criteria, budgets and timetables for each strand of the programme; (ii) a programme of special projects to develop new statistical activities subject to appropriate external funding being secured; and (iii) an agreed set of procedures for establishing new projects.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

06006

The General Conference,

Taking note of the Director-General's report on the establishment of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (30 C/22),

1. *Approves* the creation of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS);
2. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIS to focus the Institute's programme on the following priorities:
 - (a) to define and establish the types of statistical data and indicators which will be needed at the international level during the coming years, taking advantage of the high profile consultative mechanisms to be set up by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics;
 - (b) to collect and disseminate statistical information on education, science, culture and communication in response to the increasing demands emanating from Member States and the international community, and monitor the achievements of policy goals defined, in particular, by major international conferences, working in partnership to promote the use of these data in policy research;
 - (c) to improve statistical capacity in Member States through advocacy and mobilization of political will and commitments, and by disseminating technical manuals and providing training and advisory services;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by providing a financial allocation of \$6,820,000 (scenario A);

or

- 3b. *Authorizes the Director-General to support the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by providing a financial allocation of \$7,120,000 (scenario B);*
4. *Invites* Member States, international organizations, development and donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to contribute financially or by other appropriate means to the implementation and expansion of the activities of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Main line of action 1. Establishing current and emerging needs for statistical data and indicators

06007

Background. The role of the UNESCO programme sectors in orienting the programme of work for UIS will be key but there are also other constituencies with an interest in promoting sound decision-making in UNESCO's fields of competence and whose information needs should be served. These include the national statistical bureaux, the United Nations and other multilateral agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, development agencies, international research institutes, etc.

06008

Strategy. In order to build solid foundations for the Institute, UIS will consult widely with all programme sectors in order to identify their immediate needs and explore their longer term requirements for statistics and quantitative indicators. Furthermore, UIS will establish technical advisory panels to assess which kind of data are of relevance and value to a wide range of policy-makers, and will support these panels with additional systems of consultation amongst users and producers of data at both the national and international levels. Through these wide consultations, UIS will define the current and emerging needs for data and indicators, and will identify those for which further methodological and conceptual development is required. These reviews will also address the need to collect data relating to disparities, particularly gender disparities, across and within countries.

06009

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Effective mechanisms to consult with users and providers of data as well as policy-makers established in each of UNESCO's main areas of competence;
- ◆ Close collaboration with national coordination mechanisms in all Member States established to improve the policy relevance, coverage, timeliness and quality of statistics and indicators in UNESCO's areas of competence, including by providing countries with guidelines to help them organize national systems of coordination of statistical work among concerned ministries and agencies.

Scenario B. Developing new data and indicators to analyse cross-cutting issues

06009B

Regular budget	Scenario B
Financial allocation:	+ \$300,000

A new programme of work will be established to explore in statistical terms the interlinkage between different areas of UNESCO's fields of competence. Depending on the amount of extrabudgetary resources which may be mobilized, several projects will be developed, dealing with cross-cutting issues, such as: how to assess the delivery of educational material in relation to a wider use of the new information and communication technologies; how to measure the role that libraries, archives, book production and the media play in informal and formal education; how access to information on education systems and outcomes relates to improvement in their performance; how to assess the impact of gender differences, differences between urban and rural peoples, between different language groupings or between generations; how to monitor the relationship between broader access to knowledge and freedom of expression and progress in governance (in partnership with UNDP and UNFPA which are exploring the need for new data and indicators in relation to governance and development). These projects will be conducted in close cooperation with programme sectors.

Result expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ *Better understanding of the adequacy of existing indicators and the feasibility to construct new ones to analyse some of these cross-cutting issues.*

Main line of action 2. Improving the collection, dissemination and use of comparative international statistics

06010

Background. For many years, the collection of statistical information has been at the heart of the former Division of Statistics; this will still be true for UIS, but with a number of important differences: first, such work will be guided to a greater extent by the emerging needs for data and indicators as identified under the main line of action 1. To date UNESCO statistics have largely been drawn from administrative sources but UIS will explore the potential for expansion of data collection from other sources such as surveys, censuses and census-related studies; secondly, the collection function of UIS will be undertaken with more rigorous quality control, including the development of indicators of quality; thirdly, UIS will seek to take advantage of the new technologies to permit a major transformation in the way that data are delivered to users, who will be closely involved in the design and evaluation of all products.

06011

Strategy. Procedures to monitor and improve the quality of the data collected by UIS will be developed through: the careful design and constant evaluation of the instruments and methodologies it uses; closer contact with national data providers; feedback from the data users; capacity-building within countries and the production of clear manuals and other training materials. A major aspect of the work will be

the introduction of quality assurance methods within the Institute itself. A broad strategy on information technology will be developed, building upon the experiences and investments made in this area over the last two years. Dissemination of data will exploit the new technologies through, for example, distributing data over the Internet or publishing data on CD ROMs, but account will also be taken of the diversity of both the needs of users and their technical facilities. UIS will seek to identify how best to reach users, in particular policy-makers; the most appropriate medium of dissemination for their purposes (e.g. paper or electronically) and the type, frequency and format of information they require will be explored. The formulation of data policies will also address issues of data ownership, copyright, version control, archival responsibilities and pricing strategies.

06012

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improved data instruments and methodology, incorporating data quality criteria and procedures, available in a number of Member States;
- ◆ Systems established or refined to ensure the production of education indicators to meet the needs of major international conferences;
- ◆ Training programmes and training materials developed for use within countries to support them in the collection of high-quality data;
- ◆ Special projects established in order to extend data collection to new and emerging areas and to develop statistical methodology for the estimation and projection of key indicators;
- ◆ Feasibility projects established in collaboration with sectoral researchers to address the production of focused topic-based or regionally based publications and the dissemination of information relating to measurement error;
- ◆ A data policy elaborated for discussion within UNESCO and with Member States as well as with external users of UNESCO data and other statistical products;
- ◆ The information systems on education, culture and communication data improved; a new system for statistics on science and technology developed;
- ◆ A system for the long-term management, error correction, maintenance and archiving of the database set up;
- ◆ A resource centre created which will include access to electronic information, notably the Institute's own databases, and relevant statistical publications. This resource centre will be available to UNESCO staff, officials from Member States, and universities.

Main line of action 3. Building statistical capacity in Member States

06013

Background. Statistical capacity-building can only be effective when there is strong political commitment and appropriate resources and technical support. This implies a collaborative effort among the national authorities, UIS, and multilateral and bilateral funding agencies. The Institute's role should in the first instance be one of advocacy and mobilization of political will and commitments, to be complemented by the dissemination of technical manuals, guidelines and software tools, and training and advisory services aimed at encouraging "learning by doing" in the countries.

06014

Strategy. A capacity-building function will be a core activity of the Institute and a component of every programme of work. Programmes of assistance will focus on enabling data-collection agencies within countries to forge partnerships with their national policy analysts. UIS will take advantage of existing networks and working groups, including UNESCO's own field offices, in adapting capacity-building strategies to the specific situations of various clusters of countries. The Institute will also be in a position to play a catalytic role through needs assessments, formulation of statistical capacity-building projects, identifying expertise, mobilizing resource support, and establishing twinning arrangements. The current NESIS project (Strengthening National Education Statistical Information Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa) – which forms part of the Institute's programme – provides an example of this more intensive approach. Partnership will be developed with the International Institute for Educational Planning to provide assistance for national capacity-building in relation to education data collection and use.

06015

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National plans for improving endogenous statistical capacity formulated in a number of countries;
- ◆ A statistical capacity-building component introduced in an increased number of development projects and several Member States assisted in making wider use of information technology in statistics;
- ◆ Solid systems of communication between users and producers of data established within the framework of policy needs assessments;
- ◆ Existing networks reinforced and regional groupings established to enhance the sharing of statistical information and expertise;
- ◆ Statistical manuals and standards more broadly disseminated and training provided to national specialists.

Financial arrangements

06016

The financial resources of UIS will consist of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; and (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations and other donor bodies as well as fees received for certain training and research projects. A financial allocation, under the regular budget, amounting to \$6,820,000 (scenario A) or \$7,120,000 (scenario B) is proposed towards the cost of personnel and activities as well as indirect programme costs.

TRANSVERSE ACTIVITY

Anticipation and future-oriented studies

07001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001					2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Personnel	639 200	787 600	148 400	23.2	28 200	815 800	–
Activities	720 800	754 600	33 800	4.7	24 700	779 300	–
Total	1 360 000	1 542 200	182 200	13.4	52 900	1 595 100	–
SCENARIO B							
Personnel	639 200	974 800	335 600	52.5	31 100	1 005 900	–
Activities	720 800	991 100	270 300	37.5	32 400	1 023 500	–
Total	1 360 000	1 965 900	605 900	44.6	63 500	2 029 400	–

07002

UNESCO, as an “intellectual watch” forum, needs to possess a capacity for analysing and anticipating the major trends that are likely to show the way forward and guide its action in its fields of competence in the short, medium and long term. To face the challenges of the future, which are increasingly situated at the crossroads of disciplines and traditional knowledge, UNESCO needs to encourage future-oriented reflection that is strongly interdisciplinary and of a transverse nature in the Organization’s fields of competence, and promote a broad and open dialogue on the ethical, intellectual and scientific issues likely to be raised by peace and development in the future. In accordance with the Medium-Term Strategy (document 28 C/4, in particular paras. 44, 212 and 213), efforts will continue to be made to strengthen the Organization’s activities of anticipation and future-oriented study during the 2000-2001 biennium.

07003

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) strengthen the capacities of the Organization and of Member States for anticipation and forward planning by encouraging future-oriented studies on development in the Organization's fields of competence and by drawing up a future-oriented report by the Director-General on this subject;
- (ii) promote future-oriented reflection and debate, and the intellectual and scientific "watch" at the international level, by strengthening, in particular, UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking through the organization of "21st Century Talks" and a "21st Century Dialogues" meeting (scenario A) **or** two meetings of "21st Century Dialogues", one of them devoted to a future-oriented forum on development up to the year 2020 in UNESCO's fields of competence (scenario B);
- (iii) make the public and decision-makers aware of the major challenges of the twenty-first century, of future-oriented reflection and of the strategies of action identified, principally through cooperation with the media and a policy of disseminating the main results of the activities undertaken in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$779,300 for programme costs and \$815,800 for staff costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,023,500 for programme costs and \$1,005,900 for staff costs (scenario B).

Main line of action 1. Strengthening of capacities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies

07004

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$323,000

Background. During the 1998-1999 biennium, two future-oriented reports by the Director-General on the prospects for development in the Organization's fields of competence were prepared, and a Council of the Future was set up as an advisory virtual network. In addition, the rapid changes that societies are now experiencing, the impact of the process of globalization on societies and individuals, efforts to alleviate poverty and exclusion and the challenges of the world information society require new, future-oriented, approaches to the whole question of development.

Strategy. During the biennium steps will be taken to strengthen reflection on the major trends and challenges of the future in UNESCO's fields of competence, and to increase the capacities of the Organization and Member States in this field; the measures that should be undertaken here and now to respond to these challenges will be outlined, and the long-term tasks will be identified, in particular those of an ethical, intellectual and scientific nature in whose implementation the Organization is called upon to make a major contribution. Encouragement will be given, as need be, to new future-oriented study and analysis, at both the international and regional levels, on development within UNESCO's fields of competence, in cooperation with the competent institutions, and measures will be taken to promote the necessary links between the Organization's work of anticipation, the future-oriented studies on development and the renewal of UNESCO's programmes and strategies.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Promotion, among Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, IGOs, NGOs, institutions and foundations, of the decisive importance of future-oriented studies directed towards action in UNESCO’s fields of competence, so as to face the challenges of the twenty-first century, in particular through the collection, analysis and dissemination of the findings of relevant future-oriented studies; the circulation of a future-oriented report by the Director-General on the prospects for development in the Organization’s fields of competence; contribution to the organization of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations in the year 2000;
- ◆ Better anticipation by UNESCO and its Member States of major trends and foreseeable needs in UNESCO’s fields of competence up to 2020 and beyond, with a view to outlining approaches that will enable preventive action to be taken in good time on the problems and challenges identified;
- ◆ Greater awareness on the part of the intellectual and scientific community, the general public and national authorities of the importance of future-oriented reflection and of future challenges in UNESCO’s fields of competence, which may lead to the creation or development within Member States of national capacities for anticipation and future-oriented study.

Main line of action 2. Promotion of future-oriented reflection and debate

07005

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$456,300

Background. The Medium-Term Strategy provided for the strengthening of the “intellectual watch” and future-oriented forum function of UNESCO, by channelling “the findings of the main groups of experts and centres for future studies at world level” into “several focal points of debate, analysis and prediction with a view to finding ways in which the Organization might alter or associate itself with probable trends in its fields of competence”. It was in that perspective that the “21st Century Talks” and “21st Century Dialogues” were held in 1998-1999. Moreover, the dissemination of information about activities relating to the anticipation of future trends and future-oriented studies has already led to many articles in authoritative media throughout the world and to partnerships with the press, radio and television.

Strategy. A particular effort will be made to promote future-oriented reflection and debate in a transdisciplinary perspective so as to disseminate to the general public and decision-makers the results of these activities which might have an impact on the development of trends in UNESCO’s fields of competence, and make decision-makers and the public more aware of the importance of action-oriented regional and international forward-looking reflection, in particular through the publication of works and the dissemination of studies and proceedings in the major authoritative media at the national, regional and global levels.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Greater awareness among the public and decision-makers in the various regions of the world of the importance of anticipation and future-oriented thinking in UNESCO’s fields of competence, in particular through: the organization of a future-oriented and transdisciplinary “21st Century Dialogues” meeting; the continuation of the series of “21st Century Talks”; intellectual assistance for future-oriented meetings held away from Headquarters; an awareness-raising media and publications drive throughout the world;
- ◆ Intellectual contribution by the Organization to events celebrating the year 2000 and the advent of the twenty-first century.

Scénario B.

07005B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$244,200

A second “21st Century Dialogues” meeting is foreseen in the form of a future-oriented forum on development prospects up to 2020 in UNESCO’s fields of competence. Furthermore, if appropriate partners can be identified and the necessary extrabudgetary resources mobilized, it is proposed to organize a future-oriented conference on women and development in the twenty-first century.

Result expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Growth and dissemination of future-oriented thinking on the major challenges of development up to 2020 and beyond in UNESCO’s fields of competence which may in particular lead to the identification of new cooperation and action mechanisms, at the regional and international levels, fostering development, poverty eradication and the promotion of equality between the sexes.

Regional and subregional strategies

07006

Efforts will be made to disseminate the findings of activities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies to the general public and decision-makers at the regional and subregional levels; to encourage, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries (LDCs), national and regional initiatives in the field of anticipation and future-oriented activities consistent with the Organization’s priorities in its fields of competence; to promote future-oriented thinking on development at the regional and subregional levels; and to encourage the mobilization of the Organization’s priority groups for anticipation and future-oriented studies.

TRANSVERSE ACTIVITY

Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support

08001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Personnel	3 313 700	2 854 400	(459 300)	(13.9)	118 300	2 972 700	–
Activities	1 232 100	1 091 400	(140 700)	(11.4)	35 700	1 127 100	–
Total	4 545 800	3 945 800	(600 000)	(13.2)	154 000	4 099 800	–
SCENARIO B							
Personnel	3 313 700	2 854 400	(459 300)	(13.9)	118 300	2 972 700	–
Activities	1 232 100	1 091 400	(140 700)	(11.4)	35 700	1 127 100	–
Total	4 545 800	3 945 800	(600 000)	(13.2)	154 000	4 099 800	–

08002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) enhance capacity-building in UNESCO's fields of competence by the award and administration of fellowships, study and travel grants in particular through the Fellowship Bank Scheme and co-sponsorship arrangements with interested donors;
- (ii) facilitate the efficient implementation of equipment components relating to regular and extrabudgetary programme activities by providing technical services for procurement of equipment and their post-delivery maintenance including the training of the staff concerned;
- (iii) continue to edit and publish reports relating to regular programme and extrabudgetary funded projects, for dissemination and for consultation at the UNESCO reference library;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,127,100 for programme costs and \$2,972,700 for staff costs (scenario A).

Fellowships

08003

As in the past biennia, a twofold strategy will be followed: (i) in the framework of the Fellowship Bank Scheme, short-term fellowships, study and travel grants will continue to be awarded; and (ii) cost-sharing arrangements will continue to be sought and negotiated with interested donors for co-sponsored fellowships. Efforts will be intensified to mobilize extrabudgetary resources and new partnerships for co-sponsored fellowships in priority areas. The Fellowships Section will continue to ensure the overall administration of fellowships, study and travel grants provided under the regular programme (including the Participation Programme) and extrabudgetary resources, and cooperate with the programme sectors, in data collection and coordination of fellowships and training activities implemented directly by the sectors. Cooperation with the United Nations will be continued for harmonizing policy in the administration of fellowships.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Award of some 250 short-term fellowships, study and travel grants to candidates mainly from developing countries, administrated and implemented;
- ◆ New partnerships with Member States and interested bodies in investing in fellowship schemes promoted;
- ◆ Cooperation with the United Nations and its sister agencies strengthened with a view to harmonizing standards for the administration of fellowships.

Equipment services

08004

The coordination and backstopping of equipment procurement and contracting services relating to regular and mostly extrabudgetary programme activities will be continued and further developed. The technical and advisory services provided to Member States in implementing the equipment-related matters will be upgraded and within the context of project implementation, training will be offered to national staff in equipment procurement, management and logistics as well as in post-delivery maintenance. The capacity of field offices to deal with equipment components of decentralized projects will continue to be strengthened. UNESCO will continue to participate in inter-agency consultations on developing harmonized equipment procurement and reporting procedures.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Backstopping services to decentralized project implementation by field offices improved in particular through the creation of links between the contracting management informatics system and UNESCO field offices;
- ◆ The contracting and logistics management capacity in selected field offices reinforced through training;
- ◆ Access of potential contractors in Member States to UNESCO's contracting services enhanced through the creation of a website for source information on assistance provided to Member States;
- ◆ Central recording of information on project implementation improved with a view to providing up-to-date information to the Member States concerned.

Reports

08005

The terminal reports of extrabudgetary funded projects, consultants' technical reports and mission reports relating to those projects, and to activities financed from the regular programme, will be edited and published for dissemination to Member States, donors and other concerned organizations. These reports will be available in the reference library for consultation by interested parties. A review of the changes in the reporting procedures, mechanisms and requirements of major funding sources and their implications for UNESCO's reporting system will be initiated in cooperation with BER.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Annual Index of Field Mission Reports (including terminal and technical reports) published;
- ◆ Some 30 reports prepared and distributed to concerned Member States.

TRANSVERSE ACTIVITY

Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups

09001

Priority group	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
Coordination of activities concerning Women							
Personnel	465 400	745 000	279 600	60.1	29 100	774 100	–
Activities	473 450	403 200	(70 250)	(14.8)	13 200	416 400	1 600 000*
Coordination of activities concerning Youth							
Personnel	634 500	1 015 600	381 100	60.1	33 000	1 048 600	–
Activities	473 450	403 200	(70 250)	(14.8)	13 200	416 400	–
Coordination of activities concerning Africa							
Personnel	3 572 800	2 898 700	(674 100)	(18.9)	102 200	3 000 900	–
Activities	519 300	460 000	(59 300)	(11.4)	15 000	475 000	–
Coordination of activities concerning least developed countries**							
Personnel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Activities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups	6 138 900	5 925 700	(213 200)	(3.5)	205 700	6 131 400	1 600 000

* To which should be added \$5,000,000 relating to PROCEED and being executed by BRX/EUR.

** The corresponding provisions for activities relating to the Unit for Least Developed Countries are included under Part III of the Budget (Bureau for External Relations).

09002

Entrusted with coordination of action in favour of the Organization's four "priority" groups – women, young people, Africa and the least developed countries – the chief task of the respective focal points, the Unit for the Promotion of the Status of Women and Gender Equality, the Youth Coordination Unit, the Priority Africa Department and the Unit for Relations with the Least Developed Countries of the Bureau for External Relations, will be to ensure the overall coherence of actions undertaken within the the Organization's programmes as a whole. In close collaboration with the programme sectors, and in liaison with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, international governmental organizations, NGOs and National Commissions, the focal points will endeavour to promote the complementarity of UNESCO actions with those of Member States and partners in international development. In doing so, they will seek to ensure that the efforts exerted in favour of these four groups are focused on meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged categories within each group.

Coordination of activities concerning Women

0910

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 416,400
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,600,000*

09100

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to continue to promote gender mainstreaming and capacity-building activities to strengthen the active participation of women at all levels and in all fields of society, in line with the “Agenda for Gender Equality” adopted by the General Conference at its 28th session and other relevant recommendations; and to that end, strengthen cooperation with Member States, relevant inter-agency mechanisms, IGOs and NGOs;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$416,400 for programme costs and \$774,100 for staff costs (scenario A).

09101

UNESCO’s action in favour of women will continue to be guided by the “Agenda for Gender Equality” adopted at the 28th session of the General Conference and by the United Nations System-Wide Medium-Term Plan for the Advancement of Women 1996–2001 (SWMTP), the Beijing Platform for Action and its United Nations regional platforms for action, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the relevant recommendations of major United Nations conferences.

09102

The strategy will follow a three-pronged thrust: (i) mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policy-planning, programming, implementation and evaluation activities; (ii) promoting the active and broad participation of women at all levels and fields of activity, with particular attention to women’s priorities, perspectives and contributions to the rethinking of both the goals and means of development; and (iii) developing specific programmes, projects and activities for the benefit of girls/women, geared towards promoting equality, endogenous capacity-building and women’s full citizenship. Actions under the different programmes will pay special attention to five priority areas underlined by the General Conference: equal access to education; women’s contribution to peace; to the media; to the management of natural resources and environmental protection; and access of the girl-child to education and literacy. Working closely with programme sectors and other relevant units/services, the Coordination Unit for the Promotion of the Status of Women and Gender Equality will continue to ensure that the policies and strategies as well as the projects and activities are coherent and respond to the needs and expectations of girls/women and to the Organization’s commitments within the United Nations system. It will facilitate the work of the Secretariat and reinforce cooperation with Member States, international partners (in particular in the framework of the inter-agency mechanisms of the United Nations system), including competent NGOs and IGOs, with a view to mobilizing enhanced support for activities in favour of girls/women.

09103

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Gender mainstreaming reinforced through cooperation with United Nations agencies, IGOs, National Commissions and other partners; the development of an interactive training software on gender mainstreaming and UNESCO’s policy; and training of staff, including on gender-sensitive project preparation and evaluation;

* To which should be added \$5,000,000 relating to PROCEED and being executed by BRX/EUR.

- ◆ The participation of women in the design and implementation of projects and activities relating to women enhanced by cooperating with women's focal points within the Secretariat and in the National Commissions; and providing training in gender and development issues;
- ◆ Women's awareness of their rights enhanced through the promotion of the ratification of relevant normative instruments; and the preparation of a teachers' manual as well as a women's publication on the CEDAW Convention;
- ◆ Dissemination of information on gender issues – including database, gender mainstreaming materials, publications, brochures and “best practices” concerning women's empowerment to combat poverty and promote a culture of peace – reinforced in collaboration with other information and documentation units/services housewide;
- ◆ UNESCO's Gender Internet Site regularly updated and an “Intranet Gender Project” developed to facilitate the Secretariat's access to latest information.

Coordination of activities concerning Youth

0920

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$416,400

09200

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to empower young people – especially those in difficult circumstances – to participate more fully and meaningfully in society, in particular by including in each programme a youth component aimed at benefiting young people and involving them as actors and partners; and enhance the scale and impact of activities for and with youth at national and local levels by mobilizing support from Member States, international development partners and relevant non-governmental organizations, including youth associations;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$416,400 for programme costs and \$1,048,600 for staff costs (scenario A).

09201

As a follow-up to the 29th session of the General Conference where the round tables on youth highlighted once again the high priority that should be assigned to youth, and to the results of the external evaluation of UNESCO youth activities (February 1999), initiatives were taken to give a new impetus to activities for and with youth in all programmes of the Organization. A Youth Coordination Unit, together with an internal “Priority Youth” Committee to advise and assist it, was set up to ensure that young people are not only the beneficiaries of specific targeted actions, but form the central concern of all of UNESCO's activities. In addition, a “Youth Council” composed *inter alia* of major youth associations is being set up to provide advice on enhancing the impact of UNESCO's action for and with youth.

09202

Within the wider framework of the United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (1995), the Braga Youth Action Plan (1998) and the Lisbon Declaration (1998), UNESCO's action will be geared to empowering young people to participate fully and meaningfully in society as equal and valuable partners by including in each of the programmes a youth dimension or component. The specific actions under it will involve youth as beneficiaries, principal actors and/or partners. Greater emphasis will be placed on listening to, consulting and participating with young people who will be more closely than hitherto associated in the design and execution of activities in favour of youth. The aim will be to open up opportunities for young people to learn and to acquire skills, express their views and concerns, demonstrate their commitment and a sense of responsibility and willingness to mobilize. Priority will be given to addressing the immediate concerns and aspirations

of youth in different circumstances and, at the same time, to preparing them to respond to the challenges of the future. Emphasis will be placed on promoting among them and through them UNESCO messages (e.g. peace, non-violence, democracy, tolerance, sustainable development, etc.) by supporting education and training activities as well as youth projects in UNESCO's fields of competence at national and local levels. One million dollars under the Participation Programme will be earmarked for supporting projects involving youth. Working closely with the programme sectors and in liaison with competent organizations of the United Nations system, IGOs, NGOs, youth associations and National Commissions, the Youth Coordination Unit (YCU) will endeavour to enhance the scale and impact of activities for and with youth in Member States.

09203

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Empowerment of increased numbers of young people promoted through:
 - ◇ increased participation of young people, both as beneficiaries and partners, in UNESCO's programme activities at country and local levels;
 - ◇ training of youth leaders at regional and international levels (through e.g. youth camps, exchange programmes, and sport and music events, etc.) to voice the concerns of young people and mobilize support to address them adequately;
 - ◇ enhancing the scale and impact of activities for and with youth at national and local levels through mobilization of new partnerships and new resources;
 - ◇ developing comprehensive national youth policies in 15 countries;
 - ◇ publication of guidelines for national policy-makers on the definition of the legal status of young volunteers;
 - ◇ developing electronic networks for cooperation and sharing of experience among youth at regional and international levels;
- ◆ An updated directory of international youth organizations as well as a roster of youth specialists in UNESCO's fields of competence published.

Coordination of activities concerning Africa

0930

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$475,000

09300

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to strengthen cooperation with African Member States, by encouraging future-oriented studies and the elaboration of development strategies within UNESCO's fields of competence to promote regional and subregional cooperation, in particular in the fields of education and literacy, solar energy, communication and promotion of peace, as part of follow-up to major United Nations and OAU conferences and initiatives; and, to that end, mobilize all partners, in particular intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and multilateral and bilateral cooperation mechanisms;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$475,000 for programme costs and \$3,000,900 for staff costs (scenario A).

09301

As part of its functions to coordinate UNESCO's overall cooperation with African Member States and African international governmental organizations and NGOs and with bilateral partners and multilateral institutions active in Africa, the Priority Africa Department will continue to promote, in conjunction with the programme sectors, BRX and BER, reflection on innovative approaches and strategies that

could give new impetus to action to benefit the African continent. Coming within the framework of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa, Audience Africa and follow-up to the major international conferences, the strategy will be built around three complementary lines of action: (i) encouraging exchanges and close consultation both within UNESCO programmes and at meetings organized by UNESCO's various partners; (ii) ensuring effective implementation of recommendations and decisions on Africa, taking care to ensure that programmes are continuously adapted to new needs and emerging trends; and (iii) promoting regional and subregional cooperation.

09302

In 2000–2001, the Department will focus, in collaboration with the relevant Secretariat units, more specifically on conducting interdisciplinary future-oriented studies which, by taking into account socio-political, economic and cultural changes in Africa over the past decade, will be aimed at identifying possible approaches to sustainable development, laying stress on participation by the most disadvantaged groups. In this connection, the Department will be associated with the project “On the threshold of the third millennium: Africa at the heart of the major challenges of the twenty-first century” supported by UNDP, the European Union and a number of individual countries. UNESCO's participation in the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa, and in particular coordination of action in the three fields for which the Organization has special responsibility: education for all African children, communication for peace, and informatics in the service of development, will continue to receive priority.

09303

New stress will be laid during the biennium on closer cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), particularly within the framework of the OAU Education Decade for Africa (1997–2006), the Paulo Freire African Decade on Literacy for All and the Dakar Plan of Action for the Development of Cultural Industries in Africa. The OAU-UNESCO Joint Committee for Cooperation will provide a valuable forum in which to define, evaluate and adjust cooperation activities. In addition, particular attention will continue to be devoted to coordination of the follow-up of decisions of UNESCO's governing bodies relating to Africa and of the recommendations of regional and subregional intergovernmental meetings (World Solar Summit, Harare, 1996; MINEDAF VII, Durban, 1998; PACSICOM, Maputo, 1998).

09304

As part of the policy of decentralizing programmes and projects, the Department will contribute to the efforts aimed at strengthening the role of the field offices. At the same time, cooperation links with Member States will be strengthened, in particular through the National Commissions and Permanent Delegations. The Department will furthermore endeavour to see that established institutes and centres in Africa and networks such as the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA, Ethiopia), the International Institute for Girls' and Women's Education (Burkina Faso), and the Youth Development Centre (Malawi), which are currently being established, may perform their mission in an effective manner. Finally, in cooperation with BER and the relevant units, steps will be taken to secure increased extrabudgetary resources for Africa, taking care in this regard, to diversify funding sources and to seek new partnerships.

09305

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Contribution to future-oriented reflection and better understanding of the stakes and challenges of globalization for Africa, particularly by undertaking studies and holding seminars and conferences on that theme;
- ◆ Strengthening of exchanges and intercultural dialogue, in particular through an intercontinental conference bringing together Africa and its diasporas, organized in accordance with the recommendations of Audience Africa and the International Committee for the Follow-up of Audience Africa;
- ◆ Strengthening of regional cooperation on education, training and culture by provision of support for initiatives taken in implementation of the Abuja Treaty;
- ◆ Greater mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and better observance of priorities through the establishment of a “Priority Africa Special Account” for the funding and execution of specific pilot projects;
- ◆ Heightened awareness among partners and the broad public of actions undertaken, in particular by means of a publication on achievements and projects under way.

Coordination of activities concerning the least developed countries¹

0940

In the past quarter of a century, the number of “least developed countries” has practically doubled. From 25 in 1971, their number increased to 48 in 1999, of which 31 were in Africa, three in the Arab States, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to improve the situation of LDCs, it will be necessary to mobilize the entire international community. In this connection, initiatives taken at the level of the United Nations system, and in particular the General Assembly resolution (1995) on the Mid-Term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, and also the recommendations of the World Summit for Social Development (1995), provide a vital frame of reference. UNESCO’s strategy for the least developed countries comprises three main lines of action: (i) strengthening of endogenous capacities; (ii) development of human and institutional resources – stress being laid on generalizing education for all and continuing education as well as on promoting creativity through the exchange and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge and skills; and (iii) support for the responsible participation of citizens in development.

09401

During the biennium, the Unit for Relations with the Least Developed Countries will endeavour, in collaboration with the programme sectors and all relevant Secretariat units, to promote the design and implementation in those countries of activities, programmes and projects in such priority fields as the reform of education systems; enhancement of the status of teachers and improvement of university-level training; access to information and capacity-building in the field of information management and processing; the fight against poverty, unemployment and underemployment of young people and women through appropriate training; education for peace and citizenship.

1. The corresponding budgetary provisions are included in Part III of the budget (Bureau for External Relations).

Participation Programme

11001

Regular budget						
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
SCENARIO A						
Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 330 000	(4 500 000)	(18.1)	1 670 000	22 000 000
SCENARIO B						
Participation Programme	24 830 000	25 467 700	637 700	2.6	2 032 300	27 500 000

It should be noted that under each budgetary scenario the Director-General is proposing a choice between two options to the governing bodies:

Scenario A: the amount of \$22 million proposed for the Participation Programme would involve abolishing the reserve for draft resolutions; the other option provides for an amount of \$20 million for the Participation Programme and \$2 million for a reserve for draft resolutions.

Scenario B: the amount of \$27.5 million proposed for the Participation Programme would involve abolishing the reserve for draft resolutions; the other option provides for an amount of \$25.5 million for the Participation Programme and \$2 million for a reserve for draft resolutions.

11002

Since its early years, UNESCO has provided direct assistance to national activities in Member States. In 1955, this assistance was consolidated under the term "Aid to Member States" and since 1957, it has come to be known as "Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States", and in short "Participation Programme". This Programme has been designed to provide direct assistance to initiatives undertaken by Member States in the Organization's fields of competence. Assistance under the Participation Programme is intended to promote activities of a national, subregional, regional or interregional character, falling within the scope of the actions foreseen under the Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities in Part II.A of the Programme and Budget. Assistance is also foreseen for strengthening cooperation with National Commissions and UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations. Since it is for the Member States themselves to determine, through their requests, the priorities in the use of these funds, the total amount under the Participation Programme has been shown under this chapter.

11003

Such assistance will include: the services of specialists and consultants; fellowships and study grants; publications; equipment; conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses; financial contributions; and other services deemed necessary by all concerned. Emergency aid will also be extended to cope with the need for immediate assistance. The nature and scope of such aid will be decided by the Director-General in consultation with the National Commission(s) or the government(s) concerned.

11004

Assistance under the Participation Programme is provided to Member States or Associate Members upon requests submitted through National Commissions, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, and to intergovernmental organizations which have signed a cooperation agreement with UNESCO, for activities of direct interest to several Member States. International NGOs may also benefit from assistance under the Participation Programme. Written requests for subregional, regional and interregional activities should be supported by two or more National Commissions of the participating Member States or Associate Members. When deciding upon a request, the Director-General will take into account the needs of developing countries, especially the LDCs, and the need to ensure geographic balance in the distribution of the resources of the Participation Programme.

11005

The main objectives of the efforts made in recent years to improve the administrative functioning of the Participation Programme have been to rationalize the procedures for approving requests, to speed up their processing and to provide more detailed information on progress in implementing the Programme. These efforts will be continued, while also focusing in 2000-2001 on improving the formulation and follow-up of requests so as to enhance the complementarity between planned activities and those supported by the Participation Programme and to strengthen its catalytic effect.

11006

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Stronger participation by Member States, in particular the most disadvantaged among them, in the life of the Organization through assistance, on request, in the process of drawing up requests;
- ◆ Greater rationalization and simplification of procedures in order to improve the implementation of the Programme and to contribute to the broadest possible dissemination of the Organization's message;
- ◆ Support for the formulation and implementation of specific strategies to meet the urgent and particular needs of certain groups of countries with features in common;
- ◆ Intensification of technical consultations with representatives of Member States to enable a better evaluation of results and to increase exchanges of information between the Organization, national and international partners and potential funding sources with a view to stimulating joint enterprises.

Participation Programme

11007

The General Conference

I

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States, in accordance with the following principles and conditions;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$22,000,000 for direct programme costs (scenario A).

or

- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$27,500,000 for direct programme costs (scenario B).

A. Principles

1. The Participation Programme is one of the means employed by the Organization to achieve its objectives, through participation in activities carried out by Member States or Associate Members, or by territories, organizations or institutions, in its fields of competence. This participation is designed to strengthen the partnership between UNESCO and its Member States and make that partnership more effective through a sharing of contributions.
2. Each Member State may submit through its National Commission or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, up to 10 requests. These requests should show an order of priority numbered from 1 to 10, it being understood that not all the requests submitted will necessarily be approved. International non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other international organizations may submit up to five requests showing an order of priority from 1 to 5 and here as well not all the requests submitted will necessarily be approved. Each request must be related to the activities of the Organization, as described under the sections of the Approved Programme and Budget concerned with major programmes, transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities, and cooperation with National Commissions. Member States are requested to ensure that a sufficient number of projects specifically devoted to women are submitted under this Programme.
3. Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded only upon: (a) a written request to the Director-General by the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, by intergovernmental organizations which have signed a cooperation agreement with UNESCO for activities of direct interest to several Member States, or by non-governmental organizations maintaining official relations with UNESCO. Such requests must be submitted through the National Commission of the Member State in which the activity is to be carried out; and (b) a written agreement between the parties concerned specifying the form and manner of participation and acceptance of the conditions listed under section B below, together with such other conditions as may be jointly agreed upon.
4. The deadline for submission of requests has been set for 29 February 2000.
5. *Beneficiaries.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded to:
 - (a) Member States or Associate Members upon request through their National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, to promote activities of a national character. For activities of a subregional, regional or inter-regional character, requests are submitted by the National Commissions of the Member

- States or Associate Members on whose territory they take place. These requests must be supported by at least two other National Commissions of participating Member States or Associate Members;
- (b) a non-self-governing or trust territory, upon the request of the National Commission of the Member State responsible for the conduct of the territory's external relations;
 - (c) a national institution, upon a request by the National Commission of the Member State or Associate Member in whose territory it is situated;
 - (d) an intergovernmental or other international organization which has signed a cooperation agreement with UNESCO, where the participation relates to activities of direct interest to several Member States;
 - (e) an international non-governmental organization maintaining official relations with UNESCO, upon a request by the National Commission of the Member State or Associate Member in whose territory the planned activity is to be carried out; the request must be supported by the National Commissions of at least two Member States, and will not affect the quota of the country submitting the request;
 - (f) an international non-governmental institution having no official relations with UNESCO, within the framework of the requests submitted by the National Commission of the Member State in which the institution is located; such requests must be supported by at least two National Commissions of other participating Member States;
 - (g) the Permanent Observer of Palestine to UNESCO, where the participation requested relates to activities in UNESCO's fields of competence of direct interest to Palestinians.
6. *Forms of assistance.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may comprise the provision of:
- (a) the services of specialists and consultants;
 - (b) fellowships and study grants;
 - (c) publications, periodicals and documentation;
 - (d) equipment (other than vehicles);
 - (e) conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses: translation and interpretation services, participants' travel costs, the services of consultants, and other services deemed necessary by all concerned (not including UNESCO staff members);
 - (f) financial contributions, if the Director-General determines that this is the most effective and expedient means of implementing the activity in question, and provided that the amount, except in cases of emergency assistance specifically decided on by the Director-General, is not in excess of \$26,000 for a national project or activity and \$35,000 for a subregional, regional or interregional project or activity; and that the financial provision made by the applicant is sufficient to execute the activity satisfactorily.
7. *Approval of requests.* When deciding upon a request the Director-General shall take into account:
- (a) the total amount approved by the General Conference for this Programme;
 - (b) the contribution that such participation can effectively make to the attainment of Member States' objectives in UNESCO's fields of competence and within the framework of the programme activities approved by the General Conference, to which participation must be closely linked;
 - (c) the needs of developing countries as well as the four priority groups: women, youth, African Member States and least developed countries;
 - (d) the need to achieve equitable geographical distribution of the participation provided;
 - (e) funding for each approved project should, to the extent possible, be allocated no later than 30 days before the date set for the start of the implementation of the project concerned, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph B 9 (a).
8. *Implementation:*
- (a) the Participation Programme will be implemented within the biennial programme of the Organization, of which it forms an integral part. Implementation of a request is the responsibility of the Member State or other applicant. The request submitted to the Director-General must show specific scheduled commencement and termination dates; a greater effort has been

made to rationalize and simplify implementation procedures for the Participation Programme. Field units will endeavour to help Member States that so wish to draw up their requests in a manner which will enable them to be processed more effectively; similarly, to the extent desired by the Member State, financial contributions will be decentralized, and field offices or units will ensure funding in accordance with the procedures described in paragraph 7(e);

- (b) the achievements of the Participation Programme must be made more widely known with a view to the planning and implementation of the Organization's future activities. The evaluation reports, submitted after completion of each project by Member States, will be useful to the Secretariat for this purpose. Evaluation missions may also be undertaken while the project is being carried out.

B. Conditions

9. Assistance under the Participation Programme will be provided only if the applicant, when sending in the written requests to the Director-General, accepts the following conditions. The applicant shall:

- (a) assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes for which participation is provided; in the case of a financial contribution, submit to the Director-General at the close of the project an itemized statement accounting for the activities executed and certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the implementation of the project, and return to UNESCO any balance not used for project purposes; it is to be understood that no new financial contribution will be paid until the applicant has submitted all the financial reports and all the additional supporting documents necessary in respect of contributions previously approved by the Director-General and for which payments were effected prior to 31 December of the first year of the previous budgetary period;
- (b) undertake to provide on a compulsory basis, together with the financial report mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, a detailed evaluation report on the results of the activities financed and their usefulness for the Member State or States and UNESCO;
- (c) pay, where participation is accorded in the form of study grants, the cost of the grant-holders' passports, visas, medical examinations and salaries while they are abroad, if they are in receipt of a salary; help them find suitable employment when they return to their country of origin;
- (d) maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by UNESCO, from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery;
- (e) undertake to cover UNESCO against any claim or liability resulting from the activities provided for in this resolution, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the National Commission of the Member State concerned that such claim or liability arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct;
- (f) grant to personnel recruited under the Participation Programme the privileges and immunities set out in Articles VI and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, and in paragraph 3 of Annex IV to the aforementioned Convention, it being understood that additional privileges and immunities may be granted in supplementary agreements concluded with the Director-General; no restriction should be imposed upon the rights of entry, sojourn and departure of the persons mentioned in the present subparagraph.

C. Emergency aid

10. Where emergency aid is concerned, the following conditions and principles are to be observed:

- (a) faced with an emergency situation, the Director-General shall take the initiative of informing the Member State through the National Commission, so far as possible, that he has earmarked a certain sum for immediate assistance and suggest as appropriate the forms (with options) that such assistance could take;

- (b) the National Commission or the government shall then cable its choice of assistance or suggest suitable alternatives;
- (c) in the case of goods or services to be supplied by UNESCO there shall be no international competitive bidding, owing to the urgency of requirements;
- (d) in the case of financial contributions, neither the \$26,000 nor the \$35,000 limit shall apply; the emergency aid shall be paid even if financial reports have not yet been submitted; an itemized financial report certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the purposes approved shall subsequently be submitted by the Member State and any balance not used for project purposes shall be returned to UNESCO.

II

Invites the Director-General:

1. To consult, in accordance with UNESCO's decentralization policy, the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, before introducing changes in the order of priority of the requests submitted by Member States;
2. To communicate without delay, in order to enhance the presentation, follow-up and evaluation of the projects submitted under the Participation Programme, to the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, the reasons for modifying or denying the requested amounts;
3. To inform the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, a designated government channel, of all projects and activities undertaken by non-governmental or other organizations in their respective countries with support from the Participation Programme;
4. To provide to every session of the Executive Board a report including the following information:
 - (a) list of applications for contributions from the Participation Programme received in the Secretariat;
 - (b) list of applications approved for each Member State;
 - (c) list of financial contributions from the Participation Programme to Member States accorded by the Director-General under C. Emergency aid;
5. To strengthen the operational efficiency of the Participation Programme Unit.

Information and Dissemination Services

12001

	Regular budget						Extra- budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
1. Clearing House							
Personnel	3 932 400	3 607 600	(324 800)	(8.3)	145 800	3 753 400	137 300
Activities	872 900	810 800	(62 100)	(7.1)	26 500	837 300	76 400
2. UNESCO Publishing Office							
Personnel	5 433 800	5 632 300	198 500	3.7	215 800	5 848 100	283 000
Activities	1 510 200	1 431 400	(78 800)	(5.2)	46 800	1 478 200	3 144 000
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals							
Personnel	2 721 100	2 444 800	(276 300)	(10.2)	101 100	2 545 900	634 700
Activities	2 016 000	2 259 900	243 900	12.1	73 900	2 333 800	1 865 300
4. Office of Public Information							
Personnel	3 352 100	3 215 100	(137 000)	(4.1)	144 500	3 359 600	–
Activities	1 960 900	1 800 600	(160 300)	(8.2)	58 800	1 859 400	–
Total, Part II.B	21 799 400	21 202 500	(596 900)	(2.7)	813 200	22 015 700	6 140 700
SCENARIO B							
1. Clearing House							
Personnel	3 932 400	3 607 600	(324 800)	(8.3)	145 800	3 753 400	137 300
Activities	872 900	810 800	(62 100)	(7.1)	26 500	837 300	76 400
2. UNESCO Publishing Office							
Personnel	5 433 800	5 632 300	198 500	3.7	215 800	5 848 100	283 000
Activities	1 510 200	1 431 400	(78 800)	(5.2)	46 800	1 478 200	3 144 000
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals							
Personnel	2 721 100	2 444 800	(276 300)	(10.2)	101 100	2 545 900	634 700
Activities	2 016 000	2 259 900	243 900	12.1	73 900	2 333 800	1 865 300
4. Office of Public Information							
Personnel	3 352 100	3 215 100	(137 000)	(4.1)	144 500	3 359 600	–
Activities	1 960 900	2 139 600	178 700	9.1	69 800	2 209 400	–
Total, Part II.B	21 799 400	21 541 500	(257 900)	(1.2)	824 200	22 365 700	6 140 700

12002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

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

- (i) make available to Member States, organizations and institutions the information and data that UNESCO has at its disposal in its fields of competence, using all the existing support systems and means of dissemination and carrying out the modernization of the dissemination services (UNESCO library and archives); to strengthen inter-agency cooperation so as to enable users to consult information on the United Nations system as a whole via a single access point;
- (ii) facilitate access to publications, books and audiovisual material, by giving particular attention to young people and the priority programmes; to increase audiovisual co-productions on the major themes of the programme by means of partnerships; to pursue the safeguarding of collections of films, video recordings, magnetic tapes and photographs so as to broaden their use and dissemination;
- (iii) continue to spread the ideals and the messages of UNESCO, through the *UNESCO Courier* and the magazine *UNESCO Sources* and, in particular, to continue the renewal of the *Courier* so as to make it a tool for information and learning that will help to regain an audience of young readers and, in general terms, increase its circulation;
- (iv) increase the impact of public information activities so as to raise the visibility of UNESCO's action, by strengthening cooperation with the media and, in Member States, with the National Commissions; to achieve wider decentralization of information by drawing on local capacities and expertise; to continue the production of material on the major aspects of the programme – *UNESCOPRESS*, press kits, radio programmes – and ensure their dissemination, especially to the National Commissions.

(ivB) implement a multimedia information programme, with the aim of strengthening the UNESCO Radio Production Programme and the in-house radio news programme, and of setting up an "on-line" audiovisual information centre;

(b) to allocate to the four chapters of Part II.B of the Budget (Clearing House; UNESCO Publishing Office; Office of Monthly Periodicals; Office of Public Information) an amount of \$6,508,700 for programme costs and \$15,507,000 for staff costs (scenario A).

or

(b) to allocate to the four chapters of Part II.B of the Budget (Clearing House; UNESCO Publishing Office; Office of Monthly Periodicals; Office of Public Information) an amount of \$6,858,700 for programme costs and \$15,507,000 for staff costs (scenario B).

12003

UNESCO's action rests on the active assistance it receives from the various communities on which it focuses, and on the effective mobilization of its different partners. In this regard, public information to increase awareness of the Organization's major goals through a coherent communication policy constitutes a vital tool for programme execution. Continuing the efforts made during the present biennium with a view to the formulation and implementation of a communication strategy involving the whole Secretariat (Headquarters and the field), Member States (in particular the National Commissions) and the Organization's various partners (institutional or otherwise), in 2000–2001 this strategy is to be based on the following four main lines of action: (i) more selective communication of information focused on a smaller number of priority themes and issues; (ii) more differentiated forms of communication, adapted to the concerns of target audiences and undertaking information and awareness-raising activities at various levels, thanks to better knowledge of audiences and stronger partnership ties with the media; (iii) more decentralized communication, relying on the potential advantages of proximity and first-hand knowledge of the human and cultural context, and, what is more, better suited to the new means for rapid dissemination of messages – while at the same time ensuring the overall coherence of the messages produced and disseminated; and, lastly, (iv) constant evaluation of communication in order to have a clearer picture of its effect and thus be able to make the necessary adjustments to contexts, expectations and the real life situations. The success of this communication strategy will depend largely on the commitment of the Member States to cooperate in its implementation, because over and above the action taken by the Secretariat, it is in the Member States, at the local level, that this effort to mobilize people and raise awareness of UNESCO's ideals can be made most effectively.

Clearing House

12101

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$837,300
Extrabudgetary:	\$213,700

12102

The basic objective of the Clearing House is to organize and make known and available to users – Member States, organizations and institutions cooperating with UNESCO – the information that the Organization has at its disposal in all its fields of competence. The strategy followed will thus aim to continue to improve international access to information, using all existing means of dissemination to do so, while ensuring the compatibility of the procedures followed in sectoral information systems and proceeding with the necessary modernization of library, archival and information services. The effort to harmonize the methods used by the various sectors will be continued with a view to their incorporation into a global information system used by the whole Secretariat. The electronic dissemination system for UNESCO publications and documents will be improved and supplemented. Lastly, inter-agency cooperation will be strengthened, the long-term objective being to enable users worldwide to consult information on the whole United Nations system via a single access point.

12103

Furthermore, in the light of the recommendations of the experts feasibility study (Report on UNESCO Records Management) carried out in the last biennium, priority will be given in 2000–2001 to further implementing the Records Management Strategy Plans designed to ensure the preservation of archives of enduring legal and historical value, and to facilitate access to the archival holdings of the Organization. In this context, particular emphasis will be placed on providing training to Secretariat staff in records management; the development of a computerized records management system and of records management guidelines for field offices and the improvement of preservation conditions for precious historical holdings.

12104

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improvement of information dissemination through the updating of the inventory of existing information services and the publication of directories of databases and documentation centres on different support systems (print, CD-ROM, and the Internet);
- ◆ Diversification of support systems, particularly through the production and dissemination of reference works on CD-ROM: UNESCO databases, *Index Translationum*, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO's governing bodies;
- ◆ Development of the UNESCO Internet site through: the introduction of multimedia information and improved interactivity; the establishment of a selective dissemination service with the option of subscription to specific subject areas; systematic provision of information by e-mail about the publication of new documents with easy downloading, and the introduction of electronic marketing;
- ◆ Dissemination of information on existing collections and documents through the publication of printed bibliographies: *UNESCO List of Documents and Publications (ULD)*, *UNESCO Library Acquisitions (ULA)*, *UNESCO Library Periodicals Checklist*, and of the new edition of the *UNESCO Thesaurus*;
- ◆ Reinforced cooperation with sectoral documentation centres, and with libraries and information services in the United Nations system within the framework of the inter-agency Task Force on Inter-Library Cooperation and Standardization (TF/LIB);
- ◆ Access to archival holdings facilitated through: continued evaluation and development of specifications for a computerized records management system; further development of the UNESCO database providing full text access to UNESCO documents in all official languages through the Internet and of the ICONFEX database on the Internet in which resolutions, decisions and related documents of the governing bodies are indexed.

UNESCO Publishing Office

12201

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,478,200
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,427,000

12202

Within the framework of its basic functions, which are to coordinate publication plans for works intended for sale, to design and produce series intended for the general public, to put the Organization's literary holdings to use and to promote books and other products, the Office will continue the efforts made for several biennia to promote access to these products by a broad range of readers in the Member States. Pursuing the editorial strategy laid down in previous biennia, the collections for the general public will address major topical issues and key themes in the Organization's fields of competence, such as the environment, human rights and democracy, tolerance, non-violence and peace, in particular in connection with the celebration of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000. Moreover, whilst continuing to pay particular attention to young people and to the priority programmes, the strategy will also aim to develop, in cooperation with the National Commissions, cheap local editions to cater for a low-income readership, and give fresh impetus to promotional activities to increase sales, whether conducted by traditional means or using new communication channels such as the Internet. The translation and publication of literary classics in widely used languages will be continued through the UNESCO Collection of Representative Works.

12203

The production and co-production of audiovisual works (films, sound and video recordings and slides) are now essential instruments in the execution of all the Organization's programmes and indispensable tools in the promotion of its ideals. So as to enable UNESCO to take an effective part in the burgeoning of multimedia publishing, the field of activities of the UNESCO Publishing Office has been expanded to cover audiovisual productions. An effort will thus be made to take advantage of the increasingly close relationship between these different media – books, journals, documentaries, multimedia – so as to develop synergies between these various forms of production – written and audiovisual – and implement concerted promotional strategies. In this respect, and as is already the case for print co-productions, an active policy of audiovisual co-production will be developed with the assistance of outside partners. Particular stress will be placed on partnerships with specialized television channels which might broadcast sequences produced or co-produced by the Organization. Three major themes will be highlighted in this context: “the protagonists of peace”, “ecology and the environment” and masterpieces of the “intangible heritage of humanity”. Particular efforts will be made in 2000–2001 to safeguard the collections of films, video recordings, tape cassettes and photographs built up by the Organization since its creation and to extend their use and dissemination. The computerized database that already holds all the video shots and recordings produced or co-produced by the Organization, or of which it is the depository, should be extended to photographs.

12204

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Extension of access to information through the development of on-line publishing and the systematic posting of new products on the Internet, with free access for a limited period;
- ◆ Rationalization of production by the introduction of a “books on demand” system applicable to electronic editions and titles that are out of stock;
- ◆ Improvement of the management of publications by decentralization of stock for sale, in cooperation with field offices;
- ◆ A more dynamic sales policy through the marketing at the Bookshop/Souvenirs Desk of new products (scientific maps, CD-ROMs, stamps, medals, greetings cards, gifts and various other products), appealing in particular to young people;
- ◆ Photographs made more easily accessible, notably by developing their distribution through the Intranet and the Internet and ensuring their inclusion within the computer database;
- ◆ Further development of the restoration of UNESCO's sound archives and of their improved utilization;
- ◆ Better dissemination of UNESCO's objectives, in particular through the production of a new general presentation video on the Organization distributed on the broadest scale to television stations, and to National Commissions, UNESCO Clubs and Associated Schools.

Office of Monthly Periodicals

12301

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$2,333,800
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,500,000

12302

The launching in July-August 1998 of the UNESCO *Courier*'s new format responded to a basic requirement: to create a new magazine for a new century, one which would continue to express the universality of the values enshrined in the Constitution and the world's diversity but would do so in a new way. The aim of the new *Courier* was thus to ensure a closer match between content, form, message and its various target audiences. In an intensely competitive market, the *Courier* needs to adapt to an evolving readership by developing a new approach and seeking new partners. In addition, in order to achieve overall coherence of the message being delivered by UNESCO, optimum complementarity will be sought between the *Courier* and the other key information monthly for the general public – *UNESCO Sources*.

12303

One of the *Courier*'s basic objectives in 2000–2001 will be to continue and amplify the revitalization process begun in the spring of 1999. The new *Courier* will cover the most crucial social issues and challenges with an emphasis on reflection, exchanges of ideas and articles on innovative approaches in these areas, thus shedding a light on these issues which reflects the UNESCO ethic. In addition, to give the magazine (11 issues per year) its own identity in a highly competitive market, stress will be placed on its “intellectual watch” function and its role as an information and learning tool: priority will thus be accorded to the coverage of new topics, having recourse to the most authoritative sources and experts. Improvements in content will be accompanied by continuing efforts to make the subject-matter generally accessible, a vital step towards enlarging the *Courier*'s readership, especially among young people.

12304

The second priority objective during the biennium will be to expand circulation. The strategy for the three Headquarters editions (English, French and Spanish) will be based on vigorous publicity campaigns, especially in the developed countries, where the *Courier* still has far too low a profile. It will also entail the development of partnerships with private firms and public or semi-public bodies willing to distribute the magazine to people who would like to read it but who lack the means to become subscribers. At the same time, co-publications, which at present number 24, will receive increased support in order to extend their circulation. New co-publications will be launched, both in new languages and in Headquarters official languages; these will be produced locally to cut down on production and distribution costs. Lastly, *UNESCO Sources*, which is distributed free of charge and designed essentially to inform the public of the Organization's thinking and actions, will be further developed by the launching of two new language versions (Arabic and Russian) and broader and more systematic distribution to opinion makers.

12305

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Adaptation of the contents and improved presentation of the *Courier* based on the results of a subscriber survey carried out in 1999;
- ◆ Reclamation of the readership, especially young adults, through a more accessible subject-matter and a more attractive presentation;
- ◆ Increased media awareness of UNESCO's actions and programmes through a broader and more media-targeted distribution of the magazine *UNESCO Sources*.

Office of Public Information

12401

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,859,400

12402

Increasing the visibility of UNESCO's action in Member States is one of the main lines of action of the information and communication strategy, in which the Office of Public Information plays a pivotal role. In order to make UNESCO better known to an ever wider public, efforts will be continued to improve further the quality of the information produced and make sure that it meets the specific needs of each region and the various target groups. By utilizing the media, as natural intermediaries, and its institutional partners – especially the National Commissions – and also NGOs and UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, the Office will seek to provide a more decentralized information service by making greater use of local capacities and expertise and to develop a more systematic policy of partnerships with media of international or regional scope so as to reach out to a wider audience. As in previous bienniums, emphasis will be laid on mobilizing new partnerships with, among others, the specialist media, parliamentarians, municipal authorities, local NGOs and representatives of civil society in order to increase the impact and broaden the range of its action, particularly at the local level.

12403

In 2000–2001, the activities of the Office of Public Information will be centred on three major themes and events: coverage of major conferences, in particular through wider dissemination of their results to the general public, using the most appropriate means, and of the reports of the world commissions established by UNESCO and world reports published by the Organization; the fight against poverty and exclusion, in particular through features and factual information highlighting UNESCO's specific contribution; and the celebration of the International Year for the Culture of Peace. The main focus will be on the production and dissemination, especially to National Commissions, of materials designed to promote the ethical role of the Organization: *UNESCO PRESS*, press kits, production or co-production of radio programmes, etc. The steps taken in 1998–1999 to make greater use of the new communication technologies, particularly the Internet, will be continued. Lastly, the Office will continue to assist the various Secretariat units and Member States in organizing, at Headquarters and in the field, information and public awareness campaigns on prominent aspects of UNESCO's programme or major initiatives organized jointly by UNESCO and other organizations in the United Nations system.

12404

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Increased impact of information produced through the electronic distribution of the press releases (*UNESCO PRESS*) produced at Headquarters and in the field (in French, English, Spanish, Arabic and Russian); the diversification and expansion of the circulation list;
- ◆ Greater public awareness of the Organization's major undertakings and sensitization to UNESCO's goals increased, in particular, by updating of basic materials in written and audiovisual forms – including a general public information brochure of UNESCO; the production and wide distribution of a leaflet on the Declaration on the Rights of Future Generations and on the Human Genome; and an inventory of the Organization's most noteworthy achievements, accessible on electronic networks;
- ◆ Further mobilization of the media through the expansion of the list of correspondents; compilation and wider distribution of press kits for the media and the organization of media operations such as press conferences and information workshops, particularly on the occasion of major events in the life of the Organization;
- ◆ Increased impact of public information activities through the further development of OPI's website, paying particular attention to the linguistic diversity of the information produced.

Scenario B. Multimedia Information Programme

12404B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$350,000

Launched on an experimental basis in 1997, the UNESCO Radio Production Programme has developed considerably over the past biennium. The main purpose of the programme is the dissemination to countries of information on the Organization's priority activities and messages. The broadcasts, intended chiefly for UNESCO's priority target groups, emphasize the Organization's concrete achievements and the impact of its action at national level. Their audience is currently estimated at several hundred million listeners. In parallel with this initiative, a new in-house radio information programme was set up which broadcasts news on current events and activities at UNESCO. At present it is accessible at Headquarters to the various Secretariat units and Permanent Delegations, but consideration is being given to embarking on a second phase and extending its range, particularly through the Internet network, to field units and National Commissions.

In view of the growing success of the Radio Production Programme among Member States and the results achieved during the previous biennium, it is proposed to give a fresh impetus to this programme in 2000–2001 by broadcasting it more widely in the various regions and at the same time developing the radio service for Member States and the entire Secretariat. This will mean strengthening the system of partnership with national radio networks which, based as it is on the development of an editorial approach specific to each country, optimizes the relevance of radio programmes, ensuring that they are broadcast on a regular weekly or daily basis at peak listening hours. At the same time, extrabudgetary funding will be sought, especially for the supply of equipment to media partners. More generally, an on-line audiovisual information centre will be established, offering immediate access to broadcasts produced and interviews with specialists and eminent personalities. This audiovisual archive, accessible to the general public as well as to experts, will thus put the Organization's message across in a lively, interactive form.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Wider access to information about UNESCO in Member States through the expansion of the Radio Production Programme; conclusion of further co-production agreements in about 15 countries (including four in Africa, two in Latin America and the Caribbean, four in Asia and the Pacific, two in Europe and two in the Arab States);
- ◆ Improvement of services provided to Member States in this context through the setting up, via the Internet, of an exchange system with media partners for programmes and audiovisual documents indexed by subject.

