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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ITS PREVIOUS SESSIONS**

PART I

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the follow-up of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its previous sessions.

Part I concerns programme matters.

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164 EX/Decision 3.3.3

Developments in the establishment of an International Centre for Synchrotron Light for Experimental Sciences and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) under the auspices of UNESCO

1. At its 164th session, the Executive Board examined the report by the Director-General on the feasibility study on the proposal for the establishment of an International Centre for Synchrotron Light for Experimental Sciences and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) under the auspices of UNESCO. Having endorsed the recommendation of the International Interim Council on the establishment of SESAME, the Board invited the Director-General to inform it at its 169th session on developments in the Centre's establishment.
2. A series of actions have been taken in pursuance of 164 EX/Decision 3.3.3. In his circular letter to all Member States, the Director-General informed them of opportunities for international cooperation in basic and applied research offered by SESAME and invited them to participate in the Centre's activity. There has been a firm commitment to the SESAME project by the authorities of such countries as Bahrain, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, as well as by the Palestinian Authority. The authorities of the host country, who are fully financing its construction, started work on the building in August 2003. It is scheduled to be completed in August 2005.
3. In the meantime, with the assistance of SESAME's Technical Committee, the group of distinguished experts involved in launching the Centre's activities selected the optimum design for upgrading the major synchrotron radiation research facility donated by Germany. During the period under review, the activity of the three other international advisory committees (Beamlines, Scientific and Training) addressed issues relating to the design of a scientific programme. Among highlights of the results of the Committees' work are proposals for the phase one beamlines, the identification of a programme for the beamlines, the development of the training scheme and the expansion of the user base.
4. A number of international organizations have demonstrated their commitment to support the development of SESAME's activity. This is the case of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that is providing support for SESAME's training programme via the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP). In pursuance of preceding consultations, the European Union (EU) has been sent complementary information on the final design for the upgrading to 2.5 GeV of the SESAME machine, the beamlines to be used, and the scientific programme and management of the Centre, and Jordan, in line with the procedure recommended by the European Union, has submitted a request for support for the upgrading of the facility under a bilateral arrangement. The Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), which is one of the principal representatives of the scientific community in the Third World, has been kept informed of SESAME.
5. Since the 164th session of the Executive Board, the Rules of Procedure, the Staff Rules and Staff Regulations and the Financial Rules of the Centre have been elaborated. In addition to the Technical Director appointed in 2001, SESAME now also has an Acting Director and Administrative Director. A Scientific Director has been selected and is shortly to assume duties.
6. The SESAME initiative has prompted other regions to consider setting up a similar centre and in June 2004 there is to be a workshop in South Africa to examine the possibility of building a synchrotron radiation facility for the Southern African region.

166 EX/Decision 3.5.1

Results of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003)

1. By 166 EX/Decision 3.5.1, the Executive Board, having examined document 166 EX/19 on UNESCO's contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003 and Tunis, 2005), "... encourages the Director-General to continue to involve non-governmental organizations and civil society closely in the WSIS process; and requests the Director-General to report to it at its 167th sessions on the consultations made and the recommendations prepared for the WSIS, and at its 169th session on the results of the Summit meeting in Geneva."

Adoption of the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action

2. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) was held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003, with more than 11,000 participants, including 45 Heads of States and Governments, and representatives of 176 Member States, 50 international organizations, 50 United Nations agencies and bodies, more than 480 non-governmental organizations, 98 business enterprises, and 630 media entities.

3. The Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action adopted at the closing of the Summit expresses an international consensus on the values which should underpin the building of inclusive and pluralist societies in which all can benefit from the potential of ICTs. For UNESCO, these texts constitute a recognition by the international community of the principles that UNESCO has been promoting consistently as being essential for the development of equitable knowledge societies, namely: freedom of expression; universal access to information and knowledge, especially information in the public domain; the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, multilingualism and local content; and equal access to quality education. The recognition of these UNESCO values and principles in the political declaration of the Summit is thus not only of satisfaction to UNESCO, but even more relevant given the increasing potential of knowledge for attaining the Millennium Development Goals as well as a means of social transformation and economic development.

4. The Declaration of Principles "Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium" adopted by the Summit reaffirms unambiguously the right to freedom of opinion and expression as outlined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as an essential foundation of the information society and further defines the following 11 key principles for building an inclusive information society: (i) the responsibility of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development; (ii) information and communication infrastructure; (iii) access to information and knowledge; (iv) capacity-building; (v) building confidence and security in the use of ICTs; (vi) create an enabling environment at all levels; (vii) develop and widen ICT applications in all aspects of life; (viii) foster and respect cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content; (ix) recognize the role of the media; (x) address the ethical dimensions of the information society; and (xi) encourage international and regional cooperation. The Declaration also reaffirms the importance of building a "... new information society, based on shared knowledge and founded on global solidarity and a better mutual understanding between peoples and nations", and concludes by expressing the trust that these measures will "open the way to the future development of a true knowledge society". The final versions of the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action are available online at <http://www.itu.int/wsisis>.

5. The Summit provided a historic opportunity to discuss at the highest political level issues such as equitable access for all persons to ICTs, how to bridge the digital divide and how to ensure equitable sharing in the benefits of technology. The Summit was a culmination of a lengthy global dialogue on these issues. By embedding the values and principles that lie at the heart of UNESCO's work in the Summit Declaration and Action Plan, the international community now has a platform of common understanding on which it can build.

6. The Geneva phase also identified two major issues to be resolved under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General, namely Internet governance and financing mechanisms, including the creation of a Digital Solidarity Fund. Two working groups have been established to exchange views and reflect on these issues.

7. UNESCO utilized and displayed the core message of "Towards Knowledge Societies" throughout the Summit in its events, declarations, exhibitions and publications. This proved to be a successful strategy, as it helped to highlight the breadth of the issues that UNESCO considered to be pre-requisite to building knowledge societies. This advocacy and that of other like-minded stakeholders, led to a broadening of the scope of the Declaration integrating all four principles put forward by UNESCO. The Summit debates were also positively influenced by the outputs from two other UNESCO initiatives: the Communiqué of the Ministerial Round Table organized during the 32nd session of the General Conference and the "Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace", approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session (32 C/Resolution 41).

UNESCO events during the Summit

8. Under the overarching theme "Towards Knowledge Societies", UNESCO's WSIS events included: a high level symposium; eight thematic