Part III

Support for Programme Execution

13001

	Regular budget					Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001					2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
1. Bureau for External Relations							
Personnel	17 703 700	17 099 900	(603 800)	(3.4)	597 500	17 697 400	97 100
Activities	3 918 900	4 474 600	555 700	14.2	146 200	4 620 800	2 000 000
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources							
Personnel	3 060 200	2 788 700	(271 500)	(8.9)	117 900	2 906 600	1 260 000
Activities	928 600	862 500	(66 100)	(7.1)	28 200	890 700	1 600 000
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents							
Personnel	27 197 200	25 770 800	(1 426 400)	(5.2)	1 035 100	26 805 900	606 500
Activities	4 002 400	3 717 600	(284 800)	(7.1)	121 500	3 839 100	1 893 400
Total, Part III	56 811 000	54 714 100	(2 096 900)	(3.7)	2 046 400	56 760 500	7 457 000
SCENARIO B							
1. Bureau for External Relations							
Personnel	17 703 700	17 099 900	(603 800)	(3.4)	597 500	17 697 400	97 100
Activities	3 918 900	4 474 600	555 700	14.2	146 200	4 620 800	2 000 000
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources							
Personnel	3 060 200	2 788 700	(271 500)	(8.9)	117 900	2 906 600	1 260 000
Activities	928 600	862 500	(66 100)	(7.1)	28 200	890 700	1 600 000
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents							
Personnel	27 197 200	25 988 100	(1 209 100)	(4.4)	1 043 800	27 031 900	606 500
Activities	4 002 400	3 904 300	(98 100)	(2.5)	127 600	4 031 900	1 893 400
Total, Part III	56 811 000	55 118 100	(1 692 900)	(3.0)	2 061 200	57 179 300	7 457 000

13002

The General Conference

Invites the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:
- (i) strengthen relations with Member States, in particular through their Permanent Delegations and National Commissions, with a view to responding more adequately to their priority needs, paying particular attention to:
 - enhancing the capacity of National Commissions as focal points for UNESCO in the Member States by strengthening their operational and management capabilities; by further promoting co-operation among them at international, regional and subregional levels; by further developing their complementary role vis-à-vis the Secretariat and in particular the field offices; and by strengthening through them partnerships with representatives of civil society (parliamentarians, town councils, etc.);
 - giving a fresh impetus to the UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations movement as an active protagonist of UNESCO’s message through concrete projects at local and national levels;
 - (ii) enhance appropriately the capacity of field offices, working together as regional networks of expertise, to provide technical assistance and mobilize financial resources in co-operation with international development partners for activities at country and regional levels;
 - (iii) reinforce the impact, effectiveness and visibility of UNESCO’s action in Member States, in particular by reinforcing UNESCO’s contribution to the development of the United Nations system-wide policies and initiatives through the intergovernmental and inter-agency machinery; by strengthening partnerships and joint activities with intergovernmental organizations; and by revitalizing co-operative relations with non-governmental organizations and foundations in accordance with the policies and modalities defined in the 1995 Directives;
 - (iv) increase extrabudgetary resources in support of activities in the fields of UNESCO’s competence, in particular by strengthening co-operation with institutional partners of the United Nations system, multilateral/bilateral donors and development banks and by enhancing the capacity of the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field offices, for improved management of projects and for generating extrabudgetary resources;
 - (v) promote the provision of improved conference translation and documentation services, in particular through a greater use of relevant new technologies and outsourcing of certain activities and to continue to make optimal use of conference rooms, in particular by renting them to external users as a means for raising additional revenue;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$9,350,600 for programme costs and \$47,409,900 for staff costs (scenario A).

or

- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$9,543,400 for programme costs and \$47,635,900 for staff costs (scenario B).*

Bureau for External Relations

13101

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$4,620,800
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,097,100

Relations with Member States

13102

Within the framework of its fundamental tasks of liaising between the Secretariat and Member States, non-Member States, observers and territories, and coordinating with the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, programmes and organs, and with other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the Bureau will continue its efforts to give UNESCO's action the desired effect and ensure that it has a lasting impact in Member States. Accordingly, continuing the strategy that has already been followed for several years, the emphasis will be placed on strengthening cooperation with Member States, in particular through greater consultation and coordination with the National Commissions. The country profiles (ICP) – containing analyses, information and data on cooperation with each member country – which are intended to provide an appropriate and rapid response to their needs, will be updated regularly. The database thus constituted on the Intranet site will be accessible, in particular, to Permanent Delegations with offices in the Headquarters buildings of the Organization. Lastly, consultations will be held on a regular basis with the Permanent Delegations on questions and issues of major interest that relate to the functioning of the Organization and its activities.

13103

Particular attention will continue to be given to the formulation of specific strategies to meet the urgent needs of certain groups of countries having similar characteristics, such as the States of Central and Eastern Europe, small island States and the countries of Central Asia, or the least developed countries, which form, moreover, one of the Organization's four "priority" groups. Working in close conjunction with the programme sectors, with the Member States concerned and development institutions, the focal points responsible for the coordination of activities on behalf of these groups of countries will seek to ensure the preparation, for each of them, of interdisciplinary programmes of action in priority areas, with a view to their implementation with the assistance of extrabudgetary resources.

Cooperation with the National Commissions for UNESCO

13104

Over the past 10 years, as the number of National Commissions has risen from 146 to 187, it has been necessary to ensure that the newly formed commissions put down roots both in their States and in the Organization, and that the National Commissions already operational continue to flourish. Although there has been genuine progress in this respect, efforts need to continue so that the National Commissions – the main intermediaries for the Organization's action – are able to fully play their role as bodies for consultation, liaison, information, evaluation and programme execution, whilst expanding their field of action to include the search for funding and the mobilization of new partnerships. It was with these requirements in mind that the General Conference decided, at its 29th session, to provide the National Commissions with their own interregional mechanism of coordination, consultation and action: the Standing Committee, composed of the Secretaries-General of National Commissions and members of the Secretariat (29 C/Resolution 62).

13105

Based on the results achieved in previous biennia, the strategy pursued will be focused on three main approaches: strengthening the operational capacity and the management of National Commissions; consolidating bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional cooperation, and seeking greater complementarity with the Secretariat. The priority given to staff training in the previous biennium will be maintained, and even increased in 2000–2001. There are four factors that make such training essential: the still high number of new National Commissions; the high turnover of Secretaries-

General; the growing complexity of the tasks entrusted to National Commissions; and the evolution of the Organization's programmes, arising from the new challenges to which it must respond. The new training scheme introduced in 1996–1997, and focusing on practical rather than theoretical aspects, will be continued and, where necessary, improved. In order to measure the real impact of the training, a method for two-stage evaluation, at the end of seminars and one year after the training, will be developed. Other training methods will be envisaged, such as short-term secondments or staff exchanges between National Commissions.

13106

As part of the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2002–2007 (31 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002–2003 (31 C/5), consultations of National Commissions will be carried out in each region in 2000 (29 C/Resolution 87). In addition, three statutory, four-yearly meetings of National Commissions will be convened during the biennium, in 2000 for the Asia-Pacific region and in 2001 for Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean. The aim of these meetings will be to strengthen the participatory approach and the working procedures developed over the previous two biennia, which encourage the expression of a collective vision and give priority to the adoption of common approaches. It is in that framework that issues such as the following will be examined: the implementation of subregional and regional action plans, with a view in particular to celebrating the International Year for the Culture of Peace (2000); the formulation of strategies to follow up the major conferences; and the preparation of documents for national decision-makers highlighting the points of convergence between national agendas and UNESCO's multilateral agenda.

13107

During the two meetings of the Standing Committee due to be held in 2000–2001, the members of the Committee will be required to improve existing cooperation arrangements or to propose new ones so as to provide the most appropriate responses to the tasks entrusted to the Standing Committee by the General Conference, namely: the promotion of close interaction among the National Commissions and between the National Commissions and the Secretariat; the setting up of a systematic consultation mechanism between National Commissions and field offices concerning actions of a regional nature; the formulation of strategies to promote the role of the National Commissions, and an experimental plan for financial and technical support to facilitate the execution by them of programme activities.

13108

As in previous biennia, a part of the Participation Programme – a sum of \$1.5 million under scenario A and \$2 million under scenario B – will be set aside for the requests presented for the benefit of National Commissions, in particular, so as to increase their operational capacities by providing them with the appropriate equipment and tools; to develop their information activities, including the publication and dissemination of information bulletins; to promote the adaptation, publication and dissemination of UNESCO documents in languages other than the Organization's working languages and the establishment of documentation centres; to undertake joint projects with other National Commissions; and to organize training seminars and meetings of National Commissions or take part in them.

13109

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ National Commissions better informed and equipped to meet their responsibilities and the growing expectations of the governing bodies;
- ◆ A higher level of participation by National Commissions in the work of the Organization, including the production of annual activity reports by more National Commissions;
- ◆ The development of future-oriented thinking by National Commissions with a view to defining the parameters of action of the Organization and its partners from 2002 to 2007; and the preparation of global strategies and innovative proposals in education, science, culture and communication, adapted to subregional and regional needs and characteristics;
- ◆ Greater participation in programme implementation, through the development of draft strategies and joint action plans, as a result of more effective collaboration between National Commissions and field offices;
- ◆ More effective coordination of action between the Secretariat and the National Commissions, in particular through the better planning of requests made by the Secretariat to them; and improved exchanges of information leading, among other things, to greater benefits from the activities undertaken by National Commissions on their own initiative, as a result of the creation of a database on the structure, functioning and activities of National Commissions.

UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

13110

The activities of the movement of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, which consists of volunteers and has the aim of propagating the ideals of UNESCO, have hitherto received regular support for their activities under UNESCO's programmes. As a powerful force for change in civil society, this movement has now grown in scope and size which calls for a new form of cooperation in order to increase its relevance and effectiveness. There is therefore a need to ensure that its action is geared to UNESCO's basic objectives and to boost the impact of that action. The strategy envisaged will thus comprise two main lines of action, aimed, on the one hand, at strengthening the relationship of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations with the Organization and promoting operational synergy within the movement and with other social actors, and, on the other hand, at associating them, as promoters of UNESCO's ideals, with concrete projects aimed at achieving development and building a culture of peace.

13111

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A more dynamic movement and more carefully targetted action thanks to more systematic training of movement leaders and the participation of those leaders in the major conferences held under UNESCO's programme;
- ◆ Enhanced coordination of the activities of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, by organizing them in federations in regions in which they have a broad basis; transformation of local voluntary activities into an interactive network;
- ◆ Strengthened contribution of the movement to the establishment of a culture of peace by means of activities geared to local situations and conducted in collaboration with the local media, NGOs and other social actors, and the creation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations for the purpose of promoting intercultural and inter-ethnic dialogue and tolerance, particularly in zones of actual or potential conflict.

Cooperation with other institutional partners

13112

In 2000–2001, efforts will be made to strengthen relations with **intergovernmental organizations** in order to facilitate the framing of joint strategies, thus ensuring the complementarity of actions undertaken. Taking advantage of the momentum created by the ongoing United Nations system-wide reform process, and bearing in mind the repeated calls by Member States for a more effective United Nations system, system-wide collaboration with United Nations agencies will be ensured in particular by the following means: closer consultation on the main lines of emphasis and on programme-related matters; exchange of experience regarding the processes of reform and rationalization within the secretariats and at the intergovernmental level; coordinated contribution to the conceptual and operational follow-up of world conferences at the country level; active participation in system-wide initiatives, such as the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, the celebration in the year 2000 of the International Year for the Culture of Peace and the preparation of the Millennium Assembly. Closer cooperation will also be sought with intergovernmental, interregional, regional and subregional organizations, in view of the increasingly prominent role they are playing in conflict-prevention and the processes of democratization and governance, as well as the contribution they are making to the building of a culture of peace.

13113

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Ensuring UNESCO's effective presence and participation in intergovernmental and inter-secretariat meetings;
- ◆ Timely in-house preparation and provision of substantive and relevant contributions to reports requested by the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies ensuring UNESCO's active participation in, and contribution to, the development of United Nations system-wide policies and initiatives through the intergovernmental and inter-agency machinery;

- ◆ Increased UNESCO visibility and well-defined position vis-à-vis the new joint system-wide modalities of cooperation and participation in their implementation; improved partnerships with IGOs leading to joint and complementary activities with a view to optimizing UNESCO's impact, effectiveness and visibility in Member States.

13114

The efforts aimed at reinvigorating cooperation between UNESCO and **non-governmental organizations and foundations**, in the spirit of the 1995 Directives, will be pursued, stress being laid on the creation of new synergies thanks to flexible relations, which will be regularly reviewed in the light of the results obtained. The main focus in 2000–2001 will be the consolidation of the new working methods of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, the strengthening of regional/subregional networks, and the development of the triangular partnerships at national level between NGOs, National Commissions and field offices. NGO mobilization for the International Year for the Culture of Peace (2000) will also be a particular aim for the biennium.

13115

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Regional networks in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe consolidated; regional networking initiated in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- ◆ Results of the international NGO Conference (in early 2001) used as a contribution to the next C/4 document;
- ◆ Functioning of the 1995 NGO Directives reviewed and results presented in the next sexennial report, including information on the 1991 Foundations Directives, emphasis being placed on sample impact analysis;
- ◆ Fully operational database on cooperation with NGOs accessible on the Internet and the Intranet.

New partnerships

13116

Continuing the strategy followed over the two preceding biennia with the aim of mobilizing new partnerships in support of the Organization's objectives, the cooperation established with parliamentarians, and in particular with interparliamentary unions and groups, in priority areas such as education, eradication of poverty and promotion of a culture of peace, will be strengthened. In 2000–2001, UNESCO's action will be at three complementary levels: at the national level, and in close cooperation with the National Commissions, encouragement will be given to national legislators to make greater use of UNESCO in their work on themes related to its fields of competence; at the regional or subregional level, the Organization will strengthen its participation in the sessions of a number of organizations and associations of parliamentarians; and lastly, at the international level and within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), develop joint projects to promote, *inter alia*, the building of peace and democracy.

13117

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Stronger links among groups of national parliamentarians, friends of UNESCO promoted, through the establishment of an international network for cooperation and information;
- ◆ Greater awareness among parliamentarians of the objectives of the International Year for the Culture of Peace fostered as a result of the establishment, within national parliaments, of a greater number of liaison groups and committees involved in the implementation of action plans relating to the Year.

Millennium activities

13118

As part of the celebrations of the Year 2000, in cooperation with partners – in both public and private sectors – UNESCO has been engaged in planning a wide-range of millennial initiatives at the national, regional and international levels. Priority is being given to projects which address areas of global concern such as youth, environment, women, cultural diversity, creativity and the revitalizing of traditional cultures, as well as to those aimed at raising awareness of the challenges facing future generations. A number of initiatives will also be linked to the International Year for the Culture of Peace. The active participation of the media is being sought in order to ensure that UNESCO's message reaches the public at large.

13119

The many activities already scheduled for the biennium include: “Valencia Third Millennium” project, comprising in-depth debates on issues affecting contemporary society; “*L’homme qui marche*”, an international exhibition of works by renowned sculptors and a festival highlighting the work of young creative artists; “Yes2000”, global celebrations and a telecast to raise funds for youth and the environment; the “Festival of Women Creators of the Two Seas – The Mediterranean and the Black Sea”, in favour of women of the Balkans; “Helena Rubinstein Awards for Women in Science”, to be extended to 10 outstanding young women researchers in the year 2000; “*Enfants d’aujourd’hui, musiciens de demain*”, an international children’s village illustrating the transmission of musical traditions; “River 2000”, a scientific expedition circumnavigating the world by river to study water environments and collate information for a global education project through the Internet; “On the Line”, a cultural programme bringing together the communities of different countries located on the Greenwich Meridian; “Seven Wonders of the World”, a global initiative to promote public awareness of the cultural heritage; “Visual Library for the Year 2000”, television broadcasts of conversations with world personalities; “Sacred Rhythm Festival” (Indonesia) a major international event bringing traditional and contemporary musicians together, focusing on the “sacred” at the turn of the millennium; “World Performing Arts Festival 2000” (Japan) presenting folk arts and cultures from around the world.

Decentralization

13120

Decentralization is an essential instrument for ensuring that the Organization has an effective presence in Member States. During the 2000–2001 biennium, efforts will be focused in priority on strengthening cooperation with National Commissions, other national partners, institutional partners in the United Nations system and NGOs. The offices established in the various regions, whose functions have been gradually expanded to cover all UNESCO’s fields of competence, should, in view of their new intersectoral profile, be able to respond more effectively to the needs of Member States and of the region they serve while at the same time playing a greater role in the mobilization of the necessary financial resources and expertise.

13121

In this connection, the changes taking place within the United Nations in the field of cooperation for development, which entail a strengthening of decision-making processes in each country and the need to reinforce the action and presence of UNESCO at the national and regional levels and increase its contribution to field activities undertaken by all organizations in the system, should, in 2000–2001, result in (i) a clearer definition of the objectives and expected results at the global, regional and subregional levels; and (ii) a clearer division between the tasks to be performed by Headquarters and those that need to be defined and carried out in the regions. With this in mind, efforts will be made during the present biennium to gear structures more closely to needs and to bring resources more closely into line with these new lines of emphasis; the management capacities of field offices will continue to be improved by providing all of them with computer equipment and by training their staff. As in document 29 C/5, special procedures will be devised to enable field offices to take rapid action in emergency situations in close liaison with United Nations Resident Coordinators.

13122

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Capacity of field offices to respond more effectively to the priority needs of the Member States strengthened, in particular, through their more active participation in the preparation of the programme and the planning of activities, especially within the framework of the new computerized programming, budgeting and monitoring system; and through increased cooperation among the field offices working as a regional network of expertise;
- ◆ Field offices management capacities reinforced through further training of programme and administrative personnel; strengthening of the existing electronic communication system;
- ◆ Complementarity among field offices (in the regions) and their efficiency increased through continued assessment of their profiles, activities and results.

Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources

13201

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$ 890,700
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,860,000

13202

The main task of this Bureau is to promote the establishment of partnerships with funding sources and development institutions and to mobilize the additional resources required to carry out activities in Member States: by providing support for the units at Headquarters and in the field responsible for the identification, preparation and implementation of projects; by making sure they receive information on the main trends and policies of donors in the field of international development cooperation; and by ensuring that the choice of areas of cooperation and the quality of project implementation fully meet the expectations of all the partners involved.

13203

In 2000–2001 the Bureau will seek to strengthen cooperation with the institutions of the United Nations system, development banks, intergovernmental organizations, bilateral institutions and private funding sources. The aim of the strategy will be, first, to identify the priority fields of action that will best lend themselves to the establishment of partnerships with funding sources and, secondly, to ensure that the project proposals submitted to external funding sources actually reflect beneficiary countries' priorities, and that they are in fields in which UNESCO's intervention can add value, with particular emphasis on upstream activities such as sectoral analysis, the formulation of policies and strategies, etc.

13204

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Considerable increase in extrabudgetary funds, in particular thanks to wider dissemination within the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field, of information on opportunities for financing by multilateral and/or bilateral donors;
- ◆ Increased cooperation with the institutions of the United Nations system, in particular through more active participation by field offices in joint programming activities (CCA and UNDAF), under the impetus of the Resident Coordinator;
- ◆ Improvement in project quality and management through staff training, at Headquarters and in the field, in the techniques of preparing project proposals and fund-raising, and through the establishment of a system of information on the progress of projects.

Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents

13301

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$3,839,100	\$4,031,900
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,499,900	

13302

The Bureau's strategy will be to carry out its duties while at the same time redefining the means at its disposal with a view to reducing costs and improving productivity, in particular through the use of new technologies, without adversely affecting the quality of work or the use of the various languages. The objective will be to maintain services at a satisfactory level despite reductions in staff and in operational funds while ensuring that standards of quality and deadlines are observed for work relating both to the governing bodies and to the Secretariat. The new main lines of action envisaged will include further development of the application of computer technology to document management, production and transmission, and other activities, *in particular through the creation of an integrated computerized system for controlling and monitoring documents, and of the corresponding computer support (scenario B)*. The use of distance translation and interpretation, the development of subcontracting – whilst retaining essential internal capacity – and various rationalization and reorganization measures should also contribute to achieving this objective. Efforts to optimize the use of UNESCO's conference rooms will be continued, in particular with a view to increasing the income derived from hiring them to outside users.

13303

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Strengthened complementarity between the different stages of production through the establishment of a continuous document production chain from composition to printing;
- ◆ Reduction of print runs and printing costs through increased use of electronic document transmission, both within the Secretariat and to Member States;
- ◆ Savings in translation costs through the development of innovative procedures (self-revised translation, use of computers); creation of new computerized databases; establishment of a computer-assisted translation system;
- ◆ Systemization of distance translation using various technical means (telecommunications, the Internet) for meetings away from Headquarters; continuation of the experiment in distance interpretation for certain categories of meetings; modernization of simultaneous interpretation equipment at Headquarters;
- ◆ Greater recourse to outside translation, composition and printing with the establishment of appropriate quality control;
- ◆ Optimization of the use of conference rooms through the development of a computerized room management system and continuation of external publicity on available facilities at UNESCO; dissemination on the Intranet of the meeting schedule;
- ◆ *Improved planning, control and monitoring of documents from creation to distribution through the introduction of an integrated computerized document management system (scenario B).*

Part IV

Management and Administrative Services

14001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
1. Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration							
Personnel	2 077 700	2 313 500	235 800	11.3	104 700	2 418 200	249 900
Activities	219 700	210 700	(9 000)	(4.1)	6 900	217 600	393 000
2. Bureau of the Comptroller							
Personnel	6 775 200	6 945 100	169 900	2.5	439 000	7 384 100	2 043 400
Activities	1 086 400	1 009 100	(77 300)	(7.1)	33 000	1 042 100	581 200
3. Bureau of Personnel							
Personnel	11 637 700	11 404 200	(233 500)	(2.0)	536 600	11 940 800	–
Activities	2 457 000	1 846 500	(610 500)	(24.8)	60 300	1 906 800	–
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications							
Personnel	5 772 500	5 912 100	139 600	2.4	254 100	6 166 200	972 000
Activities	5 752 600	5 343 300	(409 300)	(7.1)	174 600	5 517 900	–
5. Bureau for Support and Services							
Personnel	8 378 600	7 392 500	(986 100)	(11.8)	328 000	7 720 500	582 600
Activities	3 430 500	3 390 500	(40 000)	(1.2)	14 100	3 404 600	–
Total, Part IV	47 587 900	45 767 500	(1 820 400)	(3.8)	1 951 300	47 718 800	4 822 100
SCENARIO B							
1. Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration							
Personnel	2 077 700	2 313 500	235 800	11.3	104 700	2 418 200	249 900
Activities	219 700	210 700	(9 000)	(4.1)	6 900	217 600	393 000
2. Bureau of the Comptroller							
Personnel	6 775 200	6 945 100	169 900	2.5	439 000	7 384 100	2 043 400
Activities	1 086 400	1 009 100	(77 300)	(7.1)	33 000	1 042 100	581 200
3. Bureau of Personnel							
Personnel	11 637 700	11 404 200	(233 500)	(2.0)	536 600	11 940 800	–
Activities	2 457 000	2 379 200	(77 800)	(3.2)	77 800	2 457 000	–
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications							
Personnel	5 772 500	5 912 100	139 600	2.4	254 100	6 166 200	972 000
Activities	5 752 600	7 750 100	1 997 500	34.7	267 800	8 017 900	–
5. Bureau for Support and Services							
Personnel	8 378 600	7 392 500	(986 100)	(11.8)	328 000	7 720 500	582 600
Activities	3 430 500	3 390 500	(40 000)	(1.2)	1 194 200	4 584 700	–
Total, Part IV	47 587 900	48 707 000	1 119 100	2.4	3 242 100	51 949 100	4 822 100

14002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to ensure the adequate provision of management and administrative services supported by modern management techniques and computerized information systems in particular by paying special attention to:
- (i) the optimal management of the financial resources of the Organization with emphasis on more systematic control of cash disbursements and increased delegation of authority and responsibility to the field offices;
 - (ii) the improvement of staff recruitment, management and training procedures and modalities with a view to the optimal use of the human resources and its renewal in view of the anticipated large turnover of staff;
 - (iii) continue the implementation of the Information Technology Master Plan with particular emphasis on preparing the groundwork for the utilization of new central computer systems and the training of personnel in their use;
 - (iiiB) *the installation of a fully integrated management software package based on a central database, with emphasis on replacing the present finance/budget/procurement as well as human resources/payroll systems;*
 - (iv) the rational management of the security of persons and premises and the utilization of movable and immovable property;
 - (ivB) *the full payment of the Organization's obligatory contribution to the Medical Benefit Fund in respect of associate participants;*
- (b) to allocate for the five Chapters under this Part of the Budget (Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration; Bureau of the Comptroller; Bureau of Personnel; Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications; Bureau for Support and Services) an amount of \$12,089,000 for programme costs and \$35,629,800 for staff costs (scenario A);

or

- (b) *to allocate for the five Chapters under this Part of the Budget (Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration; Bureau of the Comptroller; Bureau of Personnel; Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications; Bureau for Support and Services) an amount of \$16,319,300 for programme costs and \$35,629,800 for staff costs (scenario B).*

Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration

14101

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$217,600
Extrabudgetary:	\$642,900

14102

In addition to the services mentioned below, which are placed under his direct authority, the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration (ADG/MA) exercises administrative authority over all the Organization's units. The basic objective of this Office is to direct the modernization of the entire Organization in a coherent and coordinated manner by providing it with an information, management and staff management system that is in keeping with the Organization's changing tasks, by ensuring the necessary renovation of Headquarters premises in accordance with satisfactory standards of quality and safety, and by providing all the necessary administrative support for the successful and reliable implementation of the process of decentralization (to programme sectors at Headquarters and to field offices), the emphasis being placed on accountability as a necessary corollary of the delegation of authority and responsibility.

Bureau of the Comptroller

14201

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$1,042,100
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,624,600

14202

Within the framework of its basic functions relating to the collection of Member States' contributions and the Organization's other income, cash management, financial control, the keeping of accounts, and management of the UNESCO Coupons Programme, this Bureau will continue the efforts already being made to ensure optimum management of the Organization's financial resources. Emphasis will be placed mainly on improving the cash flow forecast, on more systematic control of the cash flow situation (following the example of the decision taken in 1998 to limit the duration of certain obligations to a period of eight months) and on revising the existing rules and procedures so as to encourage a wider delegation of authority and responsibility, particularly in the context of decentralization. This process will only be fully successful if it entails the establishment of a new financial and accounting system based on the new information technologies (see para. 14403B below) and involving considerable modifications to a number of procedures in order to approximate as closely as possible to what are now considered to be the best and most effective practices. Substantial savings should result following this change provided that it is effected with the necessary speed, scope and determination.

14203

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Progress made in the rational provision of funds and currencies required for programme execution and for timely payments to contractors and beneficiaries, through arrangements put in place for the collection of income and for banking;
- ◆ The process of replacing the outdated computer system for budget, finance, human resources and payroll by a system based on the most recent informatics technology will be under way;
- ◆ Increased decentralization of authority to field offices and reinforcement of timely financial reporting through the informatics network;
- ◆ Completion with PER and BB of the first series of on-site training and briefing seminars for directors of field offices as well as administrative and certifying officers at Headquarters and in the field to ensure effective financial administration throughout the Secretariat.

Bureau of Personnel

14301

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$1,906,800	\$2,457,000

14302

The Bureau of Personnel will pursue its efforts towards securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and competence of the staff and achieving the optimal use of the human resources available to the Organization along the following main objectives:

- (i) **Preparing the renewal of human resources.** Due to natural attrition, a large turnover of staff is expected to take place in the next five to six years. Efforts will be aimed at rejuvenating the Secretariat while paying due attention to the need to hire highly qualified staff and improving the geographical and gender balance. Recruitment missions will be carried out in under- and non-represented countries. The Young Professionals Programme, designed to recruit young people from under- and non-represented countries, will be continued. Under scenario A (zero nominal growth) provision is made to hire 10 young professionals during the biennium *in lieu of 20 under scenario B (zero real growth), as was the case in preceding biennia.*
- (ii) **Renewing contractual arrangements.** The various contractual arrangements currently in existence in UNESCO will be studied. The objective is to determine the types and conditions of contracts required by the Organization to enable it to meet its short- to long-term commitments and challenges. The need for expertise of limited duration and that for long-term staff performing core functions will be examined in detail.
- (iii) **Strengthening the managerial skills of staff serving the Organization.** The Management Development Programme, introduced during 1998-1999, will be further developed and will incorporate the introduction of a results-based programming system. The programme will therefore focus on developing skills for assessing programme results and staff performance in a reliable and objective manner. Other types of training provided to staff members will be in areas of new technologies, and technical and linguistic skills. Special attention will be given to field staff through regional workshops and distance learning technologies.
- (iv) **Improving career management.** The Organization will use and develop the skills of staff on the basis of its identified needs in a rapidly changing environment and will provide career opportunities accordingly. It will entail enhanced rotation of staff between Headquarters and field offices and the development of a career progression approach based on merit and demonstrated competences.

14303

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improvement in the geographical and gender balance of Professional staff throughout the Organization;
- ◆ Additional managerial, technical and linguistic skills acquired by staff, especially field staff;
- ◆ A strengthened results-oriented performance appraisal system complemented by an effective merit-based promotion policy;
- ◆ The development of a plan to address the need for career management;
- ◆ Introduction of a seven grade salary structure for staff in the Paris General Service and related categories, based on the new classification standards approved in 1998.

Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications

14401

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
• Activities:	\$5,517,900	\$8,017,900
Extrabudgetary:	\$972,000	

14402

The implementation of the Information Technology Master Plan devised in 1997 has begun, on the one hand, with the launching of an integrated programming/budgeting/monitoring system (SISTER) which will be operational in January 2000 and, on the other, with preparatory work to facilitate the changeover from other management systems to new generation technologies. At the same time steps have been taken to ensure the operation and maintenance of the existing central computer system, a safe changeover to the year 2000, and the continuation of the installation of computers in the Organization. The use of electronic mail, the Internet and other information technologies has grown considerably and these new tools must now be used to secure a significant increase in the efficiency and productivity of the Organization. The 2000-2001 biennium could mark a decisive step forward towards an organization that benefits fully from the resources of the new technologies, if the necessary funds can be raised for that purpose.

The main lines of action to be taken to attain this objective are as follows:

- (i) preparations to switch the central management systems (financial and accounting system, personnel management and payroll system) over to new computer systems capable of harmonizing and linking all the Organization's databases into a coherent information and management system;
- (ii) improvement of the capacity and management of the Internet site, as an increasingly important means of disseminating UNESCO information to its governing bodies, Member States and the general public, as well as of the Intranet site with a view to improving the Organization's productivity;
- (iii) integration of the existing computer networks into the new systems so as to provide the conditions for higher productivity, the efficient sharing of information and high-quality communication;
- (iv) in this context, further installation of computer hardware in the Organization, while introducing a computer procurement and management policy that would make it possible to reduce hardware costs.

14403

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Completion of the initial phase of the installation of new central computer systems and the training of computer staff to use these new systems;
- ◆ Central computer systems operating without break round the clock so as to provide equal opportunities of access to all field offices;
- ◆ Changeover of the field units' network to the use of Internet-like technology so as to increase the opportunities for using this network, and creation of several mirror sites in various places in the world;
- ◆ Increase in the capacity of local computer networks;
- ◆ Introduction of a comprehensive microcomputer procurement policy linked to the rational management of the installed computer base;
- ◆ Completion of the introduction of the euro into the Organization's computer systems.

Scénario B. New management and monitoring instruments

14403B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$2,500,000

Budgetary restrictions together with decentralization and new programme management needs require a serious transformation of support systems used by UNESCO. Under the Information Resources Development Plan (1990-1997) many information technology innovations and improvements were made in the functioning of UNESCO. These concentrated on UNESCO's external information and communication requirements and included, inter alia, the installation of the UNESCO Internet and Intranet, electronic mail, widespread use of microcomputers and networks, and enhancements to some of the core management support systems. These developments, due to a lack of available resources, did not include the major changes required to the "legacy" computer systems (finance, budget, human resources and payroll) which are more than 25 years old, very difficult and expensive to modify because of their outdated technology and over-reliant on a few key staff members, all of which place the Organization in a highly vulnerable position. In addition, the interfaces for modern software programs, including that for the recently developed results-based programming and budgeting, are extremely complex and not entirely satisfactory. Thus the present computer system has become an obstacle for improving the overall management of the Organization.

The Information Technology Master Plan (produced in 1996-1997) recommended the adoption of a fully integrated management software package based on a central database. Such packages, of which several are available on the market, can be adapted for use in UNESCO. The United Nations and a number of a Specialized Agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WFP, ITU, EFAD, etc.) have adopted and introduced them, as have a number of national governments and ministries, and their experience is available.

The preliminary estimates for replacing the finance/budget/procurement and human resources/payroll systems are between 17 and 20 million dollars (including hardware, software, training, expertise, etc.). The amount foreseen in the regular programme budget for replacing these two systems, as part of the \$3.2 million allocated to the IT Master Plan, is \$2.4 million under the zero nominal growth option. Under the zero real growth option, it is proposed that an additional \$2.5 million should be allocated for this purpose. The cost estimates are being refined and revised. The revised figures, along with ways of completing these amounts to reach the minimum funding needed for beginning the project, will be presented in a separate document to the General Conference at its 30th session.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

It will be much easier and less expensive to maintain the new system than the existing one and in many areas cost reductions are expected. The main objectives are to be able to do more things better and to have available on-line accurate information for the governing bodies and management. Coupled with modern tools for making queries and reports, rapid and better informed management decisions will be possible. This will lead in turn to more effective and efficient programme implementation as well as increased accountability. Information will be available instantly to anyone authorized to access it, and this will improve the reactivity of the Organization. Performance evaluation of units, field offices and individual staff members will be based on precise data. Furthermore, administrative procedures will be simplified and reduced, processes will be accelerated with a consequent increase in efficiency. Paper forms will be largely replaced by electronic messages.

Bureau for Support and Services

14501

Regular budget	Scenario A	Scenario B
● Activities:	\$3,404,600	\$4,584,700
Extrabudgetary:	\$582,600	

14502

The Bureau for Support and Services will pursue its efforts to achieve the optimal results in: the rational management of the security of persons and premises and the utilization of the Organization's immovable and movable property; the operation of common services (see Part V of the budget); the functioning of various social and welfare services (Pensions, Medical Benefits Fund, personal insurance); and the management of the archive records and micrography services. Its efforts in 2000-2001 will focus on the following:

- (i) with regard to the Headquarters complex, the urgent work programme foreseen in the Conservation and Renovation Plan will be implemented along the lines described under Part VI (para. 16004);
- (ii) studies will be undertaken to ascertain the feasibility of maintaining a core staff only in the technical services, with wider recourse to contractual arrangements;
- (iii) the introduction of a computerized management system for building maintenance and for the control of inventory will be pursued in 2000-2001 to the extent that resources permit. Such a control system will enable the Bureau to adopt a more systematic approach to the maintenance and conservation of the UNESCO premises.

14503

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improvement in the technical installations and physical aspects of the UNESCO premises, particularly as regards safety and security;
- ◆ Improvement in the management of the immovable and movable property of the Organization, and the related procedures and operations;
- ◆ Provision of a wide-range of services with regard to medical, pension and personal insurance matters;
- ◆ Continued improvements of archiving facilities and micrography services for the benefit of staff members and researchers through improved preservation conditions.

Scenario B. Additional contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund

14503B

Regular budget	Scenario B
● Activities:	+ \$1,180,100

An additional amount of \$1,180,100 is foreseen under scenario B to provide for the Organization's obligatory contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund in respect of Associate Participants. This sum represents the amount needed in excess of the provision in document 29 C/5 Approved to cover both the increase of 30 per cent in the rate of contribution approved by the General Conference at its 28th session (28 C/Resolution 31) and the cumulative increase in the number of Associate Participants, which was estimated by the consulting actuary at 5.25 per cent per year. Under the zero nominal growth scenario, it is not possible to absorb this increase without jeopardizing programme activities. It is therefore proposed to regularize this anomalous situation under scenario B (zero real growth) by providing the necessary funding within the 30 C/5 budget provisions.

Part V

Common Services; Maintenance and Security

15001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources	
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation		2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting			
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
SCENARIO A								
Personnel	14 950 300	14 828 400	(121 900)	(0.8)	624 000	15 452 400	1 524 300	
Activities	14 122 600	13 117 800	(1 004 800)	(7.1)	428 700	13 546 500	2 551 700	
Total, Part V	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000	
SCENARIO B								
Personnel	14 950 300	14 828 400	(121 900)	(0.8)	624 000	15 452 400	1 524 300	
Activities	14 122 600	13 117 800	(1 004 800)	(7.1)	428 700	13 546 500	2 551 700	
Total, Part V	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000	

15002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the following plan of action in order to ensure the provision of the Common Services, including maintenance and security, with a view to facilitating the satisfactory functioning of the Secretariat;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$13,546,500 for programme costs and \$15,452,400 for staff costs (scenario A).

15003

This Part of the budget has been entitled "Maintenance and Security" since the 1992-1993 biennium (26 C/5). It is proposed to revert to the title "Common Services" which was employed before that biennium, since it reflects more accurately the full range of services covered: maintenance and upkeep of the buildings; operation of technical installations; provisions for utilities (electricity, heating, etc.), supplies and materials, furniture and equipment, freight and postal expenses; telecommunications services; safety and security services. The provisions for the renovation and conservation of the Headquarters premises, within the framework of the Renovation Plan, are foreseen under Part VI of the budget.

15004

In view of the budgetary constraints facing the Organization, increased efforts will be made to devise appropriate economy measures, with a view to maintaining at their present level the services for the maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations. The possible outsourcing of certain technical services/functions will also be envisaged where appropriate. With respect to the utilities, austerity measures will be adopted and the Sectors/Bureaux will be encouraged to monitor more strictly their utilization of common services items (e.g. office and photocopying

supplies and furniture and equipment) so as to eliminate wastage. A system for the internal debiting of a part of the costs of such services will also be implemented in 2000-2001. In the area of the telecommunications services, every effort will be made to draw full benefit from the modernization of the infrastructures accomplished during the current biennium, in particular by devising new measures to reduce the cost of telecommunications, modernizing the central telephone directory; improving the sound-archives services; consolidating the close links that exist with the different telecommunications operators in the host country, etc. Finally, efforts will be pursued with a view to strengthening the safety and security services, notably by having wider recourse to outsourcing arrangements and to the updating and acquisition of security equipment to the extent feasible.

15005

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The optimal use of human and financial resources and of common services (such as supplies and materials, furniture and equipment and postage and freight provisions) achieved through the application of strict austerity measures and appropriate monitoring systems;
- ◆ Wider awareness of the need to eliminate wastage promoted through increased internal communications (reminder notes, circulars, etc.) and through the implementation of the internal debiting system whereby Sectors/Bureaux will share in the costs of certain common services;
- ◆ Existing arrangements for the provision of services reviewed with a view to seeking the most economical solutions compatible with maintaining the necessary level of quality;
- ◆ Extension of access to fax through personal computers and local area networks for all Secretariat staff;
- ◆ Improved technical functioning of the simultaneous interpretation and public address system in meeting rooms through the installation of more modern equipment;
- ◆ Reduction of the cost of staff missions through the greater use of video-conferencing.

Resources foreseen for this purpose:

15006

Regular budget	Scenario A
● Activities:	\$13,546,500
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 4,076,000

Extrabudgetary programmes

15007

Under the Headquarters Utilization Fund (HQF), the proposed sum of \$4,076,000 will cover the cost of maintenance, utilities and other expenses relating to the maintenance, upkeep and security of the Headquarters premises, including related personnel costs (for details, see Appendix VIII to document 30 C/5, "Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)").

Part VI

Renovation of Headquarters premises

16001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources	
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources					
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
SCENARIO A								
Activities	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700	
SCENARIO B								
Activities	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700	

16002

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to continue the work related to the renovation and conservation of Headquarters premises; and to contribute UNESCO's share towards the authorization of the construction costs of the IBE premises in Geneva;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$6,499,500 for programme costs (scenario A).

16003

This Part of the budget is concerned with (a) the renovation and conservation of Headquarters premises; and (b) the amortization of the construction costs of premises for the International Bureau of Education (IBE). In line with 155 EX/Decision 7.7, a regular budget provision of some \$6.2 million has been foreseen under this Part of the budget for the renovation and conservation of the Headquarters buildings. In addition, a further amount, estimated at some \$950,000, has been set aside under Part IV, Chapter 5 (Bureau for Support and Services), to finance the staff and temporary assistance devoted to the renovation and refurbishing operations. In accordance with the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 114th session (decision 5.1.1.II, para.16), a sum of \$275,900 is earmarked for the amortization of the construction costs of the IBE premises.

16004

In view of the rising costs of the renovation and conservation work, efforts will be made to upgrade the outdated technical installations as rapidly as possible. The medium- and long-term planning of the renovation and conservation work will be duly adapted to take account of the findings of the study ("Belmont Study") currently being carried out by experts provided by the host country.

16005

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ In conformity with the agreement between the Director-General and the authorities of the host country, the renovation and conservation work of the Headquarters building will incorporate the findings of the “Belmont Study” with respect to:
 - ◇ bringing Headquarters buildings into compliance with safety standards;
 - ◇ restoration of buildings (façades, sunscreens and air-conditioning, electrical cabling and waterproofing);
 - ◇ study of the surroundings of Headquarters inside and outside the perimeter;
 - ◇ planning for the long-term development of Headquarters;
- ◆ Fixed annual payments of 200,000 Swiss francs for the years 2000 and 2001, calculated at the rate of 1.45 Swiss francs to the United States dollar will be made in accordance with the agreed plan for the amortization of the construction costs of the IBE premises in Geneva;
- ◆ The Director-General, in conjunction with the Headquarters Committee, will report to the Executive Board at each of its ordinary sessions in 2000–2001 on the state of progress of the work provided for in the Renovation Plan.

16006

Resources foreseen for this purpose

The situation may be summarized as follows:

Regular budget:	\$
(a) Renovation, refurbishing and conservation of Headquarters premises	6,403,300
(b) Amortization of the construction costs of the IBE premises	275,900
Less: The amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations as their contribution to the costs of renovation of the Headquarters buildings for offices occupied by them	(179,700)
Total	6,499,500

Extrabudgetary programmes

16007

As mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph, an amount of \$179,700 is anticipated as the contribution of Permanent Delegations (for details, see Appendix VIII to document 30 C/5 “Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)”).

Part VII

Anticipated cost increases

17001

	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	793 250	13 690 850	–
SCENARIO B							
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	1 100 000	13 997 600	–

17002

The total proposed budget for 2000-2001 under Parts I to VI of this document amounts to:

\$530,676,400 under Scenario A, and

\$553,814,650 under Scenario B.

The cost of staff as well as the prices for goods and services used in the calculation of these budget proposals are those estimated as at 31 December 1999. The cost increases due to statutory and other factors which are anticipated to occur after that date during the course of budget execution in 2000-2001 are not included in the budget estimates for Parts I to VI, but are shown separately in this Part of the budget, in line with approved budgeting techniques.

17003

It is estimated that:

\$13,690,850 under Scenario A, and

\$13,997,600 under Scenario B

would be required for meeting the increases arising during 2000-2001 from statutory and other factors in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services foreseen in Parts I to VI of the budget. The use of the provision in this Part of the budget is subject to prior approval by the Executive Board. The modest increase in resources shown above under “Recosting” stem from the changeover from the principle of “semi-full budgeting” to “full budgeting” following the discussions on the subject during the 29th session of the General Conference. Further details as well as a breakdown of these estimates are given in Section 3, Technical Details (paras. T17001–T17003).

Annex I

Budget summary by main line of action
of regular and extrabudgetary resources

PART	Regular budget 2000-2001							Extrabudgetary resources 2000-2001 \$
	SCENARIO A			SCENARIO B			Total Appropriation B	
	Programme costs	Personnel costs	Total Appropriation A	Complementary proposals				
				Programme costs	Personnel costs	Total		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION								
I.A Governing Bodies:								
Chapter 1 - General Conference	5 491 200	662 500	6 153 700	1 500 000	–	1 500 000	7 653 700	204 200
Chapter 2 - Executive Board	6 531 800	1 083 100	7 614 900	800 000	–	800 000	8 414 900	–
Total, I.A	12 023 000	1 745 600	13 768 600	2 300 000	–	2 300 000	16 068 600	204 200
I.B Direction:								
Chapter 3 - Directorate	469 400	1 272 600	1 742 000	–	–	–	1 742 000	–
Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate								
A. Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate	215 900	2 052 500	2 268 400	–	–	–	2 268 400	–
B. Executive Office of the Director-General	174 600	5 878 200	6 052 800	–	–	–	6 052 800	714 000
C. Inspectorate General	68 900	1 739 200	1 808 100	–	–	–	1 808 100	–
D. Office of the Mediator	17 000	126 100	143 100	–	–	–	143 100	–
E. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs	204 600	1 862 600	2 067 200	–	–	–	2 067 200	–
F. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation	263 800	3 726 900	3 990 700	–	–	–	3 990 700	–
G. Bureau of the Budget	71 300	4 116 200	4 187 500	–	–	–	4 187 500	640 000
Total, 4. Services of the Directorate	1 016 100	19 501 700	20 517 800	–	–	–	20 517 800	1 354 000
Total, I.B	1 485 500	20 774 300	22 259 800	–	–	–	22 259 800	1 354 000
I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 122 900	–	1 122 900	103 500	–	103 500	1 226 400	–
TOTAL, PART I	14 631 400	22 519 900	37 151 300	2 403 500	–	2 403 500	39 554 800	1 558 200
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES								
II.A Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:								
Major Programmes:								
I EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE								
I.1 Basic education for all								
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children								
1 Renewal and expansion of primary education	1 400 000	7 822 300	9 222 300	–	97 000	97 000	9 319 300	13 500 000
2 Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs	1 800 000	4 620 000	6 420 000	–	44 550	44 550	6 464 550	7 000 000
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults								
1 Literacy and community education	2 300 000	5 932 500	8 232 500	–	238 600	238 600	8 471 100	9 000 000
2 Extending learning opportunities to the unreached	2 800 000	3 150 000	5 950 000	800 000	43 700	843 700	6 793 700	3 200 000
I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all								
1 International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000	600 000	2 992 500	3 592 500	–	–	–	3 592 500	5 100 000
2 Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education	2 900 000	2 572 500	5 472 500	–	–	–	5 472 500	2 000 000
Total, I.1	11 800 000	27 089 800	38 889 800	800 000	423 850	1 223 850	40 113 650	39 800 000
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life								
I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age								
1 Devising strategies for learning throughout life	1 700 000	6 667 500	8 367 500	–	485 000	485 000	8 852 500	11 000 000
2 Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction	1 800 000	5 512 500	7 312 500	400 000	–	400 000	7 712 500	8 700 000
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education								
1 Renewal and diversification of secondary education	2 200 000	5 722 500	7 922 500	500 000	43 700	543 700	8 466 200	8 700 000
2 International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)	1 000 000	4 725 000	5 725 000	–	–	–	5 725 000	8 000 000

1.2.3	Higher education and development								
1	Policy and reform of higher education	800 000	945 000	1 745 000	–	–	–	1 745 000	1 000 000
2	Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility	2 000 000	1 485 700	3 485 700	–	–	–	3 485 700	830 000
▀	The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society	1 350 000	1 391 200	2 741 200	–	–	–	2 741 200	1 300 000
	Total, I.2	10 850 000	26 449 400	37 299 400	900 000	528 700	1 428 700	38 728 100	39 530 000
▀	Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)	1 700 000	6 100 500	7 800 500	–	–	–	7 800 500	9 920 000
	UNESCO education institutes								
	UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	5 000 000	–	5 000 000	–	–	–	5 000 000	400 000
	UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	6 000 000	–	6 000 000	–	–	–	6 000 000	3 850 000
	UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	2 300 000	–	2 300 000	–	–	–	2 300 000	3 500 000
	UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 200 000	–	1 200 000	–	–	–	1 200 000	3 000 000
	UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 375 300	–	2 375 300	–	–	–	2 375 300	–
	UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	1 300 000	–	1 300 000	–	–	–	1 300 000	–
	Total, UNESCO education institutes	18 175 300	–	18 175 300	–	–	–	18 175 300	10 750 000
	Indirect programme costs	7 052 900	–	7 052 900	–	–	–	7 052 900	–
	Total, Major Programme I	49 578 200	59 639 700	109 217 900	1 700 000	952 550	2 652 550	111 870 450	100 000 000
	II THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT								
	II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge								
▀	Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	990 000	468 000	1 458 000	–	–	–	1 458 000	–
II.1.1	Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences								
1	Improving university science and engineering education	943 200	2 809 300	3 752 500	–	161 900	161 900	3 914 400	5 000 000
2	Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry	2 809 800	2 746 200	5 556 000	–	–	–	5 556 000	3 000 000
3	Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies	2 995 600	3 779 400	6 775 000	–	–	–	6 775 000	5 000 000
4	Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information	2 483 800	3 726 600	6 210 400	–	–	–	6 210 400	5 400 000
▀	The World Solar Programme 1996-2005	1 255 000	593 200	1 848 200	800 000	–	800 000	2 648 200	–
II.1.2	Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences								
1	Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences	1 846 900	2 047 000	3 893 900	–	–	–	3 893 900	400 000
2	Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences	1 275 100	1 252 800	2 527 900	–	–	–	2 527 900	100 000
	Total, II.1	14 599 400	17 422 500	32 021 900	800 000	161 900	961 900	32 983 800	18 900 000
	II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development								
▀	Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development	280 000	132 400	412 400	–	–	–	412 400	–
II.2.1	Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction								
1	Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences	1 452 300	1 631 900	3 084 200	–	–	–	3 084 200	2 000 000
2	Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters	535 700	3 396 600	3 932 300	800 000	–	800 000	4 732 300	6 650 000
II.2.2	Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme								
1	Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy	1 660 000	5 251 600	6 911 600	–	–	–	6 911 600	9 450 000
2	Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values	1 820 000	1 333 000	3 153 000	300 000	–	300 000	3 453 000	1 000 000
II.2.3	Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment								
1	Building capacities in water resources management	730 000	2 169 600	2 899 600	–	–	–	2 899 600	3 860 000
2	Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment	2 030 000	1 432 300	3 462 300	500 000	228 900	728 900	4 191 200	1 000 000
▀	Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands	1 550 000	1 852 900	3 402 900	–	–	–	3 402 900	2 370 000
▀	Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	300 000	141 800	441 800	–	–	–	441 800	–
II.2.4	UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission								
1	Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes	2 260 000	2 928 100	5 188 100	–	–	–	5 188 100	2 500 000
2	Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes	700 000	738 200	1 438 200	–	–	–	1 438 200	500 000
II.2.5	Social transformations and development								
1	Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme	1 966 000	2 246 600	4 212 600	–	–	–	4 212 600	500 000
2	Poverty alleviation	680 000	6 331 800	7 011 800	400 000	–	400 000	7 411 800	6 270 000
▀	Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment	338 800	308 700	647 500	–	–	–	647 500	–
	Total, II.2	16 302 800	29 895 500	46 198 300	2 000 000	228 900	2 228 900	48 427 200	36 100 000

PART	Regular budget 2000-2001							Extrabudgetary resources 2000-2001
	SCENARIO A			SCENARIO B				
	Programme costs	Personnel costs	Total Appropriation A	Complementary proposals			Total Appropriation B	
				Programme costs	Personnel costs	Total		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences								
1 Ethics of science and technology	950 000	865 500	1 815 500	150 000	226 000	376 000	2 191 500	–
2 Philosophy and the human sciences	1 350 000	1 229 900	2 579 900	300 000	–	300 000	2 879 900	–
Total, II.3	2 300 000	2 095 400	4 395 400	450 000	226 000	676 000	5 071 400	–
Indirect programme costs - SC	2 785 900	–	2 785 900	–	–	–	2 785 900	–
Indirect programme costs - SHS	523 200	–	523 200	–	–	–	523 200	–
Total, Major Programme II	36 511 300	49 413 400	85 924 700	3 250 000	616 800	3 866 800	89 791 500	55 000 000
III CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY								
Culture and development	1 190 000	744 800	1 934 800	–	–	–	1 934 800	–
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage								
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage								
1 Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage	840 500	745 100	1 585 600	–	–	–	1 585 600	350 000
2 Cultural heritage and development	2 650 000	9 169 500	11 819 500	400 000	412 200	812 200	12 631 700	12 000 000
3 Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage	1 068 000	1 294 400	2 362 400	–	–	–	2 362 400	1 000 000
4 Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts	665 000	7 301 200	7 966 200	–	–	–	7 966 200	11 000 000
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1 068 900	3 857 700	4 926 600	–	–	–	4 926 600	5 500 000
Total, III.1	6 292 400	22 367 900	28 660 300	400 000	412 200	812 200	29 472 500	29 850 000
III.2 Promotion of living cultures								
1 Promotion and protection of creativity	1 565 000	1 167 300	2 732 300	–	–	–	2 732 300	300 000
2 Promotion of craftwork and design	720 000	826 200	1 546 200	–	–	–	1 546 200	600 000
3 Books and cultural industries	1 390 000	1 808 900	3 198 900	400 000	–	400 000	3 598 900	1 500 000
• Reading for All	235 000	773 000	1 008 000	–	–	–	1 008 000	1 000 000
• Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future	300 000	187 800	487 800	–	–	–	487 800	–
Total, III.2	4 210 000	4 763 200	8 973 200	400 000	–	400 000	9 373 200	3 400 000
Indirect programme costs	3 255 700	–	3 255 700	–	–	–	3 255 700	–
Total, Major Programme III	14 948 100	27 875 900	42 824 000	800 000	412 200	1 212 200	44 036 200	33 250 000
IV TOWARDS A COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY FOR ALL								
IV.1 Free flow of ideas								
IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace								
1 Freedom of expression, media and democracy	1 500 000	839 000	2 339 000	–	–	–	2 339 000	600 000
2 Media for peace and tolerance	500 000	998 700	1 498 700	–	–	–	1 498 700	2 000 000
IV.1.2 Media, information and society								
1 Media and information for social participation and poverty alleviation	1 436 500	3 390 200	4 826 700	250 000	–	250 000	5 076 700	7 050 000
2 Public domain of information and “Memory of the World”	1 500 000	1 398 200	2 898 200	–	–	–	2 898 200	2 000 000
• Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	1 100 000	1 358 200	2 458 200	400 000	190 100	590 100	3 048 300	2 300 000
Total, IV.1	6 036 500	7 984 300	14 020 800	650 000	190 100	840 100	14 860 900	13 950 000
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap								
IV.2.1 Development of communication								
1 Strategies and projects for the development of communication	2 925 000	6 481 600	9 406 600	–	–	–	9 406 600	13 300 000
2 Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production	1 090 000	1 374 200	2 464 200	–	–	–	2 464 200	2 350 000

1	Integrated information and informatics strategies and methodologies	2 150 000	1 258 400	3 408 400	–	–	–	3 408 400	1 000 000
2	Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways	1 300 000	978 700	2 278 700	–	–	–	2 278 700	1 150 000
	Total, IV.2	7 465 000	10 092 900	17 557 900	–	–	–	17 557 900	17 800 000
	Indirect programme costs	859 200	–	859 200	–	–	–	859 200	–
	Total, Major Programme IV	14 360 700	18 077 200	32 437 900	650 000	190 100	840 100	33 278 000	31 750 000
	TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT: Towards a culture of peace								
	Unit 1 - Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships								
1	International Year for the Culture of Peace	600 000	711 000	1 311 000	–	–	–	1 311 000	800 000
2	Consolidating the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace	1 250 000	1 751 100	3 001 100	–	–	–	3 001 100	1 600 000
	Unit 2 - Educating for a culture of peace								
1	Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace	1 200 000	1 797 700	2 997 700	–	–	–	2 997 700	2 700 000
2	Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace	1 600 000	2 355 500	3 955 500	400 000	186 300	586 300	4 541 800	3 350 000
3	Associated Schools Project network	1 000 000	1 549 800	2 549 800	–	–	–	2 549 800	800 000
4	Linguistic diversity and multilingual education	400 000	619 900	1 019 900	–	190 100	190 100	1 210 000	500 000
	Unit 3 - From interculturality to cultural pluralism								
1	Encouraging intercultural dialogue	1 550 000	2 592 000	4 142 000	–	153 300	153 300	4 295 300	2 750 000
2	Promotion of cultural pluralism	500 000	853 900	1 353 900	–	–	–	1 353 900	500 000
	Indirect programme costs	150 000	–	150 000	–	–	–	150 000	–
	Total, Towards a culture of peace	8 250 000	12 230 900	20 480 900	400 000	529 700	929 700	21 410 600	13 000 000
	TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES								
	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	–	6 820 000	300 000	–	300 000	7 120 000	2 500 000
	Anticipation and future-oriented studies	779 300	815 800	1 595 100	244 200	190 100	434 300	2 029 400	–
	Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	1 127 100	2 972 700	4 099 800	–	–	–	4 099 800	–
	Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:								
	Coordination of activities concerning Women	416 400	774 100	1 190 500	–	–	–	1 190 500	6 600 000*
	Coordination of activities concerning Youth	416 400	1 048 600	1 465 000	–	–	–	1 465 000	–
	Coordination of activities concerning Africa	475 000	3 000 900	3 475 900	–	–	–	3 475 900	–
	Total, Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups	1 307 800	4 823 600	6 131 400	–	–	–	6 131 400	6 600 000
	Total, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	18 284 200	20 843 000	39 127 200	944 200	719 800	1 664 000	40 791 200	22 100 000
	PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME	22 000 000	–	22 000 000	5 500 000	–	5 500 000	27 500 000	–
	TOTAL, PART IIA	155 682 500	175 849 200	331 531 700	12 844 200	2 891 450	15 735 650	347 267 350	242 100 000
	II.B Information and Dissemination Services								
	Chapter 1 - Clearing House	837 300	3 753 400	4 590 700	–	–	–	4 590 700	213 700
	Chapter 2 - UNESCO Publishing Office	1 478 200	5 848 100	7 326 300	–	–	–	7 326 300	3 427 000
	Chapter 3 - Office of Monthly Periodicals	2 333 800	2 545 900	4 879 700	–	–	–	4 879 700	2 500 000
	Chapter 4 - Office of Public Information	1 859 400	3 359 600	5 219 000	350 000	–	350 000	5 569 000	–
	TOTAL, PART IIB	6 508 700	15 507 000	22 015 700	350 000	–	350 000	22 365 700	6 140 700
	TOTAL, PART II	162 191 200	191 356 200	353 547 400	13 194 200	2 891 450	16 085 650	369 633 050	248 240 700
	PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION								
	Chapter 1 - Bureau for External Relations	4 620 800	17 697 400	22 318 200	–	–	–	22 318 200	2 097 100
	Chapter 2 - Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	890 700	2 906 600	3 797 300	–	–	–	3 797 300	2 860 000
	Chapter 3 - Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents	3 839 100	26 805 900	30 645 000	192 800	226 000	418 800	31 063 800	2 499 900
	TOTAL, PART III	9 350 600	47 409 900	56 760 500	192 800	226 000	418 800	57 179 300	7 457 000

* Including \$5,000,000 for PROCEED to be implemented by BRX/EUR.

PART	Regular budget 2000-2001							Extrabudgetary resources 2000-2001		
	SCENARIO A			SCENARIO B			Total Appropriation B			
	Programme costs	Personnel costs	Total Appropriation A	Complementary proposals						
				Programme costs	Personnel costs	Total				
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
PART IV	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES									
	Chapter 1 - Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration									
	217 600	2 418 200	2 635 800	–	–	–	2 635 800	642 900		
	Chapter 2 - Bureau of the Comptroller									
	1 042 100	7 384 100	8 426 200	–	–	–	8 426 200	2 624 600		
	Chapter 3 - Bureau of Personnel									
	1 906 800	11 940 800	13 847 600	550 200	–	550 200	14 397 800	–		
	Chapter 4 - Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications									
	5 517 900	6 166 200	11 684 100	2 500 000	–	2 500 000	14 184 100	972 000		
	Chapter 5 - Bureau for Support and Services									
	3 404 600	7 720 500	11 125 100	1 180 100	–	1 180 100	12 305 200	582 600		
		TOTAL, PART IV	12 089 000	35 629 800	47 718 800	4 230 300	–	4 230 300	51 949 100	4 822 100
PART V	COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security									
	13 546 500	15 452 400	28 998 900	–	–	–	28 998 900	4 076 000		
PART VI	RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES									
	6 499 500	–	6 499 500	–	–	–	6 499 500	179 700		
		TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	218 308 200	312 368 200	530 676 400	20 020 800	3 117 450	23 138 250	553 814 650	266 333 700
PART VII	ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES									
	3 375 100	10 315 750	13 690 850	269 800	36 950	306 750	13 997 600	–		
	TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	221 683 300	322 683 950	544 367 250	20 290 600	3 154 400	23 445 000	567 812 250	266 333 700	

Annex II

Comparison between 29 C/5 Approved and 30 C/5 of main categories of expenditure

SCENARIO A

Main category of expenditure	Regular budget					
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total estimates
	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	
Personnel costs:						
Headquarters	241 465 350	233 027 250	(8 438 100)	(3.5)	10 392 950	243 420 200
Field	65 375 300	67 813 400	2 438 100	3.7	1 134 600	68 948 000
Temporary assistance	20 990 000	18 352 500	(2 637 500)	(12.6)	714 400	19 066 900
Delegates travel	10 507 500	8 228 400	(2 279 100)	(21.7)	169 500	8 397 900
Staff travel	6 009 800	6 339 700	329 900	5.5	127 400	6 467 100
Contractual services	45 742 000	41 121 800	(4 620 200)	(10.1)	1 671 700	42 793 500
General operating expenses	22 397 600	21 928 300	(469 300)	(2.1)	672 500	22 600 800
Supplies and materials	8 404 900	6 890 700	(1 514 200)	(18.0)	138 500	7 029 200
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	5 838 500	4 277 400	(1 561 100)	(26.7)	131 700	4 409 100
Acquisition and improvement of premises	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500
Financial allocations	26 565 500	28 084 600	1 519 100	5.7	1 092 300	29 176 900
Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	3 973 400	5 515 000	1 541 600	38.8	166 100	5 681 100
Other contributions	19 849 300	21 379 400	1 530 100	7.7	699 800	22 079 200
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800	13 534 800	–	–	1 092 100	14 626 900
Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 330 000	(4 500 000)	(18.1)	1 670 000	22 000 000
Other expenditure	9 209 800	7 310 300	(1 899 500)	(20.6)	169 800	7 480 100
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	793 250	13 690 850
Total	544 367 250	523 324 950	(21 042 300)	(3.9)	21 042 300	544 367 250

SCENARIO B

Main category of expenditure	Regular budget					
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total estimates
	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	
Personnel costs:						
Headquarters	241 465 350	235 200 650	(6 264 700)	(2.6)	10 464 100	245 664 750
Field	65 375 300	68 640 000	3 264 700	5.0	1 180 900	69 820 900
Temporary assistance	20 990 000	21 211 600	221 600	1.1	813 700	22 025 300
Delegates travel	10 507 500	9 435 300	(1 072 200)	(10.2)	189 600	9 624 900
Staff travel	6 009 800	6 634 400	624 600	10.4	133 400	6 767 800
Contractual services	45 742 000	45 020 700	(721 300)	(1.6)	1 850 000	46 870 700
General operating expenses	22 397 600	22 406 300	8 700	–	687 000	23 093 300
Supplies and materials	8 404 900	7 871 800	(533 100)	(6.3)	158 200	8 030 000
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	5 838 500	4 521 900	(1 316 600)	(22.6)	137 400	4 659 300
Acquisition and improvement of premises	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500
Financial allocations	26 565 500	29 066 700	2 501 200	9.4	1 134 100	30 200 800
Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	3 973 400	5 742 600	1 769 200	44.5	171 500	5 914 100
Other contributions	19 849 300	22 812 000	2 962 700	14.9	738 500	23 550 500
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800	13 534 800	–	–	1 092 100	14 626 900
Participation Programme	24 830 000	25 467 700	637 700	2.6	2 032 300	27 500 000
Other expenditure	9 209 800	7 609 400	(1 600 400)	(17.4)	1 356 500	8 965 900
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	1 100 000	13 997 600
Total	544 367 250	544 367 250	–	–	23 445 000	567 812 250

S E C T I O N 2

Appendices

Appendix IA Budget summary by principal appropriation line for Parts I to VII of the budget for 2000-2001
(Comparison between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget							Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001	TOTAL A 2000-2001	
	1998-1999			2000-2001 - SCENARIO A						
	29 C/5 Approved(a)	Adjustments(b)	Total as adjusted	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting			Total Proposed Appropriation
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION										
A. Governing Bodies:										
1. General Conference	7 596 800	–	7 596 800	5 956 600	(1 640 200)	(21.6)	197 100	6 153 700	204 200	6 357 900
2. Executive Board	8 403 000	–	8 403 000	7 352 300	(1 050 700)	(12.5)	262 600	7 614 900	–	7 614 900
Total, Part I.A	15 999 800	–	15 999 800	13 308 900	(2 690 900)	(16.8)	459 700	13 768 600	204 200	13 972 800
B. Direction:										
3. Directorate	1 728 200	–	1 728 200	1 697 100	(31 100)	(1.8)	44 900	1 742 000	–	1 742 000
4. Services of the Directorate	19 462 700	(231 700)	19 231 000	19 363 600	132 600	0.7	1 154 200	20 517 800	1 354 000	21 871 800
Total, Part I.B	21 190 900	(231 700)	20 959 200	21 060 700	101 500	0.5	1 199 100	22 259 800	1 354 000	23 613 800
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 170 700	–	1 170 700	1 087 200	(83 500)	(7.1)	35 700	1 122 900	–	1 122 900
TOTAL, PART I	38 361 400	(231 700)	38 129 700	35 456 800	(2 672 900)	(7.0)	1 694 500	37 151 300	1 558 200	38 709 500
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES										
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:										
I Education for all throughout life	104 223 150	4 781 200	109 004 350	105 238 750	(3 765 600)	(3.5)	3 979 150	109 217 900	100 000 000	209 217 900
II The sciences in the service of development	86 312 900	(2 207 700)	84 105 200	82 819 600	(1 285 600)	(1.5)	3 105 100	85 924 700	55 000 000	140 924 700
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	41 393 000	(341 400)	41 051 600	41 448 400	396 800	1.0	1 375 600	42 824 000	33 250 000	76 074 000
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	29 862 100	1 770 800	31 632 900	31 484 300	(148 600)	(0.5)	953 600	32 437 900	31 750 000	64 187 900
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	42 248 900	(3 080 100)	39 168 800	37 725 400	(1 443 400)	(3.7)	1 401 800	39 127 200	22 100 000	61 227 200
Participation Programme	24 830 000	–	24 830 000	20 330 000	(4 500 000)	(18.1)	1 670 000	22 000 000	–	22 000 000
Total, Part II.A	328 870 050	922 800	329 792 850	319 046 450	(10 746 400)	(3.3)	12 485 250	331 531 700	242 100 000	573 631 700
B. Information and Dissemination Services										
1. Clearing House	6 316 700	(1 511 400)	4 805 300	4 418 400	(386 900)	(8.1)	172 300	4 590 700	213 700	4 804 400
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	4 951 700	1 992 300	6 944 000	7 063 700	119 700	1.7	262 600	7 326 300	3 427 000	10 753 300
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	3 693 100	1 044 000	4 737 100	4 704 700	(32 400)	(0.7)	175 000	4 879 700	2 500 000	7 379 700
4. Office of Public Information	9 113 000	(3 800 000)	5 313 000	5 015 700	(297 300)	(5.6)	203 300	5 219 000	–	5 219 000
Total, Part II.B	24 074 500	(2 275 100)	21 799 400	21 202 500	(596 900)	(2.7)	813 200	22 015 700	6 140 700	28 156 400
TOTAL, PART II	352 944 550	(1 352 300)	351 592 250	340 248 950	(11 343 300)	(3.2)	13 298 450	353 547 400	248 240 700	601 788 100
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	55 192 200	1 618 800	56 811 000	54 714 100	(2 096 900)	(3.7)	2 046 400	56 760 500	7 457 000	64 217 500
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	47 896 200	(308 300)	47 587 900	45 767 500	(1 820 400)	(3.8)	1 951 300	47 718 800	4 822 100	52 540 900
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	33 863 400	(4 790 500)	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000	33 074 900
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	1 711 900	5 064 000	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700	6 679 200
Reserve for Draft Resolutions	1 500 000	–	1 500 000	–	(1 500 000)	(100.0)	–	–	–	–
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	531 469 650	–	531 469 650	510 427 350	(21 042 300)	(4.0)	20 249 050	530 676 400	266 333 700	797 010 100
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	12 897 600	–	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	793 250	13 690 850	–	13 690 850
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	544 367 250	–	544 367 250	523 324 950	(21 042 300)	(3.9)	21 042 300	544 367 250	266 333 700	810 700 950

(a) After consolidation of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions under a separate appropriation line.

(b) Transfers between appropriation lines in order to make the 1998-1999 base conform with the 2000-2001 programme structure as proposed in document 30 C/5.

Appendix IB Budget summary by principal appropriation line for Parts I to VII of the budget for 2000-2001
(Comparison between 1998-1999 and 2000-2001)

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget								Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001	TOTAL B 2000-2001
	1998-1999			2000-2001 - SCENARIO B						
	29 C/5 Approved(a)	Adjustments(b)	Total as adjusted	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION										
A. Governing Bodies:										
1. General Conference	7 596 800	–	7 596 800	7 409 200	(187 600)	(2.5)	244 500	7 653 700	204 200	7 857 900
2. Executive Board	8 403 000	–	8 403 000	8 127 000	(276 000)	(3.3)	287 900	8 414 900	–	8 414 900
Total, Part I.A	15 999 800	–	15 999 800	15 536 200	(463 600)	(2.9)	532 400	16 068 600	204 200	16 272 800
B. Direction:										
3. Directorate	1 728 200	–	1 728 200	1 697 100	(31 100)	(1.8)	44 900	1 742 000	–	1 742 000
4. Services of the Directorate	19 462 700	(231 700)	19 231 000	19 363 600	132 600	0.7	1 154 200	20 517 800	1 354 000	21 871 800
Total, Part I.B	21 190 900	(231 700)	20 959 200	21 060 700	101 500	0.5	1 199 100	22 259 800	1 354 000	23 613 800
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 170 700	–	1 170 700	1 187 700	17 000	1.5	38 700	1 226 400	–	1 226 400
TOTAL, PART I	38 361 400	(231 700)	38 129 700	37 784 600	(345 100)	(0.9)	1 770 200	39 554 800	1 558 200	41 113 000
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES										
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:										
I Education for all throughout life	104 223 150	4 781 200	109 004 350	107 768 750	(1 235 600)	(1.1)	4 101 700	111 870 450	100 000 000	211 870 450
II The sciences in the service of development	86 312 900	(2 207 700)	84 105 200	86 565 700	2 460 500	2.9	3 225 800	89 791 500	55 000 000	144 791 500
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	41 393 000	(341 400)	41 051 600	42 621 800	1 570 200	3.8	1 414 400	44 036 200	33 250 000	77 286 200
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	29 862 100	1 770 800	31 632 900	32 300 900	668 000	2.1	977 100	33 278 000	31 750 000	65 028 000
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	42 248 900	(3 080 100)	39 168 800	39 353 600	184 800	0.5	1 437 600	40 791 200	22 100 000	62 891 200
Participation Programme	24 830 000	–	24 830 000	25 467 700	637 700	2.6	2 032 300	27 500 000	–	27 500 000
Total, Part II.A	328 870 050	922 800	329 792 850	334 078 450	4 285 600	1.3	13 188 900	347 267 350	242 100 000	589 367 350
B. Information and Dissemination Services										
1. Clearing House	6 316 700	(1 511 400)	4 805 300	4 418 400	(386 900)	(8.1)	172 300	4 590 700	213 700	4 804 400
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	4 951 700	1 992 300	6 944 000	7 063 700	119 700	1.7	262 600	7 326 300	3 427 000	10 753 300
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	3 693 100	1 044 000	4 737 100	4 704 700	(32 400)	(0.7)	175 000	4 879 700	2 500 000	7 379 700
4. Office of Public Information	9 113 000	(3 800 000)	5 313 000	5 354 700	41 700	0.8	214 300	5 569 000	–	5 569 000
Total, Part II.B	24 074 500	(2 275 100)	21 799 400	21 541 500	(257 900)	(1.2)	824 200	22 365 700	6 140 700	28 506 400
TOTAL, PART II	352 944 550	(1 352 300)	351 592 250	355 619 950	4 027 700	1.1	14 013 100	369 633 050	248 240 700	617 873 750
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	55 192 200	1 618 800	56 811 000	55 118 100	(1 692 900)	(3.0)	2 061 200	57 179 300	7 457 000	64 636 300
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	47 896 200	(308 300)	47 587 900	48 707 000	1 119 100	2.4	3 242 100	51 949 100	4 822 100	56 771 200
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	33 863 400	(4 790 500)	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000	33 074 900
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	1 711 900	5 064 000	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700	6 679 200
Reserve for Draft Resolutions	1 500 000	–	1 500 000	–	(1 500 000)	(100.0)	–	–	–	–
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	531 469 650	–	531 469 650	531 469 650	–	–	22 345 000	553 814 650	266 333 700	820 148 350
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	12 897 600	–	12 897 600	12 897 600	–	–	1 100 000	13 997 600	–	13 997 600
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	544 367 250	–	544 367 250	544 367 250	–	–	23 445 000	567 812 250	266 333 700	834 145 950

(a) After consolidation of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions under a separate appropriation line.

(b) Transfers between appropriation lines in order to make the 1998-1999 base conform with the 2000-2001 programme structure as proposed in document 30 C/5.

Appendix IIA Regular budget summary by main object-of-expenditure

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget - SCENARIO A														
	Cost of established posts		Temporary assistance	Delegates travel	Staff travel	Contractual services	General operating expenses	Supplies and materials	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	Financial allocations	Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	Other contributions	Indirect programme costs	Other expenditure	Total estimates Scenario A
	Headquarters	Field													
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION															
A. Governing Bodies:															
1. General Conference	662 500	–	4 837 100	–	–	596 800	57 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 153 700
2. Executive Board	1 083 100	–	3 690 100	2 327 700	–	–	514 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 614 900
Total, Part I.A	1 745 600	–	8 527 200	2 327 700	–	596 800	571 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 768 600
B. Direction:															
3. Directorate	1 272 600	–	21 000	–	305 000	5 000	57 900	80 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 742 000
4. Services of the Directorate <small>(including: Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate; Executive Office of the Director-General; Inspectorate General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)</small>	19 501 700	–	122 900	2 000	230 900	270 900	198 400	109 800	20 000	–	–	6 200	–	55 000	20 517 800
Total, Part I.B	20 774 300	–	143 900	2 000	535 900	275 900	256 300	190 300	20 000	–	–	6 200	–	55 000	22 259 800
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 122 900	1 122 900
TOTAL, PART I	22 519 900	–	8 671 100	2 329 700	535 900	872 700	827 600	190 300	20 000	–	–	6 200	–	1 177 900	37 151 300
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES															
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:															
I Education for all throughout life	27 615 700	32 024 000	1 367 600	1 134 700	1 053 900	10 304 300	3 248 500	727 200	859 400	18 175 300	718 400	3 391 100	7 052 900	1 544 900	109 217 900
II The sciences in the service of development	31 687 200	17 726 200	1 750 300	2 174 300	1 740 500	10 280 000	1 085 000	435 000	600 100	1 960 000	2 227 000	10 950 000	3 309 100	–	85 924 700
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	18 102 700	9 773 200	584 600	678 200	467 700	4 092 300	584 600	233 800	175 400	2 221 600	617 000	1 520 000	3 255 700	517 200	42 824 000
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	12 709 200	5 368 000	813 100	715 500	357 700	5 006 600	434 600	130 100	715 500	–	2 108 700	2 634 300	859 200	585 400	32 437 900
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	20 754 700	88 300	511 800	1 268 500	911 100	4 005 200	635 100	270 900	214 800	6 820 000	–	2 854 200	150 000	642 600	39 127 200
Participation Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 000 000	22 000 000
Total, Part II.A	110 869 500	64 979 700	5 027 400	5 971 200	4 530 900	33 688 400	5 987 800	1 797 000	2 565 200	29 176 900	5 671 100	21 349 600	14 626 900	25 290 100	331 531 700
B. Information and Dissemination Services															
1. Clearing House	3 753 400	–	38 400	–	25 800	235 400	33 800	23 200	478 100	–	–	2 600	–	–	4 590 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	5 848 100	–	10 400	–	67 000	1 055 300	53 500	258 200	23 800	–	10 000	–	–	–	7 326 300
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	2 545 900	–	529 200	–	89 200	1 269 600	148 200	292 600	–	–	–	5 000	–	–	4 879 700
4. Office of Public Information	3 093 800	265 800	446 200	87 000	142 000	313 200	626 100	173 200	67 700	–	–	4 000	–	–	5 219 000
Total, Part II.B	15 241 200	265 800	1 024 200	87 000	324 000	2 873 500	861 600	747 200	569 600	–	10 000	11 600	–	–	22 015 700
TOTAL, PART II	126 110 700	65 245 500	6 051 600	6 058 200	4 854 900	36 561 900	6 849 400	2 544 200	3 134 800	29 176 900	5 681 100	21 361 200	14 626 900	25 290 100	353 547 400
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	43 707 400	3 702 500	2 857 000	10 000	898 700	3 366 200	444 200	497 300	1 069 700	–	–	207 500	–	–	56 760 500
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	35 629 800	–	1 445 600	–	177 600	1 932 700	1 948 700	3 051 800	31 600	–	–	488 900	–	3 012 100	47 718 800
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	15 452 400	–	41 600	–	–	60 000	12 530 900	745 600	153 000	–	–	15 400	–	–	28 998 900
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 499 500	6 499 500
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	243 420 200	68 948 000	19 066 900	8 397 900	6 467 100	42 793 500	22 600 800	7 029 200	4 409 100	29 176 900	5 681 100	22 079 200	14 626 900	35 979 600	530 676 400
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 690 850	13 690 850
GRAND TOTAL	243 420 200	68 948 000	19 066 900	8 397 900	6 467 100	42 793 500	22 600 800	7 029 200	4 409 100	29 176 900	5 681 100	22 079 200	14 626 900	49 670 450	544 367 250

Appendix IIB Regular budget summary by main object-of-expenditure

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular budget - SCENARIO B														Total estimates Scenario B
	Cost of established posts		Temporary assistance	Delegates travel	Staff travel	Contractual services	General operating expenses	Supplies and materials	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	Financial allocations	Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	Other contributions	Indirect programme costs	Other expenditure	
	Headquarters	Field													
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION															
<i>A. Governing Bodies:</i>															
1. General Conference	662 500	–	6 336 100	–	–	596 800	58 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 653 700
2. Executive Board	1 083 100	–	4 142 100	2 675 700	–	–	514 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 414 900
Total, Part I.A	1 745 600	–	10 478 200	2 675 700	–	596 800	572 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 068 600
<i>B. Direction:</i>															
3. Directorate	1 272 600	–	21 000	–	305 000	5 000	57 900	80 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 742 000
4. Services of the Directorate <i>(including: Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate; Executive Office of the Director-General; Inspectorate General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)</i>	19 501 700	–	122 900	2 000	230 900	270 900	198 400	109 800	20 000	–	–	6 200	–	55 000	20 517 800
Total, Part I.B	20 774 300	–	143 900	2 000	535 900	275 900	256 300	190 300	20 000	–	–	6 200	–	55 000	22 259 800
<i>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 226 400	1 226 400
TOTAL, PART I	22 519 900	–	10 622 100	2 677 700	535 900	872 700	828 600	190 300	20 000	–	–	6 200	–	1 281 400	39 554 800
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES															
<i>A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities:</i>															
I Education for all throughout life	28 100 700	32 491 550	1 467 600	1 134 700	1 153 900	10 904 300	3 548 500	777 200	909 400	18 575 300	718 400	3 491 100	7 052 900	1 544 900	111 870 450
II The sciences in the service of development	32 075 100	17 955 100	1 810 300	2 714 300	1 770 500	11 185 000	1 085 000	455 000	600 100	2 165 000	2 427 000	12 240 000	3 309 100	–	89 791 500
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	18 514 900	9 773 200	615 900	714 500	492 700	4 311 300	615 900	246 300	184 800	2 340 500	650 000	1 601 300	3 255 700	719 200	44 036 200
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	12 899 300	5 368 000	921 400	715 500	466 000	5 114 900	542 900	238 400	823 800	–	2 108 700	2 634 300	859 200	585 600	33 278 000
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	21 298 050	264 750	622 400	1 571 200	920 700	4 180 100	677 000	270 900	219 300	7 120 000	–	2 854 200	150 000	642 600	40 791 200
Participation Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 500 000
Total, Part II.A	112 888 050	65 852 600	5 437 600	6 850 200	4 803 800	35 695 600	6 469 300	1 987 800	2 737 400	30 200 800	5 904 100	22 820 900	14 626 900	30 992 300	347 267 350
<i>B. Information and Dissemination Services</i>															
1. Clearing House	3 753 400	–	38 400	–	25 800	235 400	33 800	23 200	478 100	–	–	–	2 600	–	4 590 700
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	5 848 100	–	10 400	–	67 000	1 055 300	53 500	258 200	23 800	–	10 000	–	–	–	7 326 300
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	2 545 900	–	529 200	–	89 200	1 269 600	148 200	292 600	–	–	–	–	5 000	–	4 879 700
4. Office of Public Information	3 093 800	265 800	493 200	87 000	157 000	563 200	636 100	183 200	85 700	–	–	–	4 000	–	5 569 000
Total, Part II.B	15 241 200	265 800	1 071 200	87 000	339 000	3 123 500	871 600	757 200	587 600	–	10 000	–	11 600	–	22 365 700
TOTAL, PART II	128 129 250	66 118 400	6 508 800	6 937 200	5 142 800	38 819 100	7 340 900	2 745 000	3 325 000	30 200 800	5 914 100	22 832 500	14 626 900	30 992 300	369 633 050
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	43 933 400	3 702 500	2 857 000	10 000	911 500	3 486 200	444 200	497 300	1 129 700	–	–	207 500	–	–	57 179 300
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	35 629 800	–	1 995 800	–	177 600	3 632 700	1 948 700	3 851 800	31 600	–	–	488 900	–	4 192 200	51 949 100
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	15 452 400	–	41 600	–	–	60 000	12 530 900	745 600	153 000	–	–	15 400	–	–	28 998 900
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 499 500	6 499 500
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	245 664 750	69 820 900	22 025 300	9 624 900	6 767 800	46 870 700	23 093 300	8 030 000	4 659 300	30 200 800	5 914 100	23 550 500	14 626 900	42 965 400	553 814 650
PART VII ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 997 600	13 997 600
GRAND TOTAL	245 664 750	69 820 900	22 025 300	9 624 900	6 767 800	46 870 700	23 093 300	8 030 000	4 659 300	30 200 800	5 914 100	23 550 500	14 626 900	56 963 000	567 812 250

Appendix III Recapitulation of the distribution of programme allocations by principal

Principal modality of action:	Regular budget						
	SCENARIO A						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
	Studies and research	Conferences and meetings	Publications	Training courses, seminars and workshops (Cat. VII)	Fellowships, study grants and research grants	Financial allocations to NGOs	Other financial allocations and contributions
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MAJOR PROGRAMME I							
I.1 Basic education for all							
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children	800 000	710 000	230 000	320 000	160 000	410 000	410 000
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults	1 530 000	1 135 000	370 000	395 000	255 000	650 000	510 000
I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all	700 000	875 000	322 000	233 000	175 000	612 000	379 000
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life							
I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age	664 000	785 000	368 000	229 000	175 000	736 000	368 000
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education	596 000	800 000	300 000	226 000	160 000	596 000	340 000
I.2.3 Higher education and development	428 000	520 000	320 000	164 000	168 000	400 000	660 000
▶ The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society	243 000	337 500	135 000	67 500	108 000	243 000	135 000
▶ Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)	170 000	85 000	255 000	595 000	–	425 000	–
Financial allocations to UNESCO education institutes:							
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 000 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 000 000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 300 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 375 300
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 300 000
Total, Major Programme I	5 131 000	5 247 500	2 300 000	2 229 500	1 201 000	4 072 000	20 977 300
MAJOR PROGRAMME II							
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge							
▶ Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	346 500	128 700	49 500	247 500	–	49 500	69 300
II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences	368 300	963 200	2 288 000	2 007 500	1 309 100	1 091 900	710 000
▶ The World Solar Programme 1996-2005	125 500	313 700	100 400	376 400	–	62 800	87 900
II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences	346 500	328 000	803 700	457 300	46 200	567 700	475 400
II.2 Science, environment and socio-economic development							
▶ Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development	28 000	70 000	42 000	50 400	–	28 000	33 600
II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction	344 100	233 200	99 400	760 700	126 200	72 600	153 000
II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme	439 000	846 000	803 000	447 000	91 000	605 000	–
II.2.3 Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment	783 500	726 500	377 500	495 000	–	–	–
▶ Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands	279 000	186 000	217 000	356 500	–	201 500	77 500
▶ Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	60 000	30 000	30 000	90 000	–	30 000	15 000
II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	296 000	592 000	148 000	296 000	148 000	148 000	705 000
II.2.5 Social transformations and development	1 051 000	257 800	396 900	430 900	166 300	189 700	52 900
▶ Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment	57 600	27 100	23 700	23 700	10 200	101 600	27 100
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences	115 000	840 000	210 000	122 000	40 500	709 000	148 500
Total, Major Programme II	4 640 000	5 542 200	5 589 100	6 160 900	1 937 500	3 857 300	2 555 200
MAJOR PROGRAMME III							
Culture and development	238 000	83 300	214 200	214 200	–	59 500	202 300
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage							
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage	379 400	929 100	754 100	853 100	–	868 800	1 096 900
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	–	318 900	40 000	50 000	–	–	20 000
III.2 Promotion of living cultures	441 200	284 600	279 600	1 198 400	46 900	564 800	463 300
▶ Reading for All	42 300	23 500	18 800	61 100	–	14 100	47 000
▶ Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future	30 000	42 000	33 000	63 000	–	39 000	48 000
Total, Major Programme III	1 130 900	1 681 400	1 339 700	2 439 800	46 900	1 546 200	1 877 500
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV							
IV.1 Free flow of ideas							
IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace	75 000	600 000	100 000	300 000	–	600 000	75 000
IV.1.2 Media, information and society	–	352 400	205 600	587 300	88 100	734 100	734 100
▶ Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	–	132 000	77 000	220 000	33 000	275 000	275 000
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap							
IV.2.1 Development of communication	259 300	982 500	240 900	817 900	131 300	499 600	357 300
IV.2.2 Development of “infrastructure”	365 500	322 500	349 000	626 500	–	–	1 269 000
Total, Major Programme IV	699 800	2 389 400	972 500	2 551 700	252 400	2 108 700	2 710 400
TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT: TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE							
Unit 1 Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships	380 000	330 000	276 000	102 000	–	336 000	216 000
Unit 2 Educating for a culture of peace	565 000	805 000	830 000	1 037 000	40 000	140 000	267 000
Unit 3 From interculturality to cultural pluralism	230 000	580 000	230 000	485 000	40 000	65 000	100 000
Total, Towards a culture of peace	1 175 000	1 715 000	1 336 000	1 624 000	80 000	541 000	583 000
GRAND TOTAL	12 776 700	16 575 500	11 537 300	15 005 900	3 517 800	12 125 200	28 703 400

modality of action

2000-2001													
		SCENARIO B											
VIII	IX	TOTAL A	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total	TOTAL B
Technical and advisory services	Other		Studies and research	Conferences and meetings	Publications	Training courses, seminars and workshops (Cat. VII)	Fellowships, study grants and research grants	Financial allocations to NGOs	Other financial allocations and contributions	Technical and advisory services	Other		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
160 000	–	3 200 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 200 000
255 000	–	5 100 000	160 000	176 000	72 000	56 000	40 000	176 000	80 000	40 000	–	800 000	5 900 000
204 000	–	3 500 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 500 000
175 000	–	3 500 000	40 000	140 000	60 000	20 000	20 000	60 000	40 000	20 000	–	400 000	3 900 000
182 000	–	3 200 000	95 000	100 000	45 000	35 000	25 000	120 000	55 000	25 000	–	500 000	3 700 000
140 000	–	2 800 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 800 000
81 000	–	1 350 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 350 000
170 000	–	1 700 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 700 000
–	–	5 000 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 000 000
–	–	6 000 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 000 000
–	–	2 300 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 300 000
–	–	1 200 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200 000
–	–	2 375 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 375 300
–	–	1 300 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 300 000
1 367 000	–	42 525 300	295 000	416 000	177 000	111 000	85 000	356 000	175 000	85 000	–	1 700 000	44 225 300
99 000	–	990 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	990 000
494 400	–	9 232 400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9 232 400
188 300	–	1 255 000	80 000	200 000	64 000	240 000	–	40 000	56 000	120 000	–	800 000	2 055 000
97 200	–	3 122 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 122 000
28 000	–	280 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	280 000
198 800	–	1 988 000	–	80 000	80 000	360 000	40 000	40 000	160 000	40 000	–	800 000	2 788 000
249 000	–	3 480 000	60 000	45 000	45 000	105 000	–	–	45 000	–	–	300 000	3 780 000
377 500	–	2 760 000	175 000	150 000	125 000	–	–	–	–	50 000	–	500 000	3 260 000
232 500	–	1 550 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 550 000
45 000	–	300 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300 000
627 000	–	2 960 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 960 000
100 500	–	2 646 000	80 000	40 000	60 000	120 000	20 000	4 000	8 000	68 000	–	400 000	3 046 000
67 800	–	338 800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	338 800
115 000	–	2 300 000	150 000	165 000	90 000	–	–	–	45 000	–	–	450 000	2 750 000
2 920 000	–	33 202 200	545 000	680 000	464 000	825 000	60 000	84 000	314 000	278 000	–	3 250 000	36 452 200
178 500	–	1 190 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 190 000
289 100	53 000	5 223 500	–	60 000	–	120 000	–	200 000	–	20 000	–	400 000	5 623 500
40 000	600 000	1 068 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 068 900
396 200	–	3 675 000	100 000	40 000	44 000	88 000	–	44 000	48 000	36 000	–	400 000	4 075 000
28 200	–	235 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	235 000
27 000	18 000	300 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300 000
959 000	671 000	11 692 400	100 000	100 000	44 000	208 000	–	244 000	48 000	56 000	–	800 000	12 492 400
250 000	–	2 000 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 000 000
234 900	–	2 936 500	50 000	–	–	75 000	–	–	100 000	25 000	–	250 000	3 186 500
88 000	–	1 100 000	20 000	360 000	20 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	400 000	1 500 000
726 200	–	4 015 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 015 000
517 500	–	3 450 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 450 000
1 816 600	–	13 501 500	70 000	360 000	20 000	75 000	–	–	100 000	25 000	–	650 000	14 151 500
210 000	–	1 850 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 850 000
326 000	190 000	4 200 000	40 000	20 000	60 000	280 000	–	–	–	–	–	400 000	4 600 000
320 000	–	2 050 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 050 000
856 000	190 000	8 100 000	40 000	20 000	60 000	280 000	–	–	–	–	–	400 000	8 500 000
7 918 600	861 000	109 021 400	1 050 000	1 576 000	765 000	1 499 000	145 000	684 000	637 000	444 000	–	6 800 000	115 821 400

Appendix IV Recapitulation of the distribution of programme allocations by priority group

		SCENARIO A – \$* 90 846 100			
		Women		Youth	
		\$	%*	\$	%*
MAJOR PROGRAMME I					
	Total activities	24 350 000			
I.1 Basic education for all					
I.1.1	Providing basic education for all children	466 000	1.9	196 000	0.8
I.1.2	Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults	1 698 000	7.0	1 810 000	7.4
I.1.3	Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all	455 000	1.9	158 000	0.6
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life					
I.2.1	Renewal of education systems for the information age	453 000	1.9	318 000	1.3
I.2.2	Renovation of general secondary and vocational education	420 000	1.7	1 280 000	5.3
I.2.3	Higher education and development	388 000	1.6	84 000	0.3
▶	The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society	175 500	0.7	40 500	0.2
▶	Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)	442 000	1.8	544 000	2.2
	Total, Major Programme I	4 497 500	18.5	4 430 500	18.2
MAJOR PROGRAMME II					
	Total activities	33 202 200			
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge					
▶	Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	148 500	0.4	99 000	0.3
II.1.1	Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences	2 834 000	8.5	2 965 000	8.9
▶	The World Solar Programme 1996-2005	125 500	0.4	276 100	0.8
II.1.2	Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences	866 300	2.6	1 420 300	4.3
II.2 Science, environment and socio-economic development					
▶	Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development	28 000	0.1	42 000	0.1
II.2.1	Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction	776 100	2.3	615 300	1.9
II.2.2	Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme	1 392 000	4.2	1 392 000	4.2
II.2.3	Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment	219 000	0.7	219 000	0.7
▶	Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands	542 500	1.6	542 500	1.6
▶	Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	105 000	0.3	135 000	0.4
II.2.4	UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	–	–	–	–
II.2.5	Social transformations and development	597 200	1.8	563 200	1.7
▶	Cities : Management of social transformations and the environment	77 900	0.2	77 900	0.2
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences					
	Total, Major Programme II	7 874 500	23.7	8 509 800	25.6
MAJOR PROGRAMME III					
	Total activities	11 692 400			
Culture and development					
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage					
III.1.1	Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage	887 200	7.6	2 065 900	17.7
III.1.2	Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	85 500	0.7	171 000	1.5
III.2 Promotion of living cultures					
▶	Reading for All	94 000	0.8	141 000	1.2
▶	Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future	75 000	0.6	192 000	1.6
	Total, Major Programme III	2 068 000	17.7	3 892 800	33.3
MAJOR PROGRAMME IV					
	Total activities	13 501 500			
IV.1 Free flow of ideas					
IV.1.1	Freedom of expression, democracy and peace	200 000	1.5	–	–
IV.1.2	Media, information and society	1 005 500	7.4	1 305 600	9.7
▶	Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	550 000	4.1	880 000	6.5
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap					
IV.2.1	Development of communication	799 600	5.9	1 109 300	8.2
IV.2.2	Development of “infostructure”	667 500	4.9	–	–
	Total, Major Programme IV	3 222 600	23.9	3 294 900	24.4
TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT: TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE					
	Total activities	8 100 000			
Unit 1	Culture of peace : raising awareness and building partnerships	349 600	4.3	320 000	4.0
Unit 2	Educating for a culture of peace	1 362 900	16.8	1 520 000	18.8
Unit 3	From interculturality to cultural pluralism	272 500	3.4	405 000	5.0
	Total, Towards a culture of peace	1 985 000	24.5	2 245 000	27.7
GRAND TOTAL		19 647 600	21.6	22 373 000	24.6

* As a percentage of the amount proposed in Part II. A of the budget for the activities of the Major Programmes/Transdisciplinary Project.

Regular budget													
PART II.A				SCENARIO B – PART II.A \$* 97 646 100									
Africa		Least developed countries		Women		Youth		Africa		Least developed countries			
\$	%*	\$	%*	\$	%*	\$	%*	\$	%*	\$	%*		
				26 050 000									
1 020 000	4.2	804 000	3.3	466 000	1.8	196 000	0.8	1 020 000	3.9	804 000	3.1		
1 762 000	7.2	1 507 000	6.2	1 858 000	7.1	2 050 000	7.9	2 002 000	7.7	1 667 000	6.4		
1 289 000	5.3	1 010 000	4.1	455 000	1.7	158 000	0.6	1 289 000	4.9	1 010 000	3.9		
1 173 000	4.8	859 000	3.5	513 000	2.0	334 000	1.3	1 213 000	4.7	903 000	3.5		
1 130 000	4.6	820 000	3.4	475 000	1.8	1 380 000	5.3	1 215 000	4.7	880 000	3.4		
1 020 000	4.2	700 000	2.9	388 000	1.5	84 000	0.3	1 020 000	3.9	700 000	2.7		
513 000	2.1	310 500	1.3	175 500	0.7	40 500	0.2	513 000	2.0	310 500	1.2		
136 000	0.6	68 000	0.3	442 000	1.7	544 000	2.1	136 000	0.5	68 000	0.3		
8 043 000	33.0	6 078 500	25.0	4 772 500	18.3	4 786 500	18.4	8 408 000	32.3	6 342 500	24.3		
				36 452 200									
247 500	0.7	247 500	0.7	148 500	0.4	99 000	0.3	247 500	0.7	247 500	0.7		
3 073 300	9.3	2 121 500	6.4	2 834 000	7.8	2 965 000	8.1	3 073 300	8.4	2 121 500	5.8		
100 400	0.3	502 000	1.5	245 500	0.7	396 100	1.1	900 400	2.5	742 000	2.0		
644 600	1.9	496 900	1.5	866 300	2.4	1 420 300	3.9	644 600	1.8	496 900	1.4		
28 000	0.1	56 000	0.2	28 000	0.1	42 000	0.1	28 000	0.1	56 000	0.2		
779 800	2.3	779 800	2.3	1 176 100	3.2	815 300	2.2	979 800	2.7	859 800	2.4		
1 740 000	5.2	1 044 000	3.1	1 482 000	4.1	1 452 000	4.0	1 860 000	5.1	1 134 000	3.1		
292 000	0.9	365 000	1.1	319 000	0.9	319 000	0.9	442 000	1.2	565 000	1.5		
465 000	1.4	387 500	1.2	542 500	1.5	542 500	1.5	465 000	1.3	387 500	1.1		
–	–	105 000	0.3	105 000	0.3	135 000	0.4	–	–	105 000	0.3		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
278 200	0.8	257 800	0.8	677 200	1.9	643 200	1.8	318 200	0.9	297 800	0.8		
94 900	0.3	84 700	0.3	77 900	0.2	77 900	0.2	94 900	0.3	84 700	0.2		
210 000	0.6	115 000	0.3	387 500	1.1	252 500	0.7	345 000	0.9	115 000	0.3		
7 953 700	24.0	6 562 700	19.8	8 889 500	24.4	9 159 800	25.1	9 398 700	25.8	7 212 700	19.8		
				12 492 400									
238 000	2.0	238 000	2.0	119 000	1.0	119 000	1.0	238 000	1.9	238 000	1.9		
1 419 400	12.1	2 014 800	17.2	1 087 200	8.7	2 265 900	18.1	1 619 400	13.0	2 130 900	17.1		
106 900	0.9	74 900	0.6	85 500	0.7	171 000	1.4	106 900	0.9	74 900	0.6		
1 095 200	9.4	925 600	7.9	879 300	7.0	1 271 900	10.2	1 251 200	10.0	1 057 600	8.5		
105 800	0.9	70 500	0.6	94 000	0.8	141 000	1.1	105 800	0.8	70 500	0.6		
–	–	30 000	0.3	75 000	0.6	192 000	1.5	–	–	30 000	0.2		
2 965 300	25.4	3 353 800	28.7	2 340 000	18.7	4 160 800	33.3	3 321 300	26.6	3 601 900	28.8		
				14 151 500									
600 000	4.4	300 000	2.2	200 000	1.4	–	–	600 000	4.2	300 000	2.1		
584 100	4.3	730 900	5.4	1 055 500	7.5	1 505 600	10.6	659 100	4.7	855 900	6.0		
275 000	2.0	330 000	2.4	750 000	5.3	1 000 000	7.1	395 000	2.8	450 000	3.2		
868 900	6.4	1 237 200	9.2	799 600	5.7	1 109 300	7.8	868 900	6.1	1 237 200	8.7		
840 000	6.2	1 012 500	7.5	667 500	4.7	–	–	840 000	5.9	1 012 500	7.2		
3 168 000	23.5	3 610 600	26.7	3 472 600	24.5	3 614 900	25.5	3 363 000	23.8	3 855 600	27.2		
				8 500 000									
597 600	7.4	386 500	4.8	349 600	4.1	320 000	3.8	597 600	7.0	386 500	4.5		
1 409 100	17.4	1 430 100	17.7	1 562 900	18.4	1 760 000	20.7	1 489 100	17.5	1 570 100	18.5		
893 300	11.0	283 400	3.5	272 500	3.2	405 000	4.8	893 300	10.5	283 400	3.3		
2 900 000	35.8	2 100 000	25.9	2 185 000	25.7	2 485 000	29.2	2 980 000	35.1	2 240 000	26.4		
25 030 000	27.6	21 705 600	23.9	21 659 600	22.2	24 207 000	24.8	27 471 000	28.1	23 252 700	23.8		

Appendix V Summary of established posts by sector and unit for 2000-2001

The following table shows the total staff costs of the Organization under the regular and extrabudgetary programmes, with a breakdown of posts in each category by administrative unit. The staff costs for each programme sector are distributed in document 30 C/5 among the major programmes, transdisciplinary project and transverse activities to be implemented by that sector.

Sector/Unit	Source of funds	DG	DDG	ADG	Director	Professional	General Service	Total	
								Posts	Costs \$
PART I									
General Policy and Direction	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	1	1	1	11	59	52	125	22 519 900
	Scenario B	1	1	1	11	59	52	125	22 519 900
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	1 455 000
PART II.A									
Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities									
Education Sector	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	1	26	173	242	442	64 599 000
	Scenario B	-	-	1	26	178	243	448	65 741 650
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	173 000
Natural Sciences Sector	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	2	12	92	157	263	35 131 100
	Scenario B	-	-	2	12	94	157	265	35 521 900
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	124 000
Social and Human Sciences Sector	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	1	9	52	41	103	17 769 000
	Scenario B	-	-	1	9	54	41	105	18 181 300
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture Sector	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	1	14	87	102	204	30 949 800
	Scenario B	-	-	1	14	90	102	207	31 515 300
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	145 000
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	1	5	54	51	111	18 077 200
	Scenario B	-	-	1	5	55	51	112	18 267 300
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transdisciplinary Project: Towards a culture of peace	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	711 000
	Scenario B	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	711 000
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transverse Activities: Anticipation and future-oriented studies	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	815 800
	Scenario B	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	1 005 900
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	-	1	5	16	22	2 972 700
	Scenario B	-	-	-	1	5	16	22	2 972 700
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination of activities concerning Africa	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	1	2	7	6	16	3 000 900
	Scenario B	-	-	1	2	7	6	16	3 000 900
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination of activities concerning Women	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	774 100
	Scenario B	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	774 100
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coordination of activities concerning Youth	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1 048 600
	Scenario B	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1 048 600
	Extrabudgetary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sector/Unit	Source of funds	DG	DDG	ADG	Director	Professional	General Service	Total	
								Posts	Costs
\$									
PART II.B									
Information and Dissemination Services									
Clearing House	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	–	–	9	20	29	3 753 400
	Scenario B	–	–	–	–	9	20	29	3 753 400
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	137 300
UNESCO Publishing Office	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	5 848 100
	Scenario B	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	5 848 100
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	283 000
Office of Monthly Periodicals	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	–	1	7	7	15	2 545 900
	Scenario B	–	–	–	1	7	7	15	2 545 900
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	634 700
Office of Public Information	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	–	1	9	12	22	3 359 600
	Scenario B	–	–	–	1	9	12	22	3 359 600
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PART III									
Support for Programme Execution									
	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	1	10	125	172	308	47 409 900
	Scenario B	–	–	1	10	126	172	309	47 635 900
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	1 963 600
PART IV									
Management and Administrative Services									
	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	1	4	69	177	251	35 629 800
	Scenario B	–	–	1	4	69	177	251	35 629 800
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	7	21	28	5 324 700
PART V									
Common Services; Maintenance and Security									
	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	–	–	–	–	3	146	149	15 452 400
	Scenario B	–	–	–	–	3	146	149	15 452 400
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	1 524 300
TOTAL PARTS I – V									
	Regular programme:								
	Scenario A	1	1	10	99	777	1 230	2 118	312 368 200
	Scenario B	1	1	10	99	792	1 231	2 134	315 485 650
	Extrabudgetary	–	–	–	–	20	57	77	11 764 600

Appendix VI Summary of established posts by grade

(showing posts established for 1998-1999 and proposed regular programme posts at Headquarters and in the field for 2000-2001)

Sector/Unit	SCENARIO A													
	Posts in the Professional category and above										Posts in the General Service category	Field posts (local recruitment)	TOTAL A	
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-1/P-2	Total				
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION														
General Conference	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	3
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	3
Executive Board	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	7
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	7
Directorate	1998-1999	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	4
	2000-2001	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	4
Services of the Directorate (including: Office of the ADG/DRG; Executive Office of the Director-General; Inspectorate General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)	1998-1999	-	-	1	5	4	19	12	6	10	57	52	-	109
	2000-2001	-	-	1	4	5	19	12	9	14	64	47	-	111
TOTAL, PART I	1998-1999	1	1	1	5	6	19	15	7	10	65	58	-	123
	2000-2001	1	1	1	4	7	19	15	10	15	73	52	-	125
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES														
Education Sector	1998-1999	-	-	1	7	19	62	50	45	24	208	107	135	450
	2000-2001	-	-	1	7	19	59	44	45	25	200	98	144	442
Natural Sciences Sector	1998-1999	-	-	1	4	11	24	27	24	11	102	81	72	255
	2000-2001	-	-	2	2	10	25	30	22	15	106	80	77	263
Social and Human Sciences Sector	1998-1999	-	-	1	3	4	13	16	10	9	56	35	9	100
	2000-2001	-	-	1	2	7	11	22	7	12	62	33	8	103
Culture Sector	1998-1999	-	-	1	5	5	34	20	13	22	100	62	43	205
	2000-2001	-	-	1	3	11	29	17	18	23	102	59	43	204
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector	1998-1999	-	-	1	1	4	18	19	10	7	60	34	18	112
	2000-2001	-	-	1	2	3	17	20	10	7	60	33	18	111
Transdisciplinary Project: Towards a culture of peace	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	5
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	4
Transverse Activities:														
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
	2000-2001	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	4
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	6	16	1	23
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	6	15	1	22

Coordination of activities concerning Africa	1998-1999	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	5	-	13	6	-	19
	2000-2001	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	-	10	6	-	16
Coordination of activities concerning Women	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	3
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	4
Coordination of activities concerning Youth	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	-	6
Clearing House	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	10	21	-	31
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	9	20	-	29
UNESCO Publishing Office	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	6	16	24	-	40
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	17	23	-	40
Office of Monthly Periodicals	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	8	11	-	19
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	8	7	-	15
Office of Public Information	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	8	11	3	22
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	1	10	9	3	22
TOTAL, PART II	1998-1999	-	-	6	21	49	159	152	122	85	594	414	281	1 289
	2000-2001	-	-	7	18	56	149	150	126	96	602	389	294	1 285
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	1998-1999	-	-	1	3	9	24	39	41	20	137	173	10	320
	2000-2001	-	-	1	3	7	26	32	43	24	136	163	9	308
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1998-1999	-	-	1	3	1	15	19	18	15	72	185	-	257
	2000-2001	-	-	1	1	3	13	19	23	14	74	177	-	251
PART V - COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	1998-1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	153	-	156
	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	146	-	149
GRAND TOTAL, PARTS I - V, SCENARIO A	1998-1999	1	1	9	32	65	217	226	190	130	871	983	291	2 145 *
	2000-2001	1	1	10	26	73	207	217	204	149	888	927	303	2 118
<i>Additional posts proposed - SCENARIO B</i>														
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES														
Education Sector	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	-	1	6
Natural Sciences Sector	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
Social and Human Sciences Sector	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
Culture Sector	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	3
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Total, Additional posts proposed</i>	2000-2001	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	15	-	1	16
GRAND TOTAL, PARTS I - V, SCENARIO B	1998-1999	1	1	9	32	65	217	226	190	130	871	983	291	2 145
	2000-2001	1	1	10	26	73	210	221	208	153	903	927	304	2 134

* Takes into account the conversion of 43 established posts to financial allocations under the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, IESALC and UIE.

Appendix VII Summary of decentralization by region and location

Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

Region/Location	SCENARIO A						
	Number of posts			Personnel costs	Indirect programme costs	Decentralized programme costs	TOTAL A
	P	Local	Total				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Part II.A							
(i) Major Programmes and Transdisciplinary Project							
AFRICA							
Abidjan	1	–	1	284 500	110 000	75 000	469 500
Abuja	–	4	4	246 100	150 000	294 300	690 400
Accra	1	–	1	288 100	140 000	10 000	438 100
Addis Ababa	5	3	8	1 141 700	150 000	777 030	2 068 730
Bamako	2	1	3	521 700	140 000	75 000	736 700
Bangui	2	–	2	445 200	120 000	175 300	740 500
Brazzaville	1	–	1	283 200	130 000	65 000	478 200
Bujumbura	1	4	5	374 300	150 000	74 000	598 300
Conakry	1	–	1	276 500	150 000	62 000	488 500
Dakar	11	30	41	3 504 700	800 000	3 523 100	7 827 800
Dar es Salaam	2	3	5	576 100	135 000	175 500	886 600
Harare	4	5	9	776 900	210 000	991 680	1 978 580
Kigali	2	–	2	437 500	180 000	133 000	750 500
Kinshasa	1	2	3	303 700	100 000	115 000	518 700
Libreville	1	–	1	268 700	120 000	10 000	398 700
Luanda	1	1	2	329 800	160 000	527 980	1 017 780
Lusaka	1	1	2	280 300	90 000	110 000	480 300
Maputo	2	1	3	499 500	180 000	272 990	952 490
Nairobi	11	17	28	3 082 700	500 000	1 992 630	5 575 330
Ouagadougou	2	3	5	525 800	110 000	720 000	1 355 800
Porto Novo	1	–	1	259 000	100 000	241 190	600 190
Pretoria	6	2	8	1 385 200	160 000	442 000	1 987 200
Windhoek	3	3	6	689 700	200 000	642 000	1 531 700
Yaoundé	2	1	3	494 700	140 000	480 860	1 115 560
Africa Regional	–	–	–	–	241 300	985 360	1 226 660
Total, Africa	64	81	145	17 275 600	4 666 300	12 970 920	34 912 820
ARAB STATES							
Amman	4	15	19	1 601 400	110 000	886 950	2 598 350
Beirut	8	7	15	2 645 200	250 000	1 468 100	4 363 300
Cairo	8	15	23	2 680 000	450 000	1 725 030	4 855 030
Doha	4	1	5	956 400	50 000	98 490	1 104 890
Rabat	3	3	6	885 700	110 000	736 580	1 732 280
Ramallah	2	–	2	498 600	150 000	155 000	803 600
Tunis	2	2	4	481 200	75 000	172 300	728 500
Arab States Regional	–	–	–	–	–	375 500	375 500
Total, Arab States	31	43	74	9 748 500	1 195 000	5 617 950	16 561 450
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
Almaty	2	1	3	525 800	100 000	479 660	1 105 460
Apia	5	7	12	1 234 000	235 000	1 394 800	2 863 800
Bangkok	18	34	52	6 051 200	575 000	3 001 030	9 627 230
Beijing	5	1	6	1 099 100	325 000	602 900	2 027 000
Dhaka	1	1	2	291 000	110 000	229 000	630 000
Hanoi	–	–	–	–	150 000	130 000	280 000
Islamabad	3	4	7	648 300	210 000	270 000	1 128 300
Jakarta	9	12	21	2 265 200	250 000	1 575 680	4 090 880
Kathmandu	1	1	2	265 700	150 000	92 200	507 900
Kuala Lumpur	1	1	2	290 000	100 000	350 360	740 360
New Delhi	5	13	18	1 160 800	320 000	1 169 000	2 649 800
Perth	1	–	1	216 300	–	80 000	296 300
Phnom Penh	5	4	9	1 159 200	400 000	332 000	1 891 200
Tashkent	1	–	1	264 800	100 000	288 000	652 800
Teheran	1	–	1	234 700	70 000	49 000	353 700
Asia and the Pacific Regional	–	–	–	–	–	2 204 910	2 204 910
Total, Asia and the Pacific	58	79	137	15 706 100	3 095 000	12 248 540	31 049 640

Regular budget								TOTAL B	Extra- budgetary resources
SCENARIO B									
Complementary proposals									
Additional posts			Staff costs	Indirect programme costs	Decentralized programme costs	Total			
P	Local	Total							
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	80 000	80 000	770 400	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438 100	-	
-	-	-	-	-	53 300	53 300	2 122 030	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736 700	3 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478 200	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598 300	750 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	240 000	240 000	8 067 800	8 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886 600	-	
-	-	-	-	-	80 000	80 000	2 058 580	1 200 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 500	2 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518 700	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398 700	-	
-	-	-	-	-	300 000	300 000	1 317 780	200 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 300	300 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952 490	8 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	178 000	178 000	5 753 330	3 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 355 800	1 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 190	-	
-	-	-	-	-	80 000	80 000	2 067 200	800 000	
1	-	1	238 600	-	30 000	268 600	1 800 300	3 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 115 560	200 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 226 660	-	
1	-	1	238 600	-	1 041 300	1 279 900	36 192 720	31 450 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 598 350	-	
1	(1)	-	43 700	-	-	43 700	4 407 000	2 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	106 300	106 300	4 961 330	4 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 104 890	-	
-	-	-	-	-	40 000	40 000	1 772 280	1 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	803 600	-	
1	-	1	228 900	-	-	228 900	957 400	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375 500	-	
2	(1)	1	272 600	-	146 300	418 900	16 980 350	7 000 000	
-	1	1	43 700	-	-	43 700	1 149 160	1 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	40 000	40 000	2 903 800	2 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	253 300	253 300	9 880 530	14 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 027 000	1 000 000	
-	1	1	34 900	-	-	34 900	664 900	500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280 000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 128 300	-	
-	-	-	-	-	36 000	36 000	4 126 880	2 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507 900	-	
-	-	-	-	-	30 000	30 000	770 360	100 000	
-	-	-	-	-	43 000	43 000	2 692 800	500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296 300	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 891 200	1 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652 800	800 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353 700	200 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 204 910	-	
-	2	2	78 600	-	402 300	480 900	31 530 540	23 100 000	

Region/Location	SCENARIO A						
	Number of posts			Personnel costs	Indirect programme costs	Decentralized programme costs	TOTAL A
	P	Local	Total				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA							
Bucharest	5	1	6	1 244 200	160 000	768 100	2 172 300
Geneva	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamburg	–	–	–	–	–	28 000	28 000
Lisbon	1	–	1	114 500	–	32 000	146 500
Moscow	1	4	5	583 900	150 000	253 100	987 000
New York	1	–	1	297 800	–	–	297 800
Quebec	2	–	2	481 100	60 000	50 000	591 100
Sarajevo	1	–	1	161 000	150 000	377 800	688 800
Venice	5	4	9	1 563 700	190 000	1 709 300	3 463 000
Vienna	–	–	–	–	–	11 800	11 800
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zagreb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Europe and North America Regional	–	–	–	–	–	199 350	199 350
Total, Europe and North America	16	9	25	4 446 200	710 000	3 429 450	8 585 650
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Asunción	1	–	1	220 200	120 000	27 200	367 400
Brasília	3	7	10	1 745 000	250 000	370 470	2 365 470
Bridgetown	1	3	4	488 000	100 000	120 000	708 000
Buenos Aires	1	–	1	260 000	150 000	132 000	542 000
Caracas	2	2	4	689 700	–	543 790	1 233 490
Cartagena	1	–	1	220 200	–	100 000	320 200
Guatemala City	2	–	2	443 300	100 000	104 000	647 300
Havana	1	10	11	566 200	240 000	354 470	1 160 670
Kingston	4	7	11	1 267 700	230 000	1 039 265	2 536 965
La Paz	1	1	2	307 500	130 000	95 000	532 500
Lima	1	1	2	340 500	100 000	109 480	549 980
Mexico City	4	3	7	1 023 100	100 000	322 500	1 445 600
Montevideo	6	17	23	2 990 400	380 000	1 793 140	5 163 540
Panama City	1	–	1	266 800	120 000	322 000	708 800
Port au Prince	3	1	4	648 000	210 000	172 600	1 030 600
Port of Spain	1	1	2	325 000	70 000	186 500	581 500
Quito	3	3	6	717 700	280 000	197 000	1 194 700
San José	3	1	4	728 500	140 000	136 300	1 004 800
San Salvador	1	–	1	260 900	150 000	51 000	461 900
Santiago	9	21	30	3 963 800	380 000	1 174 000	5 517 800
Santo Domingo	1	–	1	242 500	150 000	25 000	417 500
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	–	–	–	–	–	769 890	769 890
Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	50	78	128	17 715 000	3 400 000	8 145 605	29 260 605
(ii) Transverse Activities							
Bangkok	–	1	1	88 300	–	–	88 300
TOTAL, Part II.A	219	291	510	64 979 700	13 066 300	42 412 465	120 458 465
Part II. B Information and Dissemination Services							
Dakar	–	1	1	44 600	19 000	71 000	134 600
Bangkok	–	–	–	–	18 000	72 000	90 000
New York	–	1	1	142 600	23 000	47 000	212 600
Caracas	–	1	1	78 600	17 000	83 000	178 600
TOTAL, Part II.B	–	3	3	265 800	77 000	273 000	615 800
TOTAL, PART II	219	294	513	65 245 500	13 143 300	42 685 465	121 074 265
Part III Support for Programme Execution							
Geneva	1	1	2	371 600	100 000	–	471 600
New York	6	6	12	2 304 600	168 100	–	2 472 700
Sarajevo	1	–	1	266 800	–	–	266 800
Vienna	1	1	2	386 100	63 200	–	449 300
Washington	–	1	1	373 400	60 400	–	433 800
TOTAL, PART III	9	9	18	3 702 500	391 700	–	4 094 200
GRAND TOTAL	228	303	531	68 948 000	13 535 000	42 685 465	125 168 465

Regular budget								TOTAL B	Extra- budgetary resources
SCENARIO B									
Complementary Proposals									
Additional posts			Staff costs	Indirect programme costs	Decentralized programme costs	Total			
P	Local	Total							
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 172 300	500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	55 000	55 000	1 042 000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297 800	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591 100	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688 800	500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	17 000	17 000	3 480 000	4 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 800	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199 350	-	
-	-	-	-	-	72 000	72 000	8 657 650	5 500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367 400	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 365 470	40 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708 000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542 000	1 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	100 000	100 000	1 333 490	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320 200	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	647 300	100 000	
-	-	-	-	-	225 000	225 000	1 385 670	-	
-	-	-	-	-	30 000	30 000	2 566 965	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549 980	-	
1	-	1	186 200	-	-	186 200	1 631 800	100 000	
-	-	-	-	-	111 300	111 300	5 274 840	800 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708 800	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 030 600	1 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 194 700	1 000 000	
1	-	1	97 000	-	-	97 000	1 101 800	15 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461 900	500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 517 800	3 500 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417 500	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	769 890	-	
2	-	2	283 200	-	466 300	749 500	30 010 105	63 000 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88 300	-	
5	1	6	873 000	-	2 128 200	3 001 200	123 459 665	130 050 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134 600	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212 600	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178 600	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615 800	-	
5	1	6	873 000	-	2 128 200	3 001 200	124 075 465	130 050 000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471 600	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 472 700	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266 800	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449 300	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433 800	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 094 200	-	
5	1	6	873 000	-	2 128 200	3 001 200	128 169 665	130 050 000	

Appendix VII Major Programme I - Distribution of resources by Headquarters and Field Unit (decentralization)

Major Programme I		SCENARIO A								
		I.1			I.2				Ed for a sustainable future	UNESCO education institutes
Programme:										
Subprogramme:		I.1.1	I.1.2	I.1.3	I.2.1	I.2.2	I.2.3	Teachers		
Sector/Unit		Direct costs			Direct costs					Direct costs
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
EDUCATION										
Headquarters:		31.3%	23.5%	22.9%	62.9%	31.3%	28.6%	44.4%	25.0%	–
		1 000 000	1 200 000	800 000	2 200 000	1 000 000	800 000	600 000	425 000	–
UNESCO education institutes:										
	IBE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 000 000
	IIEP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 000 000
	UIE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 300 000
	IITE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 200 000
	IESALC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 375 300
	IICBA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 300 000
	Total, UNESCO education institutes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 175 300
Field unit:		68.8%	76.5%	77.1%	37.1%	68.8%	71.4%	55.6%	75.0%	–
Africa:										
	Abidjan	20 000	20 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	–	–
	Abuja	20 000	40 000	80 000	15 000	100 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Accra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Addis Ababa	30 000	30 000	6 000	5 000	15 000	–	–	60 000	–
	Bamako	25 000	20 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	–	–
	Bangui	15 000	20 000	5 300	5 000	15 000	–	–	–	–
	Brazzaville	–	–	–	–	15 000	–	–	–	–
	Bujumbura	15 000	15 000	4 000	5 000	15 000	–	–	–	–
	Conakry	20 000	10 000	7 000	5 000	–	–	–	–	–
	Dakar	245 000	370 000	350 000	290 000	260 000	475 000	178 100	60 000	–
	Dar es Salaam	40 000	50 000	8 000	5 000	44 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Harare	270 000	70 000	40 000	100 000	85 000	–	–	60 000	–
	Kigali	30 000	28 000	25 000	10 000	15 000	–	–	–	–
	Kinshasa	10 000	20 000	5 000	30 000	15 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Luanda	20 000	25 000	25 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	–	–
	Lusaka	20 000	20 000	15 000	5 000	30 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Maputo	20 000	20 000	20 000	30 000	40 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Nairobi	–	–	–	–	25 000	–	–	35 000	–
	Nairobi (PEER)	–	200 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ouagadougou	50 000	560 000	10 000	10 000	25 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Port Louis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Porto Novo	30 000	40 000	30 000	10 000	10 000	–	–	–	–
	Pretoria	25 000	30 000	150 000	–	35 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Windhoek	15 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	20 000	–	–	–	–
	Yaoundé	10 000	10 000	10 000	–	15 000	–	–	–	–
	Africa Regional	46 500	80 900	40 650	27 250	50 950	25 000	9 400	30 000	–
	Total, Africa	976 500	1 698 900	850 950	572 250	859 950	500 000	187 500	385 000	–
Arab States:										
	Amman	15 000	5 000	5 000	–	10 000	–	–	15 000	–
	Beirut	90 000	80 000	120 000	110 000	80 000	475 000	178 100	23 000	–
	Cairo	20 000	65 000	85 000	–	10 000	–	–	40 000	–
	Doha	10 000	15 000	6 000	–	12 000	–	–	–	–
	Rabat	20 000	30 000	25 000	–	15 000	–	–	20 000	–
	Ramallah	20 000	15 000	15 000	10 000	15 000	–	–	–	–
	Tunis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 000	–
	Arab States Regional	8 750	10 500	12 800	6 000	7 100	25 000	9 400	15 000	–
	Total, Arab States	183 750	220 500	268 800	126 000	149 100	500 000	187 500	128 000	–

29 C/5 37.8%
30 C/5 Scenario A 38.4%
Scenario B 36.9%

Regular budget													
Total			TOTAL A	SCENARIO B							TOTAL B	Extra- budgetary resources	
Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs		I.1			I.2			Total			
				I.1.2	I.2.1	I.2.2	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Total				
										Direct costs			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
18.9%	46.3%	9.0%	32.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.9%	82.4%	34.4%			
8 025 000	27 615 700	636 600	36 277 300	800 000	400 000	500 000	1 700 000	485 000	2 185 000	38 462 300	9 700 000		
42.7%	-	-	16.6%							16.2%			
5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 000 000	400 000		
6 000 000	-	-	6 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 000 000	3 850 000		
2 300 000	-	-	2 300 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 300 000	3 500 000		
1 200 000	-	-	1 200 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 200 000	3 000 000		
2 375 300	-	-	2 375 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 375 300	-		
1 300 000	-	-	1 300 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 300 000	-		
18 175 300	-	-	18 175 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 175 300	10 750 000		
38.4%	53.7%	91.0%	50.1%	-	-	-	-	49.1%	17.6%	49.4%			
60 000	284 500	110 000	454 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	454 500	-		
275 000	206 300	150 000	631 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	631 300	-		
-	288 100	-	288 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	288 100	-		
146 000	448 100	-	594 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	594 100	-		
65 000	521 700	140 000	726 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	726 700	3 000 000		
60 300	-	-	60 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 300	-		
15 000	-	-	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000	-		
54 000	290 000	-	344 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	344 000	750 000		
42 000	276 500	150 000	468 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	468 500	-		
2 228 100	2 886 700	800 000	5 914 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 914 800	7 700 000		
167 000	166 800	135 000	468 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	468 800	-		
625 000	611 000	210 000	1 446 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 446 000	1 100 000		
108 000	437 500	180 000	725 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	725 500	2 000 000		
100 000	247 400	-	347 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	347 400	-		
85 000	-	-	85 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 000	-		
110 000	280 300	90 000	480 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 300	300 000		
150 000	499 500	180 000	829 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	829 500	4 000 000		
60 000	755 700	-	815 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	815 700	300 000		
200 000	-	-	200 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 000	-		
675 000	525 800	110 000	1 310 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 310 800	1 000 000		
-	-	150 000	150 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 000	-		
120 000	-	100 000	220 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	220 000	-		
260 000	961 300	160 000	1 381 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 381 300	100 000		
70 000	145 500	-	215 500	-	-	-	-	238 600	238 600	454 100	300 000		
45 000	194 000	-	239 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	239 000	-		
310 650	-	91 300	401 950	-	-	-	-	-	-	401 950	-		
6 031 050	10 026 700	2 756 300	18 814 050	-	-	-	-	238 600	238 600	19 052 650	20 550 000		
50 000	747 800	-	797 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	797 800	-		
1 156 100	2 322 200	250 000	3 728 300	-	-	-	-	43 700	43 700	3 772 000	1 700 000		
220 000	126 100	-	346 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	346 100	-		
43 000	280 300	-	323 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	323 300	-		
110 000	104 800	-	214 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	214 800	800 000		
75 000	498 600	150 000	723 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	723 600	-		
15 000	-	-	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000	-		
94 550	-	-	94 550	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 550	-		
1 763 650	4 079 800	400 000	6 243 450	-	-	-	-	43 700	43 700	6 287 150	2 500 000		

Major Programme I			SCENARIO A							Ed for a sustainable future	UNESCO education institutes
			I.1			I.2					
Programme:	I.1			I.2				Ed for a sustainable future	UNESCO education institutes		
Subprogramme:	I.1.1	I.1.2	I.1.3	I.2.1	I.2.2	I.2.3	I.2.4				
Sector/Unit	Direct costs			Direct costs				Direct costs			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Asia and the Pacific:											
Almaty	10 000	20 000	5 000	5 000	20 000	–	–	20 000	–		
Apia	10 000	20 000	200 000	20 000	70 000	–	–	20 000	–		
Bangkok	110 000	200 000	320 000	235 000	270 000	475 000	178 100	50 000	–		
Beijing	40 000	30 000	80 000	5 000	64 000	–	–	40 000	–		
Dhaka	20 000	40 000	80 000	5 000	15 000	–	–	20 000	–		
Hanoi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 000	–		
Islamabad	20 000	40 000	80 000	5 000	50 000	–	–	25 000	–		
Jakarta	20 000	20 000	80 000	5 000	15 000	–	–	25 000	–		
Kathmandu	5 000	15 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	20 000	–		
New Delhi	30 000	40 000	80 000	10 000	49 000	–	–	30 000	–		
Phnom Penh	10 000	20 000	5 000	15 000	10 000	–	–	10 000	–		
Tashkent	–	–	–	8 000	10 000	–	–	20 000	–		
Teheran	10 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	–	–		
Asia Regional	329 250	1 072 750	47 000	16 250	29 650	25 000	9 400	30 000	–		
Total, Asia and the Pacific	614 250	1 527 750	987 000	339 250	622 650	500 000	187 500	320 000	–		
Europe and North America:											
Bucharest	–	–	–	35 000	–	475 000	178 100	25 000	–		
Hamburg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 000	–		
Moscow	10 000	20 000	5 000	–	10 000	–	–	20 000	–		
Quebec	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 000	–		
Sarajevo	12 000	20 000	5 000	10 000	10 000	–	–	22 000	–		
Zagreb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Europe and North America Regional	1 100	2 000	500	2 250	69 500	25 000	9 400	10 000	–		
Total, Europe and North America	23 100	42 000	10 500	47 250	89 500	500 000	187 500	125 000	–		
Latin America and the Caribbean:											
Brasilia	25 000	40 000	80 000	–	20 000	–	–	30 000	–		
Bridgetown	40 000	40 000	20 000	–	20 000	–	–	–	–		
Buenos Aires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Caracas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 000	–		
Guatemala City	–	–	–	–	10 000	–	–	15 000	–		
Havana	10 000	15 000	5 000	–	7 000	–	–	15 000	–		
Kingston	35 000	45 000	10 000	45 000	61 000	–	–	15 000	–		
La Paz	–	–	–	–	7 000	–	–	–	–		
Lima	–	–	–	–	7 000	–	–	15 000	–		
Mexico City	25 000	40 000	80 000	–	10 000	–	–	30 000	–		
Montevideo	15 000	–	5 000	–	10 000	–	–	30 000	–		
Panama City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 000	–		
Port au Prince	20 000	20 000	10 000	–	7 000	–	–	–	–		
Port of Spain	15 000	15 000	10 000	–	10 000	–	–	–	–		
Quito	25 000	15 000	10 000	–	25 000	–	–	15 000	–		
San José	25 000	26 300	10 000	–	25 000	–	–	20 000	–		
San Salvador	10 000	10 000	5 000	–	7 000	–	–	19 000	–		
Santiago	140 000	125 000	310 000	160 000	220 000	–	–	30 000	–		
Santo Domingo	–	–	–	–	10 000	–	–	15 000	–		
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	17 400	19 550	27 750	10 250	22 800	–	–	30 000	–		
Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	402 400	410 850	582 750	215 250	478 800	–	–	317 000	–		
Total, Field	2 200 000	3 900 000	2 700 000	1 300 000	2 200 000	2 000 000	750 000	1 275 000	–		
Grand total, Headquarters and Field	3 200 000	5 100 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 200 000	2 800 000	1 350 000	1 700 000	18 175 300		

Regular budget				SCENARIO B							Extra-budgetary resources	
Total			TOTAL A	Complementary proposals						TOTAL B		
Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs		I.1			I.2		Total			
				I.1.2	I.2.1	I.2.2	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Total			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
80 000	269 700	–	349 700	–	–	–	–	43 700	43 700	393 400	400 000	
340 000	550 000	235 000	1 125 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 125 000	–	
1 838 100	4 666 100	575 000	7 079 200	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 079 200	13 000 000	
259 000	316 200	–	575 200	–	–	–	–	–	–	575 200	300 000	
180 000	291 000	110 000	581 000	–	–	–	–	44 550	44 550	625 550	500 000	
10 000	–	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 000	–	
220 000	366 100	–	586 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	586 100	–	
165 000	206 600	–	371 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	371 600	500 000	
60 000	265 700	150 000	475 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	475 700	–	
239 000	497 300	–	736 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	736 300	100 000	
70 000	192 100	–	262 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	262 100	200 000	
38 000	–	–	38 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	38 000	400 000	
40 000	234 700	70 000	344 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	344 700	–	
1 559 300	–	–	1 559 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 559 300	–	
5 098 400	7 855 500	1 140 000	14 093 900	–	–	–	–	88 250	88 250	14 182 150	15 400 000	
713 100	1 244 200	160 000	2 117 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 117 300	500 000	
28 000	–	–	28 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 000	–	
65 000	84 400	–	149 400	–	–	–	–	–	–	149 400	–	
20 000	–	–	20 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 000	–	
79 000	161 000	–	240 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	240 000	500 000	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500 000	
119 750	–	–	119 750	–	–	–	–	–	–	119 750	–	
1 024 850	1 489 600	160 000	2 674 450	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 674 450	1 500 000	
195 000	1 436 600	250 000	1 881 600	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 881 600	18 000 000	
120 000	488 000	100 000	708 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	708 000	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500 000	
20 000	–	–	20 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 000	–	
25 000	–	100 000	125 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	125 000	–	
52 000	34 900	–	86 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	86 900	–	
211 000	507 300	230 000	948 300	–	–	–	–	–	–	948 300	–	
7 000	–	–	7 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 000	–	
22 000	–	–	22 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 000	–	
185 000	186 200	–	371 200	–	–	–	–	–	–	371 200	–	
60 000	147 400	–	207 400	–	–	–	–	–	–	207 400	300 000	
18 000	–	120 000	138 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	138 000	–	
57 000	487 000	210 000	754 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	754 000	1 000 000	
50 000	65 000	–	115 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	115 000	–	
90 000	266 700	280 000	636 700	–	–	–	–	–	–	636 700	800 000	
106 300	728 500	140 000	974 800	–	–	–	–	97 000	97 000	1 071 800	15 000 000	
51 000	260 900	150 000	461 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	461 900	500 000	
985 000	3 963 900	380 000	5 328 900	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 328 900	3 500 000	
25 000	–	–	25 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 000	–	
127 750	–	–	127 750	–	–	–	–	–	–	127 750	–	
2 407 050	8 572 400	1 960 000	12 939 450	–	–	–	–	97 000	97 000	13 036 450	39 600 000	
16 325 000	32 024 000	6 416 300	54 765 300	–	–	–	–	467 550	467 550	55 232 850	79 550 000	
42 525 300	59 639 700	7 052 900	109 217 900	800 000	400 000	500 000	1 700 000	952 550	2 652 550	111 870 450	100 000 000	

Appendix VII Major Programme II - Distribution of resources by Headquarters and Field Unit (decentralization)

Major Programme II		SCENARIO A													
		II.1				II.2									
Programme:		World science	II.1.1	World Solar	II.1.2	Approaches	II.2.1	II.2.2	II.2.3	Environ-ment	Human Develop-ment	II.2.4	II.2.5	Cities	
Subprogramme:															
Sector/Unit		Direct costs				Direct costs									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
NATURAL SCIENCES/SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES															
Headquarters:		46.7%	58.7%	60.0%	69.2%	85.7%	61.0%	50.0%	56.4%	58.7%	–	91.2%	59.9%	46.3%	
		461 900	5 419 300	753 000	2 159 000	240 000	1 212 000	1 740 000	1 556 200	909 500	–	2 700 000	1 584 000	156 800	
Field Unit:		53.3%	41.3%	40.0%	30.8%	14.3%	39.0%	50.0%	43.6%	41.3%	100.0%	8.8%	40.1%	53.7%	
Africa:															
Abuja		–	–	–	–	–	9 800	–	–	9 500	–	–	–	–	
Addis Ababa		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bujumbura		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dakar		–	7 000	–	215 000	–	–	245 500	–	66 500	–	–	203 000	80 000	
Dar es Salam		8 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Harare		–	–	24 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kinshasa		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 000	–	
Maputo		–	28 500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nairobi		106 400	500 000	87 400	–	9 500	206 000	215 000	297 000	66 500	–	–	21 000	–	
Ouagadougou		–	25 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pretoria		9 500	51 000	22 800	–	–	9 500	20 000	15 200	19 000	–	–	15 000	–	
Windhoek		–	–	–	30 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 000	–	
Yaoundé		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 000	–	
Africa Regional		6 000	32 000	7 000	25 000	500	12 000	25 000	16 000	9 000	–	–	26 000	7 000	
Total, Africa		130 400	643 500	141 200	270 000	10 000	237 300	505 500	328 200	170 500	–	–	326 000	87 000	
Arab States:															
Amman		–	–	–	15 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58 000	–	
Beirut		–	–	–	42 000	–	–	–	–	19 000	–	–	20 000	–	
Cairo		80 800	347 000	46 500	15 000	9 500	130 500	279 000	245 000	47 500	–	–	–	–	
Doha		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rabat		–	–	–	41 000	–	–	–	–	19 000	–	–	50 000	–	
Tunis		–	–	–	35 000	–	–	–	19 000	19 000	–	–	20 000	–	
Arab States Regional		4 000	18 000	2 000	11 000	500	7 000	15 000	14 000	5 500	–	–	11 000	2 000	
Total, Arab States		84 800	365 000	48 500	159 000	10 000	137 500	294 000	278 000	110 000	–	–	159 000	2 000	
Asia and the Pacific:															
Almaty		–	17 000	–	33 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 000	–	
Apia		–	21 300	52 500	–	–	8 500	19 000	28 500	57 000	300 000	–	15 000	–	
Bangkok		–	–	–	150 000	–	–	–	–	19 000	–	80 000	115 000	–	
Beijing		5 700	51 500	9 500	50 000	–	5 000	105 500	43 700	–	–	–	–	–	
Dhaka		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 000	–	
Islamabad		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 000	–	
Jakarta		64 600	399 300	64 500	–	9 500	140 800	224 000	123 500	57 000	–	–	70 000	–	
New Delhi		73 000	292 000	39 800	–	–	28 900	107 000	108 300	38 000	–	–	–	–	
Perth		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80 000	–	–	
Phnom Penh		–	–	–	20 000	–	–	30 000	–	–	–	–	20 000	30 000	
Tashkent		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60 000	–	
Tehran		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Asia and the Pacific Regional		7 000	41 000	9 000	25 000	500	10 000	25 000	16 000	9 000	–	–	25 000	–	
Total, Asia and the Pacific		150 300	822 100	175 300	278 000	10 000	193 200	510 500	320 000	180 000	300 000	160 000	383 000	30 000	

29 C/5 35.8%
30 C/5 Scenario A 36.9%
Scenario B 36.7%

Regular budget					SCENARIO B										Extra-budgetary resources	
				TOTAL A	Complementary proposals											TOTAL B
II.3	Total				II.1	II.2				II.3	Total			TOTAL B		
Direct costs	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs		World Solar	II.2.1	II.2.2	II.2.3	II.2.5	Direct costs	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Total			
\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
89.1%	63.1%	64.1%	15.1%	61.8%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	65.0%	37.5%	66.7%	65.4%	62.9%	65.0%	62.0%		
2 050 000	20 941 700	31 687 000	499 100	53 127 800	400 000	800 000	150 000	325 000	150 000	300 000	2 125 000	387 900	2 512 900	55 640 700	17 900 000	
10.9%	36.9%	35.9%	84.9%	38.2%	50.0%	-	50.0%	35.0%	62.5%	33.3%	34.6%	37.1%	35.0%	38.0%		
-	19 300	39 800	-	59 100	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	80 000	-	80 000	139 100	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	28 100	-	28 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 100	-	
-	817 000	326 000	-	1 143 000	80 000	-	10 000	-	100 000	50 000	240 000	-	240 000	1 383 000	300 000	
-	8 500	241 500	-	250 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 000	-	
-	24 000	-	-	24 000	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	80 000	-	80 000	104 000	-	
-	15 000	56 300	100 000	171 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 300	-	
-	28 500	-	-	28 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 500	300 000	
-	1 508 800	2 062 200	500 000	4 071 000	80 000	-	50 000	48 000	-	-	178 000	-	178 000	4 249 000	2 400 000	
-	25 000	-	-	25 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 000	-	
-	162 000	423 900	-	585 900	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	80 000	-	80 000	665 900	600 000	
-	55 000	207 600	-	262 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262 600	300 000	
-	21 000	-	-	21 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 000	-	
-	165 500	-	-	165 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165 500	-	
-	2 849 600	3 385 400	600 000	6 835 000	400 000	-	60 000	48 000	100 000	50 000	658 000	-	658 000	7 493 000	3 900 000	
250 000	323 000	-	-	323 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323 000	-	
-	81 000	323 000	-	404 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404 000	-	
-	1 200 800	2 347 400	450 000	3 998 200	-	-	10 000	43 000	-	-	53 000	-	53 000	4 051 200	3 600 000	
-	-	193 000	-	193 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193 000	-	
-	110 000	-	-	110 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 000	-	
-	93 000	481 200	75 000	649 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228 900	228 900	878 100	-	
-	90 000	-	-	90 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 000	-	
250 000	1 897 800	3 344 600	525 000	5 767 400	-	-	10 000	43 000	-	-	53 000	228 900	281 900	6 049 300	3 600 000	
-	68 000	-	-	68 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 000	-	
-	501 800	202 800	-	704 600	-	-	10 000	-	-	-	10 000	-	10 000	714 600	2 000 000	
-	364 000	763 400	-	1 127 400	-	-	-	-	100 000	50 000	150 000	-	150 000	1 277 400	600 000	
-	270 900	606 500	325 000	1 202 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 202 400	-	
-	40 000	-	-	40 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	-	
-	20 000	215 300	-	235 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235 300	-	
-	1 153 200	1 889 800	250 000	3 293 000	-	-	15 000	21 000	-	-	36 000	-	36 000	3 329 000	1 500 000	
-	687 000	663 500	320 000	1 670 500	-	-	25 000	18 000	-	-	43 000	-	43 000	1 713 500	300 000	
-	80 000	216 300	-	296 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296 300	-	
-	100 000	-	-	100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 000	200 000	
-	60 000	-	-	60 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 000	
-	167 500	-	-	167 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167 500	-	
-	3 512 400	4 557 600	895 000	8 965 000	-	-	50 000	39 000	100 000	50 000	239 000	-	239 000	9 204 000	4 800 000	

Major Programme II		SCENARIO A													
		II.1				II.2									
Programme:	Subprogramme:	World science	II.1.1	World Solar	II.1.2	Approaches	II.2.1	II.2.2	II.2.3	Environ-ment	Human Develop-ment	II.2.4	II.2.5	Cities	
Sector/Unit		Direct costs				Direct costs									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Europe and North America:															
	Bucharest	-	-	-	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000	-	
	Lisbon	-	-	-	32 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 000	-	
	Sarajevo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Venice	63 800	1 320 700	95 000	12 000	-	-	73 000	37 500	19 000	-	-	-	-	
	Vienna	-	11 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Europe and North America Regional	4 000	17 000	5 000	-	-	-	4 000	2 000	1 000	-	-	-	-	
	Total, Europe and North America	67 800	1 349 500	100 000	59 000	-	-	77 000	39 500	20 000	-	-	35 000	-	
Latin America and the Caribbean:															
	Brasilia	-	32 500	-	15 000	-	-	40 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Buenos Aires	-	-	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	-	
	Caracas	-	-	-	84 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	-	
	Cartagena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 000	-	-	
	Guatemala City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Havana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 500	-	-	10 000	-	
	Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 000	-	-	-	-	
	Lima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000	-	
	Mexico City	-	-	-	12 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 000	-	
	Montevideo	89 300	569 000	35 000	-	9 500	197 500	295 000	226 100	9 500	-	-	-	-	
	Port au Prince	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 500	-	-	-	55 000	
	Port of Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 500	-	-	-	-	
	Quito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	-	
	Santiago	-	-	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 000	-	
	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	5 500	31 500	2 000	26 000	500	10 500	18 000	12 000	8 000	-	-	21 000	8 000	
	Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	94 800	633 000	37 000	197 000	10 000	208 000	353 000	238 100	160 000	-	100 000	159 000	63 000	
	Total, Field	528 100	3 813 100	502 000	963 000	40 000	776 000	1 740 000	1 203 800	640 500	300 000	260 000	1 062 000	182 000	
	Grand Total, Headquarters and Field	990 000	9 232 400	1 255 000	3 122 000	280 000	1 988 000	3 480 000	2 760 000	1 550 000	300 000	2 960 000	2 646 000	338 800	

Regular budget					SCENARIO B										Extra-budgetary resources		
				Complementary proposals										TOTAL B			
TOTAL A				II.1				II.2				II.3				Total	
II.3	Total			World Solar	II.2.1	II.2.2	II.2.3	II.2.5	Direct costs	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Total					
Direct costs	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs						Direct costs	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Total					
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
-	30 000	-	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	-			
-	32 000	114 500	-	146 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146 500	-			
-	20 000	215 300	-	235 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235 300	-			
-	-	-	150 000	150 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 000	-			
-	1 621 000	1 371 500	190 000	3 182 500	-	-	10 000	7 000	-	-	17 000	-	17 000	3 199 500	3 700 000		
-	11 800	-	-	11 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 800	-		
-	33 000	-	-	33 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 000	-		
-	1 747 800	1 701 300	340 000	3 789 100	-	-	10 000	7 000	-	-	17 000	-	17 000	3 806 100	3 700 000		
-	87 500	-	-	87 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87 500	20 000 000		
-	70 000	260 000	-	330 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330 000	500 000		
-	114 000	345 300	-	459 300	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000	100 000	-	100 000	559 300	-		
-	100 000	220 200	-	320 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320 200	-		
-	-	188 200	-	188 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188 200	100 000		
-	19 500	-	-	19 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 500	-		
-	33 000	-	-	33 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 000	-		
-	15 000	-	-	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 000	-		
-	26 000	252 200	-	278 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278 200	-		
-	1 430 900	2 843 000	380 000	4 653 900	-	-	20 000	38 000	-	-	58 000	-	58 000	4 711 900	500 000		
-	88 500	161 000	-	249 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249 500	-		
-	66 500	260 000	70 000	396 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396 500	-		
-	10 000	207 600	-	217 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217 600	-		
-	49 000	-	-	49 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 000	-		
-	143 000	-	-	143 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143 000	-		
-	2 252 900	4 737 500	450 000	7 440 400	-	-	20 000	38 000	50 000	50 000	158 000	-	158 000	7 598 400	21 100 000		
250 000	12 260 500	17 726 400	2 810 000	32 796 900	400 000	-	150 000	175 000	250 000	150 000	1 125 000	228 900	1 353 900	34 150 800	37 100 000		
2 300 000	33 202 200	49 413 400	3 309 100	85 924 700	800 000	800 000	300 000	500 000	400 000	450 000	3 250 000	616 800	3 866 800	89 791 500	55 000 000		

Appendix VII Major Programme III - Distribution of resources by Headquarters and Field Unit (decentralization)

Major Programme III		SCENARIO A					
		Culture and Development	III.1		III.2		
Programme: Subprogramme:	III.1.1		III.1.2	III.2	Reading for All	Caribbean	
	Sector/Unit	Direct costs			Direct costs		
\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
CULTURE							
Headquarters:	87.4 %	57.5 %	75.0 %	42.6 %	23.4 %	10.0 %	
	1 040 000	3 001 100	801 675	1 565 200	55 000	30 000	
Field Unit:	12.6 %	42.5 %	25.0 %	57.4 %	76.6 %	90.0 %	
Africa:							
Accra	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	
Addis Ababa	–	95 000	–	–	–	–	
Bangui	–	–	–	100 000	–	–	
Brazzaville	–	–	–	50 000	–	–	
Bujumbura	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dakar	100 000	10 000	–	–	–	–	
Dar es Salaam	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Harare	–	100 000	19 980	70 000	80 000	–	
Libreville	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luanda	25 000	158 000	19 980	230 000	–	–	
Maputo	–	15 000	12 490	22 000	–	–	
Nairobi	–	24 000	18 730	–	–	–	
Ouagadougou	–	–	–	20 000	–	–	
Porto Novo	–	20 000	14 990	–	–	–	
Windhoek	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Africa Regional	–	40 000	–	40 000	–	–	
Total, Africa	125 000	472 000	86 170	532 000	80 000	–	
Arab States:							
Amman	–	15 000	27 470	30 000	–	–	
Beirut	–	145 000	–	15 000	–	–	
Cairo	–	43 000	16 230	–	–	–	
Doha	–	10 000	12 490	–	–	–	
Rabat	25 000	90 000	–	177 500	–	–	
Ramallah	–	60 000	–	20 000	–	–	
Tunis	–	10 000	–	27 500	–	–	
Arab States Regional	–	40 000	–	30 000	–	–	
Total, Arab States	25 000	413 000	56 190	300 000	–	–	
Asia and the Pacific:							
Almaty	–	30 000	–	–	–	–	
Apia	–	133 000	–	80 000	–	–	
Bangkok	–	45 000	18 730	72 000	100 000	–	
Beijing	–	73 000	–	–	–	–	
Dhaka	–	9 000	–	–	–	–	
Hanoi	–	20 000	–	80 000	–	–	
Islamabad	–	25 000	–	–	–	–	
Jakarta	–	32 000	22 480	–	–	–	
Khatmandu	–	32 200	–	–	–	–	
New Delhi	–	27 000	–	–	–	–	
Phnom Penh	–	83 000	–	–	–	–	
Tashkent	–	80 000	–	30 000	–	–	
Tehran	–	9 000	–	–	–	–	
Asia and the Pacific Regional	–	100 000	–	160 000	–	–	
Total, Asia and the Pacific	–	698 200	41 210	422 000	100 000	–	

29 C/5 40.4%
30 C/5 Scenario A 44.5%
Scenario B 46.7%

Regular budget			SCENARIO B						TOTAL B	Extra-budgetary resources
Total			TOTAL A	Complementary proposals						
Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs		III.1	III.2	Total		Total		
				III.1.1		Direct costs	Personnel costs			
Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs	Direct costs	Direct costs	Personnel costs	Personnel costs	Personnel costs	Personnel costs		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
55.5 %	75.0 %	6.6 %	57.9 %	0.0 %	40.0 %	20.0 %	100.0 %	47.2 %	57.6 %	
6 492 975	18 102 700	215 700	24 811 375	-	160 000	160 000	412 200	572 200	25 383 575	27 050 000
44.5 %	35.1 %	93.4 %	42.1 %	100.0 %	60.0 %	80.0 %	0.0 %	52.8 %	42.4 %	
10 000	-	140 000	150 000	-	-	-	-	-	150 000	-
95 000	469 500	150 000	714 500	-	-	-	-	-	714 500	-
100 000	445 200	120 000	665 200	-	-	-	-	-	665 200	-
50 000	283 200	130 000	463 200	-	-	-	-	-	463 200	-
-	28 100	-	28 100	-	-	-	-	-	28 100	-
110 000	292 000	-	402 000	-	-	-	-	-	402 000	-
-	167 800	-	167 800	-	-	-	-	-	167 800	-
269 980	165 900	-	435 880	-	-	-	-	-	435 880	100 000
-	268 700	120 000	388 700	-	-	-	-	-	388 700	-
432 980	329 800	160 000	922 780	200 000	100 000	300 000	-	300 000	1 222 780	200 000
49 490	-	-	49 490	-	-	-	-	-	49 490	700 000
42 730	-	-	42 730	-	-	-	-	-	42 730	-
20 000	-	-	20 000	-	-	-	-	-	20 000	-
34 990	259 000	-	293 990	-	-	-	-	-	293 990	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 000
80 000	-	-	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	80 000	-
1 295 170	2 709 200	820 000	4 824 370	200 000	100 000	300 000	-	300 000	5 124 370	1 300 000
72 470	494 650	110 000	677 120	-	-	-	-	-	677 120	-
160 000	-	-	160 000	-	-	-	-	-	160 000	300 000
59 230	-	-	59 230	-	-	-	-	-	59 230	-
22 490	483 100	50 000	555 590	-	-	-	-	-	555 590	-
292 500	-	-	292 500	-	40 000	40 000	-	40 000	332 500	200 000
80 000	-	-	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	80 000	-
37 500	-	-	37 500	-	-	-	-	-	37 500	-
70 000	-	-	70 000	-	-	-	-	-	70 000	-
794 190	977 750	160 000	1 931 940	-	40 000	40 000	-	40 000	1 971 940	500 000
30 000	-	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	-
213 000	240 600	-	453 600	-	-	-	-	-	453 600	-
235 730	327 900	-	563 630	-	50 000	50 000	-	50 000	613 630	400 000
73 000	176 500	-	249 500	-	-	-	-	-	249 500	700 000
9 000	-	-	9 000	-	-	-	-	-	9 000	-
100 000	-	150 000	250 000	-	-	-	-	-	250 000	-
25 000	66 900	210 000	301 900	-	-	-	-	-	301 900	-
54 480	168 800	-	223 280	-	-	-	-	-	223 280	-
32 200	-	-	32 200	-	-	-	-	-	32 200	-
27 000	-	-	27 000	-	-	-	-	-	27 000	100 000
83 000	967 100	400 000	1 450 100	-	-	-	-	-	1 450 100	600 000
110 000	264 800	100 000	474 800	-	-	-	-	-	474 800	400 000
9 000	-	-	9 000	-	-	-	-	-	9 000	-
260 000	-	-	260 000	-	-	-	-	-	260 000	-
1 261 410	2 212 600	860 000	4 334 010	-	50 000	50 000	-	50 000	4 384 010	2 200 000

Major Programme III		SCENARIO A					
		Culture and Development	III.1		III.2		
			III.1.1	III.1.2	III.2	Reading for All	Caribbean
Sector/Unit	Programme: Subprogramme:	Direct costs			Direct costs		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Europe and North America:							
	Bucharest	-	25 000	-	-	-	-
	Moscow	-	-	-	40 000	-	-
	Quebec	-	10 000	-	-	-	-
	Sarajevo	-	170 000	-	59 800	-	-
	Venice	-	70 000	-	-	-	-
	Europe and North America Regional	-	20 000	-	10 000	-	-
	Total, Europe and North America	-	295 000	-	109 800	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean:							
	Asuncion	-	27 200	-	-	-	-
	Brasilia	-	-	24 970	-	-	-
	Buenos Aires	-	-	-	50 000	-	-
	Caracas	-	-	-	75 000	-	-
	Guatemala City	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Havana	-	159 000	24 970	89 000	-	-
	Kingston	-	33 000	4 995	142 000	-	270 000
	La Paz	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lima	-	-	22 480	20 000	-	-
	Mexico City	-	10 000	-	-	-	-
	Montevideo	-	-	6 240	-	-	-
	Quito	-	45 000	-	-	-	-
	San José	-	20 000	-	-	-	-
	Santiago	-	10 000	-	-	-	-
	Santo Domingo	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	-	40 000	-	370 000	-	-
	Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	-	344 200	83 655	746 000	-	270 000
	Total, Field	150 000	2 222 400	267 225	2 109 800	180 000	270 000
	Grand Total, Headquarters and Field	1 190 000	5 223 500	1 068 900	3 675 000	235 000	300 000

Regular budget			SCENARIO B						TOTAL B	Extra-budgetary Resources
Total			TOTAL A	Complementary proposals						
Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs		III.1	III.2	Total				
				III.1.1		Direct costs	Personnel costs	Total		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
25 000	–	–	25 000	–	–	–	–	–	25 000	–
40 000	499 500	150 000	689 500	–	25 000	25 000	–	25 000	714 500	–
10 000	265 800	60 000	335 800	–	–	–	–	–	335 800	–
229 800	–	–	229 800	–	–	–	–	–	229 800	–
70 000	192 100	–	262 100	–	–	–	–	–	262 100	–
30 000	–	–	30 000	–	–	–	–	–	30 000	–
404 800	957 400	210 000	1 572 200	–	25 000	25 000	–	25 000	1 597 200	–
27 200	220 200	120 000	367 400	–	–	–	–	–	367 400	–
24 970	–	–	24 970	–	–	–	–	–	24 970	2 000 000
50 000	–	150 000	200 000	–	–	–	–	–	200 000	–
75 000	–	–	75 000	–	–	–	–	–	75 000	–
–	255 100	–	255 100	–	–	–	–	–	255 100	–
272 970	496 350	240 000	1 009 320	200 000	25 000	225 000	–	225 000	1 234 320	–
449 995	292 900	–	742 895	–	–	–	–	–	742 895	–
–	307 500	130 000	437 500	–	–	–	–	–	437 500	–
42 480	340 500	100 000	482 980	–	–	–	–	–	482 980	–
10 000	584 700	100 000	694 700	–	–	–	–	–	694 700	100 000
6 240	–	–	6 240	–	–	–	–	–	6 240	–
45 000	176 500	–	221 500	–	–	–	–	–	221 500	100 000
20 000	–	–	20 000	–	–	–	–	–	20 000	–
10 000	–	–	10 000	–	–	–	–	–	10 000	–
–	242 500	150 000	392 500	–	–	–	–	–	392 500	–
410 000	–	–	410 000	–	–	–	–	–	410 000	–
1 443 855	2 916 250	990 000	5 350 105	200 000	25 000	225 000	–	225 000	5 575 105	2 200 000
5 199 425	9 773 200	3 040 000	18 012 625	400 000	240 000	640 000	–	640 000	18 652 625	6 200 000
11 692 400	27 875 900	3 255 700	42 824 000	400 000	400 000	800 000	412 200	1 212 200	44 036 200	33 250 000

Appendix VII Major Programme IV - Distribution of resources by Headquarters and Field Unit (decentralization)

Major Programme IV		SCENARIO A						
		IV.1			IV.2		Total	
Sector/Unit		IV.1.1	IV.1.2	Ethical.	IV.2.1	IV.2.2	Direct costs	Personnel costs
		Direct costs			Direct costs		Direct costs	Personnel costs
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INFORMATICS								
Headquarters:		62.0 %	55.5 %	76.3 %	44.0 %	56.5 %	55.0 %	70.3 %
		1 240 000	1 630 000	838 860	1 766 600	1 948 500	7 423 960	12 709 200
Field Unit:		38.0 %	44.5 %	23.7 %	56.0 %	43.5 %	45.0 %	29.7 %
Africa:								
	Addis Ababa	–	96 000	45 000	65 000	258 030	464 030	224 100
	Bujumbura	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 100
	Dakar	–	65 000	–	25 000	60 000	150 000	–
	Maputo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Nairobi	40 000	74 000	–	160 000	70 000	344 000	264 800
	Pretoria	–	–	–	–	20 000	20 000	–
	Windhoek	190 000	67 000	20 000	210 000	20 000	507 000	336 600
	Yaoundé	40 000	63 930	20 000	216 930	20 000	360 860	300 700
	Africa Regional	–	59 070	–	59 070	59 070	177 210	–
	Total, Africa	270 000	425 000	85 000	736 000	507 100	2 023 100	1 154 300
Arab States:								
	Amman	100 000	80 000	–	180 000	44 480	404 480	358 900
	Cairo	–	30 000	45 000	20 000	150 000	245 000	206 600
	Rabat	20 000	39 330	–	111 250	10 000	180 580	780 900
	Arab States Regional	–	33 750	–	33 750	33 750	101 250	–
	Total, Arab States	120 000	183 080	45 000	345 000	238 230	931 310	1 346 400
Asia and the Pacific:								
	Almaty	35 000	35 000	–	150 000	52 660	272 660	256 100
	Apia	35 000	60 000	–	180 000	30 000	305 000	240 600
	Bangkok	–	123 000	45 000	18 000	214 000	400 000	293 900
	Jakarta	60 000	20 000	–	20 000	30 000	130 000	–
	Kuala Lumpur	100 000	58 660	21 140	170 560	–	350 360	290 000
	New Delhi	–	40 000	–	50 000	30 000	120 000	–
	Asia and the Pacific Regional	–	59 070	–	59 070	59 170	177 310	–
	Total, Asia and the Pacific	230 000	395 730	66 140	647 630	415 830	1 755 330	1 080 600
Europe and North America:								
	Moscow	–	14 000	–	30 000	15 000	59 000	–
	New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	297 700
	Sarajevo	20 000	–	–	–	15 000	35 000	–
	Venice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Europe and North America Regional	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total, Europe and North America	20 000	14 000	–	30 000	30 000	94 000	297 700
Latin America and the Caribbean:								
	Brasilia	–	–	20 000	–	–	20 000	308 500
	Buenos Aires	–	12 000	–	–	–	12 000	–
	Caracas	–	78 540	45 000	33 890	123 560	280 990	344 400
	Havana	–	–	–	–	–	–	34 900
	Kingston	60 000	35 270	–	200 000	–	295 270	467 500
	Lima	–	30 000	–	–	–	30 000	–
	Montevideo	–	76 000	–	35 000	170 000	281 000	–
	Panama City	60 000	40 000	–	204 000	–	304 000	266 800
	Quito	–	–	–	–	–	–	66 900
	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	–	16 880	–	16 880	16 780	50 540	–
	Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	120 000	288 690	65 000	489 770	310 340	1 273 800	1 489 000
	Total, Field	760 000	1 306 500	261 140	2 248 400	1 501 500	6 077 540	5 368 000
	Grand Total, Headquarters and Field	2 000 000	2 936 500	1 100 000	4 015 000	3 450 000	13 501 500	18 077 200

29 C/5 44.6%
30 C/5 Scenario A 45.0%
Scenario B 45.5%

Regular budget								
SCENARIO B								
Indirect costs	TOTAL A	Complementary proposals					TOTAL B	Extra-budgetary resources
		IV.1		Total		Total		
		IV.1.2	Ethical.	Direct costs	Personnel costs			
		Direct costs		Direct costs	Personnel costs			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
24.3 %	62.7 %	40.0 %	46.7 %	44.1 %	100.0 %	56.8 %	62.6 %	
209 200	20 342 360	100 000	186 800	286 800	190 100	476 900	20 819 260	24 550 000
75.7 %	37.3 %	60.0 %	53.3 %	55.9 %	0.0 %	43.2 %	37.4 %	
-	688 130	-	53 300	53 300	-	53 300	741 430	-
-	28 100	-	-	-	-	-	28 100	-
-	150 000	-	-	-	-	-	150 000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 000 000
-	608 800	-	-	-	-	-	608 800	300 000
-	20 000	-	-	-	-	-	20 000	100 000
200 000	1 043 600	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000	1 073 600	2 100 000
140 000	801 560	-	-	-	-	-	801 560	200 000
-	177 210	-	-	-	-	-	177 210	-
340 000	3 517 400	30 000	53 300	83 300	-	83 300	3 600 700	5 700 000
-	763 380	-	-	-	-	-	763 380	-
-	451 600	-	53 300	53 300	-	53 300	504 900	400 000
110 000	1 071 480	-	-	-	-	-	1 071 480	-
-	101 250	-	-	-	-	-	101 250	-
110 000	2 387 710	-	53 300	53 300	-	53 300	2 441 010	400 000
100 000	628 760	-	-	-	-	-	628 760	600 000
-	545 600	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000	575 600	-
-	693 900	-	53 300	53 300	-	53 300	747 200	-
-	130 000	-	-	-	-	-	130 000	-
100 000	740 360	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000	770 360	100 000
-	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	120 000	-
-	177 310	-	-	-	-	-	177 310	-
200 000	3 035 930	60 000	53 300	113 300	-	113 300	3 149 230	700 000
-	59 000	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000	89 000	-
-	297 700	-	-	-	-	-	297 700	-
-	35 000	-	-	-	-	-	35 000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	391 700	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000	421 700	300 000
-	328 500	-	-	-	-	-	328 500	-
-	12 000	-	-	-	-	-	12 000	-
-	625 390	-	-	-	-	-	625 390	-
-	34 900	-	-	-	-	-	34 900	-
-	762 770	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000	792 770	-
-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	-
-	281 000	-	53 300	53 300	-	53 300	334 300	-
-	570 800	-	-	-	-	-	570 800	-
-	66 900	-	-	-	-	-	66 900	100 000
-	50 540	-	-	-	-	-	50 540	-
-	2 762 800	30 000	53 300	83 300	-	83 300	2 846 100	100 000
650 000	12 095 540	150 000	213 200	363 200	-	363 200	12 458 740	7 200 000
859 200	32 437 900	250 000	400 000	650 000	190 100	840 100	33 278 000	31 750 000

Appendix VII Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace

Distribution of resources by Headquarters and Field Unit (decentralization)

Towards a culture of peace		Regular budget						TOTAL A
		SCENARIO A						
		Unit:			Total			
Direct costs			Direct costs	Personnel costs	Indirect costs			
Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Headquarters:	70.3%	59.8%	84.8%	68.5%	100.0%	–	86.8%	
Education	50 000	1 641 000	100 000	1 791 000	4 959 300	–	6 750 300	
Social and Human Sciences	830 000	870 000	100 000	1 800 000	3 486 700	–	5 286 700	
Culture	–	–	1 539 000	1 539 000	3 073 900	–	4 612 900	
Coordination Units	420 000	–	–	420 000	711 000	–	1 131 000	
Total, Headquarters	1 300 000	2 511 000	1 739 000	5 550 000	12 230 900	–	17 780 900	
Field Unit:	29.7%	40.2%	15.2%	31.5%	–	100.0%	13.2%	
Africa:								
Abidjan	–	15 000	–	15 000	–	–	15 000	
Addis Ababa	25 000	42 000	5 000	72 000	–	–	72 000	
Bamako	–	5 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	10 000	
Bangui	–	15 000	–	15 000	–	–	15 000	
Bujumbura	10 000	10 000	–	20 000	–	150 000	170 000	
Conakry	–	20 000	–	20 000	–	–	20 000	
Dakar	10 000	203 000	5 000	218 000	–	–	218 000	
Harare	10 000	62 700	–	72 700	–	–	72 700	
Kigali	–	25 000	–	25 000	–	–	25 000	
Libreville	–	–	10 000	10 000	–	–	10 000	
Luanda	–	–	10 000	10 000	–	–	10 000	
Maputo	25 000	20 000	–	45 000	–	–	45 000	
Nairobi	14 100	23 000	–	37 100	–	–	37 100	
Pretoria	24 200	62 000	–	86 200	–	–	86 200	
Windhoek	–	10 000	–	10 000	–	–	10 000	
Yaoundé	23 000	26 000	5 000	54 000	–	–	54 000	
Africa Regional	3 700	28 300	20 000	52 000	–	–	52 000	
Total, Africa	145 000	567 000	60 000	772 000	–	150 000	922 000	
Arab States:								
Amman	10 000	25 000	2 000	37 000	–	–	37 000	
Beirut	–	71 000	–	71 000	–	–	71 000	
Doha	–	33 000	–	33 000	–	–	33 000	
Rabat	23 500	18 000	2 000	43 500	–	–	43 500	
Tunis	15 000	9 800	2 000	26 800	–	–	26 800	
Arab States Regional	1 500	8 200	10 000	19 700	–	–	19 700	
Total, Arab States	50 000	165 000	16 000	231 000	–	–	231 000	
Asia and the Pacific:								
Almaty	15 000	14 000	–	29 000	–	–	29 000	
Apia	10 000	25 000	–	35 000	–	–	35 000	
Bangkok	24 000	101 200	38 000	163 200	–	–	163 200	
Hanoi	–	20 000	–	20 000	–	–	20 000	
Islamabad	–	–	5 000	5 000	–	–	5 000	
Jakarta	18 000	55 000	–	73 000	–	–	73 000	
New Delhi	10 000	86 000	–	96 000	–	–	96 000	
Phnom Penh	25 000	54 000	–	79 000	–	–	79 000	
Tashkent	14 000	59 000	7 000	80 000	–	–	80 000	
Asia and the Pacific Regional	4 000	21 800	15 000	40 800	–	–	40 800	
Total, Asia and the Pacific	120 000	436 000	65 000	621 000	–	–	621 000	
Europe and North America:								
Moscow	25 000	59 100	5 000	89 100	–	–	89 100	
Sarajevo	19 000	15 000	–	34 000	–	–	34 000	
Venice	18 300	–	–	18 300	–	–	18 300	
Europe and North America Regional	2 700	3 900	10 000	16 600	–	–	16 600	
Total, Europe and North America	65 000	78 000	15 000	158 000	–	–	158 000	
Latin America and the Caribbean:								
Brasilia	–	38 000	5 000	43 000	–	–	43 000	
Caracas	19 000	34 800	–	53 800	–	–	53 800	
Guatemala City	14 000	15 000	50 000	79 000	–	–	79 000	
Havana	–	5 000	5 000	10 000	–	–	10 000	
Kingston	10 000	30 000	10 000	50 000	–	–	50 000	
La Paz	–	38 000	50 000	88 000	–	–	88 000	
Mexico City	76 500	25 000	–	101 500	–	–	101 500	
Montevideo	10 000	–	5 000	15 000	–	–	15 000	
Port au Prince	–	27 100	–	27 100	–	–	27 100	
Port of Spain	–	70 000	–	70 000	–	–	70 000	
Quito	14 000	38 000	–	52 000	–	–	52 000	
San José	10 000	–	–	10 000	–	–	10 000	
Santiago	10 000	100 000	20 000	130 000	–	–	130 000	
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	6 500	22 100	10 000	38 600	–	–	38 600	
Total, Latin America and the Caribbean	170 000	443 000	155 000	768 000	–	–	768 000	
Total, Field	550 000	1 689 000	311 000	2 550 000	–	150 000	2 700 000	
Grand total, Headquarters and Field	1 850 000	4 200 000	2 050 000	8 100 000	12 230 900	150 000	20 480 900	

29 C/5 29.6%
30 C/5 Scenario A 31.5%
Scenario B 30.0%

SCENARIO B				
<i>Complementary proposals</i>				
<i>Unit 2</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>	TOTAL B
	<i>Direct costs</i>	<i>Personnel costs</i>		
<i>Direct costs</i>	<i>Direct costs</i>	<i>Personnel costs</i>	<i>Total</i>	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100.0%	100.0%	64.8%	80.0%	86.5%
-	-	190 100	190 100	6 940 400
400 000	400 000	-	400 000	5 686 700
-	-	153 300	153 300	4 766 200
-	-	-	-	1 131 000
400 000	400 000	343 400	743 400	18 524 300
-	-	35.2%	20.0%	13.5%
-	-	-	-	15 000
-	-	-	-	72 000
-	-	-	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	15 000
-	-	-	-	170 000
-	-	-	-	20 000
-	-	-	-	218 000
-	-	-	-	72 700
-	-	-	-	25 000
-	-	-	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	45 000
-	-	-	-	37 100
-	-	-	-	86 200
-	-	-	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	54 000
-	-	-	-	52 000
-	-	-	-	922 000
-	-	-	-	37 000
-	-	-	-	71 000
-	-	-	-	33 000
-	-	-	-	43 500
-	-	-	-	26 800
-	-	-	-	19 700
-	-	-	-	231 000
-	-	-	-	29 000
-	-	-	-	35 000
-	-	-	-	163 200
-	-	-	-	20 000
-	-	-	-	5 000
-	-	-	-	73 000
-	-	-	-	96 000
-	-	-	-	79 000
-	-	-	-	80 000
-	-	-	-	40 800
-	-	-	-	621 000
-	-	-	-	89 100
-	-	-	-	34 000
-	-	-	-	18 300
-	-	-	-	16 600
-	-	-	-	158 000
-	-	-	-	43 000
-	-	-	-	53 800
-	-	-	-	79 000
-	-	-	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	50 000
-	-	-	-	88 000
-	-	186 300	186 300	287 800
-	-	-	-	15 000
-	-	-	-	27 100
-	-	-	-	70 000
-	-	-	-	52 000
-	-	-	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	130 000
-	-	-	-	38 600
-	-	186 300	186 300	954 300
-	-	186 300	186 300	2 886 300
400 000	400 000	529 700	929 700	21 410 600

Appendix VIII Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)

This summary contains the essential administrative and budget data concerning extrabudgetary resources: self-financing funds, which appear under the Parts and Chapters of the Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 to which they relate.

(a) Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA) and Special Account for UNFPA Support Costs

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
	Total \$		Total \$
A. <u>Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA)</u> is funded by the support costs contributions from trust funds in order to defray UNESCO's costs in connection with the administrative and technical backstopping of projects	12,000,000	I. Personnel costs Established posts (26)	4,354,000
		II. Other costs	<u>7,646,000</u>
			12,000,000
B. <u>UNFPA Support Costs Account</u> is funded by the reimbursement of support costs for the execution by UNESCO of projects funded by UNFPA	430,000	I. Personnel costs Established posts (3)	253,000
		II. Other costs	<u>177,000</u>
			430,000
Grand total	<u>12,430,000</u>	Grand total	<u>12,430,000</u>

(b) Headquarters Utilization Fund

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	\$	Total \$		\$	Total \$
A. Rental charges paid by Permanent Delegations			I. Building maintenance		
(1) Charges	3,111,300		(1) Contribution to part of the expenses for maintenance, equipment and material, including security, payable under Part V of document 30 C/5 (Common Services)	700,000	
(2) Rental charges: Contribution of Permanent Delegations to the cost of renovation of the Headquarters buildings occupied by them, in accordance with 144 EX/Decision 6.9 of the Executive Board	179,700		(2) Established posts (7)	804,500	
Total, A		3,291,000	Total, I		1,504,500
B. Various rental charges			II. Contribution to Part VI of the budget (Renovation of Headquarters buildings) of the amounts contributed by Permanent Delegations for the renovation of the premises occupied by them (144 EX/Decision 6.9)		179,700
(1) Travel agencies	222,000		III. Safety and security of Headquarters buildings		
(2) Bank	423,000		(1) Established posts (7)	591,700	
(3) Newspaper stand	25,000		(2) Supernumeraries	999,400	
Total, B		670,000	Total, III		1,591,100
C. Rental of meeting rooms, premises and equipment			IV. Cultural events		
(1) Conferences	700,000		(1) Equipment and material	185,000	
(2) Exhibitions, cultural events	250,000		(2) Established posts (2)	249,900	
(3) Audiovisual equipment	160,000		(3) Temporary assistance	208,000	
Total, C		1,110,000	Total, IV		642,900
D. Charges paid for rental of garage places		816,300	V. Administrative costs		
E. Miscellaneous receipts		91,600	(1) Established posts (9)	958,500	
			(2) Temporary assistance	72,300	
			Total, V		1,030,800
			VI. Meeting rooms and other official premises		
			(1) Costs relating to the refitting, renting and servicing of meeting rooms and other official premises	720,000	
			(2) Established posts (2)	249,900	
			Total, VI		969,900
			VII. Miscellaneous services. Technical equipment and material		
					60,000
Grand total		5,978,900	Grand total		5,978,900

(c) Public Information, Liaison and Relations Fund

INCOME		EXPENDITURE		
	\$	Total \$		Total \$
A. UNESCO Coupons Programme			A. UNESCO Coupons Programme	
(1) Commissions	250,000		I. Personnel costs	
(2) Interest	1,525,000		(1) Established posts (10)	1,317,600
Total, A		1,775,000	(2) Temporary assistance	189,400
			Total, I	1,507,000
			II. Administrative costs	
			(1) Printing (brochures, coupons, circulars, etc.)	65,000
			(2) Equipment, supplies	65,000
			(3) Grant contracts to distributors	80,000
			(4) Travel and missions	35,000
			(5) Miscellaneous	20,000
			(6) Hospitality	3,000
			Total, II	268,000
			Total, A	1,775,000
B. Philatelic and Numismatic Programme			B. Philatelic and Numismatic Programme	
Revenue from sales		350,000	I. Personnel costs	
			Established posts (2)	234,400
			II. Administrative costs	
			Cost of goods sold	115,600
			Total, B	350,000
Grand total		2,125,000	Grand total	2,125,000

(d) Publications and Auditory and Visual Material Fund

INCOME					EXPENDITURE				
Item	Courier	Publications	VIM	Total	Item	Courier	Publications	VIM	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
A. Sales (including subscriptions and promotions)	2,430,000	2,700,000	73,800	5,203,800	I. Personnel costs				
					(1) Established posts (6)	634,700	145,700	-	780,400
B. Ancillary products	70,000	-	-	70,000	(2) Temporary assistance and overtime	-	120,000	-	120,000
C. Royalties	-	300,000	-	300,000	II. Production costs	758,300	1,304,300	-	2,062,600
D. Rental of premises (studio, cinema, etc.)	-	-	100,300	100,300	III. Promotion and distribution	811,000	1,040,000	-	1,851,000
					IV. Equipment and supplies	76,000	100,000	174,100	350,100
					V. Royalties	220,000	120,000	-	340,000
					VI. Commissions	-	170,000	-	170,000
Grand total	2,500,000	3,000,000	174,100	5,674,100	Grand total	2,500,000	3,000,000	174,100	5,674,100

(e) Special Account for Interpretation Services

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
	Total \$		Total \$
A. Invoices to:		I. Personnel costs	
(1) UNESCO sectors (regular programme and extrabudgetary funds)	1,300,000	(1) Established posts (2)	356,600
(2) Non-UNESCO users (Delegations, NGOs, etc.)	950,000	(2) Temporary assistance (supernumerary interpreters)	1,893,400
Grand total	2,250,000	Grand total	2,250,000

(f) UNESCO Microform Fund

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
	Total \$		Total \$
A. Contributions of the sectors		I. Personnel costs - established post (1)	137,300
(1) microfilming and on-line access to UNESCO documents and publications	132,100	II. Costs for repairs	6,400
(2) UNESCO Courier	21,600	III. Outsourcing	50,000
B. Sales of microfiches	60,000	IV. Equipment	20,000
Grand total	<u>213,700</u>	Grand total	<u>213,700</u>

(g) UNESCO Staff Savings and Loan Services

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
	Total \$		Total \$
A. Interest on loans to members	4,780,000	I. Personnel costs	
B. Bank and investment interest	34,808,000	(1) Established posts (10)	1,476,800
		(2) Temporary assistance, overtime, etc.	<u>58,300</u>
			1,535,100
		II. Administrative expenses	255,800
		III. Loan insurance	289,900
		IV. Depreciation of equipment	31,500
		V. Computer expenses	289,900
		VI. Other costs	<u>34,000</u>
		Total, I-VI	2,436,200
		VII. Contribution to the costs of fees of the External Auditor	23,200
		VIII. Contribution to subscriptions to banking services	<u>68,800</u>
		Total, Expenditure	2,528,200
		Interest paid to members	36,459,800
		Transfer to personalized reserves	<u>600,000</u>
Grand total	<u>39,588,000</u>	Grand total	<u>39,588,000</u>

Appendix IX Evaluation plan for 2000-2001

Major programme, key issues and problems to be addressed	Period covered	Responsible unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission date
I. Education for all throughout life				
<p><i>Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education</i></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will focus on the examination of the overall impact of the regional programmes, the efficiency and effectiveness of the strategies and methodologies used, the extent to which they influenced national education for all policies, and their contribution to networking and resource mobilization in the four regions. It will concern in particular the four regional programmes, i.e. APPEAL, ARABUPEAL, the Major Project in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the African Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy, and will deal specifically with their contribution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the universalization of primary education and improvement of its quality; • the universalization of adult literacy and the provision of adult continuing education; • the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000. 	Current status	ED Sector and relevant field units	70,000	May 2001
<p><i>Science and technology education and related activities</i></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will focus on UNESCO activities aimed at improving and widening the impact of science and technology education at basic and secondary levels by examining, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of UNESCO resource materials on teachers and teaching practices, on teacher training programmes, on curriculum development, on teaching and learning materials, etc; • the potential role of UNESCO in the renewal, expansion, and diversification of delivery systems (open and distance learning), particularly in light of the outcome of the World Conference on Science. 	1996-2000	ED/STE in cooperation with SC Sector and concerned field offices	60,000	October 2001

Major programme, key issues and problems to be addressed	Period covered	Responsible unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission date
II. The sciences in the service of development				
<p><i>Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme</i> The evaluation would capitalize on the results of the review of the Seville Strategy for Biosphere Reserves (Seville+5) to be undertaken by the special session of the International Coordinating Council of MAB. It will be focused on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact on the promotion of conservation policies and biodiversity strategies of the Member States in the framework of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Agenda 21; • impact on the establishment of biosphere reserves in vulnerable areas, including ecosystems straddling international frontiers; • the role of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in promoting basic research and monitoring of biological diversity. 	1995-2000	SC/ECO	60,000	October 2001
<p><i>Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands</i> The evaluation will examine the extent to which the project has enhanced the interdisciplinary character of UNESCO's follow-up action to UNCED and the United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados, 1994). Its particular focus will be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taking stock of the project's results with emphasis on intersectoral action; • examining the experience gained in the implementation of pilot projects and the creation of UNESCO Chairs; and in the development and dissemination of innovative experience; • assessing the project's replicability. 	1996-2000	SC/CSI	50,000	October 2001
<p><i>Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment</i> The evaluation will be focused on the activities of IHP in Africa. The following key issues will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groundwater resources at risk; • integrated water resources management for arid and semi-arid zones; • impact of global changes on the hydrological cycles; • capacity-building, education and training. 	1996-2000	SC/NAI	30,000	June 2000

Major programme, key issues and problems to be addressed	Period covered	Responsible unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission date
<p><i>UNESCO's information services in social sciences</i> The main objective of the evaluation is to provide a basis for further streamlining and developing the Organization's information, documentation and publications in the social and human sciences, including the MOST programme, the Social Sciences Documentation Centre and the publication activities of SHS/SRP.</p> <p>The key issues to be addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) strengths and weaknesses of the current information and documentation services including an assessment of services provided and feedback from users, as well as the opportunities for further development; (ii) assessment of internal factors such as complementarity of services within the Organization, potential synergies, methods for collection, management and diffusion of information, production and diffusion of publications; (iii) assessment of external factors such as the development of the Internet, balance between printed and electronic media and cooperation with other organizations. 	1998-2000	SHS/SRP SHS/PBL	\$ 35,000	End of 2000
<p><i>Intersectoral project on Cities: Management of social transformation and the environment</i> At the launching of the project in 1996, a comparative evaluation of the pilot sites was planned for the biennium 2000-2001. This evaluation will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the project effectiveness (for the whole project and site by site) and the extent to which the action-oriented strategy was successful; (ii) the assessment of its efficiency, in particular the quality of intersectoral cooperation, coordination between Headquarters and the field, and support from beneficiary Member States and cooperating partners (NGOs, local authorities); (iii) replicability of experience for other cities. 	1996-2000	SHS/SRP in consultation with SC/SCI, SC/ECO, ED/YTH	40,000	June 2001

Major programme, key issues and problems to be addressed	Period covered	Responsible unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission date
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity			\$	
<p><i>Creativity, cultural industries and copyright</i> The evaluation will be focused on the analysis of the experience gained in the application of policies, strategies, and procedures at regional and national levels designed to strengthen production and distribution capacities in the book and other cultural industries, and to promote reading and other cultural practices. Priority attention will be given to activities concerning children. Its results will contribute, in particular, to the formulation of a more effective implementation policy by the Secretariat.</p>	1990-1998	CLT/CIC	30,000	Spring 2001
<p><i>Preservation of the cultural heritage</i> The evaluation will be focused on the international safeguard campaigns launched by UNESCO. It will address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriateness and impact on conservation of sites; • effectiveness of cooperation modalities with national authorities and funding agencies; • effectiveness of coordination with other cultural activities of UNESCO. 	1990-1998	CLT/CH	20,000	Spring 2001
IV. Towards a communication and information society for all				
<p><i>UNESCO's action for the promotion of freedom of expression, freedom of the press and pluralism of the media</i> It will be evaluated in the framework of the follow-up to the five regional seminars on independent and pluralist media (Windhoek, 1991; Almaty, 1992; Santiago de Chile, 1994; Sana'a, 1996 and Sofia, 1997). The evaluation will include a survey of activities and projects resulting from the seminars and a case study on enhancing democratization through the media in Indonesia. The following key issues will be addressed: <u>Overall evaluation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long-term impact of the seminars and their follow-up on the media situation in the respective regions; • Efficiency of the existing mechanisms for the implementation of the seminars' declarations; • Quality of cooperation with various categories of partners: professional associations, freedom of expression NGOs, parliamentarians and civil society; 	1991-2000	CII/FED, UNESCO field units, BPE/CEU	50,000	March 2001

Major programme, key issues and problems to be addressed	Period covered	Responsible unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persisting obstacles to media independence and measures needed to overcome them; <p><i>Case study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency and relevance of UNESCO's action to promote democratization through the media in response to the political changes in the country; • Quality of advisory services and training activities; • Impact of the programme (media legislation, social participation of rural communities, etc.); • Applicability of the adopted approach in other geopolitical situations. 			\$	
<p><i>Communication training activities in Africa</i> The evaluation will address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality and relevance of the developed model curricula in the three categories: (i) practical on-the-job training, further and occasional training; (ii) formal training at polytechnic, vocational institutes and other pre-university institutions; and (iii) comprehensive education at university level; • adaptability of these curricula to different regions and language groups; • cooperation with regional and national institutional partners; • impact of the project on the training of communication professionals in Africa; • commitment of decision-makers to improving communication training and their readiness to provide the required resources and facilities. 	1996-2000	CII/COM, UNESCO field units in Africa	20,000	March 2001
<p>Towards a culture of peace</p> <p><i>Education and information materials</i> An evaluation will be made of the principal educational and ancillary training materials for human rights, peace, democracy, tolerance and citizenship produced since the beginning of the Medium-Term Strategy, in order to assess their relevance to the needs of Member States and their impact on national systems of teaching and training, and to identify ways of improving their dissemination and adaptation to local contexts.</p>	1996-present	ED/ECP SHS/PHD	25,000	End of 2001

Major programme, key issues and problems to be addressed	Period covered	Responsible unit	Estimated cost	Report's submission date
<p>Thematic evaluations</p> <p><i>UNESCO's "special projects" for priority groups</i> Launched in response to the need for special action in favour of women, young people, the least developed countries and Africa designated in the Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO for 1996-2001 priority groups, the "special projects" were designed as an innovative, result-oriented and limited in time action. The proposed evaluation – which will be cross-cut will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the projects' overall impact, in particular in relation to the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO for 1996-2001; • strengths and weaknesses of the "special project" design and implementation; • factors conditioning their sustainability and replicability. <p><i>Evaluation of activities implemented with the use of extrabudgetary resources clustered by theme, programme or geographical region</i> The topic will be chosen following the relevant decisions of the governing bodies or deliberations, or on the Director-General's instructions.</p>	1996-present	BPE/CEU	\$ 50,000	End of 2001
<p><i>Evaluation of activities implemented with the use of extrabudgetary resources clustered by theme, programme or geographical region</i> The topic will be chosen following the relevant decisions of the governing bodies or deliberations, or on the Director-General's instructions.</p>	1996-present	BPE/CEU	40,000	End of 2001

S E C T I O N 3

Technical Details

PART I

General Policy and Direction

Part I		Regular Budget					Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001		
		1998-1999	2000-2001						
		29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		Total Proposed Appropriation	
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A									
I.A	Governing Bodies	15 999 800	13 308 900	(2 690 900)	(16.8)	459 700	13 768 600	204 200	
I.B	Direction	20 959 200	21 060 700	101 500	0.5	1 199 100	22 259 800	1 354 000	
I.C	Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 170 700	1 087 200	(83 500)	(7.1)	35 700	1 122 900	-	
	Total, Part I	38 129 700	35 456 800	(2 672 900)	(7.0)	1 694 500	37 151 300	1 558 200	
SCENARIO B									
I.A	Governing Bodies	15 999 800	15 536 200	(463 600)	(2.9)	532 400	16 068 600	204 200	
I.B	Direction	20 959 200	21 060 700	101 500	0.5	1 199 100	22 259 800	1 354 000	
I.C	Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 170 700	1 187 700	17 000	1.5	38 700	1 226 400	-	
	Total, Part I	38 129 700	37 784 600	(345 100)	(0.9)	1 770 200	39 554 800	1 558 200	

T00002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

Part I - General Policy and Direction		Scenario A		
		Personnel		Activities
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
I.A GOVERNING BODIES				
Chapter 1 General Conference				
I. Personnel (established posts)	6	662 500	-	
II. Other costs:				
External audit fees	-	-	596 800	
Interpretation, translation and documentation services	-	-	4 837 100	
Other costs relating to the functioning of the Conference	-	-	57 300	
Total II	-	-	5 491 200	
Total, Chapter 1	6	662 500	5 491 200	
Chapter 2 Executive Board				
I. Personnel (established posts)	14	1 083 100	-	
II. Other costs:				
Travel by Members of the Board	-	-	2 327 700	
Language and documentation services	-	-	3 690 100	
Other costs relating to the functioning of the Board	-	-	514 000	
Total II	-	-	6 531 800	
Total, Chapter 2	14	1 083 100	6 531 800	
TOTAL, PART I.A	20	1 745 600	12 023 000	
I.B DIRECTION				
Chapter 3 Directorate				
I. Personnel (established posts)	8	1 272 600	-	
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	15 000	
Contractual services	-	-	5 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	305 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	42 900	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	80 500	
Overtime	-	-	6 000	
Miscellaneous	-	-	15 000	
Total II	-	-	469 400	
Total, Chapter 3	8	1 272 600	469 400	
Chapter 4 Services of the Directorate				
A. Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate				
I. Personnel (established posts)	24	2 052 500	-	
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	16 200	
Participants travel to meetings	-	-	2 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	29 800	
Contractual services	-	-	22 000	
General operating expenses	-	-	84 900	
Furniture, equipment and supplies	-	-	6 000	
Other expenditure (including technical support services)	-	-	55 000	
Total II	-	-	215 900	
Subtotal A	24	2 052 500	215 900	
B. Executive Office of the Director-General				
I. Personnel (established posts)	70	5 878 200	-	
II. Other costs:				
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	30 000	
Overtime	-	-	5 600	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	65 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	30 000	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	41 000	
Hospitality	-	-	3 000	
Total II	-	-	174 600	
Subtotal B	70	5 878 200	174 600	
C. Inspectorate General				
I. Personnel (established posts)	18	1 739 200	-	
II. Other costs:				
Contractual services	-	-	20 000	
Staff travel on official business	-	-	26 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	6 000	
Supplies and equipment	-	-	11 700	
Hospitality	-	-	1 200	
Miscellaneous	-	-	4 000	
Total II	-	-	68 900	
Subtotal C	18	1 739 200	68 900	

Regular budget					
Scenario B					
Total A	Complementary proposals				Total B
	Personnel	Activities	Total		
\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
662 500	-	-	-	-	662 500
596 800	-	-	-	-	596 800
4 837 100	-	-	1 499 000	1 499 000	6 336 100
57 300	-	-	1 000	1 000	58 300
5 491 200	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	6 991 200
6 153 700	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	7 653 700
1 083 100	-	-	-	-	1 083 100
2 327 700	-	-	348 000	348 000	2 675 700
3 690 100	-	-	452 000	452 000	4 142 100
514 000	-	-	-	-	514 000
6 531 800	-	-	800 000	800 000	7 331 800
7 614 900	-	-	800 000	800 000	8 414 900
13 768 600	-	-	2 300 000	2 300 000	16 068 600
1 272 600	-	-	-	-	1 272 600
15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
305 000	-	-	-	-	305 000
42 900	-	-	-	-	42 900
80 500	-	-	-	-	80 500
6 000	-	-	-	-	6 000
15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
469 400	-	-	-	-	469 400
1 742 000	-	-	-	-	1 742 000
2 052 500	-	-	-	-	2 052 500
16 200	-	-	-	-	16 200
2 000	-	-	-	-	2 000
29 800	-	-	-	-	29 800
22 000	-	-	-	-	22 000
84 900	-	-	-	-	84 900
6 000	-	-	-	-	6 000
55 000	-	-	-	-	55 000
215 900	-	-	-	-	215 900
2 268 400	-	-	-	-	2 268 400
5 878 200	-	-	-	-	5 878 200
30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000
5 600	-	-	-	-	5 600
65 000	-	-	-	-	65 000
30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000
41 000	-	-	-	-	41 000
3 000	-	-	-	-	3 000
174 600	-	-	-	-	174 600
6 052 800	-	-	-	-	6 052 800
1 739 200	-	-	-	-	1 739 200
20 000	-	-	-	-	20 000
26 000	-	-	-	-	26 000
6 000	-	-	-	-	6 000
11 700	-	-	-	-	11 700
1 200	-	-	-	-	1 200
4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
68 900	-	-	-	-	68 900
1 808 100	-	-	-	-	1 808 100

T00002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

Part I - General Policy and Direction	Scenario A		
	Personnel		Activities
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
D. Office of the Mediator			
I. Personnel (established posts)	2	126 100	-
II. Other costs:			
Contractual services	-	-	12 300
Communications and freight	-	-	1 600
Supplies and equipment	-	-	2 400
Miscellaneous	-	-	700
Total II	-	-	17 000
Subtotal D	2	126 100	17 000
E. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs			
I. Personnel (established posts)	20	1 862 600	-
II. Other costs:			
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	15 000
Contractual services	-	-	13 000
Overtime	-	-	7 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	15 000
Communications and freight	-	-	10 000
Supplies and equipment	-	-	9 000
Hospitality	-	-	3 000
Miscellaneous	-	-	2 000
Provision for Appeals Board	-	-	130 600
Total II	-	-	204 600
Subtotal E	20	1 862 600	204 600
F. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation			
I. Personnel (established posts)	39	3 726 900	-
II. Other costs:			
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	26 000
Contractual services	-	-	73 000
Overtime	-	-	8 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	88 600
Communications and freight	-	-	22 000
Supplies and equipment	-	-	39 700
Hospitality	-	-	2 900
Miscellaneous	-	-	3 600
Total II	-	-	263 800
Subtotal F	39	3 726 900	263 800
G. Bureau of the Budget			
I. Personnel (established posts)	48	4 116 200	-
II. Other costs:			
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	3 100
Overtime	-	-	12 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	6 500
Communications, office supplies and miscellaneous	-	-	23 500
Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	20 000
In-service training	-	-	6 200
Total II	-	-	71 300
Subtotal G	48	4 116 200	71 300
Total, Chapter 4	221	19 501 700	1 016 100
TOTAL, PART I.B	229	20 774 300	1 485 500
I.C PARTICIPATION IN THE JOINT MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM			
1. International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)	-	-	469 100
2. Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ)	-	-	77 500
3. Information Systems Coordination Committee (ISCC)	-	-	61 900
4. United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)	-	-	324 600
5. Consultative Committee on Programme and Operating Questions (CCPOQ)	-	-	33 500
6. Jointly financed activities relating to United Nations security measures (coordination, evacuation and training)	-	-	49 200
7. Security requirements of staff members in the field	-	-	61 500
8. Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILO Tribunal)	-	-	30 100
9. ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition (SCN)	-	-	15 500
TOTAL, PART I.C	-	-	1 122 900
TOTAL, PART I	249	22 519 900	14 631 400

Scenario B					
Total A	Complementary proposals			Total	Total B
	Personnel		Activities		
\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
126 100	-	-	-	-	126 100
12 300	-	-	-	-	12 300
1 600	-	-	-	-	1 600
2 400	-	-	-	-	2 400
700	-	-	-	-	700
17 000	-	-	-	-	17 000
143 100	-	-	-	-	143 100
1 862 600	-	-	-	-	1 862 600
15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
13 000	-	-	-	-	13 000
7 000	-	-	-	-	7 000
15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000
9 000	-	-	-	-	9 000
3 000	-	-	-	-	3 000
2 000	-	-	-	-	2 000
130 600	-	-	-	-	130 600
204 600	-	-	-	-	204 600
2 067 200	-	-	-	-	2 067 200
3 726 900	-	-	-	-	3 726 900
26 000	-	-	-	-	26 000
73 000	-	-	-	-	73 000
8 000	-	-	-	-	8 000
88 600	-	-	-	-	88 600
22 000	-	-	-	-	22 000
39 700	-	-	-	-	39 700
2 900	-	-	-	-	2 900
3 600	-	-	-	-	3 600
263 800	-	-	-	-	263 800
3 990 700	-	-	-	-	3 990 700
4 116 200	-	-	-	-	4 116 200
3 100	-	-	-	-	3 100
12 000	-	-	-	-	12 000
6 500	-	-	-	-	6 500
23 500	-	-	-	-	23 500
20 000	-	-	-	-	20 000
6 200	-	-	-	-	6 200
71 300	-	-	-	-	71 300
4 187 500	-	-	-	-	4 187 500
20 517 800	-	-	-	-	20 517 800
22 259 800	-	-	-	-	22 259 800
469 100	-	-	-	-	469 100
77 500	-	-	-	-	77 500
61 900	-	-	-	-	61 900
324 600	-	-	-	-	324 600
33 500	-	-	-	-	33 500
49 200	-	-	25 000	25 000	74 200
61 500	-	-	78 500	78 500	140 000
30 100	-	-	-	-	30 100
15 500	-	-	-	-	15 500
1 122 900	-	-	103 500	103 500	1 226 400
37 151 300	-	-	2 403 500	2 403 500	39 554 800

PART II.A

Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities

MAJOR PROGRAMME I

Education for all throughout life

T01001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme I	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Programme I.1	11 785 700	11 426 500	(359 200)	(3.0)	373 500	11 800 000	39 800 000
Programme I.2	10 837 100	10 506 700	(330 400)	(3.0)	343 300	10 850 000	39 530 000
Educating for a sustainable future	1 698 000	1 646 200	(51 800)	(3.1)	53 800	1 700 000	9 920 000
IBE	7 000 000	4 841 800	(2 158 200)	(30.8)	158 200	5 000 000	400 000
IIEP	6 000 000	5 810 100	(189 900)	(3.2)	189 900	6 000 000	3 850 000
UIE	1 700 000	2 246 200	546 200	32.1	53 800	2 300 000	3 500 000
IITE	1 000 000	1 162 000	162 000	16.2	38 000	1 200 000	3 000 000
IESALC	2 152 600	2 064 700	(87 900)	(4.1)	310 600	2 375 300	-
IICBA	700 000	1 258 900	558 900	79.8	41 100	1 300 000	-
Indirect programme costs	6 540 800	6 490 600	(50 200)	(0.8)	562 300	7 052 900	-
Personnel	59 590 150	57 785 050	(1 805 100)	(3.0)	1 854 650	59 639 700	-
Total, MP I	109 004 350	105 238 750	(3 765 600)	(3.5)	3 979 150	109 217 900	100 000 000
SCENARIO B							
<i>Programme I.1</i>	<i>11 785 700</i>	<i>12 201 200</i>	<i>415 500</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>398 800</i>	<i>12 600 000</i>	<i>39 800 000</i>
<i>Programme I.2</i>	<i>10 837 100</i>	<i>11 378 200</i>	<i>541 100</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>371 800</i>	<i>11 750 000</i>	<i>39 530 000</i>
<i>Educating for a sustainable future</i>	<i>1 698 000</i>	<i>1 646 200</i>	<i>(51 800)</i>	<i>(3.1)</i>	<i>53 800</i>	<i>1 700 000</i>	<i>9 920 000</i>
<i>IBE</i>	<i>7 000 000</i>	<i>4 841 800</i>	<i>(2 158 200)</i>	<i>(30.8)</i>	<i>158 200</i>	<i>5 000 000</i>	<i>400 000</i>
<i>IIEP</i>	<i>6 000 000</i>	<i>5 810 100</i>	<i>(189 900)</i>	<i>(3.2)</i>	<i>189 900</i>	<i>6 000 000</i>	<i>3 850 000</i>
<i>UIE</i>	<i>1 700 000</i>	<i>2 246 200</i>	<i>546 200</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>53 800</i>	<i>2 300 000</i>	<i>3 500 000</i>
<i>IITE</i>	<i>1 000 000</i>	<i>1 162 000</i>	<i>162 000</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>38 000</i>	<i>1 200 000</i>	<i>3 000 000</i>
<i>IESALC</i>	<i>2 152 600</i>	<i>2 064 700</i>	<i>(87 900)</i>	<i>(4.1)</i>	<i>310 600</i>	<i>2 375 300</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>IICBA</i>	<i>700 000</i>	<i>1 258 900</i>	<i>558 900</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>41 100</i>	<i>1 300 000</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Indirect programme costs</i>	<i>6 540 800</i>	<i>6 490 600</i>	<i>(50 200)</i>	<i>(0.8)</i>	<i>562 300</i>	<i>7 052 900</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Personnel</i>	<i>59 590 150</i>	<i>58 668 850</i>	<i>(921 300)</i>	<i>(1.5)</i>	<i>1 923 400</i>	<i>60 592 250</i>	<i>-</i>
Total, MP I	109 004 350	107 768 750	(1 235 600)	(1.1)	4 101 700	111 870 450	100 000 000

T01002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (30 C/5, para. ref.)	SCENARIO A		
	Personnel		Activities
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
I.1 Basic education for all			
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children			
01111 Renewal and expansion of primary education	109	7 822 300	1 400 000
01112 Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs	64	4 620 000	1 800 000
Total, I.1.1	173	12 442 300	3 200 000
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults			
01121 Literacy and community education	83	5 932 500	2 300 000
01122 Extending learning opportunities to the unreached	44	3 150 000	2 800 000
Total, I.1.2	127	9 082 500	5 100 000
I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all			
01131 International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000	42	2 992 500	600 000
01132 Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education	36	2 572 500	2 900 000
Total, I.1.3	78	5 565 000	3 500 000
Total, I.1	378	27 089 800	11 800 000
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life			
I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age			
01211 Devising strategies for learning throughout life	93	6 667 500	1 700 000
01212 Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction	77	5 512 500	1 800 000
Total, I.2.1	170	12 180 000	3 500 000
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education			
01221 Renewal and diversification of secondary education	80	5 722 500	2 200 000
01222 International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)	66	4 725 000	1 000 000
Total, I.2.2	146	10 447 500	3 200 000
I.2.3 Higher education and development			
01231 Policy and reform of higher education	13	945 000	800 000
01232 Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility	21	1 485 700	2 000 000
Total, I.2.3	34	2 430 700	2 800 000
I.2.4 The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society			
0124	19	1 391 200	1 350 000
Total, I.2	369	26 449 400	10 850 000
I.2.5 Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)			
0130	83	6 100 500	1 700 000
UNESCO International Bureau of Education*	-	-	5 000 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning*	-	-	6 000 000
UNESCO Institute for Education*	-	-	2 300 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education*	-	-	1 200 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean*	-	-	2 375 300
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa*	-	-	1 300 000
Total, Personnel and activities	830	59 639 700	42 525 300
Indirect programme costs	-	-	7 052 900
Grand total, Major Programme I	830	59 639 700	49 578 200

* Financial allocations which include the costs of both personnel and activities.

Regular budget						Extra- budgetary resources
SCENARIO B						
Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B		
	Personnel	Activities	Total			
\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$	\$
9 222 300	2	97 000	-	97 000	9 319 300	13 500 000
6 420 000	2	44 550	-	44 550	6 464 550	7 000 000
15 642 300	4	141 550	-	141 550	15 783 850	20 500 000
8 232 500	2	238 600	-	238 600	8 471 100	9 000 000
5 950 000	2	43 700	800 000	843 700	6 793 700	3 200 000
14 182 500	4	282 300	800 000	1 082 300	15 264 800	12 200 000
3 592 500	-	-	-	-	3 592 500	5 100 000
5 472 500	-	-	-	-	5 472 500	2 000 000
9 065 000	-	-	-	-	9 065 000	7 100 000
38 889 800	8	423 850	800 000	1 223 850	40 113 650	39 800 000
8 367 500	4	485 000	-	485 000	8 852 500	11 000 000
7 312 500	-	-	400 000	400 000	7 712 500	8 700 000
15 680 000	4	485 000	400 000	885 000	16 565 000	19 700 000
7 922 500	2	43 700	500 000	543 700	8 466 200	8 700 000
5 725 000	-	-	-	-	5 725 000	8 000 000
13 647 500	2	43 700	500 000	543 700	14 191 200	16 700 000
1 745 000	-	-	-	-	1 745 000	1 000 000
3 485 700	-	-	-	-	3 485 700	830 000
5 230 700	-	-	-	-	5 230 700	1 830 000
2 741 200	-	-	-	-	2 741 200	1 300 000
37 299 400	6	528 700	900 000	1 428 700	38 728 100	39 530 000
7 800 500	-	-	-	-	7 800 500	9 920 000
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	5 000 000	400 000
6 000 000	-	-	-	-	6 000 000	3 850 000
2 300 000	-	-	-	-	2 300 000	3 500 000
1 200 000	-	-	-	-	1 200 000	3 000 000
2 375 300	-	-	-	-	2 375 300	-
1 300 000	-	-	-	-	1 300 000	-
102 165 000	14	952 550	1 700 000	2 652 550	104 817 550	100 000 000
7 052 900	-	-	-	-	7 052 900	-
109 217 900	14	952 550	1 700 000	2 652 550	111 870 450	100 000 000

PROGRAMME I.1

Basic education for all

T01100

	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
Regular budget		
• Activities:	\$11,800,000	\$12,600,000
• Decentralization:	74.6%	69.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$39,800,000	

I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children

(paragraphs 0111-01112)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

T0111

	<u>Scenario A</u>
Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$3,200,000
• Decentralization:	68.8%
Africa	30.5%
Arab States	5.7%
Asia and the Pacific	19.2%
Europe and North America	0.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$20,500,000

Main partners include:

Early childhood education

UNICEF, World Bank, OECD, Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Education, UNESCO Early Childhood Cooperating Centres, Korean Educational Development Institute, Averroës European Training Centre for Early Childhood Development and the Family, Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano (Colombia) for Latin America, Caribbean Child Development Centre (University of the West Indies, Jamaica) for the Caribbean, National Institute of Family and Children (Hungary) for Eastern Europe, Mother Child Education Foundation (Turkey) for Central Asia, Community of Learners Foundation (Philippines) for South East Asia, Bernard Van Leer Foundation, Federation internationale des CEMEA (Réseau Francophone Prime enfance in Africa).

Special needs education

International Institute for Special Needs Education in Asia and the Pacific (New Delhi), FINNIDA, DANIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway, UNICEF, University of Newcastle (United Kingdom), UNISE (Uganda, Enabling Education Network (EENET), World Autism Organization.

Primary education

DANIDA (basic learning materials), FINNIDA (girls' and women's education), Grameen Bank (income generation), ISESCO (girls' and women's education), NORAD (multigrade education), Rockefeller Foundation, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, Commonwealth of Learning (distance education), Federation of Women Associations of Africa, Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), Soros Foundation (basic learning materials).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	200,000	600,000	3,300,000
Arab States	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	500,000	3,100,000
Asia and the Pacific	800,000	-	2,000,000	100,000	200,000	3,100,000
Europe and North America	200,000	-	400,000	400,000	100,000	1,100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	100,000	-	3,000,000	200,000	3,000,000	6,300,000
Interregional	200,000	2,500,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	3,600,000
Total, I.1.1	3,800,000	3,000,000	7,900,000	1,200,000	4,600,000	20,500,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01111

Main line of action 1: Renewal and expansion of primary education Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$9,222,300		Extra-budgetary \$13,500,000
		Personnel \$7,822,300 <i>Scenario B:</i> + \$97,000	Activities \$1,400,000	
(a)	Integrated policies and training programmes		300,000	
(b)	Training of educational personnel		600,000	
(c)	Production of teaching and learning materials		500,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	Women	14.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	5.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	Africa	33.0
Training	10.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	24.0
Main meetings:				
▪ Regional training workshops				
Main publications:				
▪ Teacher training packages, basic learning materials				
▪ Guidebooks for educational counselling				

T01112

Main line of action 2: Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
Programme actions:		Scenario A: \$6,420,000			
		Personnel	Activities	\$7,000,000	
		\$4,620,000	\$1,800,000		
		Scenario B:			
		+ \$44,550			
(a)	Promote integrated early childhood and family education		500,000		
(b)	Develop educational programmes for children with special needs		1,000,000		
(c)	International Centre for Special Needs Education in Asia and the Pacific		300,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	25.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	15.0
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	15.0	Youth	7.0
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	15.0	Africa	31.0
Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	26.0
Main meetings:					
▪ Regional training workshops					
Main publications:					
▪ Training material, booklets on innovative experiences					
▪ Website					

I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults

(paragraphs 0112-01122)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

T0112

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$5,100,000	\$5,900,000
• Decentralization:	76.5%	66.1%
Africa	33.3%	28.8%
Arab States	4.3%	3.7%
Asia and the Pacific	30.0%	25.9%
Europe and North America	0.8%	0.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1%	7.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$12,200,000	

Main partners include: ALECSO, Association for the Development of Education in Africa, BMZ (basic education: capacity-building for local NGOs in LDCs in Africa and South Asia), Commonwealth Secretariat (inter-agency collaboration in non-formal education), DANIDA (improving the quality of non-formal education provision), FAWE, Government of the Netherlands (human resources for non-formal education), Guidance and Counselling and Youth Development Centre in Lilongwe, Malawi, International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education, Baoding, China, International Literacy Institute, Pennsylvania, United States, ISESCO, NORAD, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, German Foundation for International Development (literacy, lifelong learning).

Major NGOs: Action Aid (EFA evaluation, community learning, youth), Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Education for All, CCSVI (Youth), Education International (EFA evaluation), ENDA International (Youth), International Council on Adult Education (EFA evaluation), International Community Education Association (EFA evaluation, community learning), Summer Institute of Linguistics (EFA evaluation, community learning), World Education (EFA evaluation, NGO capacity-building).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	100,000	500,000	2,600,000
Arab States	1,000,000	-	500,000	100,000	200,000	1,800,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	-	1,500,000	100,000	100,000	2,200,000
Europe and North America	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	100,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,500,000	4,600,000
Interregional	100,000	-	500,000	-	100,000	700,000
Total, I.1.2	2,700,000	-	5,800,000	300,000	3,400,000	12,200,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01121

Main line of action 1: Literacy and community education		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$8,232,500		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$9,000,000
		\$5,932,500	\$2,300,000	
		Scenario B:		
		+ \$238,600		
(a)	New concept of literacy and its contribution to the alleviation of poverty		400,000	
(b)	Integrated literacy, post-literacy for women, marginalized youth and disadvantaged people		400,000	
(c)	Modes for reaching the disadvantaged groups		200,000	
(d)	International Centre for Rural Education, Baoding		1,000,000	
(e)	Mobilize public awareness for literacy (Literacy Day and Literacy Prizes)		100,000	
(f)	Other literacy institutes		200,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	30.0	Fellowships	Women	30.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	30.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	Africa	34.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	29.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subregional and national workshops on selected topics 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reading materials ▪ Studies on related topics in the field of literacy and non-formal education 				

T01122

Main line of action 2: Extending learning opportunities to the unreached		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$5,950,000			
Programme actions:		Personnel \$3,150,000	Activities \$2,800,000	\$3,200,000	
(a)	Educational services in emergency situations and for refugees		1,000,000		
(b)	Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth		800,000		
(c)	Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa		1,000,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	30.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	36.0
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	15.0	Youth	40.0
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	10.0	Africa	35.0
Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	30.0
Main meetings:					
▪ Subregional and national workshops					
Main publication:					
▪ UNESCO will continue to expand the publication and dissemination of learning materials					

T01122B

Education for the empowerment of the poor		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario B + \$843,700			
Programme actions:		Personnel \$43,700	Activities \$800,000	-	
(a)	Promoting strategies and action plans in selected Member States and mega-cities		200,000		
(b)	Mobilizing NGOs and media at national and local levels		300,000		
(c)	Building-capacity for skills training and networking		300,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	20.0
Conferences and meetings	22.0	Support to NGOs	22.0	Youth	30.0
Publications	9.0	Financial contributions	10.0	Africa	30.0
Training	7.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	20.0
Main meetings:					
▪ Training workshops and seminars					
Main publications:					
▪ Education for poverty alleviation: policy and practice					
▪ Education materials (print and audiovisual material)					

I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all (paragraphs 0113-01132)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS)

T0113

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$3,500,000
• Decentralization:	77.1%
Africa	24.3%
Arab States	7.7%
Asia and the Pacific	28.2%
Europe and North America	0.3%
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,100,000

Main partners include: African Development Bank, ALECSO, ILO, ISESCO, OAU, OAS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, World Bank, DANIDA, DIFID, FINNIDA, France, Holland, Italy, NORAD, SIDA, Germany.

Major NGOs: Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Education for All, OXFAM.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	-	500,000	100,000	300,000	1,400,000
Arab States	500,000	-	500,000	100,000	-	1,100,000
Asia and the Pacific	200,000	-	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,400,000
Europe and North America	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2,000,000
Interregional	-	1,000,000	-	-	100,000	1,100,000
Total, I.1.3	1,200,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	300,000	1,500,000	7,100,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01131

Main line of action 1: International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000 Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,592,500		Extra-budgetary \$5,100,000	
		Personnel \$2,992,500	Activities \$600,000		
(a)	Comprehensive balance sheet, country by country		100,000		
(b)	Filling of strategic information gaps for educational planning		100,000		
(c)	Redefinition of priorities for 2000-2010. World Education Forum		300,000		
(d)	Strengthening cooperation agreements with WFP and UNICEF		100,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	13.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	15.0	Youth	7.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	10.0	Africa	36.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	33.0
Main meeting:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The special session of the International Education for All Forum to be scheduled for March 2000 in Senegal will review the progress made during the last decade towards achieving the goals and commitments of Jomtien (1990) 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special emphasis will be placed on publishing the results of the EFA 2000 Assessment in a visible and appropriate manner The Bulletin EFA 2000 (English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish) will remain the Sector's main channel of communication with institutions and specialists working in the field of basic education 					

T01132

Main line of action 2: Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$5,472,500		Extra-budgetary \$2,000,000	
		Personnel \$2,572,500	Activities \$2,900,000		
(a)	Reinforcement of regional and subregional cooperation in education for all		1,900,000		
(b)	Pursuing the E-9 initiative		1,000,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	13.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	18.0	Youth	4.0
Publications	8.0	Financial contributions	11.0	Africa	37.0
Training	7.0	Advisory services	6.0	Least developed countries	28.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several regional meetings are foreseen such as a meeting of the Regional Committee in Asia and the Pacific or a meeting to review PROMEDLAC 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and technical documents 					

PROGRAMME I.2

Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life

T01200

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$10,850,000	\$11,750,000
• Decentralization:	57.6%	53.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$39,530,000	

I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age

(paragraphs 0121-01212)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Educational Innovation, Communication and Information (ED/ICI) and the Division for Reconstruction and Development of Education Systems (ED/ERD). Certain activities will be implemented by the Bureau for Programme Coordination (ED/BPC)

T0121

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$3,500,000	\$3,900,000
• Decentralization:	37.1%	33.3%
Africa	16.4%	14.7%
Arab States	3.6%	3.2%
Asia and the Pacific	9.7%	8.7%
Europe and North America	1.4%	1.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.2%	5.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$19,700,000	

Main partners include: OECD (Education Indicators, World Education Report), United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Right to Education), World Bank (World Education Report), ACCT.

Major NGOs: International Council on Distance Education, Commonwealth of Learning, Education International.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	300,000	800,000	5,600,000
Arab States	2,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	300,000	300,000	4,400,000
Asia and the Pacific	2,500,000	800,000	1,000,000	300,000	200,000	4,800,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	200,000	300,000	-	600,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	700,000	-	2,000,000	200,000	500,000	3,400,000
Interregional	200,000	-	500,000	100,000	100,000	900,000
Total, I.2.1	7,500,000	3,000,000	5,800,000	1,500,000	1,900,000	19,700,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T01211**

Main line of action 1: Devising strategies for learning throughout life Programme actions:	Regular budget Scenario A: \$8,367,500		Extra-budgetary \$11,000,000
	Personnel \$6,667,500 Scenario B: + \$485,000	Activities \$1,700,000	
(a) International debate on learning throughout life		550,000	
(b) Global dialogue on the creation of EXPO 2000		150,000	
(c) Pursue "Learning Without Frontiers" for young people		600,000	
(d) Information through publications, the Internet and other modern media		400,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships 5.0	Women 15.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs 20.0	Youth 6.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions 10.0	Africa 33.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services 5.0	Least developed countries 23.0
Main meeting:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global dialogue on lifelong learning in the information and knowledge society, Hanover, Germany, 6-8 September 2000 on the occasion of EXPO 2000 			
Main publication:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixth edition of the World Education Report focusing on the theme "The right to education: New challenges for the financing of education" 			

T01212

Main line of action 2: Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
Programme actions:		Scenario A: \$7,312,500		
		Personnel	Activities	
		\$5,512,500	\$1,800,000	
(a)	Publication of the World Education Report		600,000	
(b)	Policies and capacity-building for educational reconstruction and development		1,200,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	18.0	Fellowships	Women	11.0
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	12.0
Publications	11.0	Financial contributions	Africa	34.0
Training	8.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	26.0
Main meetings:				
▪ Meetings of regional committees				
Main publications:				
▪ Several monographs in the series "Educational Studies and Documents"				

T01212B

Support systems to strengthen national decision-making on educational renewal and development		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
Programme actions:		Scenario B + \$400,000		
		Personnel	Activities	
		-	\$400,000	
(a)	Regional networking of Ministers		150,000	
(b)	Improving education information support systems for decision-making		250,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	Women	15.0
Conferences and meetings	35.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	4.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	10.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	11.0
Main meetings:				
▪ Six regional workshops				
Main publications:				
▪ Electronic networking of ministers in three subregions				
▪ Manual on education information support systems for decision-making				

I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education
(paragraphs 0122-01222)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Secondary and Vocational Education (ED/SVE)

T0122

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$3,200,000	\$3,700,000
• Decentralization:	68.8%	59.5%
Africa	26.9%	23.2%
Arab States	4.7%	4.0%
Asia and the Pacific	19.5%	16.8%
Europe and North America	2.8%	2.4%
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.0%	12.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$16,700,000	

Main partners include: World Bank, UNICEF, ILO and Education International. In the field of teacher and vocational education, UNESCO and the Commonwealth of Learning are working closely together. In cooperation with the Agence de la Francophonie (ACCT) an initiative is developed on distance education to reach a larger number of learners.

The Government of Germany will assist and provide a substantial financial contribution to UNESCO in establishing an International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education in Bonn. In the field of technical and vocational education UNESCO works closely with ILO, the World Bank and the European Training Foundation.

The programme in science and technology education is from the outset based on intensive cooperation with professional IGOs (WHO and UNEP) and NGOs (ICASE, WOCATE, IOSTE, GASAT and COMSEC), Education International, Commonwealth of Learning, the Agence Internationale de la Francophonie, the International Council for Educational Media and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Activities on training for educators in science and technology education is promoted in close collaboration with existing regional and subregional networks (RECSAM, ASE, CEDARE, ABEGS, CARNEID, SADC/NEIDA, PICPEMCE).

In the field of the prevention education programme, actions are planned and implemented with UNAIDS and UNDCP and with substantial support from the European Union.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	1,500,000	-	1,300,000	200,000	300,000	3,300,000
Arab States	700,000	1,000,000	500,000	100,000	50,000	2,350,000
Asia and the Pacific	300,000	-	1,300,000	200,000	50,000	1,850,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	200,000	100,000	50,000	450,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	-	6,400,000	100,000	1,400,000	8,100,000
Interregional	100,000	-	500,000	-	50,000	650,000
Total, I.2.2	2,900,000	1,000,000	10,200,000	700,000	1,900,000	16,700,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01221

Main line of action 1: Renewal and diversification of secondary education Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$7,922,500		Extra-budgetary \$8,700,000		
		Personnel \$5,722,500	Activities \$2,200,000			
(a)	Policy guidelines for reform and diversification of secondary education systems		300,000			
(b)	Regional and subregional networking with IGOs and NGOs		400,000			
(c)	National capacities to develop distance education using information and communication technologies		400,000			
(d)	Promote science and technology education		600,000			
(e)	Youth empowerment through preventive education against HIV/AIDS and drugs		500,000			
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research		18.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings		25.0	Support to NGOs	18.0	Youth	40.0
Publications		10.0	Financial contributions	10.0	Africa	35.0
Training		8.0	Advisory services	6.0	Least developed countries	25.0
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical meetings and workshops on secondary education, science and technology education, preventive education 						
Main publication:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The newsletter CONNECT will continue to serve as the main instrument for disseminating information and experience 						

T01221B

Education for life in a scientific and technological world Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario B + \$543,700		Extra-budgetary -		
		Personnel \$43,700	Activities \$500,000			
(a)	Promoting cohesive policies and strategies		100,000			
(b)	Building national capacities		200,000			
(c)	Public awareness campaigns and events		200,000			
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research		19.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	11.0
Conferences and meetings		20.0	Support to NGOs	24.0	Youth	20.0
Publications		9.0	Financial contributions	11.0	Africa	17.0
Training		7.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	12.0
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and subregional workshops 						
Main publication:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodological guidelines 						

T01222

Main line of action 2: International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)		Regular budget Scenario A: \$5,725,000		Extra-budgetary \$8,000,000	
Programme actions:		Personnel \$4,725,000	Activities \$1,000,000		
(a)	Follow-up of the second Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999)		200,000		
(b)	Launch international network of institutions in developing countries		400,000		
(c)	Establish international clearing house for TVE		300,000		
(d)	Develop policy guidelines and selection of "best practices"		100,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	20.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	20.0	Youth	40.0
Publications	8.0	Financial contributions	12.0	Africa	36.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	27.0
Main meetings:					
▪ Technical meetings on technical and vocational education					
Main publications:					
▪ Reports and follow-up publication on the Seoul Congress					

I.2.3 Higher education and development

(paragraphs 0123-01232)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Higher Education (ED/HEP)**T0123**

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$2,800,000
• Decentralization:	71.4%
Africa	17.9%
Arab States	17.9%
Asia and the Pacific	17.9%
Europe and North America	17.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,830,000

Main partners: This subprogramme is conceived as a cooperative effort involving both governments and the community of higher education, the latter being organized in a great variety of groups, networks and organizations. As UNESCO's major instrument of communication and cooperation the Collective Consultation of NGOs working in the field of higher education will continue to receive strong support. Cooperation with the International Association of Universities (IAU) will also be continued in particular through support to the joint UNESCO/IAU Documentation Centre and joint programmes with UNU and UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks. Greater autonomy has been given to regional cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean through the conversion of CRESALC into an International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), and UNITWIN Networks (e.g. UNAMAZ, CRE-Colombia). Cooperation in the support of teachers and teacher education will be expanded with ILO and Education International in the framework of the UNESCO-ILO Recommendation on the Status of Teachers, British Council, ACCT and the SOUL project as well as the International Baccalaureat Organization (IBO).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	200,000	-	100,000	-	100,000	400,000
Arab States	300,000	-	100,000	-	-	400,000
Asia and the Pacific	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	200,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	100,000	-	100,000	-	50,000	250,000
Interregional	100,000	-	180,000	-	100,000	380,000
Total, I.2.3	900,000	-	680,000	-	250,000	1,830,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T01231

Main line of action 1: Policy and reform of higher education		Regular budget Scenario A: \$1,745,000		Extra-budgetary \$1,000,000	
Programme actions:		Personnel \$945,000	Activities \$800,000		
(a)	Reflection and debate on selected policy issues following the World Conference on Higher Education		500,000		
(b)	Publication of innovative experiences. Partnerships with regional institutions		300,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	16.0	Fellowships	6.0	Women	16.0
Conferences and meetings	15.0	Support to NGOs	20.0	Youth	3.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	15.0	Africa	35.0
Training	8.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	25.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical meetings to follow up the World Conference on Higher Education 					
Main publication:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceedings of the World Conference 					

T01232

Main line of action 2: Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility		Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,485,700		Extra-budgetary \$830,000	
Programme actions:		Personnel \$1,485,700	Activities \$2,000,000		
(a)	Consolidation of existing UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs		700,000		
(b)	Reinforcing cooperation between universities in the North and South		900,000		
(c)	Application of the regional convention on recognition of studies and diplomas		400,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	15.0	Fellowships	6.0	Women	13.0
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	12.0	Youth	3.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	27.0	Africa	37.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	25.0
Main publication:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32nd edition of "Study Abroad" in print and CD-ROM formats 					

The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society

(paragraphs 0124-01241)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Section for Teacher Education (HEP/TED)

T0124

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$1,350,000
• Decentralization:	55.6%
Africa	13.9%
Arab States	13.9%
Asia and the Pacific	13.9%
Europe and North America	13.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,300,000

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	900,000	-	300,000	-	100,000	1,300,000
Total	900,000	-	300,000	-	100,000	1,300,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T01241

Intersectoral project on the status of teachers and teacher education in the information society		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$2,741,200			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$1,300,000	
		\$1,391,200	\$1,350,000		
(a)	Development of subregional and regional networks of teacher training institutions		650,000		
(b)	Application of new technologies in the field of teacher training		450,000		
(c)	Application of the international instruments concerning the status of teachers		250,000		
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	18.0	Fellowships	8.0	Women	13.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	18.0	Youth	3.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	10.0	Africa	38.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	6.0	Least developed countries	23.0

Educating for a sustainable future **(Environment, population and development)** (paragraphs 0130-01301)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division for Educating for a Sustainable Future (ED/ESF)

T0130

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$1,700,000
• Decentralization:	75.0%
Africa	22.6%
Arab States	7.5%
Asia and the Pacific	18.8%
Europe and North America	7.4%
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$9,920,000

Evaluation: Further to the external evaluation (February 1997) of the project, its title was modified to read: Educating for a sustainable future, to reflect the project's main purpose. It aims to promote education as the key instrument for building attitudes and behaviours conducive for shaping a sustainable future.

Main partners include: This inter-agency cooperation project will seek to forge new forms of cooperation with other United Nations bodies (in particular UNFPA, UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO and the United Nations), as well as the international financial institutions and the private sector. Associated with this inter-agency partnership will be governments, NGOs, the education and communication communities, the scientific community, business and industry and others.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Arab States	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Europe and North America	-	420,000	-	-	-	420,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	800,000	-	-	-	800,000
Interregional	-	3,400,000	-	-	-	3,400,000
Total	-	9,920,000	-	-	-	9,920,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:**T01301**

Educating for a sustainable future		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$7,800,500			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$9,920,000	
		\$6,100,500	\$1,700,000		
(a)	Implementation of innovative inter-agency initiative		\$300,000		
(b)	Reviews of national educational policies		\$150,000		
(c)	Demonstration projects		\$400,000		
(d)	Policy guidelines, reorienting teacher education, teacher modules, regional maps		\$300,000		
(e)	Population education policies and programmes		\$200,000		
(f)	Sharing of best practices		\$150,000		
(g)	International Work Programme of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development		\$100,000		
(h)	Inter-agency mechanisms		\$100,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	-	Women	26.0
Conferences and meetings	5.0	Support to NGOs	25.0	Youth	32.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	8.0
Training	35.0	Advisory services	10.0	Least developed countries	4.0
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines for reorienting teacher education towards sustainability including self-study modules ▪ Survey of education in national plans for sustainable development ▪ Regional version of the UNESCO map of the "Distribution of the World's Population" 					

MAJOR PROGRAMME II

The sciences in the service of development

T02001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme II							Extra- budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 Prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Programme II.1	14 531 600	14 137 500	(394 100)	(2.7)	461 900	14 599 400	18 900 000
Programme II.2	16 239 000	15 786 800	(452 200)	(2.8)	516 000	16 302 800	36 100 000
Programme II.3	2 244 000	2 227 200	(16 800)	(0.7)	72 800	2 300 000	-
Indirect programme costs	3 260 800	3 059 400	(201 400)	(6.2)	249 700	3 309 100	-
Personnel	47 829 800	47 608 700	(221 100)	(0.5)	1 804 700	49 413 400	-
Total MP II	84 105 200	82 819 600	(1 285 600)	(1.5)	3 105 100	85 924 700	55 000 000
SCENARIO B							
<i>Programme II.1</i>	<i>14 531 600</i>	<i>14 912 100</i>	<i>380 500</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>487 300</i>	<i>15 399 400</i>	<i>18 900 000</i>
<i>Programme II.2</i>	<i>16 239 000</i>	<i>17 723 500</i>	<i>1 484 500</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>579 300</i>	<i>18 302 800</i>	<i>36 100 000</i>
<i>Programme II.3</i>	<i>2 244 000</i>	<i>2 663 000</i>	<i>419 000</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>87 000</i>	<i>2 750 000</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Indirect programme costs</i>	<i>3 260 800</i>	<i>3 059 400</i>	<i>(201 400)</i>	<i>(6.2)</i>	<i>249 700</i>	<i>3 309 100</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Personnel</i>	<i>47 829 800</i>	<i>48 207 700</i>	<i>377 900</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1 822 500</i>	<i>50 030 200</i>	<i>-</i>
Total MP II	84 105 200	86 565 700	2 460 500	2.9	3 225 800	89 791 500	55 000 000

T02002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main Line of Action (30 C/5 para. ref.)	SCENARIO A				SCENARIO B					Extra- budgetary resources
	Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B		
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$		Personnel	Activities	Total			
				\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$	
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge										
▸ 02101 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	7	468 000	990 000	1 458 000	-	-	-	-	1 458 000	-
II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences										
02111 Improving university science and engineering education	42	2 809 300	943 200	3 752 500	2	161 900	-	161 900	3 914 400	5 000 000
02112 Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry	41	2 746 200	2 809 800	5 556 000	-	-	-	-	5 556 000	3 000 000
02113 Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies	57	3 779 400	2 995 600	6 775 000	-	-	-	-	6 775 000	5 000 000
02114 Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information	56	3 726 600	2 483 800	6 210 400	-	-	-	-	6 210 400	5 400 000
Total II.1.1	196	13 061 500	9 232 400	22 293 900	2	161 900	-	161 900	22 455 800	18 400 000
▸ 02117 The World Solar Programme 1996-2005	9	593 200	1 255 000	1 848 200	-	-	800 000	800 000	2 648 200	-
II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences										
02121 Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences	30	2 047 000	1 846 900	3 893 900	-	-	-	-	3 893 900	400 000
02122 Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences	18	1 252 800	1 275 100	2 527 900	-	-	-	-	2 527 900	100 000
Total II.1.2	48	3 299 800	3 122 000	6 421 800	-	-	-	-	6 421 800	500 000
Total II.1	260	17 422 500	14 599 400	32 021 900	2	161 900	800 000	961 900	32 983 800	18 900 000
II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development										
▸ 02201 Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development	2	132 400	280 000	412 400	-	-	-	-	412 400	-
II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction										
02211 Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences	24	1 631 900	1 452 300	3 084 200	-	-	-	-	3 084 200	2 000 000
02212 Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters	51	3 396 600	535 700	3 932 300	-	-	800 000	800 000	4 732 300	6 650 000
Total II.2.1	75	5 028 500	1 988 000	7 016 500	-	-	800 000	800 000	7 816 500	8 650 000
II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme										
02221 Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy	79	5 251 600	1 660 000	6 911 600	-	-	-	-	6 911 600	9 450 000
02222 Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values	20	1 333 000	1 820 000	3 153 000	-	-	300 000	300 000	3 453 000	1 000 000
Total II.2.2	99	6 584 600	3 480 000	10 064 600	-	-	300 000	300 000	10 364 600	10 450 000
II.2.3 Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment										
02231 Building capacities in water resources management	32	2 169 600	730 000	2 899 600	-	-	-	-	2 899 600	3 860 000
02232 Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment	21	1 432 300	2 030 000	3 462 300	2	228 900	500 000	728 900	4 191 200	1 000 000
Total II.2.3	53	3 601 900	2 760 000	6 361 900	2	228 900	500 000	728 900	7 090 800	4 860 000
▸ 02234 Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands	28	1 852 900	1 550 000	3 402 900	-	-	-	-	3 402 900	2 370 000
▸ 02237 Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	2	141 800	300 000	441 800	-	-	-	-	441 800	-
II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission										
02241 Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes	44	2 928 100	2 260 000	5 188 100	-	-	-	-	5 188 100	2 500 000
02242 Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes	11	738 200	700 000	1 438 200	-	-	-	-	1 438 200	500 000
Total II.2.4	55	3 666 300	2 960 000	6 626 300	-	-	-	-	6 626 300	3 000 000
II.2.5 Social transformations and development										
02251 Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme	32	2 246 600	1 966 000	4 212 600	-	-	-	-	4 212 600	500 000
02252 Poverty alleviation	92	6 331 800	680 000	7 011 800	-	-	400 000	400 000	7 411 800	6 270 000
▸ 02255 Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment	4	308 700	338 800	647 500	-	-	-	-	647 500	-
Total II.2.5	128	8 887 100	2 984 800	11 871 900	-	-	400 000	400 000	12 271 900	6 770 000
Total II.2	442	29 895 500	16 302 800	46 198 300	2	228 900	2 000 000	2 228 900	48 427 200	36 100 000
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences										
02301 Ethics of science and technology	12	865 500	950 000	1 815 500	2	226 000	150 000	376 000	2 191 500	-
02302 Philosophy and the human sciences	18	1 229 900	1 350 000	2 579 900	-	-	300 000	300 000	2 879 900	-
Total II.3	30	2 095 400	2 300 000	4 395 400	2	226 000	450 000	676 000	5 071 400	-
Total, Personnel and activities	732	49 413 400	33 202 200	82 615 600	6	616 800	3 250 000	3 866 800	86 482 400	-
Indirect programme costs	-	-	3 309 100	3 309 100	-	-	-	-	3 309 100	-
Grand Total, Major Programme II	732	49 413 400	36 511 300	85 924 700	6	616 800	3 250 000	3 866 800	89 791 500	55 000 000

PROGRAMME II.1

Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge

T02100

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$14,599,400	\$15,399,400
• Decentralization:	39.8%	40.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$18,900,000	

Follow-up to the World Conference on Science

(paragraphs 02101-02103)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:

Division for Policy Analysis and Operations
 Unit for Publications and Documents
 Division of Engineering and Technology (Science Sector)

T02101

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$990,000
• Decentralization:	53.3%
Africa	13.2%
Arab States	8.6%
Asia and the Pacific	15.2%
Europe and North America	6.8%
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.6%
Extrabudgetary:	-

Main partners include: UNESCO National Commissions in all Member States, major scientific institutions and networks at international, regional and national levels.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: FAO, WHO, WMO, UNEP, UNIDO, IAEA, UNU, OECD, regional development banks, regional IGOs with interest in science (e.g. ISESCO).

Principal NGO partners include: International Council for Science (ICSU), International Social Science Council (ISSC), Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), International Federation of Associations for the Advancement of Science and Technology (IFAAST), regional networks for the popularization of science (e.g. Red-POP in Latin America).

Main IGOs: UNIFEM, UNCSTD, UNIDO, ILO, OECD, SOPAC, APEC.

Main NGOs: World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO/MOI), International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UITA), regional and national engineering associations and organizations such as STEPAN, STEMARN, FEISEAP, AESEAP.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Council for Science (ICSU).

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T02103

Follow-up to the World Conference on Science		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$1,458,000		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-
		\$468,000	\$990,000	
(a)	Follow-up to the World Conference on Science		400,000	
(b)	Science policies		360,000	
(c)	University-Industry-Science Partnership (UNISPAR)		230,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	35.0	Fellowships	Women	15.0
Conferences and meetings	13.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	10.0
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	Africa	25.0
Training	25.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	25.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional consultations for the follow-up to the World Conference on Science in the six regions ▪ International expert meeting and five regional training workshops to promote university-industry cooperation ▪ Twenty national and subregional workshops and related activities to promote innovation and commercialization of R&D 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Series of publications of the UNISPAR tool kits project to promote innovation and the commercialization of R&D 				

II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences

(paragraphs 0211-02114)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Life Sciences
Division of Mathematics, Physical and Chemical Sciences
Unit for Publications and Documents
Division of Engineering and Technology
(Science Sector)

T0211

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$9,232,400
• Decentralization:	41.3%
Africa	7.0%
Arab States	4.0%
Asia and the Pacific	8.9%
Europe and North America	14.6%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$18,400,000

Main partners include:

Main partners in the **basic sciences**: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), the International Institute for Theoretical and Applied Physics (IITAP), the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), the Sozopol International Centre for Training of Young Scientists, the International Institute for Molecular and Cell Biology, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), UNIDO/FAO/WHO/UNICEF/

UNFPA/World Bank (UNAIDS programme), UNEP, FAO, UNU, the European Union, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asia Pacific Economic Countries (APEC), and ACCT.

The **main NGO partners include:** the International Mathematical Union (IMU), the "Centre international de mathématiques pures et appliquées" (CIMPA), the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP), International Centre for Relativistic Astrophysics (ICRA), the Association of Asia Pacific Physical Societies (AAPPS), the European Physical Society (EPS), the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD), the African Chemical Society, the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), the South-East Asian Mathematical Society (SEAMS), the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI), the Asian Physics Education Network (ASPEN), the Federation of Latin American Physical Societies (FELASOFI), the Arab Network on Physics Education (ARAPEN), UNESCO International Centre on Engineering Education, the Pan-African Union for Science and Technology, the Third World Organization of Women Scientists, the Latin American Basic Sciences Network, the Euro-Asian Physical Society (EAPS), the International Centre for Genetic Engineering Biotechnology (ICGEB), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), the International Council for Science (ICSU), the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), the International Foundation for Science (IFS), the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities (ICGPH), and the World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention.

Principal partners in the **engineering sciences include:** the International Council for Engineering and Technology (ICET), the International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UITA), the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), the International Commission on Engineering (ICEE), the European Association for Engineering Education (SEFI), the UNESCO International Centre on Engineering Education, the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO), the International Association for Continuing Engineering Education (IACEE), the World Technological University (WTU), and the Regional and National Engineering Organizations (STEPAN, STERMAN, FEISEAP, AESEEP).

The **IGO partners** will be the United Nations Specialized Agencies (in particular UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM, UNCSTD), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the European Union, OECD, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and SOPAC.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: In partnership with ICSU, three major projects dealing with the strengthening of science and technology in the developing countries, the promotion of interregional cooperation in fundamental and environmental research in the exact and natural sciences, and the global observation research programmes will be co-implemented. A matching contribution will be made by ICSU to complement \$828,900 provided by UNESCO through a framework agreement.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	600,000	200,000	500,000	500,000	-	1,800,000
Arab States	500,000	-	700,000	200,000	-	1,400,000
Asia and the Pacific	400,000	-	500,000	300,000	-	1,200,000
Europe and North America	-	200,000	900,000	10,000,000	-	11,100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	400,000	300,000	-	700,000
Interregional	100,000	400,000	700,000	500,000	500,000	2,200,000
Total, II.1.1	1,600,000	800,000	3,700,000	11,800,000	500,000	18,400,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02111

Main line of action 1: Improving university science and engineering education				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$3,752,500		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	
				\$2,809,300	\$943,200	
				<i>Scenario B</i> + \$161,900		
(a)	University science education				553,200	
(b)	Engineering education				390,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	10.0	
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs	5.0	Youth	15.0	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	7.5	Africa	25.0	
Training	50.0	Advisory services	7.5	Least developed countries	35.0	
Main meeting:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Conference on Development of Continuing Engineering Education (in cooperation with IACEE and China) 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Journal of Science and Technology A few learning materials 						

T02112

Main line of action 2: Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$5,556,000		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	
				\$2,746,200	\$2,809,800	
(a)	Mathematics				441,000	
(b)	Physics				1,948,100	
(c)	Chemistry				420,700	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	5.0	Women	-	
Conferences and meetings	7.0	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	10.0	
Publications	70.0	Financial contributions	13.0	Africa	30.0	
Training	5.0	Advisory services	-	Least developed countries	15.0	

T02113

Main line of action 3: Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$6,775,000		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$5,000,000
				\$3,779,400	\$2,995,600	
(a)	Cooperation with NGOs (ICRO, IBRO, ICGHP, etc.)				611,500	
(b)	Molecular and cell biology networks (MCBNs) activities				543,800	
(c)	Biotechnologies – MIRCENs and BAC				1,507,300	
(d)	Special project: Biotechnologies for development in Africa				149,100	
(e)	UNAIDS/Medical sciences				183,900	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	25.0	Women	50.0	
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs	10.0	Youth	60.0	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	5.0	Africa	50.0	
Training	30.0	Advisory services	10.0	Least developed countries	25.0	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Technical seminars in conjunction with consultative meetings with international and regional NGOs specializing in the life sciences ■ Inter-agency United Nations consultative meetings (UNAIDS) 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Professional and specialized journals and reports sharing scientific results resulting from programme implementation 						

T02114

Main line of action 4: Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$6,210,400		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$5,400,000
				\$3,726,600	\$2,483,800	
(a)	UNESCO/ICSU framework agreement				828,900	
(b)	Cooperation with ICSU unions and affiliates				92,100	
(c)	UNESCO science prizes				50,000	
(d)	Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information				1,240,600	
(e)	Special project: Women, science and technology				272,200	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	15.0	Women	50.0	
Conferences and meetings	15.0	Support to NGOs	30.0	Youth	30.0	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	5.0	Africa	20.0	
Training	20.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	25.0	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consultative programming and monitoring meetings with ICSU ■ Award ceremony of seven UNESCO prizes and medals ■ Consultative and specialized meetings with professional NGOs for women ■ Ad hoc editorial advisory board meeting for World Science Report 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World Science Report ■ Professional and specialized reports resulting from programme implementation 						

The World Solar Programme 1996-2005

(paragraphs 02117-02119)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Engineering and Technology
(Science Sector)

T02117

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$1,255,000	\$2,055,000
• Decentralization:	40.0%	43.9%
Africa	11.3%	26.3%
Arab States	3.9%	2.4%
Asia and the Pacific	13.9%	8.5%
Europe and North America	8.0%	4.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9%	1.8%
Extrabudgetary:	-	-

Main partners include: Competent government institutions in the UNESCO Member States, the European Commission, the E7 Network of Expertise for the Global Environment, the World Solar Academy, the World Solar Business and Investment Council, the International Solar Energy Society, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Secretariat.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T02119

The World Solar Programme 1996-2005				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
Programme actions:				Scenario A: \$1,848,200		
				Personnel	Activities	-
				\$593,200	\$1,255,000	
(a)	Education and training in renewable energy				455,000	
(b)	Expanding the use of renewable energy to improve living conditions				670,000	
(c)	Renewable energy cooperation for development				130,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	-	Women		10.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	5.0	Youth		22.0
Publications	8.0	Financial contributions	7.0	Africa		8.0
Training	30.0	Advisory services	15.0	Least developed countries		40.0
Main meetings:						
■ World Solar Forums (Asia, Latin America)						
Main publication:						
■ World Solar Report						

T02119B

The World Solar Programme 1996-2005 in Africa				Regular budget Scenario B + \$800,000		Extra- budgetary
<i>Programme actions:</i>				<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>	-
				-	\$800,000	
(a)	<i>Education and training in renewable energy</i>				250,000	
(b)	<i>Support for implementing high priority national projects in Africa</i>				400,000	
(c)	<i>Dissemination of information on the best technologies for Africa and access to the WSP website</i>				150,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
<i>Studies and research</i>		10.0	<i>Fellowships</i>	-	<i>Women</i>	15.0
<i>Conferences and meetings</i>		25.0	<i>Support to NGOs</i>	5.0	<i>Youth</i>	15.0
<i>Publications</i>		8.0	<i>Financial contributions</i>	7.0	<i>Africa</i>	100.0
<i>Training</i>		30.0	<i>Advisory services</i>	15.0	<i>Least developed countries</i>	30.0
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Training manuals in four African languages</i> ■ <i>Basic resource material in English, French and Portuguese</i> ■ <i>Information brochure on best demonstration projects for decision-makers</i> 						

II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences

(paragraphs 0212-02122)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Social Sciences, Research and Policy
 (Social and Human Sciences Sector)
 Office for Cooperation for Peace Research

T0212

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$3,122,000
• Decentralization:	30.8%
Africa	8.6%
Arab States	5.1%
Asia and the Pacific	8.9%
Europe and North America	1.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Main partners include: International Social Science Council (ISSC), Members of UNITWIN Networks, Universities with UNESCO Chairs, World Health Organization (WHO), UNHCR, PRELUDE, Institut de sciences mathématiques et économiques appliquées (ISMEA), CIHEAM, Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF), International Union of Architects (IUA), International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), Prevision mutual architectores y apareilladores tecnica (PREMAAT), and Conseil d'architecture, d'urbanisme et d'environnement (CAUE).

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Social Science Council (ISSC): \$720,000 provided by UNESCO through a framework agreement. Under the agreement, ISSC assists in the implementation of many activities provided for under UNESCO's programme in the human and social sciences.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	-	350,000	100,000	450,000
Total, II.1.2	-	-	-	350,000	150,000	500,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T02121**

Main line of action 1: Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences Programme actions:				Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,893,900		Extra-budgetary \$400,000
				Personnel	Activities	
				\$2,047,000	\$1,846,900	
(a)	UNESCO Chairs				424,500	
(b)	Capacity-building for city professionals and young social scientists				186,000	
(c)	Cooperation agreements with ISSC and Human Habitat NGOs				900,000	
(d)	Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research				250,000	
(e)	Cooperation for development				86,400	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research		16.0	Fellowships	2.5	Women	40.0
Conferences and meetings		15.0	Support to NGOs	19.0	Youth	70.0
Publications		9.0	Financial contributions	14.0	Africa	28.0
Training		22.0	Advisory services	2.5	Least developed countries	20.0
Main meeting:						
■ UNITWIN Meeting on Forced Migration 2000 (Casablanca, Morocco)						
Main publication:						
■ Forced Migration 2000						

T02122

Main line of action 2: Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$2,527,900			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$100,000	
		\$1,252,800	\$1,275,100		
(a)	International Social Science Journal		334,000		
(b)	World Social Science Report		282,000		
(c)	MOST clearing house, data bank and network		259,400		
(d)	Data and information NGOs, SHS Documentation Centre, DARE Data Bank		342,000		
(e)	Cooperation for development		57,700		
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:	
Studies and research	4.0	Fellowships	-	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings	4.0	Support to NGOs	17.0	Youth	10.0
Publications	50.0	Financial contributions	17.0	Africa	10.0
Training	4.0	Advisory services	4.0	Least developed countries	10.0
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ International Social Science Journal – No. 159-162 ■ World Social Science Report 					

PROGRAMME II.2

Sciences, environment and socio-economic development

T02200

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$16,302,800	\$18,302,800
• Decentralization:	38.1%	37.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$36,100,000	

Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development (paragraphs 02201-02203)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Bureau for Coordination of Environmental Programmes
(Science Sector)

T02201

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$280,000
• Decentralization:	14.4%
Africa	3.6%
Arab States	3.6%
Asia and the Pacific	3.6%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6%
Extrabudgetary:	-

Main partners include: National Committees/Focal points in Member States of IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST as well as UNESCO National Commissions. National focal points for follow-up to global conferences and environment conventions.

Principal United Nations partners include: UN-DESA, UNEP, UNDP, WMO, FAO, IAEA, the World Bank, the secretariats of the conventions on desertification, biological diversity and climate change and of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Principal NGO partners include: ICSU, its environmental programmes (IGBP, IHDP), committees (SCOPE, ACE) and Unions (e.g. IGU), ISSC, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), World Resources Institute (WRI), Earth Council, Green Cross International and the Globally Oriented Education Network Initiative (GENIE)

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T02203

Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$412,400		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-
		\$132,400	\$280,000	
(a)	Development of interdisciplinary cooperation		145,000	
(b)	Strengthening partnerships with the United Nations system and major international NGOs		135,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	15.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	10.0
Training	18.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	20.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Two joint meetings of the five chairpersons. Joint meetings of representatives of National Committees of the five intergovernmental programmes at the regional level ■ Ad hoc inter-agency meeting on science for sustainable development to follow-up WCS 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Model information/training materials on holistic multisectoral approaches to complexity in environment/development issues (three brochures and CD-ROMs) 				

II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction

(paragraphs 0221-02212)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Earth Sciences (Science Sector)

T0221

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$1,988,000	\$2,788,000
• Decentralization:	39.0%	27.8%
Africa	11.9%	8.5%
Arab States	6.9%	4.9%
Asia and the Pacific	9.7%	6.9%
Europe and North America	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.5%	7.5%
Extrabudgetary	\$8,650,000	

Evaluation: In the light of the external evaluation of the work of the Division of Earth Sciences carried out in 1997, activities will be more focused on those geological processes that have an impact on society and natural heritage, including factors affecting the global environment, causing hazards and concerned with the wise use of the earth's natural resources.

Main partners include: Intergovernmental organizations and agencies of the United Nations system such as: WMO, UNEP-Earthwatch, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs, FAO, the follow-up body of the United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, UNDP, UNEP, regional organizations like CERESIS and CEPREDENAC, and national Geological Surveys.

The main international NGOs include: the International Council for Science (ICSU), notably its International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), the Inter-Union Commission of the Lithosphere (ICL), and the International Geographical Union (IGU).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	200,000	300,000	700,000	500,000	-	1,700,000
Arab States	450,000	-	-	200,000	-	650,000
Asia and the Pacific	200,000	-	3,000,000	300,000	-	3,500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	1,000,000	400,000	-	1,400,000
Interregional	-	400,000	300,000	200,000	500,000	1,400,000
Total, II.2.1	850,000	700,000	5,000,000	1,600,000	500,000	8,650,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02211

Main line of action 1: Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,084,200		Extra-budgetary \$2,000,000
		Personnel \$1,631,900	Activities \$1,452,300	
(a)	Development of IGCP		694,000	
(b)	Upgrading of the knowledge of geoscientists through training and fellowships		340,800	
(c)	Protection and sustainable development of geoparks		70,300	
(d)	Spatial and geological information technology		347,200	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	Women	35.0
Conferences and meetings	5.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	35.0
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	Africa	50.0
Training	45.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	50.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual meeting of the IGCP Scientific Board and the International Geoparks Advisory Board ■ International Commission for the Geological Map of the World ■ International Geological Congress, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 2000 ■ STRIM/Earsel/UNESCO-space technics for the management of major risks and their consequences ■ International Geological Congress, and associated meetings of GARS, DMP and SANGIS 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Geological Correlation No. 27 and 28 (English and French) ■ Geoparks newsletters ■ Bibliographical Bulletin on African Geology ■ Bulletin on Geology for Sustainable Development ■ GARS leaflets 				

T02212

Main line of action 2: Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters				Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,932,300		Extra- budgetary \$6,650,000
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	
				\$3,396,600	\$535,700	
(a) Collaborative projects on disaster mitigation systems					485,000	
(b) Post-disaster investigations and technical assistance					50,700	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	10.0	Women		50.0
Conferences and meetings	30.0	Support to NGOs	-	Youth		20.0
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	15.0	Africa		10.0
Training	20.0	Advisory services	10.0	Least developed countries		10.0
Main meetings:						
■ International Geological Congress (IGC) and related symposia						

T02212B

Enhancing disaster preparedness of communities at risk				Regular budget Scenario B + \$800,000		Extra- budgetary
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	-
				-	\$800,000	
(a) Community awareness for disaster preparedness					500,000	
(b) Disaster prevention material preparation and production					150,000	
(c) Strengthening and implementation of early warning systems					150,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	5.0	Women		50.0
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs	5.0	Youth		25.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	20.0	Africa		25.0
Training	45.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries		10.0
Main meeting:						
■ International Geological Congress (IGC)						
Main publications:						
■ Studies and reports in Natural Disaster series						
■ User friendly training materials and information kits for use at local levels						

II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme

(paragraphs 0222-02222)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Ecological Sciences (Science Sector)

T0222

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$3,480,000	\$3,780,000
• Decentralization:	50.0%	50.0%
Africa	14.5%	15.0%
Arab States	8.4%	8.0%
Asia and the Pacific	14.7%	14.8%
Europe and North America	2.3%	2.3%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.1%	9.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$10,450,000	

Main partners include: MAB National Committees in over 120 countries: UNESCO National Commissions, in particular in those Member States where MAB National Committees do not yet exist, universities and research centres, the secretariats of the conventions on biological diversity and desertification.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: UNU, the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), FAO, UNEP, the joint UNDP-World Bank GEF secretariat, the European Union, and the Council of Europe.

Principal NGO partners include: the World Conservation Union (IUCN), Conservation International (CI), the Smithsonian Institute, UNAMAZ, the Swaminathan Foundation, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory network in Africa, ICSU and its Unions and Committees - IUBS, SCOPE, IGBP-GCTE, IUMS, and INSULA.

The Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) will be continued as a joint endeavour of UNEP, FAO, WMO, ICSU and UNESCO.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: Cooperative framework agreements will be pursued with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Conservation International: \$50,000.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	-	1,800,000	-	-	2,300,000
Arab States	650,000	-	400,000	400,000	-	1,450,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	-	1,000,000	500,000	-	2,000,000
Europe and North America	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	1,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	-	500,000	1,500,000	-	2,200,000
Interregional	100,000	-	1,000,000	100,000	300,000	1,500,000
Total, II.2.2	1,950,000	-	5,200,000	3,000,000	300,000	10,450,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02221

Main line of action 1: Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy Programme actions:				Regular budget Scenario A: \$6,911,600		Extra-budgetary \$9,450,000
				Personnel \$5,251,600	Activities \$1,660,000	
(a)	Review and improvement of existing biosphere reserves				320,000	
(b)	Establishing of new biosphere reserves, including transboundary reserves				390,000	
(c)	Reinforcing world/regional network				620,000	
(d)	Assisting Member States on conservation and sustainable use of resources				220,000	
(e)	Evaluating the implementation of the Seville Strategy: Seville +5				110,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research		10.0	Fellowships	-	Women	40.0
Conferences and meetings		40.0	Support to NGOs	20.0	Youth	40.0
Publications		10.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	50.0
Training		5.0	Advisory services	15.0	Least developed countries	30.0
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ XVIth session of the MAB International Coordinating Council and Seville +5 conferences ■ Two MAB Bureau meetings ■ Six regional networks meetings ■ Two Advisory Committee meetings 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reports of the above mentioned meetings ■ Biosphere Reserves Bulletin (four issues, English, French, Spanish) 						

T02222

Main line of action 2: Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values Programme actions:				Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,153,000		Extra-budgetary \$1,000,000
				Personnel \$1,333,000	Activities \$1,820,000	
(a)	Research on ecosystem				440,000	
(b)	Research on ecosystem goods and services				370,000	
(c)	Training of specialists				450,000	
(d)	Information, communication and public awareness				560,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research		15.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	40.0
Conferences and meetings		10.0	Support to NGOs	15.0	Youth	40.0
Publications		35.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	50.0
Training		20.0	Advisory services	-	Least developed countries	30.0
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Workshops on DIVERSITAS ■ Two interregional meetings on South-South cooperation ■ Two regional UCEP meetings 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Four issues of the South-South Bulletin (English and French) ■ Seven volumes of MAB books series ■ Two MAB digests ■ CD-ROMs ■ Training manual on tropical forests ■ Training material on biodiversity 						

T02222B

Promoting traditional ecological knowledge in the sustainable use and management of natural resources				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
<i>Programme actions:</i>				Scenario B + \$300,000		-
				<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>	
				-	\$300,000	
Recording and valorizing local ecological knowledge					300,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:		%
<i>Studies and research</i>	20.0	<i>Fellowships</i>	-	<i>Women</i>		30.0
<i>Conferences and meetings</i>	15.0	<i>Support to NGOs</i>	-	<i>Youth</i>		20.0
<i>Publications</i>	15.0	<i>Financial contributions</i>	15.0	<i>Africa</i>		40.0
<i>Training</i>	35.0	<i>Advisory services</i>	-	<i>Least developed countries</i>		30.0
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Technical seminar on traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and resource use and property rights, with CBD</i> ■ <i>Five regional training courses</i> 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>At least five publications incorporating information on TEK</i> ■ <i>Two issues of the African Ethnobotany Network Bulletin</i> 						

II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment

(paragraphs 0223-02232)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:

Division of Water Sciences (Science Sector)

T0223

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$2,760,000	\$3,260,000
• Decentralization:	43.6%	42.3%
Africa	11.9%	11.5%
Arab States	10.1%	9.8%
Asia and the Pacific	11.6%	11.0%
Europe and North America	1.4%	1.4%
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6%	8.5%
Extrabudgetary:	\$4,860,000	

Main national partners include: National Committees (or focal points) for IHP in 160 countries.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Arab Centre for Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), and the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS).

Principal NGO partners include: the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IASH), the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH), the International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR), and the International Water Resources Association (IWRA).

The Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC), the World Water Council (WWC), the International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), and the International Research and Training Centre on Urban Drainage (IRTCUD).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	200,000	-	500,000	-	-	700,000
Arab States	260,000	-	2,500,000	-	-	2,760,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	200,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	900,000
Total, II.2.3	460,000	200,000	3,900,000	200,000	100,000	4,860,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02231

Main line of action 1: Building capacities in water resources management		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$2,899,600		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$3,860,000
		\$2,169,600	\$730,000	
(a)	Capacity-building in water resources management		285,000	
(b)	Postgraduate courses		130,000	
(c)	Computer-aided learning and virtual university		45,000	
(d)	Public awareness		100,000	
(e)	Long-term vision for water, life and the environment		50,000	
(f)	World Water Development Report		20,000	
(g)	Global experimental hydrology programme		100,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	Women	30.0
Conferences and meetings	30.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	30.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	Africa	40.0
Training	40.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	50.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 14th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme ■ 29th and 30th sessions of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of IHP ■ Second World Water Forum ■ Fifth Kovacs Colloquium ■ Fourth Hydro-GIS International Conference 				
Main publication:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World Water Report 				

T02232

Main line of action 2: Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$3,462,300		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$1,000,000
		\$1,432,300	\$2,030,000	
(a)	Climate impact on hydrology		370,000	
(b)	Ecohydrology		155,000	
(c)	Groundwater resources at risk		305,000	
(d)	Water management in coastal zones/small islands		80,000	
(e)	Global strategy for water crisis and environmental risk and impact assessment		185,000	
(f)	Integrated water resources management in arid/semi-arid areas and wadi hydrology		270,000	
(g)	Humid tropics hydrology		220,000	
(h)	Integrated water resources management in urban areas		170,000	
(i)	Development of conflict management strategies and water and civilization		195,000	
(j)	Special project "Water management for the Aral Sea Basin"		80,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	35.0	Fellowships	Women	-
Conferences and meetings	25.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	-
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	-
Training	10.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	-
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fourth FRIEND International Conference - Seminar on Archival Climate History Survey (ARCHISS) ■ Role of erosion and sediment transport in nutrient and contaminant transfer ■ International Conference on Groundwater Research ("Groundwater 2000") ■ Final symposium on integrated urban water management ■ International conference on structural water resources management 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proceedings of the Fourth FRIEND International Conference ■ Impacts of climate variability during the holocene on society, civilization and water resources ■ Report of the Archival Climate History Survey Project activities ■ Review of the results of the IHP-V ecohydrology programme ■ Training material derived from the ecohydrology programme ■ Guidebook on groundwater resources at risk ■ Guidebook on integrated water resources management in arid and semi-arid areas ■ Monographs on urban drainage in specific climates: tropical, arid and semi-arid, and cold ■ Regional water vision for the Aral Sea basin - Conference proceedings ■ Computer-aided and Internet-based training material 				

T02232B

Mitigating water-related risks and disasters		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario B + \$728,900			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-	
		\$228,900	\$500,000		
(a)	Review of methodology global water resources assessment		100,000		
(b)	Expansion of database for global assessment methodologies		50,000		
(c)	Comprehensive water-related risk assessment methodologies		100,000		
(d)	Approaches for impact measurements of ENSO-related hydrological extremes		100,000		
(e)	Popularized material for water awareness		150,000		
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:	
Studies and research	35.0	Fellowships	-	Women	20.0
Conferences and meetings	30.0	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	20.0
Publications	25.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	30.0
Training	-	Advisory services	10.0	Least developed countries	40.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World Water Day (central meeting in The Hague, regional and national meetings – March 2000) ■ Workshop on review of current global water resources assessment methodologies (last quarter 2000) ■ Symposium on risk and impact assessment of extreme hydrological events (2001) 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Guidelines for comprehensive water-related risk assessment ■ Guidelines for impact assessment of ENSO-related hydrological events ■ A series of public awareness brochures, publications and packages ■ Report on the status of freshwater assessment of the world, plus database and report in electronic media 					

Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands

(paragraphs 02234-02236)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and Small Islands Unit (Science Sector)

T02234

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$1,550,000
• Decentralization:	41.3%
Africa	11.0%
Arab States	7.1%
Asia and the Pacific	11.6%
Europe and North America	1.3%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.3%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,370,000

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources and associated funds by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Arab States	70,000	-	600,000	-	-	670,000
Asia and the Pacific	50,000	-	250,000	-	-	300,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Interregional	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Total, Project on Environment	120,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	-	-	2,370,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T02236

Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands		Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,402,900		Extra-budgetary
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$2,370,000
		\$1,852,900	\$1,550,000	
(a)	Projects and UNESCO Chairs in coastal and small island regions		910,000	
(b)	Expertise pooling via face-to-face and virtual fora		280,000	
(c)	"Wise practices" documentation, dissemination and field testing		360,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	18.0	Fellowships	-	Women
Conferences and meetings	12.0	Support to NGOs	13.0	Youth
Publications	14.0	Financial contributions	5.0	Africa
Training	23.0	Advisory services	15.0	Least developed countries
				25.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meetings of UNESCO chairholders, pilot project practitioners and stakeholders ■ Regional and interregional "Wise practices" workshops 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CSI Website ■ Coastal management sourcebooks ■ Coastal region and small island papers ■ CSI information 				

Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific

(paragraphs 02237-02239)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and Small Islands Unit (Science Sector)

T02237

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$300,000
• Decentralization:	100.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	100.0%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	-

Main partners include: Universities: Papua New Guinea, South Pacific, Samoa National University, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and South Pacific Geoscience Commission.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T02239

Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
	Scenario A: \$441,800		
Programme actions:	Personnel	Activities	-
	\$141,800	\$300,000	
Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific		300,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships -	Women 35.0
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs 10.0	Youth 45.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions 5.0	Africa -
Training	30.0	Advisory services 15.0	Least developed countries 35.0

II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

(paragraphs 0224-02242)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Secretariat, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
(Science Sector)

T0224

Regular budget	Scenario A
• Activities:	\$2,960,000
• Decentralization:	8.8%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	5.4%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.4%
Extrabudgetary:	3,000,000

Main partners include: the major IOC partners are the national oceanographic committees, where they exist. Main IGO and United Nations bodies: WMO, UNEP Regional Seas bodies, IMO, UNIDO, the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME).

Main NGOs include: the International Council for Science (ICSU), Scientific Committee on Oceanographic Research (SCOR), World Conservation Union (IUCN), International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and International Ocean Institute (IOI).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, IOC	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02241

Main line of action 1: Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$5,188,100		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$2,500,000
				\$2,928,100	\$2,260,000	
(a)	Ocean sciences and ocean services				915,000	
(b)	Regional programmes				500,000	
(c)	Capacity-building				400,000	
(d)	Governing bodies, policy, assessment and evaluation, public awareness				445,000	
Modalities of action:				Priority groups:		
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	-	
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	5.0	Youth	-	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	25.0	Africa	-	
Training	10.0	Advisory services	20.0	Least developed countries	-	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General Assembly of IOC ■ Executive Council of IOC 						

T02242

Main line of action 2: Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$1,438,200		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$500,000
				\$738,200	\$700,000	
(a)	Ocean and climate, oceans and global change				260,000	
(b)	OSLR				75,000	
(c)	Capacity-building				100,000	
(d)	UNCLOS, UNCED and inter-agency cooperation				165,000	
(e)	Governing bodies and global policy, assessment and evaluation, public awareness				100,000	
Modalities of action:				Priority groups:		
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	5.0	Women	-	
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	5.0	Youth	-	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	20.0	Africa	-	
Training	10.0	Advisory services	25.0	Least developed countries	-	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General Assembly of IOC ■ Executive Council of IOC 						

II.2.5 Social transformations and development

(paragraphs 0225-02252)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Social Sciences, Research and Policy
(Social and Human Sciences Sector)

T0225

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$2,646,000	\$3,046,000
• Decentralization:	40.1%	43.1%
Africa	12.3%	14.0%
Arab States	6.0%	5.2%
Asia and the Pacific	14.5%	15.9%
Europe and North America	1.3%	1.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0%	6.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$6,770,000	

Evaluation: The evaluation of the MOST programme by independent experts was carried out, as planned when the programme was launched, in the second half of 1998. The report was submitted to the Scientific Steering Committee and the MOST Intergovernmental Council at their February 1999 session. The recommendations of the latter draw on the evaluation report to confirm the general direction of the MOST programme towards deepening and operationalizing the link between international comparative research in the social sciences and policy-making and implementation. The Council followed the evaluators' recommendation to refocus the programme around its three main themes and to strengthen the networks already in place, rather than setting up new ones. These directions are the main line of development for the MOST programme in its second phase of implementation.

Main partners include: UNDP, UNICEF, MOST networks, the Asia Pacific Centre for the Study of Social Transformations (CAPSTRANS), ILO, the World Bank, the National Federation of Councils for Architecture, Land Planning and Environment (NFCAL), the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), and the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Arab States	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
Asia and the Pacific	350,000	-	-	-	-	350,000
Europe and North America	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Interregional	120,000	-	4,500,000	550,000	100,000	5,270,000
Total, II.2.5	1,620,000	-	4,500,000	550,000	100,000	6,770,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02251

Main line of action 1: Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$4,212,600		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$500,000
		\$2,246,600	\$1,966,000	
(a)	Development and Steering Committee of MOST		160,000	
(b)	Multiculturalism, population and migration		588,000	
(c)	Urban revitalization and development		511,000	
(d)	Globalization		420,000	
(e)	Knowledge use - research policy interface		260,000	
(f)	Cooperation for development		27,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	50.0	Fellowships	Women	20.0
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	20.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	10.0
Training	15.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	10.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Two statutory meetings of the Scientific Steering Committee (MOST programme) (2000 and 2001) ■ Meeting of the MOST Intergovernmental Council (2001) ■ Project and network meetings under MOST themes 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy briefs, discussion papers, policy fact sheets within MOST themes ■ Books, training packages, CD-ROM, tool kits 				

T02252

Main line of action 2: Poverty alleviation		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$7,011,800		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$6,270,000
		\$6,331,800	\$680,000	
(a)	Urban poor		230,000	
(b)	Micro-finance		300,000	
(c)	Development policies for poverty reduction		130,000	
(d)	Cooperation for development		20,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	Women	30.0
Conferences and meetings	9.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	25.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	12.0
Training	20.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	9.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Joint action for social development forum ■ Mediterranean network of small coastal cities ■ Micro-finance forum 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Education and development ■ Training material and tool kits ■ Discussion and policy papers 				

T02252B

Globalization, national development policies and local development projects for poverty alleviation		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario B + \$400,000		
Programme actions:		<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>	-
(a)	Case studies on national policies to integrate globalization patterns	-	\$400,000	
(b)	Modelling of linkages between globalization and poverty reduction		250,000	
			150,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	20.0	Fellowships	Women	20.0
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	20.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	10.0
Training	30.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	10.0
Main meeting:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One project meeting with end-users, decision-makers, mass media professionals 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy briefs, discussion papers, policy fact sheets ■ Training packages, CD-ROM 				

Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment

(paragraphs 02255-02257)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:

Division of Social Sciences Policy and Research
(Social and Human Sciences Sector)

T02255

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$338,800
• Decentralization:	53.7%
Africa	25.7%
Arab States	0.6%
Asia and the Pacific	8.9%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.6%
Extrabudgetary:	-

Main partners include: ENDA, local associations, European Union, French Cooperation Mission, University of Dakar, Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Fondation d'appui aux quartiers (Senegal) and local authorities.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T02257

Project on "Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment: development of models to alleviate urban poverty"		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$647,500		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-
		\$308,700	\$338,800	
(a)	Completion of actions		96,800	
(b)	Dissemination, evaluation, capitalization		60,000	
(c)	Support for initiatives of Regional Offices		182,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	17.0	Fellowships	Women	23.0
Conferences and meetings	8.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	23.0
Publications	7.0	Financial contributions	Africa	28.0
Training	7.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	25.0
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy fact sheets ■ Training modules ■ Guidelines for projects building development 				

PROGRAMME II.3

Philosophy, ethics and human sciences

(paragraphs 0230-02302)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Ethics of Science and Technology and
Division of Philosophy and Ethics
(Social and Human Sciences Sector)

T0230

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$2,300,000	\$2,750,000
• Decentralization:	10.9%	14.5%
Africa	-	1.8%
Arab States	10.9%	9.1%
Asia and the Pacific	-	1.8%
Europe and North America	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	1.8%
Extrabudgetary:	-	-

Main partners include: Member States and National Commissions concerned, the five intergovernmental scientific programmes.

Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners: ALECSO, Commission on Human Rights, FAO, WHO, UNEP, European Space Agency, Council of Europe, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) so on.

Main NGO partners: UNESCO Associations, Centres and Clubs, International Association of Bioethics, Associated Schools, International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), International Social Science Council (ISSC), International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS), European Federation of European Coordination Networks of Scientific and Technical Cooperation (FER), World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW), International Council for Science (ICSU), Inclusion International, Institute of International Law, International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, International Union of Psychological Science, and Interparliamentary Union.

Other partners: academies of science, national ethics committees and similar bodies, and scientific and university circles: Institute for Global Ethics (United States), Institute for Global Ethics (Germany), Millennium Project (United Nations University) and Korean Society for Future Studies (Korea).

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS): \$350,000 to be provided through a framework agreement. In addition to the activities it carries out in its various branches with UNESCO's backing, ICPHS will be the Organization's main partner in the launch of a new research effort in the human sciences. The journal *Diogenes* will be one of the vectors of this renewal.

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T02301

Main line of action 1: Ethics of science and technology		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$1,815,500		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-
		\$865,500	\$950,000	
(a)	Bioethics		530,000	
(b)	Ethics of scientific knowledge and technology		420,000	
Modalities of action:				
	%		%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	-	Women
Conferences and meetings	60.0	Support to NGOs	5.0	Youth
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa
Training	10.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Seventh and eighth sessions of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) ■ Second session of the Intergovernmental Committee ■ Second joint session of the two bodies ■ Meetings of IBC working groups ■ Workshop to prepare examples of legislation implementing the principles set out in the Universal Declaration ■ Second COMEST session 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proceedings of the seventh and eighth sessions of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) ■ Publication of the newsletter Spotlight on Ethics ■ Publication of at least two works in the "Ethics" collection ■ Possible publication of a World Bioethics Report ■ Report of the second session of COMEST and publication of at least three works in the "Ethics" collection 				

T02301B

International Summit of National Bioethics Committees		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario B + \$376,000		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-
		\$226,000	\$150,000	
(a)	Participation of national committees in developing countries and countries in transition at the third International Summit		100,000	
(b)	Strengthening of joint activities of reflection, education and information, carried out at the regional and international levels by national bioethics committees		50,000	
Modalities of action:				
	%		%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	-	Women
Conferences and meetings	70.0	Support to NGOs	-	Youth
Publications	-	Financial contributions	30.0	Africa
Training	-	Advisory services	-	Least developed countries
Main meeting:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Third International Summit of National Bioethics Committees 				

T02302

Main line of action 2: Philosophy and the human sciences				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$2,579,900		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	-
				\$1,229,900	\$1,350,000	
(a)	Completion of activities on universal ethics				300,000	
(b)	Philosophy education				200,000	
(c)	Transdisciplinary activities in the human sciences				250,000	
(d)	Cooperation with ICPHS				350,000	
(e)	Contribution to the Byblos Centre				250,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	3.0	Women	5.0	
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	49.0	Youth	5.0	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	11.0	Africa	5.0	
Training	2.0	Advisory services	5.0	Least developed countries	5.0	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regional consultative meetings on universal ethics ■ Transdisciplinary meetings on "Transformations" and "Ideals of UNESCO" 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Studies on universal ethics ■ Studies on transdisciplinarity 						

T02302B

Understanding our contemporaries				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario B + \$300,000		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	-
				-	\$300,000	
(a)	International research on new lines of thought				50,000	
(b)	Launch of six regional and subregional studies and establishment of cooperation networks to that end				150,000	
(c)	Initiation of national projects				100,000	
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	50.0	Fellowships	-	Women	50.0	
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	20.0	
Publications	30.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	30.0	
Training	-	Advisory services	-	Least developed countries	-	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regional meetings ■ Synthesis meeting 						
Main publication:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Result of the studies 						

MAJOR PROGRAMME III

Cultural development: the heritage and creativity

T03001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme III	Regular budget					Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001	
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		Total Proposed Appropriation
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Culture and development	1 158 200	1 152 300	(5 900)	(0.5)	37 700	1 190 000	-
Programme III.1	6 124 400	6 093 300	(31 100)	(0.5)	199 100	6 292 400	29 850 000
Programme III.2	4 097 700	4 076 800	(20 900)	(0.5)	133 200	4 210 000	3 400 000
Indirect programme costs	2 710 400	3 040 400	330 000	12.2	215 300	3 255 700	-
Personnel	26 960 900	27 085 600	124 700	0.5	790 300	27 875 900	-
Total, MP III	41 051 600	41 448 400	396 800	1.0	1 375 600	42 824 000	33 250 000
SCENARIO B							
Culture and development	1 158 200	1 152 300	(5 900)	(0.5)	37 700	1 190 000	-
Programme III.1	6 124 400	6 480 600	356 200	5.8	211 800	6 692 400	29 850 000
Programme III.2	4 097 700	4 464 100	366 400	8.9	145 900	4 610 000	3 400 000
Indirect programme costs	2 710 400	3 040 400	330 000	12.2	215 300	3 255 700	-
Personnel	26 960 900	27 484 400	523 500	1.9	803 700	28 288 100	-
Total, MP III	41 051 600	42 621 800	1 570 200	3.8	1 414 400	44 036 200	33 250 000

T03002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (30 C/5, para. ref.)	Resources										Extra- budgetary resources
	SCENARIO A				SCENARIO B						
	Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B			
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$		\$	
Culture and development	10	744 800	1 190 000	1 934 800	-	-	-	-	-	1 934 800	-
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage											
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage											
03111 Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of cultural heritage	10	745 100	840 500	1 585 600	-	-	-	-	-	1 585 600	350 000
03112 Cultural heritage and development	121	9 169 500	2 650 000	11 819 500	4	412 200	400 000	812 200	#####	12 000 000	12 000 000
03113 Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage	18	1 294 400	1 068 000	2 362 400	-	-	-	-	-	2 362 400	1 000 000
03114 Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts	97	7 301 200	665 000	7 966 200	-	-	-	-	-	7 966 200	11 000 000
Total, III.1.1	246	18 510 200	5 223 500	23 733 700	4	412 200	400 000	812 200	#####	24 350 000	
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World											
0312 Cultural and Natural Heritage	52	3 857 700	1 068 900	4 926 600	-	-	-	-	-	4 926 600	5 500 000
Total, III.1	298	22 367 900	6 292 400	28 660 300	4	412 200	400 000	812 200	#####	29 850 000	
III.2 Promotion of living cultures											
03201 Promotion and protection of creativity	16	1 167 300	1 565 000	2 732 300	-	-	-	-	-	2 732 300	300 000
03202 Promotion of craftwork and design	12	826 200	720 000	1 546 200	-	-	-	-	-	1 546 200	600 000
03203 Books and cultural industries	24	1 808 900	1 390 000	3 198 900	-	-	400 000	400 000	3 598 900	1 500 000	1 500 000
0330 Reading for All	10	773 000	235 000	1 008 000	-	-	-	-	-	1 008 000	1 000 000
0340 Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past - Fabric for the Future	2	187 800	300 000	487 800	-	-	-	-	-	487 800	-
Total, III.2	64	4 763 200	4 210 000	8 973 200	-	-	400 000	400 000	9 373 200	3 400 000	
Total, Personnel and activities	372	27 875 900	11 692 400	39 568 300	4	412 200	800 000	1 212 200	#####	33 250 000	
Indirect programme costs	-	-	3 255 700	3 255 700	-	-	-	-	-	3 255 700	-
Grand total, Major Programme III	372	27 875 900	14 948 100	42 824 000	4	412 200	800 000	1 212 200	#####	33 250 000	

Culture and development

(paragraphs 03010-03012)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Cultural Policies for Development Unit
World Culture Report Unit
Publications and Documentation Unit
(CLT Sector)

T03010

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$1,190,000
• Decentralization:	12.6%
Africa	10.5%
Arab States	2.1%
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	-

Main partners include: National Commissions, ministries of culture and culture-related departments in other ministries, universities, research institutes, private foundations and other “third” sector bodies. The United Nations as well as Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system, in particular UNDP and UNRISD, the World Bank, the Organization of African Unity, the Council of Europe and ASEAN, universities, research institutes and training centres for the development of the UNESCO Chairs network in cultural policy and management. Bodies such as CULTURELINK working as networks or as observatories of cultural policies.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T03011

Cultural policies for development		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$1,934,800			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-	
		\$744,800	\$1,190,000		
(a)	Collection and dissemination of cultural policy information		460,000		
(b)	Mobilization for cultural policy innovation		150,000		
(c)	Capacity-building (including the Special project “African Itinerant College for Culture and Development”)		300,000		
(d)	World Culture Report: Publication and research		280,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	20	Fellowships	-	Women	10
Conferences and meetings	7	Support to NGOs	5	Youth	10
Publications	18	Financial contributions	17	Africa	20
Training	18	Advisory services	15	Least developed countries	20
Main meetings:					
▪ Interregional Forum on Cultural Policies for Development (2001)					
▪ Two meetings of the Scientific Committee of the World Culture Report					
Main publication:					
▪ World Culture Report					

PROGRAMME III.1

Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage

T03100

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$6,292,400	\$6,692,400
• Decentralization:	39.6%	43.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$29,850,000	

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

(paragraphs 0311-03114)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT Sector)

T0311

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$5,223,500	\$5,623,500
• Decentralization:	42.5%	46.6%
Africa	9.0%	11.9%
Arab States	7.9%	7.3%
Asia and the Pacific	13.4%	12.4%
Europe and North America	5.6%	5.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6%	9.7%
Extrabudgetary:	\$24,350,000	

Main partners include: UNESCO National Commissions and secretariats of cultural agreements (i.e. the Organization of American States (OAS)), agencies within the United Nations system (UNDP, UNV, DOALOS, IMO), the World Bank, principal IGOs like ICCROM, UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, WTO, ICRC, principal NGOs like ICOM, ICOMOS, ICA, IFLA, IFAR, ICBS, Getty Trust, regional organizations (ALECSO, ISESCO, ASEAN, SAARC), regional funding agencies (Asian, Inter-American, African Development Banks), specialized institutions (such as the European Centre for Traditional Cultures), universities and private partners.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:

ICOMOS framework agreement \$107,000

ICOM framework agreement \$165,000

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	300,000	-	1,200,000	100,000	350,000	1,950,000
Arab States	700,000	-	2,200,000	450,000	100,000	3,450,000
Asia and the Pacific	1,400,000	-	8,750,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	13,150,000
Europe and North America	600,000	-	500,000	100,000	-	1,200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	-	2,500,000	300,000	400,000	3,400,000
Interregional	-	-	400,000	300,000	500,000	1,200,000
Total, III.1.1	3,200,000	-	15,550,000	3,250,000	2,350,000	24,350,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T03111

Main line of action 1: Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$1,585,600			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$350,000	
		\$745,100	\$840,500		
(a)	Implementation of existing norms		480,000		
(b)	Development of new norms		280,000		
(c)	Preventive action		80,500		
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:	
Studies and research	8	Fellowships	-	Women	-
Conferences and meetings	18	Support to NGOs	8	Youth	39
Publications	14	Financial contributions	1	Africa	18
Training	35	Advisory services	16	Least developed countries	50
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Conference on Cultural Heritage at Risk ▪ 11th session of the Restitution and Return Committee ▪ 5th meeting of Parties to the Hague Convention, 1954 ▪ Three meetings of governmental experts on underwater convention ▪ Four workshops on illicit traffic ▪ Subregional sessions on the implementation of existing normative instruments 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training video on (1) illicit traffic, and (2) the implementation of the Hague Convention and its Protocols ▪ Commentary on the 1970 UNESCO Convention (English and French) ▪ Revision of Export Control Manual and publication ▪ Commentary on second Protocol to Hague Convention ▪ National legislation implementing Hague Convention and Protocol ▪ Directories and databases (the Internet) of national emergency plans and their implementation 					

T03112

Main line of action 2: Cultural heritage and development		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$11,819,500			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$12,000,000	
		\$9,169,500	\$2,650,000		
(a)	Protection and restoration, international campaigns		924,000		
(b)	Strengthening of cooperation with partners		200,000		
(c)	Strengthening of endogenous capacity-building		357,500		
(d)	Support for museums, including Museum International		748,500		
(e)	Promotion and awareness-building		260,000		
(f)	Cultural tourism		160,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	6	Fellowships	-	Women	23
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs	19	Youth	54
Publications	22	Financial contributions	31	Africa	32
Training	9	Advisory services	1	Least developed countries	30
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tyre: Four meetings of international scientific committee ▪ Saida, Lebanon: International seminar on urban development and freshwater resources (with SC and SHS) ▪ 11th and 12th sessions of Executive Committee/Egyptian Museums ▪ Official closing ceremonies for two international safeguarding campaigns (Paharpur Vihara in Bangladesh, and Kathmandu Valley in Nepal) 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two brochures on Bangladesh and Nepal ▪ Museum International ▪ Code de conduite sur le tourisme au Sahara ▪ Guidelines for Tourism Management in Heritage Cities 					

T03112B

Integrated community development and cultural heritage preservation through local effort		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario B + \$812,200			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-	
		\$412,200	\$400,000		
(a)	Pilot projects in Africa		200,000		
(b)	Pilot projects in Latin America		200,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	-	Women	50
Conferences and meetings	15	Support to NGOs	50	Youth	50
Publications	-	Financial contributions	-	Africa	50
Training	30	Advisory services	5	Least developed countries	29

T03113

Main line of action 3: Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$2,362,400			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$1,000,000	
		\$1,294,400	\$1,068,000		
(a)	Proclamation of the masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity		360,000		
(b)	Training in collection, inventorying and preservation techniques		200,000		
(c)	Enhancement and transmission of the oral heritage		508,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	5	Fellowships	-	Women	26
Conferences and meetings	20	Support to NGOs	3	Youth	30
Publications	5	Financial contributions	25	Africa	30
Training	30	Advisory services	12	Least developed countries	25
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two meetings of the jury for the project on "Proclamation by UNESCO of the masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity" ▪ Awarding of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture 					
Main publication:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handbook for the collection of traditional architecture (E) 					

T03114

Main line of action 4: Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$7,966,200			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$11,000,000	
		\$7,301,200	\$665,000		
(a)	Asia (Angkor and Afghanistan)		125,000		
(b)	Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina)		305,000		
(c)	Arab States (Palestine, Iraq, Bayt-al-Hikma)		235,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	15	Fellowships	-	Women	-
Conferences and meetings	45	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	-
Publications	-	Financial contributions	40	Africa	15
Training	-	Advisory services	-	Least developed countries	80
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angkor: four meetings of the International Coordination Committee for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor: two plenary and two technical sessions ▪ Two international symposiums on the Temple of Bayon ▪ Palestine: International Congress "2000 years of structures in the history of architecture" ▪ Jerusalem. International workshop on safeguarding manuscripts in the year 2000 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angkor: "Khmer Architecture" ▪ Palestine: Within the framework of Bethlehem 2000, "Rebirth of a Forgotten Land" ▪ "Publication on 2000 years of structures in the history of architecture" ▪ Jerusalem: Catalogue of the manuscripts of al Haram al Sharif in Jerusalem - a co-publication UNESCO 					

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

(paragraphs 0312-03121)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: UNESCO World Heritage Centre

T0312

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$1,068,900
• Decentralization:	25.0%
Africa	8.1%
Arab States	5.3%
Asia and the Pacific	3.9%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$5,500,000

Main partners include: Advisory bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM, IUCN, WCMC, RAMSAR, CITES and ICSU); National Commissions; the Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO) in Oslo, Norway, which will support implementation and promotion of the Convention in the Nordic countries; the Organization of World Heritage Cities; the United Towns Organization; CITYNET; the World Conservation Monitoring Group; the World Bank; regional development banks; the European Union; WTO; IFLA; universities and private partners.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:

ICOMOS framework agreement	\$934,000
IUCN framework agreement	\$800,000
ICCROM (IGO) framework agreement	\$550,000

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	-	5,500,000	-	5,500,000
Total, III.1.2	-	-	-	5,500,000	-	5,500,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T03120

Main line of action 1: Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$4,926,600			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$5,500,000	
		\$3,857,700	\$1,068,900		
(a)	Secretariat of the Convention and the World Heritage List		808,200		
(b)	Capacity-building with respect to world heritage protection and management		85,700		
(c)	Reports on the state of conservation of heritage properties		80,000		
(d)	Awareness-building, information and documentation		30,000		
(e)	Special project "Young people's participation in world heritage preservation and promotion"		65,000		
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:	
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	-	Women	8
Conferences and meetings	30	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	16
Publications	4	Financial contributions	2	Africa	10
Training	5	Advisory services	4	Least developed countries	7
		Other	56		
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two sessions of the World Heritage Committee and four sessions of its Bureau; 13th General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention; one extraordinary meeting of the Committee and the Bureau 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Heritage Fund webpages, and electronic documentation concerning heritage sites ▪ The World Heritage Newsletter; the World Heritage Review; a manual on implementation of the World Heritage Convention; a manual on procedures for periodic reports; the World Heritage Education Kit and a series of World Heritage Books; and various information brochures (maps, explanatory texts, etc.) 					

PROGRAMME III.2

Promotion of living cultures

(paragraphs 0320-03203)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Division of Creativity, Cultural Industries and Copyright (CLT Sector)

T0320

	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
Regular budget		
• Activities:	\$4,210,000	\$4,610,000
• Decentralization:	60.8%	60.7%
Africa	14.5%	15.4%
Arab States	7.1%	7.4%
Asia and the Pacific	12.4%	12.4%
Europe and North America	2.7%	2.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	24.1%	22.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,400,000	

Main partners include: National Commissions for UNESCO; ministries of culture and ministries of trade; Associated Schools, UNESCO Clubs, universities with UNESCO Chairs and departments of education and literature, biennial art festivals, entertainment markets and municipalities.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: The framework agreements will be renewed with the International Dance Council (\$120,000), the International Theatre Institute (\$120,000) and International PEN (\$105,000).

Main NGO partners:

African Publishers' Network (APNET)
 Aid to Artisans
 Asia-Pacific Cooperative Programme for Reading Promotion and Book Development (APPREB)
 BELLAGIO GROUP
 European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
 International Association of Art (IAA)
 International Association of Art Critics (AICA)
 International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY)
 International Centre for Traditional Cultures - Budapest (ICTC)
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)
 International Council for Film, Television and Audiovisual Communication (IFTC)
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
 International Dance Council (CIDD)
 International Federation of Actors (FIA)
 International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF)
 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)
 International Federation of Musicians (FIM)
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)
 International Labour Office
 International Literary and Artistic Association
 International Music Council (IMC)
 International PEN
 International Publishers Association (IPA)
 International Reading Association (IRA)

International Society for Education through Art (INSEA)
International Society for Music Education (ISME)
International Theatre Institute (ITI)
Jeunesses musicales internationales
Professional organizations with or without regional federation
World Crafts Council (WCC)

Main IGO and United Nations partners:

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)
Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Commonwealth Secretariat
Council of Europe
European Union
International Arts and Crafts Trade Show of Ouagadougou (SIAO)
Agence de la francophonie (Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT))
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC)
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
Latin American Economic System (SELA)
Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)
League of Arab States
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)
Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC)
Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA)
Union douanière
World Bank
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	300,000	100,000	-	400,000
Arab States	-	-	100,000	200,000	-	300,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200,000	250,000	-	450,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	100,000	200,000	-	300,000
Interregional	-	-	300,000	200,000	300,000	800,000
Total, III.2	-	-	1,000,000	1,100,000	300,000	2,400,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T03201**

Main line of action 1: Promotion and protection of creativity		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary \$300,000	
		Scenario A: \$2,732,300			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities		
		\$1,167,300	\$1,565,000		
(a)	Art education and training of young artists		305,000		
(b)	Support for creativity and the performing arts		580,000		
(c)	Promotion of artistic exchanges through framework agreements		345,000		
(d)	Promotion of the rights of authors and artists		335,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	3	Fellowships	3	Women	22
Conferences and meetings	7	Support to NGOs	28	Youth	45
Publications	8	Financial contributions	10	Africa	22
Training	36	Advisory services	5	Least developed countries	18
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interdisciplinary meeting on the pursuit and financing of the arts in the Eastern European countries (UNESCO/NGO) ▪ First Global Conference on the Status of the Professional Dancer (UNESCO/NGO) ▪ Meeting of the editorial committees of the UNESCO/International Society for Education through Art (INSEA) website on artistic education and of the UNESCO/International Society for Music Education (ISME) website on musical education ▪ 13th session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention ▪ 18th session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INSEA website on artistic education ▪ ISME website on musical education ▪ The "Copyright Bulletin" (quarterly: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese) ▪ Revision of the UNESCO manual on copyright and neighbouring rights at university, and publication of a supplement for the Spanish, French and English versions ▪ Publication of the manual in Arabic and Chinese ▪ Updating of the English version of "Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World" (in cooperation with BNA) (hard copy and website) ▪ Updating of the "Laws and Treaties of Latin America and the Caribbean" (in cooperation with CERLALC) (database and CD-ROM) ▪ Laws and Treaties on Copyright and Neighbouring Rights in English (website) 					

T03202

Main line of action 2: Promotion of craftwork and design				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$1,546,200		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$600,000
				\$826,200	\$720,000	
(a)	Support for national crafts policies and the creation of craft micro-enterprises in the least developed countries				100,000	
(b)	Initial and advanced training of craftworkers				355,000	
(c)	Support to the International Centre for Crafts Promotion (CIPA)				170,000	
(d)	Support to young designers (fashion, decoration) - Design 21 and the 2nd "Festival International de la Mode Africaine" (Niger)				95,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	20	Fellowships	-	Women		45
Conferences and meetings	5	Support to NGOs	6	Youth		25
Publications	6	Financial contributions	4	Africa		29
Training	38	Advisory services	21	Least developed countries		18
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World conference on crafts for the twenty-first century ▪ Exhibition "Chinese Chic" Design Award in Paris (March 2000) ▪ 2nd "Festival International de la Mode Africaine" (FIMA) (2000) 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Creative Craftworkers" - Catalogue of the winners of the UNESCO Crafts Prize (1995-1999) ▪ CD-ROM on the "Design 21" project (1995-1999) 						

T03203

Main line of action 3: Books and cultural industries				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$3,198,900		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$1,500,000
				\$1,808,900	1,390,000	
(a)	Policies for the development of books and reading, and the free flow of books and other cultural goods				1,000,000	
(b)	Human resources training				300,000	
(c)	Support for translation (INDEX, Portfolio)				90,000	
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:		%
Studies and research	18	Fellowships	-	Women		10
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs	6	Youth		23
Publications	8	Financial contributions	20	Africa		39
Training	26	Advisory services	12	Least developed countries		37
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biannual meetings of APPREB and the Council of CERLALC ▪ Annual meetings of the Executive Committee of CERLALC 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Index Translationum (multilingual) ▪ Professional directories (in Spanish) ▪ Training manuals (in English and Spanish) ▪ Asia-Pacific co-publishing for children (multilingual) 						

T03203B

Promotion of the cinema		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario B + \$400,000			
<i>Programme actions:</i>		<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>	-	
		-	\$400,000		
(a)	<i>Policies for the development of the cinema and audiovisual industries</i>		270,000		
(b)	<i>Training activities</i>		100,000		
(c)	<i>Protection of the film heritage: encouragement for the use of new technologies</i>		30,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
<i>Studies and research</i>	25	<i>Fellowships</i>	-	<i>Women</i>	18
<i>Conferences and meetings</i>	10	<i>Support to NGOs</i>	11	<i>Youth</i>	17
<i>Publications</i>	11	<i>Financial contributions</i>	12	<i>Africa</i>	39
<i>Training</i>	22	<i>Advisory services</i>	9	<i>Least developed countries</i>	33
Main meetings:					
▪ <i>African, Latin-American and European festivals</i>					

Main publications:

- *Practical guide to film and audiovisual policies; follow-up document to the study on the cultural programming of European public television companies*

**Reading for All**

(paragraphs 0330-03301)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:

Book and Cultural Industries Section (CLT Sector), in cooperation with the Unit for Special Projects and the Information and Informatics Division (CII Sector) and the Divisions for Basic Education and for Higher Education (ED/HEP)

T0330

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$235,000
• Decentralization:	76.6%
Africa	34.0%
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	42.6%
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-
Extrabudgetary:	\$1,000,000

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total, Reading for All	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T03300

Reading for All		Regular budget Scenario A: \$1,008,000		Extra-budgetary \$1,000,000
Programme actions:		Personnel \$773,000	Activities \$235,000	
(a)	Specific projects to promote reading (UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance, <i>Kitâb fi Jarîda</i> , UNESCO Cyber-Readers' Club, World Book and Copyright Day)		235,000	
(b)	Production of reading materials		150,000*	
(c)	Libraries in the service of reading		100,000*	
* Funds allocated under Major Programmes I and IV respectively				
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	18	Fellowships	Women	40
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs	Youth	60
Publications	8	Financial contributions	Africa	45
Training	26	Advisory services	Least developed countries	30
Main meeting:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biannual meeting of the Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KAWI series (in English and French) 				

Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future

(paragraphs 0340-03401)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Creativity and Copyright Section (CLT Sector)

T0340

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$300,000
• Decentralization:	90.0%
Africa	-
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	-
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.0%
Extrabudgetary:	-

Main partners include: Secretariat of the Focus on the Caribbean initiative, National Commissions of the Caribbean region, ministers responsible for UNESCO affairs, CARICOM secretariat.

Envisaged distribution of resources:

T03400

Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past – Fabric for the Future		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$487,800		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	-
		\$187,800	\$300,000	
(a)	Promotion of intercultural understanding		100,000	
(b)	Cultural industries and cultural tourism		120,000	
(c)	Development of education and information programmes		80,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10	Fellowships	Women	25
Conferences and meetings	14	Support to NGOs	Youth	64
Publications	11	Financial contributions	Africa	-
Training	21	Advisory services	Least developed countries	10

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

Towards a communication and information society for all

T04001 Breakdown by programme

Major Programme IV	Regular budget						Extra- budgetary resources
	1998-1999	2000-2001					2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Programme IV.1	5 812 900	5 845 400	32 500	0.6	191 100	6 036 500	13 950 000
Programme IV.2	7 188 700	7 228 800	40 100	0.6	236 200	7 465 000	17 800 000
Indirect programme costs	872 800	794 400	(78 400)	(9.0)	64 800	859 200	-
Personnel	17 758 500	17 615 700	(142 800)	(0.8)	461 500	18 077 200	-
Total, MP IV	31 632 900	31 484 300	(148 600)	(0.5)	953 600	32 437 900	31 750 000
SCENARIO B							
<i>Programme IV.1</i>	<i>5 812 900</i>	<i>6 474 800</i>	<i>661 900</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>211 700</i>	<i>6 686 500</i>	<i>13 950 000</i>
<i>Programme IV.2</i>	<i>7 188 700</i>	<i>7 228 800</i>	<i>40 100</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>236 200</i>	<i>7 465 000</i>	<i>17 800 000</i>
<i>Indirect programme costs</i>	<i>872 800</i>	<i>794 400</i>	<i>(78 400)</i>	<i>(9.0)</i>	<i>64 800</i>	<i>859 200</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Personnel</i>	<i>17 758 500</i>	<i>17 802 900</i>	<i>44 400</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>464 400</i>	<i>18 267 300</i>	<i>-</i>
Total, MP IV	31 632 900	32 300 900	668 000	2.1	977 100	33 278 000	31 750 000

T04002 Breakdown by subprogramme

Programme/Subprogramme/ Main line of action (30 C/5, para. ref.)		SCENARIO A		
		Personnel		Activities
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
IV.1	Free flow of ideas			
IV.1.1	Freedom of expression, democracy and peace			
04111	Freedom of expression, media and democracy	10	839 000	1 500 000
04112	Media for peace and tolerance	12	998 700	500 000
	Total, IV.1.1	23	1 837 700	2 000 000
IV.1.2	Media, information and society			
04121	Media and information for social participation and poverty alleviation	42	3 390 200	1 436 500
04122	Public domain of information and "Memory of the World"	17	1 398 200	1 500 000
	Total, IV.1.2	59	4 788 400	2 936 500
04125	Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	17	1 358 200	1 100 000
	Total, IV.1	98	7 984 300	6 036 500
IV.2	Bridging the communication and information gap			
IV.2.1	Development of communication			
04211	Strategies and projects for the development of communication	80	6 481 600	2 925 000
04212	Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production	17	1 374 200	1 090 000
	Total, IV.2.1	96	7 855 800	4 015 000
IV.2.2	Development of "infostructure"			
04221	Integrated information and informatics strategies and methodologies	15	1 258 400	2 150 000
04222	Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways	12	978 700	1 300 000
	Total, IV.2.2	27	2 237 100	3 450 000
	Total, IV.2	124	10 092 900	7 465 000
	Total, Personnel and activities	222	18 077 200	13 501 500
Indirect programme costs				859 200
	Grand total, Major Programme IV	222	18 077 200	14 360 700

Regular budget					TOTAL B	Extra-budgetary resources	
TOTAL A	SCENARIO B Complementary proposals			TOTAL B			
	Personnel	Activities	Total				
\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2 339 000				-	2 339 000	600 000	
1 498 700				-	1 498 700	2 000 000	
3 837 700					3 837 700	2 600 000	
4 826 700			250 000	250 000	5 076 700	7 050 000	
2 898 200				-	2 898 200	2 000 000	
7 724 900	-	-	250 000	250 000	7 974 900	9 050 000	
2 458 200	2	190 100	400 000	590 100	3 048 300	2 300 000	
14 020 800	2	190 100	650 000	840 100	14 860 900	13 950 000	
9 406 600				-	9 406 600	13 300 000	
2 464 200				-	2 464 200	2 350 000	
11 870 800					11 870 800	15 650 000	
3 408 400				-	3 408 400	1 000 000	
2 278 700				-	2 278 700	1 150 000	
5 687 100					5 687 100	2 150 000	
17 557 900					17 557 900	17 800 000	
31 578 700	2	190 100	650 000	840 100	32 418 800	31 750 000	
859 200				-	859 200	-	
32 437 900	2	190 100	650 000	840 100	33 278 000	31 750 000	

PROGRAMME IV.1

Free flow of ideas

T04100

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$ 6,036,500	\$6,686,500
• Decentralization:	38.6%	40.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$13,950,000	

IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

(paragraphs 0411-04112)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Unit for Freedom of Expression and Democracy (CII Sector)

T0411

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$2,000,000
• Decentralization:	38.0%
Africa	13.5%
Arab States	6.0%
Asia and the Pacific	11.5%
Europe and North America	1.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,600,000

Evaluation: An internal evaluation of the “Rwanda Media” emergency programme, carried out in 1998, revealed that the programme made a significant contribution to relaunching independent press in the country and to the national reconciliation process after the tragic events of 1994. Based on the recommendations of the evaluation, greater attention, under this and similar programmes, will be paid to encouraging cooperation among national authorities, professional associations and the international community.

Main partners include: Professional media community and freedom of expression organizations, National Commissions for UNESCO, members of parliament, universities and other members of civil society.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: United Nations High Commission for Human Rights, Council of Europe, Organization of American States, United Nations peacekeeping forces.

Principal NGO partners include: International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), World Association of Newspapers (WAN), International Press Institute (IPI), World Press Freedom Committee, Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF), Article 19, Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (AIR/IAB), Index on Censorship, Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Commonwealth Press Union (CPU), Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), as well as all members of the IFEX Network.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	600,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	1,600,000
Arab States	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, IV.1.1	600,000	-	800,000	1,200,000	-	2,600,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T04111

Main line of action 1: Freedom of expression, media and democracy		Regular budget Scenario A: \$2,339,000		Extra-budgetary \$600,000
Programme actions:		Personnel \$839,000	Activities \$1,500,000	
(a)	Awareness-raising on freedom of expression (World Press Freedom Day and Prize)		400,000	
(b)	Building partnerships for the protection of journalists and freedom of expression (IFEX)		550,000	
(c)	Promoting education in freedom of expression		60,000	
(d)	Enhancing the impact of the regional seminars on independent media and adapting media legislation to democratic patterns (in-built evaluation)		490,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings	30.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	-
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	Africa	30.0
Training	15.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	10.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Press Freedom Day ceremonies and workshops ▪ Two meetings of the Advisory Group on Press Freedom ▪ Inauguration seminars of Chairs in freedom of expression ▪ Windhoek follow-up seminar 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Press Freedom Day Kits ▪ Compilation of media laws ▪ Reports on unpunished crimes against journalists 				

T04112

Main line of action 2: Media for peace and tolerance		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary \$2,000,000
		Scenario A: \$1,498,700		
Programme actions:		Personnel \$998,700	Activities \$500,000	
(a)	Enhancing the role of independent media in reconciliation in conflict zones		350,000	
(b)	Strengthening cooperation among media practitioners for a culture of peace		150,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings	30.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	-
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	Africa	30.0
Training	15.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	30.0
Main meetings:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training workshops for independent media in conflict zones ▪ Subregional and regional meetings of media practitioners on the culture of peace 				
Main publications:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-production of the "Practical Guide for Journalists" ▪ Brochure "UNESCO SOS Media" ▪ Media Newsletter 				

IV.1.2 Media, information and society

(paragraphs 0412-04122)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Communication Division, Information and Informatics Division (CII Sector)

T0412

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$2,936,500	\$3,186,500
• Decentralization:	44.5%	45.7%
Africa	14.5%	14.3%
Arab States	6.2%	5.7%
Asia and the Pacific	13.5%	14.3%
Europe and North America	0.5%	1.4%
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.8%	10.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$9,050,000	

Evaluation: Based on the evaluation of the "Women speaking to women" special project carried out in 1999, the methodology for establishing community radio stations for women will be revised, paying special attention to preparatory activities (identification of relevant social structures and strong local partners, study of national broadcasting laws, etc.) which will precede any infrastructure and equipment investment, and the diversification of action modalities using an appropriate combination of traditional and new technologies. Furthermore, in line with the recommendations of the evaluation of UNESCO's youth activities, programmes on youth and the media will be reinforced, particularly in the field of media education and media awareness.

As a follow-up to the external evaluation of the "Memory of the World" programme carried out in 1998, programmes with related objectives, whether national, regional or international, will be identified. To ensure that the "Memory of the World" programme reaches a "critical mass" to grow exponentially and be seen by potential sponsors as a truly global endeavour, efforts will be made to forge an effective partnership with all key stakeholders, including relevant NGOs and those national, regional and international programmes that already contribute (officially or unofficially) to the programme's overall objectives. Special attention will be given to the preservation of originals.

Main partners include: women's and youth NGOs, information and research centres, ministries of youth and sports and all other members of the INFOYOUTH network, UNESCO Associated Schools and UNESCO Clubs, television industries and researchers, regional broadcasting unions, foundations, municipalities and rural communities, grass-roots development organizations and micro-financing institutions, libraries and archives and

related professional associations. National Commissions will continue to be privileged partners to whom an increasing number of activities will be decentralized.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: United Nations Youth Unit.

Principal NGO partners include: the International Centre for Research on Youth and the Media, the International Council for Educational Media, Society for International Development (SID).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	2,000,000	-	1,700,000	-	-	3,700,000
Arab States	-	-	400,000	-	-	400,000
Asia and the Pacific	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	1,000,000
Europe and North America	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	1,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
Interregional	-	-	450,000	-	-	450,000
Total, IV.1.2	4,000,000	-	5,050,000	-	-	9,050,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T04121

Main line of action 1: Media and information for social participation and poverty alleviation Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$4,826,700		Extra-budgetary \$7,050,000	
		Personnel \$3,390,200	Activities \$1,436,500		
(a)	Improving women's access to expression and decision-making in the media, networking of women media specialists and NGOs		200,000		
(b)	Empowerment of women at the grass-roots level through community media (Special project)		200,000		
(c)	Improving media competence among young people and promoting better quality television programmes for young audiences		100,000		
(d)	Promotion of social participation and poverty alleviation in disadvantaged rural and urban areas (pilot projects: community media for poverty alleviation, communication and the city, community media and the electoral process, info-mobiles)		386,500		
(e)	Expansion and consolidation of the INFOYOUTH network as a means of opinion-sharing and mobilization of young people for innovative action for development		300,000		
(f)	Enhancement and democratization of governance and public services through information and informatics (pilot projects)		250,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	3.0	Women	70.0
Conferences and meetings	12.0	Support to NGOs	25.0	Youth	70.0
Publications	7.0	Financial contributions	25.0	Africa	25.0
Training	20.0	Advisory services	8.0	Least developed countries	30.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INFOYOUTH regional and interregional meetings ▪ Support to Forum 2000 (Sydney) 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WOMMED/FEMMED publications and web pages ▪ Handbook on Media Education for the Digital Era ▪ CD-ROMs on youth related activities 					

T04121B

School radio		Regular budget Scenario B + \$250,000		Extra- budgetary	
		<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>		
<i>Programme actions:</i>		-	\$250,000	-	
(a)	<i>Preparation of a methodology for the setting up of school radio stations and radio programme production by children (pilot projects in three different regions)</i>		83,000		
(b)	<i>Improving social participation of children and young people through a network of school radio stations in UNESCO Associated Schools</i>		167,000		
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:	
<i>Studies and research</i>	20.0	<i>Fellowships</i>	-	<i>Women</i>	20.0
<i>Conferences and meetings</i>	-	<i>Support to NGOs</i>	-	<i>Youth</i>	80.0
<i>Publications</i>	-	<i>Financial contributions</i>	40.0	<i>Africa</i>	30.0
<i>Training</i>	30.0	<i>Advisory services</i>	10.0	<i>Least developed countries</i>	50.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Regional meetings of key partners</i> 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Handbook on school radio</i> ▪ <i>Production and programming guidebook</i> 					

T04122

Main line of action 2: Public domain of information and “Memory of the World”		Regular budget Scenario A: \$2,898,200		Extra- budgetary \$2,000,000	
		<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>		
<i>Programme actions:</i>		\$1,398,200	\$1,500,000		
(a)	<i>Policy guidance and training in digitizing public sector information</i>		305,000		
(b)	<i>Improving access to public domain information through a model website</i>		200,000		
(c)	<i>Dissemination of electronic documents of world libraries and archives, including assistance to the ISSN Centre, and electronic publication of scientific thesis</i>		215,000		
(d)	<i>Promotion of public domain software, free standards and a world courseware index</i>		180,000		
(e)	<i>Coordination and promotion of the “Memory of the World” programme and awareness-raising on the preservation of audiovisual heritage</i>		360,000		
(f)	<i>Mobilization of decision-makers, professional community and general public through four flagship projects (Memory of the World)</i>		120,000		
(g)	<i>Development of technical standards, legal frameworks, marketing and fund-raising strategies and training in the management of heritage collections (Memory of the World)</i>		120,000		
Modalities of action:		%	%	Priority groups:	
<i>Studies and research</i>	-	<i>Fellowships</i>	3.0	<i>Women</i>	-
<i>Conferences and meetings</i>	12.0	<i>Support to NGOs</i>	25.0	<i>Youth</i>	20.0
<i>Publications</i>	7.0	<i>Financial contributions</i>	25.0	<i>Africa</i>	15.0
<i>Training</i>	20.0	<i>Advisory services</i>	8.0	<i>Least developed countries</i>	20.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Two meetings of the International Advisory Committee for the “Memory of the World” programme</i> ▪ <i>Second Memory of the World Conference</i> 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Policy guide for digitizing public sector information</i> ▪ <i>World courseware index</i> ▪ <i>Selection of technical standards, legal frameworks, marketing and fund-raising strategies for the “Memory of the World” programme</i> ▪ <i>Global audiovisual heritage preservation and access charter</i> 					

Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society

(paragraphs 04125-04127)

Divisions/Units responsible at Headquarters: Information and Informatics Division, Communication Division, Unit for Special Projects (CII Sector); Division of the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology, Division of Social Science, Research and Policies (Social and Human Sciences Sector); Division of Languages, Learning Without Frontiers Coordination Unit (Education Sector); Division of Creativity, Cultural Industries and Copyright, Division of Cultural Pluralism (Culture Sector)

T04125

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$1,100,000	\$1,500,000
• Decentralization:	23.7%	31.6%
Africa	7.7%	9.2%
Arab States	4.1%	6.6%
Asia and the Pacific	6.0%	8.0%
Europe and North America	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.9%	7.9%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,300,000	

Main partners include: concerned international agencies, both within and outside the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and NGOs. Special attention will be paid to cooperation with the private sector as a major actor of the Information Society. Cooperation with all members of civil society will be sought.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: ITU, UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, WTO, European Commission, Council of Europe, and INTERPOL.

Principal NGO partners include: International Council on Archives (ICA), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), World Association of Newspapers (WAN), International Press Institute (IPI), World Press Freedom Committee, Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF), Article 19, Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (AIR/IAB), Index on Censorship, Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Commonwealth Press Union (CPU), Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), Child's Rights International Network, Internet Watch Foundation, International Centre for Research on Youth and the Media, World Organization of the Scout Movement, International Clearing House on Children and Violence on the Screen.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interregional	-	-	1,000,000	1,300,000	-	2,300,000
Total, Project	-	-	1,000,000	1,300,000	-	2,300,000

Envisaged distribution of resources:**T04127**

Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario A: \$2,458,200		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	\$2,300,000
				\$1,358,200	\$1,100,000	
(a)	Promoting reflection on infoethics at international and regional levels			300,000		
(b)	Awareness-raising and preventive action with regard to paedophilia and violence in the electronic media			200,000		
(c)	Studies and consensus-building on ethical and legal principles applicable to cyberspace			180,000		
(d)	Development of strategies for the information society			170,000		
(e)	Dissemination of information and data on the state of the art of ICTs and related issues			250,000		
Modalities of action:				Priority groups:		
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	3.0	Women	50.0	
Conferences and meetings	12.0	Support to NGOs	25.0	Youth	80.0	
Publications	7.0	Financial contributions	25.0	Africa	25.0	
Training	20.0	Advisory services	8.0	Least developed countries	30.0	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Third INFOethics Congress and four regional INFOethics consultations ▪ Two meetings of the World Panel on Communication and Information 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Communication and Information Report ▪ UNESCO Information Society Observatory (on-line) ▪ Proceedings of the third INFOethics Congress and regional consultations ▪ Transdisciplinary studies on ethical, legal and sociocultural aspects of cyberspace ▪ Two publications on the problem of paedophilia on the Internet ▪ CD-ROM of child safety handbooks and references for parents 						

T04127B

Regional consultations in preparation for the World Conference on Communication and Information				Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
				Scenario B + \$590,100		
Programme actions:				Personnel	Activities	-
				\$190,100	\$400,000	
<i>Identification and harmonization of regional approaches to the challenges of the information society, in preparation for a World Conference on Communication and Information</i>				400,000		
Modalities of action:				Priority groups:		
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	-	Women	50.0	
Conferences and meetings	90.0	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	30.0	
Publications	5.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	30.0	
Training	-	Advisory services	-	Least developed countries	30.0	
Main meetings:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five regional preparatory consultations on communication and information 						
Main publications:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final reports and recommendations of the five regional consultations in preparation for the World Conference on Communication and Information 						

PROGRAMME IV.2

Bridging the communication and information gap

T04200

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$7,465,000
• Decentralization:	50.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$17,800,000

IV.2.1 Development of communication

(paragraphs 0421-04212)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Communication Division (CII Sector)

T0421

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$4,015,000
• Decentralization:	56.0%
Africa	18.3%
Arab States	8.6%
Asia and the Pacific	16.1%
Europe and North America	0.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2%
Extrabudgetary:	\$15,650,000

Evaluation: Based on the recommendations of previous evaluations carried out in 1994-1999 in the framework of this subprogramme, emphasis will be put, in the field of training, on diversification of modalities of action, support to and cooperation with existing training institutions and centres and their networking; and, in the field of audiovisual production, on widening the scope of action to strengthen endogenous capacities of developing countries, concentrating on long-term impact projects, improving access to international markets and exchange mechanisms, and promoting relevant professional skills.

Main partners include: interested bodies in Member States, UNESCO National Commissions, competent national, regional and international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, including the private sector.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO and ITU.

Principal NGO partners include: the Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa (URTNA), the European (EBU), Asia-Pacific (ABU), Arab States (ASBU), Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions; the International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF), the World Radio and Television Council, the International Radio and Television University (URTI), and International Public Television (INPUT).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	700,000	-	5,000,000	1,500,000	-	7,200,000
Arab States	400,000	-	750,000	650,000	-	1,800,000
Asia and the Pacific	200,000	-	800,000	800,000	-	1,800,000
Europe and North America	600,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	1,600,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	300,000	-	700,000	300,000	-	1,300,000
Interregional	-	-	1,000,000	450,000	500,000	1,950,000
Total, IV.2.1	2,200,000	-	8,750,000	4,200,000	500,000	15,650,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T04211**

Main line of action 1: Strategies and projects for the development of communication Programme actions:		Regular budget Scenario A: \$9,406,600		Extra-budgetary \$13,300,000	
		Personnel \$6,481,600	Activities \$2,925,000		
(a)	Promoting regional and subregional strategies in communication, enhancing inter-agency cooperation		280,000		
(b)	Strengthening the International Programme for the Development of Communication as a fund-raising mechanism and a forum of reflection		500,000		
(c)	Support to national and community media projects		845,000		
(d)	Training of communication professionals and networking of communication training and research institutions (ORBICOM, Journet)		820,000		
(e)	Consolidation of communication training in Africa (special project) (in-built evaluation)		280,000		
(f)	Promoting a culture of maintenance		200,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	7.0	Fellowships	3.0	Women	21.0
Conferences and meetings	28.0	Support to NGOs	10.0	Youth	26.0
Publications	6.0	Financial contributions	7.0	Africa	23.0
Training	22.0	Advisory services	17.0	Least developed countries	30.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two sessions of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and four IPDC Bureau meetings ▪ United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPDC sessions' final reports ▪ Updated version of the document on "Ongoing extrabudgetary projects" 					

T04212

Main line of action 2: Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
Programme actions:		Scenario A: \$2,464,200			
		Personnel	Activities	\$2,350,000	
		\$1,374,200	\$1,090,000		
(a)	Developing and strengthening public service broadcasting		120,000		
(b)	Promoting educational and cultural mission of electronic media		170,000		
(c)	Boosting audiovisual production and distribution capacities of the developing countries		500,000		
(d)	Facilitating access to and international exchanges of audiovisual programmes		300,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	5.0	Fellowships	4.0	Women	17.0
Conferences and meetings	15.0	Support to NGOs	19.0	Youth	32.0
Publications	6.0	Financial contributions	14.0	Africa	18.0
Training	16.0	Advisory services	21.0	Least developed countries	33.0
Main meetings:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pan-African Broadcasting Seminar ▪ Support to INPUT international conferences and regional workshops 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of the Pan-African Broadcasting Seminar ▪ Screens Without Frontiers Database (on-line) 					

IV.2.2 Development of “infostructure”
(paragraphs 0422-04222)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Information and Informatics Division, Unit for Special Projects (CII Sector)

T0422

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$3,450,000
• Decentralization:	43.5%
Africa	14.7%
Arab States	6.9%
Asia and the Pacific	12.1%
Europe and North America	0.9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0%
Extrabudgetary:	\$2,150,000

Evaluation: The external evaluation of the Regional Informatics Network for Africa (RINAF), carried out in 1997-1998, revealed the need to continue to accord increasing effort and priority to the development of national information and informatics policies, endogenous telematics content and applications, and human resources for the organization and exploitation of networks. Among the lessons learned was that productive regional cooperation can only be built upon strong national organization of telematics activity. The past structure of RINAF with subregional nodes will be replaced by one in which national nodes are reinforced through consortia of public service sector telematics users and intersectoral committees bringing together users, government and telecommunication and telematics service providers. Similar approach will be adopted in other regions.

Main partners include: professional library, archival information and informatics organizations, as well as individual institutions and centres of excellence, other United Nations agencies and international organizations, as well as national agencies, such as DANIDA, International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the British Council.

Principal IGO and United Nations partners include: ITU, UNDP, European Commission, World Bank and Agence de la Francophonie.

Principal NGO partners include: International Council on Archives (ICA), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID), International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), and International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI).

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: International Council on Archives (ICA), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID).

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	-	350,000	200,000	-	550,000
Arab States	-	-	200,000	200,000	-	400,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200,000	200,000	-	400,000
Europe and North America	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	200,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	300,000
Interregional	-	-	100,000	200,000	-	300,000
Total, IV.2.2	-	-	1,150,000	1,000,000	-	2,150,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:

T04221

Main line of action 1: Integrated information and informatics strategies and methodologies Programme actions:	Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,408,400		Extra- budgetary \$1,000,000
	Personnel \$1,258,400	Activities \$2,150,000	
(a) Promotion of national and regional integrated information and informatics policies, with emphasis on the use of endogenous knowledge, and the development of a new intergovernmental programme in this field		360,000	
(b) Promotion of regional strategies for the reduction of economic obstacles to ICT use and development of consortia of public service sector telematics and informatics users		130,000	
(c) Promotion of regional electronic networks and assistance for networking pilot projects		240,000	
(d) Enhancing information management and resource sharing, and access to information in the public domain (CDS/ISIS and IDAMS, virtual community of freeware developers, computer centres and mobile facilities, and international informatics directories)		490,000	
(e) Development and promotion of virtual laboratories and virtual learning communities		270,000	
(f) Development of training packages for undergraduate and postgraduate studies and regional workshops for trainers		240,000	
(g) Development of specialized courseware in the fields of education, science, culture and public administration and training in specific applications in Africa, Arab States, Asia and Latin America		420,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	17.0	Fellowships	Women
Conferences and meetings	15.0	Support to NGOs	Youth
Publications	12.0	Financial contributions	Africa
Training	11.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries
Main meetings:			
▪ Meetings of the intergovernmental body(ies) on information and informatics			
▪ Regional consultations of public and private sector organizations on reduction of economic obstacles to electronic information technologies and services			
Main publications:			
▪ Guidelines for public service sector telematics and informatics use			
▪ International Directories of Institutions and Experts Specializing in Information Technology			
▪ Guide to tools, methods and applications required for the establishment of virtual communities and laboratories (on-line publication)			
▪ Training packages for undergraduate and postgraduate studies			

T04222

Main line of action 2: Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways Programme actions:		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$2,278,700			
		Personnel	Activities	\$1,150,000	
		\$978,700	\$1,300,000		
(a)	Promoting the role of national, public and school libraries as a means of access to education and knowledge		275,000		
(b)	Facilitating access to information content and technologies through public libraries and information centres, focusing on disadvantaged areas and communities (pilot projects)		220,000		
(c)	Assistance to selected libraries and archives, including the Alexandria Library		190,000		
(d)	Developing and reinforcing the UNAL network		170,000		
(e)	Development of training programmes for librarians and archivists in the information society		185,000		
(f)	Improving archives management and preservation of records in the electronic environment, on-line finding aids for electronic archival records worldwide		260,000		
Modalities of action:	%		%	Priority groups:	
Studies and research	-	Fellowships	-	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings	-	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	-
Publications	7.0	Financial contributions	48.0	Africa	15.0
Training	30.0	Advisory services	15.0	Least developed countries	20.0
Main meeting:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International round table on the role of national libraries in the twenty-first century 					
Main publications:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNESCO School Library Manifesto ▪ Updated guidelines on the setting up of public and school libraries ▪ Training programme for librarians and archivists in the information society ▪ Records and Archives Management Programme studies 					

TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT

Towards a culture of peace

T05001 Breakdown by Unit

Towards a culture of peace	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Unit 1	2 251 300	1 791 100	(460 200)	(20.4)	58 900	1 850 000	2 400 000
Unit 2	4 108 100	4 066 000	(42 100)	(1.0)	134 000	4 200 000	7 350 000
Unit 3	2 118 200	1 984 600	(133 600)	(6.3)	65 400	2 050 000	3 250 000
Indirect programme costs	150 000	150 000	-	-	-	150 000	-
Personnel	11 988 400	11 800 700	(187 700)	(1.6)	430 200	12 230 900	-
Total	20 616 000	19 792 400	(823 600)	(4.0)	688 500	20 480 900	13 000 000
SCENARIO B							
Unit 1	2 251 300	1 791 100	(460 200)	(20.4)	58 900	1 850 000	2 400 000
Unit 2	4 108 100	4 453 300	345 200	8.4	146 700	4 600 000	7 350 000
Unit 3	2 118 200	1 984 600	(133 600)	(6.3)	65 400	2 050 000	3 250 000
Indirect programme costs	150 000	150 000	-	-	-	150 000	-
Personnel	11 988 400	12 327 400	339 000	2.8	433 200	12 760 600	-
Total	20 616 000	20 706 400	90 400	0.4	704 200	21 410 600	13 000 000

T05002 Breakdown by unit

Unit Main line of action (30 C/5, para. ref.)	SCENARIO A				SCENARIO B					Extra- budgetary resources \$
	Personnel		Activities	Total A \$	Complementary proposals			Total B \$		
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$		Personnel	Activities	Total			
				w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$		
Unit 1 Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships										
05101 International Year for the Culture of Peace	9	711 000	600 000	1 311 000	-	-	-	-	1 311 000	800 000
05102 Consolidating the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace	18	1 751 100	1 250 000	3 001 100	-	-	-	-	3 001 100	1 600 000
Total, Unit 1	27	2 462 100	1 850 000	4 312 100	-	-	-	-	4 312 100	2 400 000
Unit 2 Educating for a culture of peace										
05201 Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace	25	1 797 700	1 200 000	2 997 700	-	-	-	-	2 997 700	2 700 000
05202 Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace	31	2 355 500	1 600 000	3 955 500	2	186 300	400 000	586 300	4 541 800	3 350 000
05203 Associated Schools Project network	11	1 549 800	1 000 000	2 549 800	-	-	-	-	2 549 800	800 000
05204 Linguistic diversity and multilingual education	7	619 900	400 000	1 019 900	2	190 100	-	190 100	1 210 000	500 000
Total, Unit 2	74	6 322 900	4 200 000	10 522 900	4	376 400	400 000	776 400	11 299 300	7 350 000
Unit 3 From interculturality to cultural pluralism										
05301 Encouraging intercultural dialogue	27	2 592 000	1 550 000	4 142 000	2	153 300	-	153 300	4 295 300	2 750 000
05302 Promotion of cultural pluralism	6	853 900	500 000	1 353 900	-	-	-	-	1 353 900	500 000
Total, Unit 3	33	3 445 900	2 050 000	5 495 900	2	153 300	-	153 300	5 649 200	3 250 000
Total, Personnel and activities	134	12 230 900	8 100 000	20 330 900	6	529 700	400 000	929 700	21 260 600	13 000 000
Indirect programme costs	-	-	150 000	150 000	-	-	-	-	150 000	-
Grand total, Towards a culture of peace	134	12 230 900	8 250 000	20 480 900	6	529 700	400 000	929 700	21 410 600	13 000 000

Unit 1 Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships (paragraphs 0510-05102)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance
 (Social and Human Sciences Sector)
 Department of Education for a Culture of Peace
 (Education Sector)
 Culture of Peace Unit (CPP)

T0510

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$1,850,000
• Decentralization:	29.7%
Africa	7.8%
Arab States	2.7%
Asia and the Pacific	6.5%
Europe and North America	3.5%
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.2%
Extrabudgetary:	2,400,000

Main partners include: United Nations System; Human Rights and Peace Research and Training Institutes; NGOs; regional intergovernmental organizations; national institutions in the field of human rights, peace, democracy, tolerance, etc.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	100,000	300,000	-	200,000	600,000
Arab States	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	400,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	100,000	300,000	-	500,000	900,000
Interregional	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000
Total, Unit 1	-	200,000	1,000,000	300,000	900,000	2,400,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T05101**

Main line of action 1: International Year for the Culture of Peace		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$1,311,000		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$800,000
		\$711,000	\$600,000	
(a)	Public mobilization		450,000	
(b)	Information networking and coordination		150,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	Women	25.0
Conferences and meetings	20.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	25.0
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	Africa	25.0
Training	5.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	25.0

T05102

Main line of action 2: Consolidating the conceptual and normative foundations of the culture of peace		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary
		Scenario A: \$3,001,100		
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	1,600,000
		\$1,751,100	\$1,250,000	
(a)	Peace, conflict prevention and non-violence (SHS)		250,000	
(b)	Promotion of human rights, struggle against discrimination, tolerance (of which, \$50,000 for ED and \$450,000 for SHS)		500,000	
(c)	Promotion of democracy (SHS)		250,000	
(d)	Women and a Culture of Peace (SHS)		250,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	25.6	Fellowships	Women	20.0
Conferences and meetings	16.8	Support to NGOs	Youth	13.6
Publications	17.3	Financial contributions	Africa	26.0
Training	5.8	Advisory services	Least developed countries	12.0
Main meetings:				
Meeting of Directors of Peace Research and Training Institutes				
Meeting of experts on the right to education				
Round table on the promotion of the principles of universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and new challenges to human rights				
Main publications:				
Two issues of Peace and Conflict Studies				
Monograph on the right to education: content, problems, challenges, perspectives				

Unit 2 Educating for a culture of peace

(paragraphs 0520-05204)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Department of Education for a Culture of Peace
(Education Sector)
Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance
(Social and Human Sciences Sector)

T0520

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>	<u>Scenario B</u>
• Activities:	\$4,200,000	\$4,600,000
• Decentralization:	40.2%	36.7%
Africa	13.5%	12.3%
Arab States	3.9%	3.6%
Asia and the Pacific	10.4%	9.5%
Europe and North America	1.9%	1.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.5%	9.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$7,350,000	

Main partners include: Ministries of Education; National Commissions; Human Rights and Peace Research and Training Institutes; teacher training institutions; Associated Schools; UNESCO Chairs; UNESCO Clubs and Associations; academic communities and NGOs (in particular CIVITAS, Education International, International Olympic Committee); Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other bodies and institutions of the United Nations system; University for Peace; regional intergovernmental organizations.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	500,000	100,000	1,150,000	200,000	300,000	2,250,000
Arab States	200,000	100,000	200,000	-	-	500,000
Asia and the Pacific	100,000	100,000	300,000	-	200,000	700,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	200,000	1,500,000	-	2,000,000	3,900,000
Interregional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Unit 2	1,000,000	500,000	3,150,000	200,000	2,500,000	7,350,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T05201**

Main line of action 1: Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace Programme actions:	Regular budget Scenario A: \$2,997,700		Extra- budgetary \$2,700,000
	Personnel	Activities	
	\$1,797,700	\$1,200,000	
(a) National Plans for Human Rights Education (evaluation, best practices, reporting systems, etc.) (of which, \$210,000 for ED and \$100,000 for SHS)		310,000	
(b) National Programmes of Education for a Culture of Peace (of which, \$230,000 for ED and \$100,000 for SHS)		330,000	
(c) Civics Education (ED)		160,000	
(d) Regional and subregional networks (of which, \$50,000 for ED and \$165,000 for SHS)		215,000	
(e) Prizes (SHS)		35,000	
(f) Sports (ED)		150,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:
Studies and research	14.4	Fellowships 0.9	Women 27.8
Conferences and meetings	17.7	Support to NGOs 5.0	Youth 36.0
Publications	16.8	Financial contributions 9.0	Africa 27.1
Training	23.8	Advisory services 8.2	Least developed countries 25.7
Other	4.2		
Main meetings:			
Regional Conference on Education for Human Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean			
Two meetings of the Advisory Committee on Education for Human Rights, Peace, Democracy, Tolerance and International Understanding			
Meeting of experts on the elaboration of guidelines and criteria for implementation of culture of peace projects in pre- and post-conflict situations			
International consultation on joint strategy on education for a culture of peace			
Two annual meetings of Directors of Human Rights Institutes			
Meetings of jury of UNESCO Prizes for Human Rights Education, Peace Education and Madanjeet Singh Prize on promotion of tolerance and non-violence			
Four meetings of CIGEPS (category II)			
Main publications:			
Case studies on good practices on human rights education			
Conclusion of MINEPS III			

T05202

Main line of action 2: Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace Programme actions:	Regular budget Scenario A: \$3,955,500		Extra- budgetary \$3,350,000	
	Personnel	Activities		
	\$2,355,500	\$1,600,000		
(a) Educational and information materials (of which, \$200,000 for ED and \$300,000 for SHS)		500,000		
(b) UNESCO Chairs (of which, \$50,000 for ED and \$280,000 for SHS)		330,000		
(c) Teacher training (ED)		250,000		
(d) Training sessions for professionals (SHS)		120,000		
(e) Follow-up to the Special Project on Women in Africa (SHS)		100,000		
(f) Non-violence in schools (ED)		150,000		
(g) Sports, tolerance and citizenship		150,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	12.1	Fellowships	Women	23.3
Conferences and meetings	18.3	Support to NGOs	Youth	29.5
Publications	23.8	Financial contributions	Africa	22.8
Training	23.5	Advisory services	Least developed countries	23.0
Other	3.2			
Main meeting: Second meeting of representatives of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Peace, Democracy and Tolerance				
Main publications: Various promotional information, and educational materials on human rights, peace, democracy, tolerance, conflict resolution, non-violence, etc.				

T05202B

UNESCO Summer School on a Culture of Peace		Regular budget Scenario B + \$586,300		Extra- budgetary -
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	
		\$186,300	\$400,000	
(a)	Preparation of core curricula (SHS)		50,000	
(b)	Two sessions of the summer schools (SHS)		350,000	
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	Women	50.0
Conferences and meetings	5.0	Support to NGOs	Youth	60.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	Africa	20.0
Training	70.0	Advisory services	Least developed countries	35.0
Other	-			
Main meetings: Two sessions of the summer schools				

T05203

Main line of action 3: Associated Schools Project network		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$2,549,800			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$800,000	
		\$1,549,800	\$1,000,000		
(a)	Promotional/information material and international networking		320,000		
(b)	Support for national and subregional projects of education for a culture of peace		140,000		
(c)	Support for ASPnet Flagship projects		195,000		
(d)	Translation/adaptation of educational materials		120,000		
(e)	Subregional plans of action		225,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	14.2	Fellowships	1.3	Women	32.0
Conferences and meetings	21.5	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	44.0
Publications	17.7	Financial contributions	7.2	Africa	31.0
Training	27.0	Advisory services	4.9	Least developed countries	31.0
Other	6.3				

T05204

Main line of action 4: Linguistic diversity and multilingual education		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$1,019,900			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$500,000	
		\$619,900	\$400,000		
		Scenario B + \$190,100			
(a)	Language policies (in cooperation with CLT)		200,000		
(b)	Teaching materials		100,000		
(c)	UNESCO Report on the World Languages		50,000		
(d)	Linguistic rights (in cooperation with SHS)		50,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	14.2	Fellowships	1.3	Women	31.7
Conferences and meetings	21.5	Support to NGOs	-	Youth	44.0
Publications	17.7	Financial contributions	7.2	Africa	30.7
Training	27.0	Advisory services	4.9	Least developed countries	31.0
Other	6.3				
Main publication:					
UNESCO's Report on the World Languages					

Unit 3 From interculturality to cultural pluralism (paragraphs 0530-05302)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Department of Intercultural Dialogue and Pluralism for a Culture of Peace (Culture Sector)
Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance (Social and Human Sciences Sector)
Department of Education for a Culture of Peace (Education Sector)

T0530

Regular budget	<u>Scenario A</u>
• Activities:	\$2,050,000
• Decentralization:	15.2%
Africa	2.9%
Arab States	0.8%
Asia and the Pacific	3.2%
Europe and North America	0.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.6%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,250,000

Main partners include: National Commissions; the relevant United Nations agencies; regional and international intergovernmental organizations; local and international (in particular the International Council for Historical Sciences) NGOs; youth associations; mayors and cities; foundations, universities, research centres; institutes established with the help of UNESCO; bilateral and multilateral agencies.

Distribution of expected extrabudgetary resources by funding sources:

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources			Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	Other extra-budgetary resources	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	100,000	-	550,000	100,000	-	750,000
Arab States	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Asia and the Pacific	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	200,000
Europe and North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000	-	1,200,000	200,000	500,000	2,100,000
Interregional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Unit 3	500,000	100,000	1,750,000	300,000	600,000	3,250,000

Envisaged distribution by main line of action:**T05301**

Main line of action 1: Encouraging intercultural dialogue		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$4,142,000			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$2,750,000	
		\$2,592,000	1,550,000		
		Scenario B			
		+ \$153,300			
(a)	History and the culture of peace (historical research; revision of textbook; support for the translation of the regional and general histories) (of which, \$150,000 for ED and \$100,000 for CLT)		250,000		
(b)	The Slave Route		680,000		
(c)	The Iron Road in Africa		50,000		
(d)	East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia		90,000		
(e)	For Peace and Tolerance (SHS)		100,000		
(f)	Spiritual convergence and intercultural dialogue		100,000		
(g)	Indian Ocean		125,000		
(h)	Mediterranean programme		95,000		
(i)	Cultural tourism		60,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	12.0	Fellowships	-	Women	10.0
Conferences and meetings	34.0	Support to NGOs	1.0	Youth	14.8
Publications	10.0	Financial contributions	-	Africa	34.5
Training	26.0	Advisory services	17.0	Least developed countries	9.4
Main meetings:					
Meeting of the International Scientific Committee of the Slave Route					
Annual meeting of the International Commission for the Gorée Memorial					
Meeting of the UNESCO International Interreligious Advisory Committee					
Meeting of the International Consultative Committee for the Iron Road in Africa					
International Colloquium on the Dialogue of Civilizations					
International Colloquium on Interreligious Issues in Central Asia (Uzbekistan)					
International Colloquium on Intercultural Dialogue and Cultural Tourism					
International Colloquium on Dialogue and Religious Controversies (Bologna, Italy)					
International Colloquium on Bantu Culture in the Americas and the Caribbean (Gabon)					
Forum of Mediterranean Women					
Thessalonica Festival (in cooperation with the Centre for Women and Peace in the Balkan Countries)					

T05302

Main line of action 2: Promotion of cultural pluralism		Regular budget		Extra-budgetary	
		Scenario A: \$1,353,900			
Programme actions:		Personnel	Activities	\$500,000	
		\$853,900	\$500,000		
(a)	Promotion of the beneficial aspects of cultural diversity		120,000		
(b)	Cities and cultural pluralism		240,000		
(c)	Indigenous peoples		140,000		
Modalities of action:	%	%	Priority groups:	%	
Studies and research	10.0	Fellowships	8.0	Women	15.0
Conferences and meetings	10.0	Support to NGOs	10.0	Youth	35.0
Publications	15.0	Financial contributions	20.0	Africa	35.0
Training	15.0	Advisory services	12.0	Least developed countries	15.0
Main meetings:					
Award of the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize					
Meeting of the coordinators of the "Culture in the neighbourhood" project					
Meeting of the coordinators of the "Intercultural dialogue in everyday life" project					
Award of the Simón Bolívar and José Martí Prizes					
Main publications:					
"The City - A User's Guide"					
"Urban Culture" youth integration factor (Book + CD-ROM)					

Transverse activity

Anticipation and future-oriented studies

T07001

Transverse activity							Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 360 000	1 542 200	182 200	13.4	52 900	1 595 100	-
SCENARIO B							
Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 360 000	1 965 900	605 900	44.6	63 500	2 029 400	-

T07002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

Anticipation and future-oriented studies	Scenario A			Scenario B					
	Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B	
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$		Personnel	Activities	Total		
				\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	
I. Personnel (established posts)	8	815 800	-	815 800	2	190 100	-	190 100	1 005 900
II. Other costs:									
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	80 900	80 900	-	-	30 600	30 600	111 500
Participants travel	-	-	192 600	192 600	-	-	142 700	142 700	335 300
Contractual services	-	-	354 300	354 300	-	-	46 900	46 900	401 200
Staff travel on official business	-	-	38 300	38 300	-	-	9 600	9 600	47 900
Communications	-	-	23 800	23 800	-	-	3 600	3 600	27 400
Supplies and materials	-	-	23 700	23 700	-	-	4 500	4 500	28 200
Purchase and maintenance of equipment	-	-	22 900	22 900	-	-	-	-	22 900
Hospitality	-	-	20 900	20 900	-	-	3 600	3 600	24 500
Miscellaneous	-	-	21 900	21 900	-	-	2 700	2 700	24 600
Total II	-	-	779 300	779 300	-	-	244 200	244 200	1 023 500
TOTAL	8	815 800	779 300	1 595 100	2	190 100	244 200	434 300	2 029 400

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: Analysis and Forecasting Office

Main partners include:

- Members of the Council on the Future, appointed by the Director-General.
- Main NGO partners: International Social Science Council, World Future Studies Federation, Club of Rome, World Future Society, Futuribles International, etc.
- United Nations agencies, international and regional organizations, national organizations and networks for anticipation and future-oriented studies.
- Universities, research centres and experts in anticipation and future-oriented studies at the national, regional and international levels.

NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: Club of Rome.

Envisaged distribution by main line of action

T07004

Main line of action 1: Capacity-building in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies	
(a) Preparation and publication in 2001 of a report by the Director-General on development prospects within UNESCO's fields of competence	165,000
(b) Consultations and cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and bodies, NGOs, institutions and foundations	158,000
Main publication:	
▪ Report by the Director-General on development trends in UNESCO's fields of competence	

T07005

Main line of action 2: Encouragement of future-oriented reflection and debate	
(a) Organization of a meeting in the series "21st Century Dialogues" and dissemination of the results to the public and decision-makers	302,600
(b) A series of "21st Century Talks" and public future-oriented studies debates held at Headquarters and in the field in various regions of the world; dissemination of the results to the public and decision-makers	153,700
Main publications:	
▪ Co-publication of the "21st Century Dialogues" and "21st Century Talks"	

T07005B

	Regular budget Scenario B Activities: +\$244,200
<i>Organization of a second meeting in the series "21st Century Dialogues" (Headquarters; three days) and awareness-building among the general public about the challenges of future-oriented studies in UNESCO's fields of competence</i>	+ \$244,200
Modes of action:	
▪ Meeting in the series "21st Century Dialogues" (Headquarters; three days)	
▪ Creation and maintenance of an Internet site on anticipation and future-oriented studies at UNESCO	

Transverse activity

Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support

T08001

Transverse activity							Extra- budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	4 545 800	3 945 800	(600 000)	(13.2)	154 000	4 099 800	-
SCENARIO B							
<i>Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support</i>	4 545 800	3 945 800	(600 000)	(13.2)	154 000	4 099 800	-

T08002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support		Scenario A			Scenario B					
		Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B	
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$		\$	Personnel	Activities		Total
						w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
I.	Personnel (established posts)	44	2 972 700	-	2 972 700	-	-	-	-	2 972 700
II.	Other costs:									
	Temporary assistance	-	-	18 600	18 600	-	-	-	-	18 600
	Fellowships and study grants	-	-	951 600	951 600	-	-	-	-	951 600
	Contractual services	-	-	18 500	18 500	-	-	-	-	18 500
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	13 000	13 000	-	-	-	-	13 000
	Communications	-	-	48 000	48 000	-	-	-	-	48 000
	Supplies and materials	-	-	42 900	42 900	-	-	-	-	42 900
	Purchase and maintenance of equipment	-	-	27 000	27 000	-	-	-	-	27 000
	Miscellaneous	-	-	7 500	7 500	-	-	-	-	7 500
	Total II	-	-	1 127 100	1 127 100	-	-	-	-	1 127 100
	TOTAL	44	2 972 700	1 127 100	4 099 800	-	-	-	-	4 099 800

Transverse activity

Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups

T09001

Transverse activity						Total Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Coordination of activities concerning Women	938 850	1 148 200	209 350	22.3	42 300	1 190 500	1 600 000
Coordination of activities concerning Youth	1 107 950	1 418 800	310 850	28.1	46 200	1 465 000	-
Coordination of activities concerning Africa	4 092 100	3 358 700	(733 400)	(17.9)	117 200	3 475 900	-
Coordination of activities concerning least developed countries*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6 138 900	5 925 700	(213 200)	(3.5)	205 700	6 131 400	1 600 000 **
SCENARIO B							
Coordination of activities concerning Women	938 850	1 148 200	209 350	22.3	42 300	1 190 500	1 600 000
Coordination of activities concerning Youth	1 107 950	1 418 800	310 850	28.1	46 200	1 465 000	-
Coordination of activities concerning Africa	4 092 100	3 358 700	(733 400)	(17.9)	117 200	3 475 900	-
Coordination of activities concerning least developed countries*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6 138 900	5 925 700	(213 200)	(3.5)	205 700	6 131 400	1 600 000 **

* The corresponding provisions for activities relating to the Unit for Least Developed Countries are included under Part III of the Budget (Bureau for External Relations).

** \$5,000,000 to be added relating to PROCEED and being executed by BRX/EUR.

T09002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups	SCENARIO A				SCENARIO B				
	Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B	
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$		Personnel	Activities	Total		
				\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
Coordination of activities concerning Women									
I. Personnel (established posts)	8	774 100	-	774 100	-	-	-	-	774 100
II. Other costs:									
Temporary assistance	-	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Staff travel	-	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Contractual services	-	-	206 400	206 400	-	-	-	-	206 400
General operating expenses	-	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Financial allocations	-	-	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000
Other contributions	-	-	60 000	60 000	-	-	-	-	60 000
Total II	-	-	416 400	416 400	-	-	-	-	416 400
Total, Coordination of activities concerning Women	8	774 100	416 400	1 190 500	-	-	-	-	1 190 500
Coordination of activities concerning Youth									
I. Personnel (established posts)	12	1 048 600	-	1 048 600	-	-	-	-	1 048 600
II. Expenditure directly attributable to the Bureau:									
Temporary assistance	-	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Staff travel	-	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Contractual services	-	-	206 400	206 400	-	-	-	-	206 400
General operating expenses	-	-	40 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Financial allocations	-	-	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000
Other contributions	-	-	60 000	60 000	-	-	-	-	60 000
Total II	-	-	416 400	416 400	-	-	-	-	416 400
Total, Coordination of activities concerning Youth	12	1 048 600	416 400	1 465 000	-	-	-	-	1 465 000
Coordination of activities concerning Africa									
I. Personnel (established posts)	31	3 000 900	-	3 000 900	-	-	-	-	3 000 900
II. Other costs:									
Temporary assistance	-	-	15 000	15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
Staff travel	-	-	260 000	260 000	-	-	-	-	260 000
Contractual services	-	-	128 000	128 000	-	-	-	-	128 000
General operating expenses	-	-	38 000	38 000	-	-	-	-	38 000
Supplies and materials	-	-	29 000	29 000	-	-	-	-	29 000
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	-	-	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
Total II	-	-	475 000	475 000	-	-	-	-	475 000
Total, Coordination of activities concerning Africa	31	3 000 900	475 000	3 475 900	-	-	-	-	3 475 900
Grand total, Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups	51	4 823 600	1 307 800	6 131 400	-	-	-	-	6 131 400

Participation Programme

T11001

Regular budget						
Participation Programme	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation
	29 C/5 Approved \$	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices \$	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources \$ %		Recosting \$	

SCENARIO A

Participation Programme	24 830 000	20 330 000	(4 500 000)	(18.1)	1 670 000	22 000 000
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SCENARIO B

Participation Programme	24 830 000	25 467 700	637 700	2.6	2 032 300	27 500 000
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Unit Responsible: Participation Programme and Emergency Assistance Coordination Unit (BRX/PPE)

PART II.B

Information and Dissemination Services

T12001

Part II.B	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001	
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation		
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting			
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
SCENARIO A								
Chapter 1	Clearing House	4 805 300	4 418 400	(386 900)	(8.1)	172 300	4 590 700	213 700
Chapter 2	UNESCO Publishing Office	6 944 000	7 063 700	119 700	1.7	262 600	7 326 300	3 427 000
Chapter 3	Office of Monthly Periodicals	4 737 100	4 704 700	(32 400)	(0.7)	175 000	4 879 700	2 500 000
Chapter 4	Office of Public Information	5 313 000	5 015 700	(297 300)	(5.6)	203 300	5 219 000	-
Total, Part II.B		21 799 400	21 202 500	(596 900)	(2.7)	813 200	22 015 700	6 140 700
SCENARIO B								
Chapter 1	Clearing House	4 805 300	4 418 400	(386 900)	(8.1)	172 300	4 590 700	213 700
Chapter 2	UNESCO Publishing Office	6 944 000	7 063 700	119 700	1.7	262 600	7 326 300	3 427 000
Chapter 3	Office of Monthly Periodicals	4 737 100	4 704 700	(32 400)	(0.7)	175 000	4 879 700	2 500 000
Chapter 4	Office of Public Information	5 313 000	5 354 700	41 700	0.8	214 300	5 569 000	-
Total, Part II.B		21 799 400	21 541 500	(257 900)	(1.2)	824 200	22 365 700	6 140 700

T12002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure		Scenario A		
Part II.B - Information and Dissemination Services		Personnel		Activities
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
Chapter 1	Clearing House			
I.	Personnel (established posts)	58	3 753 400	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Temporary assistance	-	-	31 800
	Overtime	-	-	6 600
	Contractual services	-	-	235 400
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	25 800
	Communications	-	-	23 200
	Supplies and materials	-	-	23 200
	Books and periodicals	-	-	275 500
	Purchase and maintenance of equipment	-	-	202 600
	Training	-	-	2 600
	Miscellaneous	-	-	10 600
	Total II	-	-	837 300
	Total, Chapter 1	58	3 753 400	837 300
Chapter 2	UNESCO Publishing Office			
I.	Personnel (established posts)	80	5 848 100	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Temporary assistance (including interpretation services)	-	-	10 400
	Contractual services	-	-	773 800
	Fairs and exhibitions	-	-	92 500
	Travel on official business	-	-	67 000
	Promotion and publicity	-	-	181 500
	Communications and freight	-	-	50 500
	Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment (including insurance)	-	-	127 900
	Office supplies (including books and professional documentation)	-	-	130 300
	Informatics networks and TV/cable subscription	-	-	23 800
	Cooperation with NGOs	-	-	10 000
	Evaluation	-	-	7 500
	Hospitality	-	-	3 000
	Total II	-	-	1 478 200
	Total, Chapter 2	80	5 848 100	1 478 200
Chapter 3	Office of Monthly Periodicals			
I.	Personnel (established posts)	30	2 545 900	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Supplies and equipment for the preparation of editions and issues	-	-	292 600
	Meeting of editors of Headquarters and non-Headquarters editions	-	-	49 600
	Contracts for the non-Headquarters editions	-	-	1 083 800
	Contracts for Braille editions	-	-	136 200
	Temporary assistance, promotion and other contractual arrangements	-	-	529 200
	Travel on official business	-	-	89 200
	Communications (including dispatch of manuscripts)	-	-	140 300
	Training	-	-	5 000
	Hospitality	-	-	7 900
	Total II	-	-	2 333 800
	Total, Chapter 3	30	2 545 900	2 333 800
Chapter 4	Office of Public Information			
I.	Personnel (established posts)	44	3 359 600	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Temporary assistance	-	-	408 200
	Overtime	-	-	18 000
	Contractual services	-	-	304 200
	Interpretation	-	-	20 000
	Training	-	-	4 000
	Participants travel	-	-	87 000
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	142 000
	Communications	-	-	553 100
	Office supplies (including special supplies for information activities)	-	-	173 200
	Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment and furniture	-	-	67 700
	Evaluation	-	-	9 000
	Hospitality	-	-	40 000
	Miscellaneous	-	-	33 000
	Total II	-	-	1 859 400
	Total, Chapter 4	44	3 359 600	1 859 400
TOTAL, PART II.B		212	15 507 000	6 508 700

Regular budget					
Scenario B					
Total A	Complementary proposals				Total B
	Personnel	Costs (\$)	Activities	Total	
\$	w/y		\$	\$	\$
3 753 400	-	-	-	-	3 753 400
31 800	-	-	-	-	31 800
6 600	-	-	-	-	6 600
235 400	-	-	-	-	235 400
25 800	-	-	-	-	25 800
23 200	-	-	-	-	23 200
23 200	-	-	-	-	23 200
275 500	-	-	-	-	275 500
202 600	-	-	-	-	202 600
2 600	-	-	-	-	2 600
10 600	-	-	-	-	10 600
837 300	-	-	-	-	837 300
4 590 700	-	-	-	-	4 590 700
5 848 100	-	-	-	-	5 848 100
10 400	-	-	-	-	10 400
773 800	-	-	-	-	773 800
92 500	-	-	-	-	92 500
67 000	-	-	-	-	67 000
181 500	-	-	-	-	181 500
50 500	-	-	-	-	50 500
127 900	-	-	-	-	127 900
130 300	-	-	-	-	130 300
23 800	-	-	-	-	23 800
10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000
7 500	-	-	-	-	7 500
3 000	-	-	-	-	3 000
1 478 200	-	-	-	-	1 478 200
7 326 300	-	-	-	-	7 326 300
2 545 900	-	-	-	-	2 545 900
292 600	-	-	-	-	292 600
49 600	-	-	-	-	49 600
1 083 800	-	-	-	-	1 083 800
136 200	-	-	-	-	136 200
529 200	-	-	-	-	529 200
89 200	-	-	-	-	89 200
140 300	-	-	-	-	140 300
5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
7 900	-	-	-	-	7 900
2 333 800	-	-	-	-	2 333 800
4 879 700	-	-	-	-	4 879 700
3 359 600	-	-	-	-	3 359 600
408 200	-	-	47 000	47 000	455 200
18 000	-	-	-	-	18 000
304 200	-	-	250 000	250 000	554 200
20 000	-	-	-	-	20 000
4 000	-	-	-	-	4 000
87 000	-	-	-	-	87 000
142 000	-	-	15 000	15 000	157 000
553 100	-	-	4 000	4 000	557 100
173 200	-	-	10 000	10 000	183 200
67 700	-	-	18 000	18 000	85 700
9 000	-	-	-	-	9 000
40 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
33 000	-	-	6 000	6 000	39 000
1 859 400	-	-	350 000	350 000	2 209 400
5 219 000	-	-	350 000	350 000	5 569 000
22 015 700	-	-	350 000	350 000	22 365 700

PART III

Support for Programme Execution

T13001

Part III		Regular budget					Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001		
		1998-1999	2000-2001			Total Proposed Appropriation			
		29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources				Recosting	
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A									
Chapter 1	Bureau for External Relations	21 622 600	21 574 500	(48 100)	(0.2)	743 700	22 318 200	2 097 100	
Chapter 2	Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	3 988 800	3 651 200	(337 600)	(8.5)	146 100	3 797 300	2 860 000	
Chapter 3	Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents	31 199 600	29 488 400	(1 711 200)	(5.5)	1 156 600	30 645 000	2 499 900	
Total Part III		56 811 000	54 714 100	(2 096 900)	(3.7)	2 046 400	56 760 500	7 457 000	
SCENARIO B									
Chapter 1	Bureau for External Relations	21 622 600	21 574 500	(48 100)	(0.2)	743 700	22 318 200	2 097 100	
Chapter 2	Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	3 988 800	3 651 200	(337 600)	(8.5)	146 100	3 797 300	2 860 000	
Chapter 3	Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents	31 199 600	29 892 400	(1 307 200)	(4.2)	1 171 400	31 063 800	2 499 900	
Total Part III		56 811 000	55 118 100	(1 692 900)	(3.0)	2 061 200	57 179 300	7 457 000	

T13002

Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

	Part III - Support for Programme Execution		
	Scenario A		
	Personnel		Activities
	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
Chapter 1 Bureau for External Relations			
I. Personnel (established posts)	206	17 697 400	-
II. Other costs:			
Personnel services other than staff (including interpretation)	-	-	447 300
Staff travel on official business	-	-	657 600
Participants travel	-	-	10 000
Contractual services	-	-	1 014 700
Training	-	-	88 500
Contracts for the organization of meetings	-	-	1 490 500
Communications and freight	-	-	272 600
Supplies and materials (including books and publications)	-	-	256 000
Office equipment and maintenance (including rental of premises)	-	-	326 000
Hospitality	-	-	57 600
Total II	-	-	4 620 800
Total, Chapter 1	206	17 697 400	4 620 800
Chapter 2 Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources			
I. Personnel (established posts)	38	2 906 600	-
II. Other costs:			
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	176 000
Staff travel on official business	-	-	228 000
Contractual services	-	-	131 000
Training	-	-	119 000
Rental of premises	-	-	49 400
Communications	-	-	62 000
Office supplies and miscellaneous	-	-	61 300
Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	52 000
Hospitality	-	-	12 000
Total II	-	-	890 700
Total, Chapter 2	38	2 906 600	890 700
Chapter 3 Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents			
I. Personnel (established posts)	371	26 805 900	-
II. Other costs:			
Personnel services other than staff	-	-	1 986 100
Contractual services	-	-	730 000
Overtime	-	-	247 600
Staff travel on official business	-	-	13 100
Communications and freight	-	-	25 000
Supplies (principally for photocopying)	-	-	180 000
Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	642 300
Miscellaneous	-	-	15 000
Total II	-	-	3 839 100
Total, Chapter 3	371	26 805 900	3 839 100
TOTAL, PART III	615	47 409 900	9 350 600

Scenario B					
Total A	Complementary proposals			Total	Total B
	<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Total</i>		
\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
17 697 400	-	-	-	-	17 697 400
447 300	-	-	-	-	447 300
657 600	-	-	-	-	657 600
10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000
1 014 700	-	-	-	-	1 014 700
88 500	-	-	-	-	88 500
1 490 500	-	-	-	-	1 490 500
272 600	-	-	-	-	272 600
256 000	-	-	-	-	256 000
326 000	-	-	-	-	326 000
57 600	-	-	-	-	57 600
4 620 800	-	-	-	-	4 620 800
22 318 200	-	-	-	-	22 318 200
2 906 600	-	-	-	-	2 906 600
176 000	-	-	-	-	176 000
228 000	-	-	-	-	228 000
131 000	-	-	-	-	131 000
119 000	-	-	-	-	119 000
49 400	-	-	-	-	49 400
62 000	-	-	-	-	62 000
61 300	-	-	-	-	61 300
52 000	-	-	-	-	52 000
12 000	-	-	-	-	12 000
890 700	-	-	-	-	890 700
3 797 300	-	-	-	-	3 797 300
26 805 900	2	226 000	-	226 000	27 031 900
1 986 100	-	-	-	-	1 986 100
730 000	-	-	120 000	120 000	850 000
247 600	-	-	-	-	247 600
13 100	-	-	12 800	12 800	25 900
25 000	-	-	-	-	25 000
180 000	-	-	-	-	180 000
642 300	-	-	60 000	60 000	702 300
15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
3 839 100	-	-	192 800	192 800	4 031 900
30 645 000	2	226 000	192 800	418 800	31 063 800
56 760 500	2	226 000	192 800	418 800	57 179 300

PART IV

Management and Administrative Services

T14001

Part IV	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001	
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation		
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting			
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$		
SCENARIO A								
Chapter 1	Office of the Assistant Director- General for Management and Administration	2 297 400	2 524 200	226 800	9.9	111 600	2 635 800	642 900
Chapter 2	Bureau of the Comptroller	7 861 600	7 954 200	92 600	1.2	472 000	8 426 200	2 624 600
Chapter 3	Bureau of Personnel	14 094 700	13 250 700	(844 000)	(6.0)	596 900	13 847 600	-
Chapter 4	Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications	11 525 100	11 255 400	(269 700)	(2.3)	428 700	11 684 100	972 000
Chapter 5	Bureau for Support and Services	11 809 100	10 783 000	(1 026 100)	(8.7)	342 100	11 125 100	582 600
Total, Part IV		47 587 900	45 767 500	(1 820 400)	(3.8)	1 951 300	47 718 800	4 822 100
SCENARIO B								
Chapter 1	Office of the Assistant Director- General for Management and Administration	2 297 400	2 524 200	226 800	9.9	111 600	2 635 800	642 900
Chapter 2	Bureau of the Comptroller	7 861 600	7 954 200	92 600	1.2	472 000	8 426 200	2 624 600
Chapter 3	Bureau of Personnel	14 094 700	13 783 400	(311 300)	(2.2)	614 400	14 397 800	-
Chapter 4	Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications	11 525 100	13 662 200	2 137 100	18.5	521 900	14 184 100	972 000
Chapter 5	Bureau for Support and Services	11 809 100	10 783 000	(1 026 100)	(8.7)	1 522 200	12 305 200	582 600
Total, Part IV		47 587 900	48 707 000	1 119 100	2.4	3 242 100	51 949 100	4 822 100

T14002

Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

		Scenario A		
		Personnel		Activities
		w/y	Costs (\$)	\$
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services				
Chapter 1 Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration				
I.	Personnel (established posts)	26	2 418 200	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Personnel services other than staff	-	-	46 000
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	33 000
	Contractual and other services	-	-	41 000
	Communications	-	-	24 200
	Supplies and materials (including documentation)	-	-	22 800
	Office equipment and maintenance	-	-	31 600
	Miscellaneous	-	-	6 000
	Hospitality	-	-	13 000
	Total II	-	-	217 600
	Total, Chapter 1	26	2 418 200	217 600
Chapter 2 Bureau of the Comptroller				
I.	Personnel (established posts)	100	7 384 100	-
II.	Expenditure directly attributable to the Bureau:			
	Temporary assistance	-	-	134 800
	Overtime	-	-	5 500
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	20 300
	Communications, office supplies and miscellaneous	-	-	77 100
	Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment	-	-	53 700
	Hospitality	-	-	400
	Total II	-	-	291 800
III.	Sums administered by the Bureau on behalf of the Organization as a whole:			
	Insurance premiums	-	-	639 800
	Bank charges	-	-	110 500
	Total III	-	-	750 300
	Total, Chapter 2	100	7 384 100	1 042 100
Chapter 3 Bureau of Personnel				
I.	Personnel (established posts)	173	11 940 800	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Young Professionals Programme and recruitment activities relating thereto	-	-	1 011 500
	Human resources development (including staff training)	-	-	457 200
	Social services	-	-	78 100
	General operating expenses	-	-	360 000
	Total II	-	-	1 906 800
	Total, Chapter 3	173	11 940 800	1 906 800
Chapter 4 Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications				
I.	Personnel (established posts)	88	6 166 200	-
II.	Other costs:			
	Temporary assistance	-	-	166 300
	Contractual and other services	-	-	1 764 500
	Training	-	-	31 700
	Overtime	-	-	13 500
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	78 600
	Communications	-	-	487 600
	Supplies and equipment	-	-	2 975 300
	Miscellaneous	-	-	400
	Total II	-	-	5 517 900
	Total, Chapter 4	88	6 166 200	5 517 900
Chapter 5 Bureau for Support and Services				
I.	Personnel (established posts)	114	7 720 500	-
II.	Expenditure directly attributable to the Bureau:			
	Personnel services other than staff	-	-	38 800
	Staff travel on official business	-	-	1 500
	Overtime	-	-	15 000
	Communications	-	-	1 500
	Miscellaneous	-	-	5 000
	Total II	-	-	61 800
III.	Sums administered by the Bureau on behalf of the Organization as a whole:			
	Contribution to MBF for Associate Participants and administrative costs for MBF	-	-	3 012 100
	Staff Compensation Plan	-	-	145 100
	Expenditure connected with Pension Board meetings (including interpretation)	-	-	14 200
	Pension Fund travel	-	-	33 200
	Medical examinations at Headquarters	-	-	80 200
	Medical equipment and supplies	-	-	47 000
	Attendance at joint meetings of the United Nations medical services	-	-	11 000
	Total III	-	-	3 342 800
	Total, Chapter 5	114	7 720 500	3 404 600
TOTAL, PART IV		501	35 629 800	12 089 000

Scenario B					
Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B	
	Personnel	Activities	Total		
\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
2 418 200	-	-	-	-	2 418 200
46 000	-	-	-	-	46 000
33 000	-	-	-	-	33 000
41 000	-	-	-	-	41 000
24 200	-	-	-	-	24 200
22 800	-	-	-	-	22 800
31 600	-	-	-	-	31 600
6 000	-	-	-	-	6 000
13 000	-	-	-	-	13 000
217 600	-	-	-	-	217 600
2 635 800	-	-	-	-	2 635 800
7 384 100	-	-	-	-	7 384 100
134 800	-	-	-	-	134 800
5 500	-	-	-	-	5 500
20 300	-	-	-	-	20 300
77 100	-	-	-	-	77 100
53 700	-	-	-	-	53 700
400	-	-	-	-	400
291 800	-	-	-	-	291 800
639 800	-	-	-	-	639 800
110 500	-	-	-	-	110 500
750 300	-	-	-	-	750 300
8 426 200	-	-	-	-	8 426 200
11 940 800	-	-	-	-	11 940 800
1 011 500	-	-	550 200	550 200	1 561 700
457 200	-	-	-	-	457 200
78 100	-	-	-	-	78 100
360 000	-	-	-	-	360 000
1 906 800	-	-	550 200	550 200	2 457 000
13 847 600	-	-	550 200	550 200	14 397 800
6 166 200	-	-	-	-	6 166 200
166 300	-	-	-	-	166 300
1 764 500	-	-	1 700 000	1 700 000	3 464 500
31 700	-	-	-	-	31 700
13 500	-	-	-	-	13 500
78 600	-	-	-	-	78 600
487 600	-	-	-	-	487 600
2 975 300	-	-	800 000	800 000	3 775 300
400	-	-	-	-	400
5 517 900	-	-	2 500 000	2 500 000	8 017 900
11 684 100	-	-	2 500 000	2 500 000	14 184 100
7 720 500	-	-	-	-	7 720 500
38 800	-	-	-	-	38 800
1 500	-	-	-	-	1 500
15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
1 500	-	-	-	-	1 500
5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
61 800	-	-	-	-	61 800
3 012 100	-	-	1 180 100	1 180 100	4 192 200
145 100	-	-	-	-	145 100
14 200	-	-	-	-	14 200
33 200	-	-	-	-	33 200
80 200	-	-	-	-	80 200
47 000	-	-	-	-	47 000
11 000	-	-	-	-	11 000
3 342 800	-	-	1 180 100	1 180 100	4 522 900
11 125 100	-	-	1 180 100	1 180 100	12 305 200
47 718 800	-	-	4 230 300	4 230 300	51 949 100

PART V

Common Services; Maintenance and Security

T15001

Part V	1998-1999					2000-2001		Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation		
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$		
SCENARIO A								
Common Services; Maintenance and Security	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000	
SCENARIO B								
Common Services; Maintenance and Security	29 072 900	27 946 200	(1 126 700)	(3.9)	1 052 700	28 998 900	4 076 000	

T15002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

	Part V - Common Services; Maintenance and Security									
	Scenario A				Scenario B					
	Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B		
	<i>w/y</i>	<i>Costs (\$)</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>w/y</i>	<i>Costs (\$)</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	
I. Personnel (established posts)	298	15 452 400	-	15 452 400	-	-	-	-	15 452 400	
II. Other costs:										
Supplies and materials	-	-	745 600	745 600	-	-	-	-	745 600	
Furniture and equipment	-	-	153 000	153 000	-	-	-	-	153 000	
Communications and freight	-	-	1 206 400	1 206 400	-	-	-	-	1 206 400	
Rental and maintenance of premises	-	-	10 012 000	10 012 000	-	-	-	-	10 012 000	
Temporary assistance and overtime	-	-	41 600	41 600	-	-	-	-	41 600	
Maintenance of furniture and equipment	-	-	1 312 500	1 312 500	-	-	-	-	1 312 500	
Training and miscellaneous	-	-	15 400	15 400	-	-	-	-	15 400	
Public relations and cultural events	-	-	60 000	60 000	-	-	-	-	60 000	
Total II	-	-	13 546 500	13 546 500	-	-	-	-	13 546 500	
TOTAL, PART V	298	15 452 400	13 546 500	28 998 900	-	-	-	-	28 998 900	

PART VI

Renovation of Headquarters premises

T16001

Part VI	Regular budget						Extra-budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001				Total Proposed Appropriation	
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase (Decrease) in resources		Recosting		
\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	
SCENARIO A							
Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700
SCENARIO B							
Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 775 900	6 293 800	(482 100)	(7.1)	205 700	6 499 500	179 700

T16002 Breakdown by item-of-expenditure

Part VI - Renovation of Headquarters premises	Scenario A			Scenario B					
	Personnel		Activities	Total A	Complementary proposals			Total B	
	w/y	Costs (\$)			\$	Personnel	Activities		Total
			\$	\$	w/y	Costs (\$)	\$	\$	\$
I. Renovation of Headquarters premises	-	-	6 403 300	6 403 300	-	-	-	-	6 403 300
Less: The amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations as their contribution to the cost of renovation of the Headquarters premises for offices occupied by them	-	-	(179 700)	(179 700)	-	-	-	-	(179 700)
II. Amortization of the construction costs of the premises for the UNESCO International Bureau of Education	-	-	275 900	275 900	-	-	-	-	275 900
TOTAL, PART VI	-	-	6 499 500	6 499 500	-	-	-	-	6 499 500

PART VII

Anticipated cost increases

T17001

Part VII	Regular budget						Extra- budgetary resources 2000-2001
	1998-1999	2000-2001					
	29 C/5 Approved	30 C/5 at 1998-1999 prices	Increase/ (Decrease) in resources		Recosting	Total Proposed Appropriation	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
SCENARIO A							
Anticipated cost increases	12 897 600	12 897 600	-	-	793 250	13 690 850	-
SCENARIO B							
<i>Anticipated cost increases</i>	<i>12 897 600</i>	<i>12 897 600</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1 100 000</i>	<i>13 997 600</i>	<i>-</i>

T17002 In accordance with the approved budgeting techniques, the cost increases occurring during the course of programme implementation in 2000-2001, on account of statutory and other factors, are shown separately under this Part, the use of which is subject to the prior approval of the Executive Board. Thus, the provision under this Part complements the proposed appropriations for Parts I to VI of the budget which amount to:

\$530,676,400 under Scenario A, and

\$553,814,650 under Scenario B.

T17003 The tables below give a breakdown of anticipated cost increases for 2000-2001, based on the magnitude and type of expenditures foreseen for 2000-2001. These have been established, taking account of past and current trends as well as indicators of future tendencies concerning cost increases arising from statutory and other factors, and their impact on the various elements contained in the proposed appropriations. The following conservative estimates have been established for 2000-2001:

\$13,690,850 under Scenario A, and

\$13,997,600 under Scenario B

applying the principle of “full budgeting”,¹ as the 29th session of the General Conference, while discussing the budgeting techniques, considered that the “semi-full budgeting”² approach should be discontinued and future budgets established on the basis of the “full budgeting” principle to ensure integral execution of the programme.

¹ According to UNESCO's Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms “**Full budgeting**: A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include full provision for all increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services, that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of the current trends through the entire ensuing financial period. The provision for such increases is included under Anticipated cost increases (Part VII of the budget)”.

² “**Semi-full budgeting**: A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include provision for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of current trends through the **first half** of the ensuing financial period. Under this principle, therefore, no provision is made for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services occurring in the **second half** of the financial period”.

SCENARIO A

Item of expenditure	2000-2001 proposals Parts I-VI (recosted)	Anticipated cost increases 2000-2001			
		Professional	General Service	Total requirement	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
(a) Staff costs					
Net remuneration	225 243 800	4 358 100	2 786 800	7 144 900	2.1
Pension Fund contributions	46 133 600	1 167 200	718 000	1 885 200	2.7
Contributions to MBF	8 127 900	160 600	84 900	245 500	2.0
Family allowance	6 916 300	57 500	119 900	177 400	1.7
Separation payments and mobility and hardship allowance	12 494 800	327 700	87 600	415 300	2.2
Travel and transportation	3 742 700	124 400	-	124 400	2.2
Other allowances (assignment grant, education grant, housing subsidy, language allowance, etc.)	9 709 100	247 050	76 000	323 050	2.2
Total, Staff costs	312 368 200	6 442 550	3 873 200	10 315 750	2.2
Anticipated cost increases 2000-2001					
		Headquarters	Field	Total requirement	
		\$	\$	\$	%
(b) Goods and services					
Personnel services, other than staff	19 066 900	286 300	108 700	395 000	2.1
Official travel	14 865 000	89 200	41 600	130 800	0.9
Contractual services	42 793 500	436 500	430 800	867 300	2.0
General operating expenses	22 600 800	254 300	90 400	344 700	1.5
Supplies and materials	7 029 200	44 300	28 100	72 400	1.0
Furniture and equipment	4 409 100	35 300	30 900	66 200	1.5
Grants and contributions:					
(a) Financial allocations	29 176 900	408 500	-	408 500	1.4
(b) Framework agreements with NGOs	5 681 100	-	-	-	-
(c) Other grants and contributions	22 079 200	185 500	123 600	309 100	1.4
Other expenditure (including technical support services)	7 480 100	93 900	24 400	118 300	1.6
Indirect costs	14 626 900	19 700	538 700	558 400	3.8
Participation Programme	22 000 000	-	-	-	-
Renovation of Headquarters premises	6 499 500	93 400	11 000	104 400	1.6
Total, Goods and services	218 308 200	1 946 900	1 428 200	3 375 100	1.5
(c) Total (a) + (b)	530 676 400			13 690 850	

SCENARIO B

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>2000-2001 proposals Parts I-VI (recosted)</i>	<i>Anticipated cost increases 2000-2001</i>			
		<i>Professional</i>	<i>General Service</i>	<i>Total requirement</i>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
(a) Staff costs					
<i>Net remuneration</i>	227 425 600	4 388 000	2 759 900	7 147 900	2.1
<i>Pension Fund contributions</i>	46 584 800	1 186 000	717 600	1 903 600	2.7
<i>Contributions to MBF</i>	8 212 900	163 200	84 900	248 100	2.0
<i>Family allowance</i>	6 954 300	58 500	119 800	178 300	1.7
<i>Separation payments and mobility and hardship allowance</i>	12 657 300	333 200	87 600	420 800	2.2
<i>Travel and transportation</i>	3 811 800	126 700	-	126 700	2.2
<i>Other allowances (assignment grant, education grant, housing subsidy, language allowance, etc.)</i>	9 838 950	251 300	76 000	327 300	2.2
Total, Staff costs	315 485 650	6 506 900	3 845 800	10 352 700	2.2
Anticipated cost increases 2000-2001					
		Headquarters	Field	Total requirement	
		\$	\$	\$	%
(b) Goods and services					
<i>Personnel services, other than staff</i>	22 025 300	332 100	132 200	464 300	2.1
<i>Official travel</i>	16 392 700	98 400	45 900	144 300	0.9
<i>Contractual services</i>	46 870 700	417 600	543 100	960 700	2.0
<i>General operating expenses</i>	23 093 300	260 800	92 400	353 200	1.5
<i>Supplies and materials</i>	8 030 000	50 600	33 100	83 700	1.0
<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	4 659 300	37 300	32 600	69 900	1.5
<i>Grants and contributions</i>					
<i>(a) Financial allocations</i>	30 200 800	422 800	-	422 800	1.4
<i>(b) Framework agreements with NGOs</i>	5 914 100	-	-	-	-
<i>(c) Other grants and contributions</i>	23 550 500	193 000	148 400	341 400	1.4
<i>Other expenditure (including technical support services)</i>	8 965 900	112 600	29 200	141 800	1.6
<i>Indirect costs</i>	14 626 900	19 700	538 700	558 400	3.8
<i>Participation Programme</i>	27 500 000	-	-	-	-
<i>Renovation of Headquarters premises</i>	6 499 500	93 400	11 000	104 400	1.6
Total, Goods and services	238 329 000	2 038 300	1 606 600	3 644 900	1.5
(c) Total (a) + (b)	553 814 650			13 997 600	

Establishment of the budget estimates for 2000-2001

Background

- T18001 The General Conference at its 29th session (29 C/Resolution 86) invited the Director-General to continue to apply the same budgeting techniques in the preparation of document 30 C/5, subject to any modifications or improvements that may be recommended by the Executive Board or the Director-General at a future session of the Board.
- T18002 The Executive Board at its 155th session, having examined the Director-General's preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 (30 C/5) presented in document 155 EX/5, Part II, Section III and Part IV, invited the Director-General to prepare a Draft Programme and Budget for the financial period 2000-2001 (30 C/5), for further study by the Executive Board at its 156th session, on the basis of zero-nominal and zero-real growth scenarios.
- T18003 In following with these guidelines, the Director-General has presented two scenarios in document 30 C/5: **Scenario A (zero-nominal growth)** and **Scenario B (zero-real growth)**. The same basic budgeting techniques approved by the General Conference have been applied in each scenario.

Budgeting techniques

- T18004 The budgeting techniques decided by the General Conference are recapitulated below:

Technique	Application in document 30 C/5
(i) Constant dollar principle	In application of the constant dollar principle, the value of the United States dollar used for the preparation of the budget estimates in document 30 C/5 has been maintained at one United States dollar equal to 5.70 French francs and 1.45 Swiss francs . These are the same rates used in the Approved Budget for 1998-1999. The figures in document 30 C/5 are, therefore, comparable with those in document 29 C/5 Approved. The budget reflects no increase or decrease on this account (see paras. T18012 to T18014 below).
(ii) Treatment of inflation through:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recosting 	Recosting for increases which have already occurred or are likely to come into effect during the current budget period (1998-1999) has been applied in accordance with the method approved by the Executive Board and ratified by the General Conference for the current biennium. The methodology is explained in paragraphs T18005 and T18006 below, and the recosting requirements are shown in the table under paragraph T18007.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated cost increases 	Projections on statutory and other increases anticipated for 2000-2001 are shown and explained in Part VII of the budget and in paragraphs T18008 to T18010 below.

	Technique	Application in document 30 C/5
(iii)	Description of the effects of currency fluctuation	These are explained in the Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2000-2001.
(iv)	Zero-base budgeting	UNESCO's Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms describes this technique as: 'the elaboration of budget proposals for the ensuing biennium from scratch as opposed to incremental budgeting' wherein the new proposals are obtained by adding to and/or subtracting from the current budget base'. The process of zero-base budgeting permits a clearer definition of priorities and better value for money assessments, particularly as concerns the modalities of action chosen.
(v)	Application of budget standards	The same budget standards as in the Approved Budget for 1998-1999 (29 C/5) have been utilized for the comparison of 30 C/5 budget proposals with document 29 C/5 Approved. For the calculation of statutory increases in staff costs during 1998-1999, these standards have been updated based on actual expenditure trends in 1998-1999, and other latest data available.
(vi)	Adjustment for staff turnover and recruitment delays	As was the case in document 29 C/5, the full costs of staff for 2000-2001 has been reduced by 3 per cent to take into account staff turnover and recruitment delays (lapse factor).
(vii)	Distribution of staff and indirect programme costs	Distribution of staff costs has been shown at the level of each main line of action in Annex I and in the Technical Details. Personnel, programme and indirect programme costs are recapitulated in the proposed resolution relating to each subprogramme in Part II of document 30 C/5 and in the overall budget summaries.
(viii)	Programme analysis by principal modalities of action	This analysis has been provided for each main line of action, and is recapitulated in Appendix III.
(ix)	Integration of extrabudgetary resources	Expected extrabudgetary resources have been indicated at the level of each main line of action and a recapitulation by source of fund and region given at the level of each subprogramme in the Technical Details.

Statutory and other increases (Recosting and provision for anticipated cost increases)

T18005 In accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Executive Board at its 150th session (150 EX/Decision 5.1, para. 76(a)) and approved by the General Conference for application in document 30 C/5 (29 C/Resolution 86), the following approach was maintained in the preparation of document 30 C/5 under both the zero-nominal and zero-real growth scenarios:

- (i) Preparation of the budget proposals for 2000-2001 from scratch, in accordance with the principle of zero-base budgeting, and comparison thereof Part by Part, Chapter by Chapter, and Major Programme by Major Programme, with the corresponding provisions already existing in document 29 C/5 Approved. The Executive Board and the General Conference will thus be able to assess at this stage, prior to any adjustment for cost increases:

- under the zero-nominal growth scenario: the decrease in resources in document 30 C/5 at constant prices compared to 29 C/5 Approved provisions;
 - under the zero-real growth scenario: the impact of new developments and priorities on the level of budgetary resources as reflected in document 30 C/5 vis-à-vis those allocated in the current programme and budget. Programme changes are clearly distinguished from cost increases indispensable for maintaining zero-real growth.
- (ii) Following this comparison, calculation in two steps of cost increases arising from statutory and other factors:
- **calculation of statutory and other increases** occurring in 1998-1999 and applied on the basis of the magnitude and type of expenditures foreseen for 2000-2001;
 - **projection of anticipated cost increases in 2000-2001** on the basis of the best information available to the Secretariat concerning salary indices and consumer prices and their impact on the various elements contained in the proposed appropriations. These estimates are shown under Part VII of the budget the use of which is subject to the prior approval by the Executive Board.

T18006 The statutory and other increases in staff and other costs which have already occurred in 1998-1999 and are expected to occur until the end of the current biennium have been calculated with reference to the data currently available. The impact of these cost increases on programmes has been shown throughout the various tables in document 30 C/5 under the column entitled "Recosting". They include, *inter alia*:

- (i) the latest scale of basic pay (March 1999 for the Professional and higher categories, and January 1998 for the General Service category, taking into account the increase of 1.32 per cent established as of 1 January 1999, but postponed pending the General Service Salary Survey) approved for all categories of staff; Pension Fund and Medical Benefits Fund contributions at the current rates;
- (ii) post adjustment classifications for Professional staff at Headquarters and field duty stations based on up-to-date indices;
- (iii) other allowances: family allowance, education grant; assignment grant, housing subsidy, mobility/hardship allowance, separation payments, statutory travel, etc., based on average expenditures in 1998, taking also into account the increases adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 53/209;
- (iv) economic indicators concerning the evolution of price increases at Headquarters and in the field duty stations.

T18007 The corresponding recosting requirements are given below:

A. Recosting for 1998-1999 under Scenario A
(Parts I - VI)

Item of expenditure	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Increase/ (Decrease)	30 C/5 unrecosted (31.12.97 prices)	Recosting requirements 1998-1999	30 C/5 Proposals (Scenario A) recosted	Average annual percentage of recosting
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
(a) Staff salaries and allowances						
Net remuneration (Base salaries and post adjustment)	224 476 100	(4 389 400)	220 086 700	5 157 100	225 243 800	1.2
Pension Fund contributions	43 624 000	(853 000)	42 771 000	3 362 600	46 133 600	3.8
Contribution to MBF	8 012 300	(156 700)	7 855 600	272 300	8 127 900	1.7
Other allowances: (Family allowance and mobility and hardship allowance, separation payments, assignment grant, education grant, language allowance, travel and transportation costs, etc.)	30 728 250	(600 900)	30 127 350	2 735 550	32 862 900	4.4
Subtotal, Staff costs	306 840 650 *	(6 000 000)	300 840 650	11 527 550	312 368 200	1.9
(b) Goods and services						
Personnel services other than staff	20 990 000	(2 637 500)	18 352 500	714 400	19 066 900	1.9
Official travel and DSA	16 517 300	(1 949 200)	14 568 100	296 900	14 865 000	1.0
Contractual services	45 742 000	(4 620 200)	41 121 800	1 671 700	42 793 500	2.0
General operating expenses	22 397 600	(469 300)	21 928 300	672 500	22 600 800	1.5
Supplies and materials	8 404 900	(1 514 200)	6 890 700	138 500	7 029 200	1.0
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	5 838 500	(1 561 100)	4 277 400	131 700	4 409 100	1.5
Acquisition and improvement of premises	6 775 900	(482 100)	6 293 800	205 700	6 499 500	1.6
Financial allocations	26 565 500	1 519 100	28 084 600	1 092 300	29 176 900	1.9
Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	3 973 400	1 541 600	5 515 000	166 100	5 681 100	1.5
Other contributions	19 849 300	1 530 100	21 379 400	699 800	22 079 200	1.6
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800	-	13 534 800	1 092 100	14 626 900	4.0
Other expenditure	9 209 800	(1 899 500)	7 310 300	169 800	7 480 100	1.2
Subtotal, Goods and services	199 799 000	(10 542 300)	189 256 700	7 051 500	196 308 200	1.8
(c) Participation Programme	24 830 000	(4 500 000)	20 330 000	1 670 000	22 000 000	4.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	531 469 650	(21 042 300)	510 427 350	20 249 050	530 676 400	2.0

* \$313,658,650 in document 29 C/5 Approved, less the cost of 43 posts (\$6,818,000) converted to financial allocations under the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, IESALC and UIE.

B. Recosting for 1998-1999 under Scenario B
(Parts I - VI)

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>29 C/5 Approved as adjusted</i>	<i>Increase/ (Decrease)</i>	<i>30 C/5 unrecosted (31.12.97 prices)</i>	<i>Recosting requirements 1998-1999</i>	<i>30 C/5 Proposals (Scenario B) recosted</i>	<i>Average annual percentage of recosting</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
(a) Staff salaries and allowances						
<i>Net remuneration (Base salaries and post adjustment)</i>	224 476 100	(2 236 000)	222 240 100	5 185 500	227 425 600	1.2
<i>Pension Fund contributions</i>	43 624 000	(445 000)	43 179 000	3 405 800	46 584 800	3.8
<i>Contribution to MBF</i>	8 012 300	(74 100)	7 938 200	274 700	8 212 900	1.7
<i>Other allowances: (Family allowance and mobility and hardship allowance, separation payments, assignment grant, education grant, language allowance, travel and transportation costs, etc.)</i>	30 728 250	(244 900)	30 483 350	2 779 000	33 262 350	4.4
Subtotal, Staff costs	306 840 650 *	(3 000 000)	303 840 650	11 645 000	315 485 650	1.9
(b) Goods and services						
<i>Personnel services other than staff</i>	20 990 000	221 600	21 211 600	813 700	22 025 300	1.9
<i>Official travel and DSA+A60</i>	16 517 300	(447 600)	16 069 700	323 000	16 392 700	1.0
<i>Contractual services</i>	45 742 000	(721 300)	45 020 700	1 850 000	46 870 700	2.0
<i>General operating expenses</i>	22 397 600	8 700	22 406 300	687 000	23 093 300	1.5
<i>Supplies and materials</i>	8 404 900	(533 100)	7 871 800	158 200	8 030 000	1.0
<i>Acquisition of furniture and equipment</i>	5 838 500	(1 316 600)	4 521 900	137 400	4 659 300	1.5
<i>Acquisition and improvement of premises</i>	6 775 900	(482 100)	6 293 800	205 700	6 499 500	1.6
<i>Financial allocations</i>	26 565 500	2 501 200	29 066 700	1 134 100	30 200 800	1.9
<i>Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)</i>	3 973 400	1 769 200	5 742 600	171 500	5 914 100	1.5
<i>Other contributions</i>	19 849 300	2 962 700	22 812 000	738 500	23 550 500	1.6
<i>Indirect programme costs</i>	13 534 800	-	13 534 800	1 092 100	14 626 900	4.0
<i>Other expenditure</i>	9 209 800	(1 600 400)	7 609 400	1 356 500 **	8 965 900	8.5
Subtotal, Goods and services	199 799 000	2 362 300	202 161 300	8 667 700	210 829 000	2.1
(c) Participation Programme	24 830 000	637 700	25 467 700	2 032 300	27 500 000	3.9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	531 469 650	-	531 469 650	22 345 000	553 814 650	2.1

* \$313,658,650 in document 29 C/5 Approved, less the cost of 43 posts (\$6,818,000) converted to financial allocations under the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, IESALC and UIE.

** This includes the actualization of the amount required to cover the Organization's contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund in respect of Associate Participants largely due to the increase of 30 per cent in the rate of contribution approved by 28 C/Resolution 31 and the cumulative annual increase of 5.25 per cent in the number of associate participants. Based on actual expenditures in 1998 and those foreseen in 1999, the statutory requirement for 1998-1999 is established at \$4,137,800 against the 29 C/5 Approved provision of \$2,957,700.

Anticipated cost increases in 2000-2001

- T18008 In line with approved budgeting techniques, the cost increases on account of statutory and other factors, anticipated to occur during the course of the programme implementation in 2000-2001 are shown separately under Part VII of the budget, the use of which is subject to the prior approval by the Executive Board based on the actual cost increases occurring during the biennium.
- T18009 Following the wish expressed by Member States to limit budgetary increases to the minimum, the provision under Part VII of the budget (Anticipated cost increases) for 1998-1999 was established by applying the principle of “semi-full budgeting”¹ which requires the absorption, through austerity measures during programme execution, of cost increases occurring in the second half of the financial period. While discussing the budgeting techniques, the General Conference considered that the “semi-full budgeting” approach should be discontinued and future budgets prepared on the basis of the “full budgeting”² principle to ensure integral execution of the programme.
- T18010 The tables under Part VII of the Technical Details give a breakdown of the anticipated cost increases, by item of expenditure, under the zero-nominal and zero-real growth scenarios.

The budget ceiling

- T18011 The budget level of \$544,367,250 for 2000-2001 under Scenario A (zero-nominal growth) would represent a reduction in real terms equivalent to \$21,042,300 in Parts I to VI of the budget. The indispensable minimum requirement under *Scenario B (zero-real growth)* is estimated at \$567,812,250 for 2000-2001 to maintain the same level of resources as for the programme approved for the current biennium. The budget proposals under the two scenarios are recapitulated in the following tables, from which it will be seen that under Scenario A, staff equivalent to \$6 million (27 posts) have been reduced. Only half of this reduction (\$3 million) has been restituted in *Scenario B for staff costs* and the remaining amount has been redeployed for priority programme activities in Part II.A of the budget along with the major part of the resources reinstated under the zero-real growth scenario:

¹ According to UNESCO's Glossary of Budgetary and Financial Terms “**Semi-full budgeting:** A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include provision for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of current trends through the **first half** of the ensuing financial period. Under this principle, therefore, no provision is made for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services occurring in the **second half** of the financial period”.

² “**Full budgeting:** A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include full provision for all increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services, that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of the current trends through the entire ensuing financial period. The provision for such increases is included under Anticipated cost increases (Part VII of the budget)”.

A. Zero-nominal growth scenario

	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Increase/ (Decrease)	30 C/5 unrecosted Scenario A	Recosting	30 C/5 Recosted Scenario A
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personnel	306 840 650	(6 000 000)	300 840 650	11 527 550	312 368 200
Activities	186 264 200	(10 542 300)	175 721 900	5 959 400	181 681 300
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800	-	13 534 800	1 092 100	14 626 900
Participation Programme	24 830 000	(4 500 000)	20 330 000	1 670 000	22 000 000
Subtotal	531 469 650	(21 042 300)	510 427 350	20 249 050	530 676 400
Part VII	12 897 600	-	12 897 600	793 250	13 690 850
TOTAL	544 367 250	(21 042 300)	523 324 950	21 042 300	544 367 250

B. Zero-real growth scenario

	29 C/5 Approved as adjusted	Increase/ (Decrease)	30 C/5 unrecosted Scenario B	Recosting	30 C/5 Recosted Scenario B
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personnel	306 840 650	(3 000 000)	303 840 650	11 645 000	315 485 650
Activities	186 264 200	2 362 300	188 626 500	7 575 600	196 202 100
Indirect programme costs	13 534 800		13 534 800	1 092 100	14 626 900
Participation Programme	24 830 000	637 700	25 467 700	2 032 300	27 500 000
Subtotal	531 469 650	-	531 469 650	22 345 000	553 814 650
Part VII	12 897 600	-	12 897 600	1 100 000	13 997 600
TOTAL	544 367 250	-	544 367 250	23 445 000	567 812 250

T18012 During the course of discussions on the budget level at the 155th session of the Executive Board, the question of the exchange rates of the French and Swiss francs vis-à-vis the US dollar was evoked. In this connection, the representatives of organizations of the United Nations system having headquarters or major offices in Geneva met on 15 September 1998 and agreed that, for the preparation of budget estimates for 2000-2001:

“Individual organizations could ... adopt the last United Nations operational rate of exchange that was known at the time of the completion of its proposed budget. Adjusted estimates could subsequently be presented at the time of governing bodies’ reviews where this was judged to be appropriate by the Executive Heads concerned” (cf. paragraph 3 of document ACC/1999/FB/R.10 of 19 January 1999).

T18013 If UNESCO were to adopt this approach and to apply the United Nations operational rate of exchange prevailing in April 1999, practically all the cost increases explained above would be offset in nominal terms by the stronger dollar value which exists at present and which has persisted throughout 1998. The move from constant values to current values has already been put into effect by certain other United Nations agencies during the current biennium. The situation in UNESCO is analysed below:

Exchange rate for US \$1		30 C/5 unrecosted	Revaluation			Budget level
F.Fr.	Sw.Fr.		Cost increases	Currency adjustment	Net revaluation	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Scenario A						
5.70	1.45	523 324 950	21 042 300	-	21 042 300	544 367 250
6.11	1.49	523 324 950	21 042 300	(22 149 250)	(1 106 950)	522 218 000
Scenario.B						
5.70	1.45	544 367 250	23 445 000	-	23 445 000	567 812 250
6.11	1.49	544 367 250	23 445 000	(23 103 250)	341 750	544 709 000

T18014 **The above data showing both constant and current values for each scenario reveals that the zero-real growth budget level of \$567,812,250 calculated at the present constant dollar rates, when converted to the current rates, as proposed for the Geneva-based organizations, would be only slightly higher (by \$341,750) than the zero-nominal growth budget of \$544,367,250. The Executive Board may perhaps wish to keep in mind the variables shown above when formulating its recommendation to the General Conference on the budgeting techniques and the budget ceiling for 2000-2001.**

Other adjustments (comparative transfers)

T18015 The base figures given throughout the programme and budget (referred to as “29 C/5 Approved”), reflect the restructuring of the programme and some Secretariat services as proposed in document 30 C/5. These adjustments are recapitulated below:

Principal appropriation line	Transfers to/(from)		
	Staff costs	Other costs	Total
	\$	\$	\$
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION			
A. Governing Bodies			
General Conference	-	-	-
Executive Board	-	-	-
B. Direction			
Directorate	-	-	-
Services of the Directorate	(408 300)	176 600	(231 700)
(Including: Office of the ADG/DRG; Executive Office of the Director-General; Office of Management Co-ordination and Reforms; Inspectorate General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)			
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	(408 300)	176 600	(231 700)
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES			
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities			
I. Education for all throughout life	413 600	4 367 600	4 781 200
II. The sciences in the service of development:			
Natural Sciences Sector	(393 800)	(250 000)	(643 800)
Social and Human Sciences Sector	(268 900)	(1 295 000)	(1 563 900)
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	(341 400)	-	(341 400)
IV. Towards a communication and information society for all	1 217 400	553 400	1 770 800
Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities	(6 572 200)	3 492 100	(3 080 100)
Participation Programme	-	-	-
Total, II.A	(5 945 300)	6 868 100	922 800
B. Information and Dissemination Services			
1. Clearing House	(790 600)	(720 800)	(1 511 400)
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	1 363 000	629 300	1 992 300
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	473 400	570 600	1 044 000
4. Office of Public Information	(2 800 100)	(999 900)	(3 800 000)
Total, II.A	(1 754 300)	(520 800)	(2 275 100)
TOTAL, PART II	(7 699 600)	6 347 300	(1 352 300)
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	1 330 700	288 100	1 618 800
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	(314 300)	6 000	(308 300)
PART V - COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	273 500	(5 064 000)	(4 790 500)
PART VI - RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	-	5 064 000	5 064 000
Reserve for Draft Resolutions	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL, PARTS I-VI	-	-	-

T18016 Major adjustments under staff and other costs, resulting from structural changes, were due to the following:

- (i) **Transfer of staff costs to financial allocations:** from Major Programme I to the Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC: \$1,307,600) and to the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE: \$600,000); under Transverse activities: Statistical Programmes and Services to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (\$4,910,400).
- (ii) Transfer of staff and other costs from the transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities:
 - The integration of the project “Educating for a sustainable future” (EPD: staff \$2,653,600 and activities \$1,871,400) with Major Programme I (ED);
 - From “Towards a culture of peace” (staff \$1,932,200 and activities \$769,300) to Major Programmes I, II and IV and the redistribution of staff costs within sectors for culture of peace activities;
 - From Priority Africa Department (staff \$721,700) to Major Programme I and to the Bureau for External Relations (Part III);
 - From “Other priority groups and clusters of countries” (staff \$1,553,600 and activities \$288,100) to Major Programme I (Palestine Unit), Part I: Services of the Directorate (OPS Division), and to Part III: Bureau for External Relations (PROCEED Unit).
- (iii) Transfer of staff and other costs following change of parent sector relating to field units: Brasilia Office from Major Programme II (SC) to Major Programme I (ED); Santo Domingo Office from Major Programme II (SHS) to Major Programme III (CLT).
- (iv) Restructuration of the Youth Division: transfer of funds (staff \$429,000 and activities \$1,143,100) from Major Programme II (SHS) to Major Programmes I and IV, and to the Transverse activity: Coordination of activities concerning youth.
- (v) Transfer of “Anticipation and future-oriented studies” from Part II.B, Chapter 1 (Clearing House) to Part II.A, Transverse activities (staff \$639,200 and activities \$720,800).
- (vi) Creation of an Office of Monthly Periodicals (OPM: Part II.B, Chapter 3) by transferring thereto staff (\$907,900) and other costs (\$570,600) relating to “Sources” from Part II.B, Chapter 4: Office of Public Information; transfer of staff (\$434,500) from OPM to Major Programme II (SHS).
- (vii) Transfer of the Audiovisual Unit from Part II.B, Chapter 4: Office of Public Information (staff \$1,398,500 and other costs \$526,300) to Part II.B, Chapter 2: UNESCO Publishing Office.
- (viii) Under Part IV: Transfer of the Public Relations and Cultural Events Division formerly under Chapter 5 to Chapter 1 (Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration) and the Reception Service to Part V (Common Services; Maintenance and Security). Under Part I.B, Services of the Directorate, discontinuation of the Office of Management Coordination and Reforms (MCR) and transfer of staff and other costs to Parts IV and II of the budget.
- (ix) Consolidation of budget provisions relating to renovation and refurbishing of Headquarters premises by transfer of \$5,064,000 from Part V (Common Services; Maintenance and Security) to Part VI, the title of which has been changed to: Renovation of Headquarters Premises.

Appendices

T18017 Appendices I-IX in Section 2 provide detailed budgetary data covering various aspects of 30 C/5 proposals as a whole.

Glossary of budgetary and financial terms

A

Accounts, budgetary

Accounts kept for the financial control of the approved budget, showing appropriations, transfers, allocations, allotments, obligations and available balances.

Accounts, general

Accounts established for recording the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Organization.

Adjustment for staff turnover and delays in recruitment (lapse factor)

Reductions in staff costs as a consequence of anticipated delays in establishing new posts, in filling existing posts and posts at a lower grade/step than foreseen in the budget. These savings are deducted from the estimates prior to arriving at the budget provision. Anticipated savings are also referred to as the "lapse factor".

Allocation

The assignment, authorized by the Director-General in writing, of resources for specific purposes indicated in the approved programme and work plans.

Allotment

The financial authorization issued by or, on behalf of the Director-General, to an official or a unit to incur obligations for a specific purpose and within specific limits, during a definite period.

Amortization

The progressive reduction by instalments of a liability or the value of a physical asset.

Anticipated cost increases

The amount voted by the General Conference under Part VII of the budget to meet increases arising in the course of a financial period in staff costs, and in the costs of goods and services, due to inflation and statutory factors. Part VII may be drawn upon only with the prior approval of the Executive Board.

Appropriation

The amount(s) voted by the General Conference for specific purposes, for a given financial period. Obligations and expenditures are incurred against the appropriation for the purposes specified and up to the amount(s) voted.

Appropriation line

The subdivision of the total appropriation into appropriation lines, within which the Director-General is authorized to incur obligations and expenditures.

Appropriation Resolution

The resolution adopted by the General Conference, approving the budget for a given financial period, and specifying related basic principles.

Arrears of assessed contributions

Assessed contributions unpaid by the date on which they are due or, where any period of grace has been fixed for their payment, on the expiry of that period (Article 5.5 of the Financial Regulations).

Audit, external

Examination and review aimed at verification and certification of the Organization's accounts by an independent auditor appointed and given terms of reference by the General Conference (hence, "External Auditor").

Audit, internal

Audit made by a unit established in the Organization for the purpose of internal financial and management control (hence, "Internal Auditor"). This function is the responsibility of the Inspectorate General (IOM) which reports to the Director-General.

B

Budget

A plan, in financial terms, for carrying out a programme of activities during a specified period.

Budget base

The base on which budget estimates for the ensuing financial period are established. The base is normally the budget approved (Parts I to VI) by the General Conference for the current financial period.

Budget, regular

The budget for which funds are appropriated by the General Conference and which is financed by contributions assessed on Member States and by Miscellaneous Income, as distinct from the budget financed from extrabudgetary resources, e.g. voluntary contributions.

Budget standards

Standard costs applicable to certain types of object-of-expenditure which are used for computing budget estimates unless precise information is available to enable accurate estimates to be made.

Budget surplus

The balance of the appropriations remaining unobligated at the closure of a financial period, to which savings realized on the liquidation of the obligations outstanding at the end of the financial period are added. The surplus, after deducting therefrom any contributions from Member States relating to that financial period which remain unpaid, is apportioned to Member States in proportion to their assessed contribution for that financial period. The amount so apportioned to a Member State is surrendered to that Member State if its contribution for that financial period has been paid in full (Article 4.3 of the Financial Regulations).

Budgeting: “full budgeting”

A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include full provision for all increase in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services, that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of the current trends through the entire ensuing financial period. The provision for such increases is included under Anticipated Cost Increases (Part VII of the budget).

Budgeting: “semi-full budgeting”

A principle of budgeting under the terms of which the budget proposals include provision for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services that are foreseeable, at the time when the budget is being prepared, by projection of current trends through the first half of the ensuing financial period. Under this principle, therefore, no provision is made for increases in staff remuneration and in the prices of goods and services occurring in the second half of the financial period.

Budgeting techniques

Techniques used to calculate and justify the budget requirements needed for the execution of the programme proposed for approval by the General Conference.

C

Category of expenditure (modality)

Classification of a number of specific objects-of-expenditure regrouped according to certain types of a more general nature, e.g. conferences and meetings, training, technical and advisory services and indirect apportioned programme costs.

Constant dollar

A notional value of the United States dollar, which is intended primarily for comparing the budget of one financial period with that of the ensuing period. This value takes no account of either fluctuation in the exchange rate or of erosion in the purchasing power of the dollar, which may actually have occurred.

Conversion of the constant dollar value

An action by which the value of the constant dollar is modified - normally between two budget periods. For example, for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1996–1997 (28 C/5), a conversion was made from one United States dollar equal to 6.45 French francs, which was used during the second and third planning period (1984–1995), to one United States dollar equal to 5.70 French francs (see also Revaluation).

Currency fluctuation

Variations in the value of the United States dollar (unit of account of the Organization, as defined in Article 3.2 of the Financial Regulations) vis-à-vis the French and Swiss francs and other currencies used by the Organization, in terms of the United Nations operational rates of exchange.

E

Expenditure

Expenditure for a financial period is the sum of the disbursements and valid unliquidated obligations made against the appropriations/allocations of the period. When the accounts are kept on an accrual basis (which is the case of UNESCO) the term designates amounts charged against income in a given period, whether paid or unpaid. For accounts kept on a cash basis, the term refers only to actual cash disbursements charged against income in a given period.

Extrabudgetary resources

Financial resources made available to the Organization for financing an activity specifically agreed to by the parties concerned, from sources other than the regular budget (e.g. UNDP, UNFPA, funds-in-trust).

Ex gratia payment

An *ex gratia* payment may be made by the Director-General when he deems it to be in the interest of the Organization. The payment is not based on a legal liability but on a moral obligation.

F

Financial allocation

The assignment in writing of resources, whether money or property, given to or by the Organization in support of one or more specific purposes. This term is used specifically to denote the regular budget allocation provided to UNESCO autonomous bodies and NGOs operating within signed framework agreements in the Approved Programme and Budget.

Financial period

A period of time that normally covers two consecutive calendar years (starting with an even-numbered year) as specified in Article 2.1 of the Financial Regulations.

Financial period, current

The financial period which is in the course of operation.

Financial period, ensuing (following)

The financial period which follows the current one.

Forward-purchasing (of French francs)

The term used to specify the option for protecting the Organization's budget from the effects of currency fluctuation whereby the French franc requirements for a biennium are purchased in advance at a fixed rate of exchange by means of an agreement concluded with a commercial bank.

Funds-in-trust

Funds which are accepted by the Organization under the terms of Articles 6.6 and 6.7 of the Financial Regulations, or under Part B of the Appropriation Resolution consistent with the Organization's aims and policies, and for which the terms of reference are established by specific agreement with the funding source.

G

General Fund

In Article 6 of the Financial Regulations, the General Fund is described as follows: “There shall be established a General Fund for the purpose of accounting for the expenditures of the Organization. The contributions paid by Member States under Regulation 5.1, Miscellaneous Income, and any advances made from the Working Capital Fund to finance general expenditures shall be credited to the General Fund”.

I

Indirect programme costs (apportioned costs)

The costs relating to or associated with a planned activity which are not readily identifiable with that activity. Such costs are normally quantified and added to the financial provision for planned activities.

Integrated programme and budget presentation

A budgeting technique used by UNESCO which consists of a combined presentation in the programme and budget document (C/5) of activities financed both from the regular programme and from extrabudgetary resources.

L

Liability

A liability is a present obligation of the Organization arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources from the Organization.

M

Major programme

Represents the main constituent part of the programme structure. It outlines the course of action foreseen with respect to a principal field of competence of the Organization (e.g. education, sciences, culture, etc.) for which a number of objectives are set.

Medium-term strategy

A strategic framework for programming the biennial programmes of UNESCO; it sets out the major objectives, the priorities and the strategies that the international community assigns for the Organization's action in a specified number of domains, normally over a period of six years.

Miscellaneous Income

All income, except (a) contributions from Member States to the budget, (b) direct refunds of expenditure made during the financial period, (c) advances or deposits to funds, and (d) interest on investments excluding that on investment of the Working Capital Fund, is classified as Miscellaneous Income for credit to the General Fund of the Organization.

Modality (see Category of expenditure)

Multiplier point

The cost of living at a given duty station is reflected in the post adjustment index for that duty station. The post adjustment index, which is used for adjusting the level of post adjustment paid to staff members, in the Professional category and above, at the various duty stations, is calibrated in terms of “multiplier points” (e.g. post adjustment index 125 = 25 multiplier points). The number of multiplier points is used to calculate the post adjustment amount paid to a staff member. Currently, one multiplier point is equal to 1 per cent of base salary.

N**Nominal growth**

The rate of increase in the budget determined by a comparison of absolute budget levels irrespective of the different price levels or rates of exchange in each period. This notion is opposed to the concept of real growth which emerges from a comparison of budgets expressed in constant dollars excluding distortions caused by inflation and currency fluctuation.

O**Objective**

A desired state to be reached through one or more activities.

Object-of-expenditure

A classification of expenditure according to the nature of the goods supplied or the services rendered, e.g. staff costs, staff travel on official business, contractual printing, purchase of equipment.

Obligation

A legal and financial commitment representing a liability against the resources of the current financial period.

Outsourcing

Contracting out work for which the Organization may possess the necessary expertise or resources, but which can be done less expensively, more efficiently or expeditiously by an outside body.

P**Programme**

The next lower subdivision of a major programme, contributing to the objective or objectives of a major programme. It outlines a set of actions directed towards the attainment of one or more defined objectives. The programme may be subdivided into two or more subprogrammes with defined objectives and several actions may be grouped into a main line of action.

Programme activity

The smallest component of an action (e.g. a pilot project, an advisory mission, a publication or a training workshop, etc.) contributing to the objective or objectives of a programme.

Programme element

The different components of an Organization's programme ranging from the largest, i.e. major programme, to the smallest component, i.e. an activity.

Programme narrative

A text describing a course of action, the objective to be pursued, and the results which the course of action would help to attain in pursuance of this objective.

Programme structure

A hierarchical arrangement of programmes (e.g. at UNESCO, major programmes, programmes, subprogrammes, main lines of action and actions).

R

Rate of growth (real)

The rate of increase in the budget, expressed in constant dollars, for the ensuing financial period, in comparison with the budget approved by the General Conference for the current financial period. Thus the rate of growth (real) is arrived at by excluding the increases on account of inflation foreseen for the ensuing financial period, and increases or decreases due to the depreciation, or appreciation, in the value of the United States dollar. This notion is opposed to the idea of nominal growth which emerges from a comparison of absolute budget levels irrespective of the different price levels or rates of exchange in each period.

Recosting

A technique for achieving comparability between two budget periods whereby the additional costs resulting from inflation, or statutory increases in the case of staff costs, during the current financial period are added to the initial estimated cost of activities or services proposed for the immediately following period. The comparison with the budget of the ensuing financial period reflects the rate of real growth.

Revaluation

A technique whereby the budget proposals developed following the constant dollar principle are adjusted for inflation that is foreseen for the ensuing biennium and/or any expected change or fluctuation in the value of the constant dollar used for budgeting purposes. The "revalued" budget figures that emerge from these calculations are also referred to as "current dollar figures".

S

Scale of assessment of Member States' contributions

The scale established by the General Conference to apportion financial responsibility for a financial period among Member States of the Organization.

Self-liquidating expenditure

Expenditures or advances that can be recovered in due course by, for example, reimbursement from other sources or appropriations subsequently voted by the General Conference.

Special accounts

Accounts established, outside the regular budget, by the Director-General and reported to the Executive Board, for a specific programme in accordance with Articles 6.6 and 6.7 of the Financial Regulations.

Split-level assessment

A method of assessing contributions of Member States designed for protecting the Organization's budget from the effects of currency fluctuation, whereby the part of the total contributions assessed, which is expected to be disbursed in French francs, is fixed in French francs at the rate of exchange chosen for the calculation of the budget. This portion is paid by Member States in French francs and credited at the United Nations operational rate of exchange of the month of payment. The remaining part of the contributions assessed is fixed in United States dollars.

Strategy

A set of measures and courses of action which would help attain a desired result seen as an intermediary step towards achieving a defined objective.

Supplementary estimates

Estimates submitted by the Director-General in accordance with Articles 3.8 and 3.9 of the Financial Regulations, for the approval of the Executive Board and the General Conference, in order to supplement the appropriation approved for a given financial period.

Support costs (overhead costs)

The cost estimated for rendering administrative and operational services for the execution of a given activity financed by the regular budget of the Organization or extrabudgetary resources (e.g. UNDP, UNFPA, funds-in-trust), for a particular period. These costs are of an overhead nature and unidentifiable (i.e. they cannot normally be attributed to a particular activity).

T**Transfer, budgetary**

An increase of one or more budgetary provisions offset by decreasing other budgetary provisions by the same total amount.

U**United Nations operational rate of exchange**

The rate of exchange between the United States dollar and any other currency, which is established, normally at the beginning of each month by the United Nations, for the use of all organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, on the basis of the rates prevailing in the international monetary market at the end of the immediately preceding month.

United Nations sources

Sources of funds made available to UNESCO for specific activities, by programmes or organizations within the United Nations system through inter-agency agreement.

Unliquidated obligations

Obligations unliquidated at the end of a financial period which continue to represent a liability against the resources of the Organization (Article 4.3 of the Financial Regulations), and shown as such in the official accounts.

V

Voluntary contributions

Contributions given voluntarily to the Organization by Member States, organizations, institutions or individuals, in cash and/or goods and services may be accepted by the Director-General for purposes which are consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the Organization. The acceptance of such contributions, which directly or indirectly involve additional financial responsibility for the Organization, require the consent of the Executive Board.

W

Working Capital Fund

The Fund established by the General Conference and financed through assessed contributions from Member States from which advances are made to finance budgetary expenditure pending receipt of Member States' contributions.

Z

Zero-base budgeting

The elaboration of budget proposals for the ensuing biennium from scratch as opposed to "incremental budgeting" wherein the new proposals are obtained by adding to and/or subtracting from (usually in the form of percentage points) the current budget base.

Alphabetical list of abbreviations of the units responsible for executing the Programme and Budget for 2000-2001

ABI	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)
ABU	Abuja (Nigeria)
ACR	Accra (Ghana)
ACU	Relations with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (BRX)
ADI	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
AEU	Emergency Educational Assistance Unit
AFO	Analysis and Forecasting Unit
AFR	Priority Africa Department
AMN	Amman (Jordan)
API	Apia (Western Samoa)
ASU	Asuncion (Paraguay)
ATA	Almaty (Kazakhstan)
AUD	Audiovisual Division
BAM	Bamako (Mali)
BAN	Bangui (Central African Republic)
BAS	Division of Basic Education
BB	Bureau of the Budget
BEI	Beirut (Lebanon)
BEJ	Beijing (China)
BER	Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding
BGK	Bangkok (Thailand)
BGT	Bogotá (Colombia)
BOC	Bureau of the Comptroller
BP	Division of Studies and Programming
BPC	Bureau for Programme Coordination (ED)
BPE	Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation
BRI	Bridgetown (Barbados)
BRV	Brazzaville (Congo)
BRX	Bureau for External Relations
BRZ	Brasilia (Brazil)
BSS	Bureau for Support and Services
BUA	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
BUC	Bucharest (Romania)
BUJ	Bujumbura (Burundi)
CAB	Executive Office of the Director-General
CAI	Cairo (Egypt)
CAR	Caracas (Venezuela)
CDG	Unit for Democratic Culture and Governance
CED	Programme for Central and Eastern European Development Unit (PROCEED)
CEU	Central Programme Evaluation Unit
CFD	Cooperation for Development Unit
CH	Cultural Heritage Division
CIC	Division of Creativity, Cultural Industries and Copyright
CIG	Office of the Assistant Director-General for Communication, Information and Informatics

CKY	Conakry (Guinea)
CLD	Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents
CLG	Office of the Assistant Director-General for Culture
CLH	Clearing House
COM	Communication Division
CPD	Cultural Policies for Development Unit
CPL	Division of Cultural Pluralism
CPP	Culture of Peace Unit
CRM	Unit of Cultural Analysis and Management
CRP	Office for Cooperation for Peace Research
CSI	Coastal Regions and Small Islands Unit
DAK	Dakar (Senegal)
DAR	Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania)
DCP	Department of Intercultural Dialogue and Pluralism for a Culture of Peace
DFC	Decentralization and Field Coordination Division
DHA	Dhaka (Bangladesh)
DIT	Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications
DOH	Doha (Qatar)
DRG	Office of the Assistant Director-General for the Directorate
ECO	Division of Ecological Sciences (Secretariat of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme)
ECP	Department of Education for a Culture of Peace
EDG	Office of the Assistant Director-General for Education
EFA	Global Action Programme on Education for All
ENV	Bureau for Coordination of Environmental Programmes
EPD	Educating for a sustainable future (environment, population and development)
ERD	Division for the Reconstruction and Development of Education Systems
EST	Engineering and Technology Division
ETH	Division of Ethics of Science and Technology
FED	Unit for Freedom of Expression and Democracy
GEO	Division of Earth Sciences (Secretariat of the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP))
GLO	Liaison Office, Geneva (Switzerland)
GUC	Guatemala City (Guatemala)
HAN	Hanoi (Viet Nam)
HAR	Harare (Zimbabwe)
HAV	Havana (Cuba)
HEP	Division of Higher Education
HYD	Division of Water Sciences (Secretariat of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP))
IBE	UNESCO International Bureau of Education, Geneva (Switzerland)
ICB	UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
ICI	Division for Educational Innovation, Communication and Information
ICP	Division of Intercultural Projects
IEP	UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris)
IES	UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean
INF	Division of Information and Informatics
IOC	UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOM	Inspectorate General
ISB	Islamabad (Pakistan)
ITE	UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, Moscow (Russia)
JAK	Jakarta (Indonesia)
KAT	Kathmandu (Nepal)
KIG	Kigali (Rwanda)
KNG	Kingston (Jamaica)
KNS	Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
KUA	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

LA	Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs
LAN	Languages Division
LAP	La Paz (Bolivia)
LBV	Libreville (Gabon)
LIM	Lima (Peru)
LSC	Division of Life Sciences
LUA	Luanda (Angola)
LUS	Lusaka (Zambia)
LWF	Learning Without Frontiers Coordination Unit
MA	Office of the Assistant Director-General for Management and Administration
MAP	Maputo (Mozambique)
MDT	Mediterranean Unit (CLT/DCP)
MED	Office of the Mediator
MFU	Coordination Unit for Activities related to Microfinance
MOS	Moscow (Russian Federation)
MPC	Division of Mathematics, Physical and Chemical Sciences
MTD	Montevideo (Uruguay)
MXC	Mexico City (Mexico)
NAC	Division for Relations with National Commissions
NAI	Nairobi (Kenya)
NDL	New Delhi (India)
NYO	Liaison Office, New York
OPI	Office of Public Information
OPM	Office of Monthly Periodicals
OPS	Emergency and Post-Emergency Operations (ADG/DRG)
OUA	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)
PAL	Coordination Unit for Assistance to the Palestinian People
PAC	Panama City (Panama)
PAO	Policy Analysis and Operations Division (SC)
PBD	Publications and Documentation Unit
PDC	Secretariat of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)
PER	Bureau of Personnel
PHD	Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance
PHE	Division of Philosophy and Ethics
PNP	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
PON	Porto Novo (Benin)
POP	Port au Prince (Haiti)
POS	Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)
PPE	Participation Programme and Emergency Assistance Coordination Unit
PRA	UNESCO Regional Programme for Emergency Education and the Culture of Peace
PRC	Cultural Events and Public Relations Division
PRT	Pretoria (South Africa)
PSD	Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support
PTC	Partnerships for the Twenty-First Century
PTL	Port Louis (Mauritius)
QUE	Quebec (Canada)
QUI	Quito (Ecuador)
RAB	Rabat (Morocco)
RAM	Ramallah (Palestine)
REP	Representative Works Unit
RIO	Division of Relations with International Organizations
RMS	Relations with Member States (BRX)
SAR	Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SAS	San Salvador (El Salvador)
SCA	Office of the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences

SCG	Secretariat of the General Conference
SCX	Secretariat of the Executive Board
SDI	Documentation and Information Service
SJO	San José (Costa Rica)
SRP	Division of Social Science, Research and Policy
SSG	Office of the Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences
STD	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
STG	Santiago (Chile)
SVE	Division of Secondary and Vocational Education
TAS	Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
THE	Teheran (Islamic Republic of Iran)
TOL	Unit for Tolerance
TUN	Tunis (Tunisia)
UCE	Coordination and Evaluation Unit
UCJ	Youth Coordination Unit
UIE	UNESCO Institute for Education, Hamburg (Germany)
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UPO	UNESCO Publishing Office
USP	Unit for Special Projects
VLO	Liaison Office, Vienna (Austria)
VNI	Venice (Italy)
WCR	World Culture Report Unit
WER	World Education Report Unit
WGE	Status of Women and Gender Equality
WHC	UNESCO World Heritage Centre
WIN	Windhoek (Namibia)
WLO	Liaison Office, Washington D.C.
YAO	Yaoundé (Cameroon)
YSA	Division of Youth and Sports Activities
ZAG	Zagreb (Croatia)

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Technical Details

3 June 1999

CORRIGENDUM

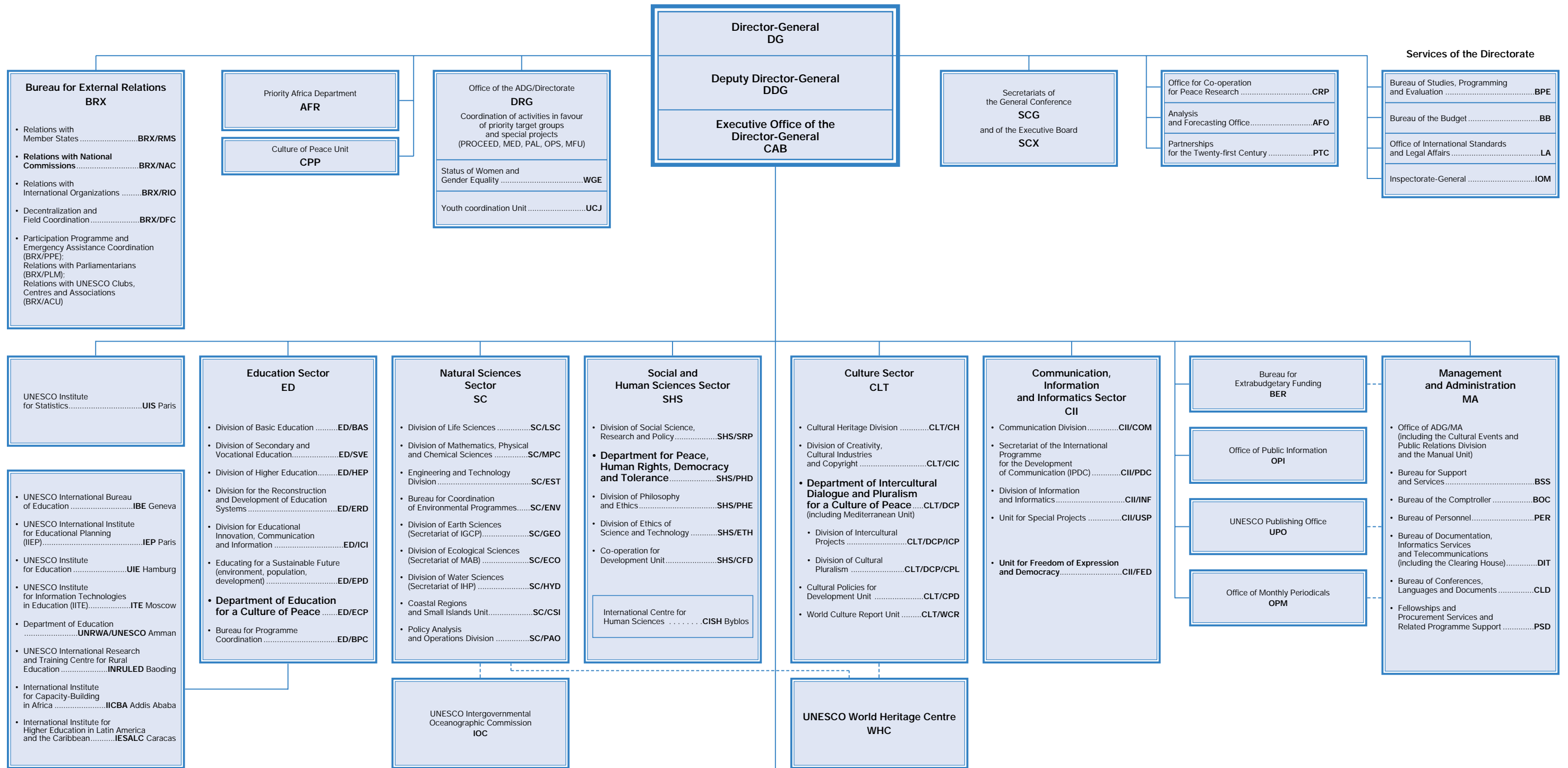
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T13003 Breakdown by unit

Part III - Support for Programme Execution	Regular budget								
	Scenario A			Total A	Scenario B				Total B
	Personnel		Activities		Complementary proposals			Total	
	w/y	Costs (\$)			\$	w/y	Costs (\$)		
Chapter 1 Bureau for External Relations									
I. Relations with Member States									
- Arab States	6	630 000	44 000	674 000	-	-	-	-	674 000
- Asia and the Pacific	10	918 700	60 000	978 700	-	-	-	-	978 700
- Europe and North America (including PROCEED)	14	1 240 400	338 100	1 578 500	-	-	-	-	1 578 500
- Latin America and the Caribbean	8	696 500	60 000	756 500	-	-	-	-	756 500
- Relations with Africa and the least developed countries	6	555 600	90 000	645 600	-	-	-	-	645 600
- Relations with small Member States	6	596 500	43 000	639 500	-	-	-	-	639 500
Total, I	50	4 637 700	635 100	5 272 800	-	-	-	-	5 272 800
II. Cooperation with National Commissions and with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations									
- Cooperation with National Commissions	16	1 561 700	1 717 800	3 279 500	-	-	-	-	3 279 500
- Cooperation with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations	6	560 700	674 100	1 234 800	-	-	-	-	1 234 800
Total, II	22	2 122 400	2 391 900	4 514 300	-	-	-	-	4 514 300
III. Relations and cooperation with international organizations									
- Relations with intergovernmental organizations	12	1 088 300	215 000	1 303 300	-	-	-	-	1 303 300
- Relations with international non-governmental organizations and foundations	12	855 500	85 000	940 500	-	-	-	-	940 500
Total, III	24	1 943 800	300 000	2 243 800	-	-	-	-	2 243 800
IV. Relations with established offices away from Headquarters and decentralization	14	860 400	287 500	1 147 900	-	-	-	-	1 147 900
V. Operation of the Office of the Assistant Director-General									
- Office of the Assistant Director-General	60	4 650 700	344 000	4 994 700	-	-	-	-	4 994 700
- UNESCO Liaison Offices	34	3 329 100	331 300	3 660 400	-	-	-	-	3 660 400
VI. Partnerships for the Twenty-first Century	2	153 300	279 200	432 500	-	-	-	-	432 500
VII. Relations with UNESCO honorary goodwill ambassadors	-	-	51 800	51 800	-	-	-	-	51 800
Total, V-VII	96	8 133 100	1 006 300	9 139 400	-	-	-	-	9 139 400
Total, Chapter 1	206	17 697 400	4 620 800	22 318 200	-	-	-	-	22 318 200
Chapter 2 Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	38	2 906 600	890 700	3 797 300	-	-	-	-	3 797 300
Chapter 3 Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents	371	26 805 900	3 839 100	30 645 000	2	226 000	192 800	418 800	31 063 800
Total, Part III	615	47 409 900	9 350 600	56 760 500	2	226 000	192 800	418 800	57 179 300

Draft Organizational Chart of the UNESCO Secretariat 2000-2001



UNESCO Offices away from Headquarters

AFRICA

UNESCO ABIDJAN OFFICE (CÔTE D'IVOIRE)
UNESCO ABUJA OFFICE (NIGERIA)
UNESCO ACCRA OFFICE (GHANA)
UNESCO ADDIS ABABA OFFICE (ETHIOPIA)
UNESCO BAMAKO OFFICE (MALI)
UNESCO BANGUI OFFICE (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)
UNESCO BRAZZAVILLE OFFICE (CONGO)
UNESCO BUJUMBURA OFFICE (BURUNDI)
UNESCO CONAKRY OFFICE (GUINEA)
UNESCO DAKAR OFFICE (SENEGAL) Regional Office for Education in Africa
UNESCO DAR ES SALAAM OFFICE (UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)
UNESCO HARARE OFFICE (ZIMBABWE)
UNESCO KIGALI OFFICE (RWANDA)
UNESCO KINSHASA OFFICE (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO)
UNESCO LIBREVILLE OFFICE (GABON)
UNESCO LUANDA OFFICE (ANGOLA)
UNESCO LUSAKA OFFICE (ZAMBIA)
UNESCO MAPUTO OFFICE (MOZAMBIQUE)
UNESCO NAIROBI OFFICE (KENYA) Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa UNESCO Regional Programme for Central Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region
UNESCO OUAGADOUGOU OFFICE (BURKINA FASO)
UNESCO PORTO-NOVO OFFICE (BENIN)
UNESCO PRETORIA OFFICE (SOUTH AFRICA)
UNESCO WINDHOEK OFFICE (NAMIBIA)
UNESCO YAOUNDE OFFICE (CAMEROON)

ARAB STATES

UNESCO AMMAN OFFICE (JORDAN)
UNESCO BEIRUT OFFICE (LEBANON) Regional Office for Education in the Arab States
UNESCO CAIRO OFFICE (EGYPT) Regional Office for Science and Technology for the Arab States
UNESCO DOHA OFFICE (QATAR)
UNESCO RABAT OFFICE (MOROCCO)
UNESCO RAMALLAH OFFICE (PALESTINIAN AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES)
UNESCO TUNIS OFFICE (TUNISIA)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

UNESCO ALMATY OFFICE (KAZAKHSTAN)
UNESCO APIA OFFICE (SAMOA) UNESCO Office for the Pacific States
UNESCO BANGKOK OFFICE (THAILAND) Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO BEIJING OFFICE (CHINA)
UNESCO DHAKA OFFICE (BANGLADESH)
UNESCO HANOI OFFICE (VIET NAM)
UNESCO ISLAMABAD OFFICE (PAKISTAN) Regional Office for Book Development in Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO JAKARTA OFFICE (INDONESIA) Regional Office for Science and Technology for South-East Asia
UNESCO KATHMANDU OFFICE (NEPAL)
UNESCO KUALA LUMPUR OFFICE (MALAYSIA)
UNESCO NEW DELHI OFFICE (INDIA) Regional Office for Science and Technology for South and Central Asia
UNESCO PHNOM PENH OFFICE (CAMBODIA)
UNESCO TASHKENT OFFICE (UZBEKISTAN)
UNESCO TEHRAN OFFICE (IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

UNESCO BUCHAREST OFFICE (ROMANIA) European Centre for Higher Education
UNESCO MOSCOW OFFICE (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)
UNESCO QUEBEC CITY OFFICE (CANADA)
UNESCO SARAJEVO OFFICE (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)
UNESCO VENICE OFFICE (ITALY) Regional Office for Science and Technology for Europe and UNESCO Liaison Office for the Safeguarding of Venice
UNESCO LIAISON OFFICES Under the direct supervision of the ADG/BRX New York (NYO), Geneva (GLO), Vienna (VLO), Washington D.C. (WLO)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

UNESCO ASUNCION OFFICE (PARAGUAY)
UNESCO BRASILIA OFFICE (BRAZIL)
UNESCO BRIDGETOWN OFFICE (BARBADOS) Caribbean Network of Educational Innovation for Development
UNESCO BUENOS AIRES OFFICE (ARGENTINA)
UNESCO CARACAS OFFICE (VENEZUELA)
UNESCO GUATEMALA CITY OFFICE (GUATEMALA)
UNESCO HAVANA OFFICE (CUBA) Regional Office for Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESCO KINGSTON OFFICE (JAMAICA)
UNESCO LA PAZ OFFICE (BOLIVIA)
UNESCO LIMA OFFICE (PERU)
UNESCO MEXICO CITY OFFICE (MEXICO)
UNESCO MONTEVIDEO OFFICE (URUGUAY) Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESCO PANAMA CITY OFFICE (PANAMA) Regional Office for Communication for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESCO PORT-AU-PRINCE OFFICE (HAITI)
UNESCO PORT OF SPAIN OFFICE (TRINIDAD & TOBAGO)
UNESCO QUITO OFFICE (ECUADOR)
UNESCO SAN JOSÉ OFFICE (COSTA RICA)
UNESCO SAN SALVADOR OFFICE (EL SALVADOR)
UNESCO SANTIAGO OFFICE (CHILE) Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESCO SANTO DOMINGO OFFICE (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)



Note: This structure will be adapted to the Programme and Budget (30 C/5) to be adopted by the General Conference.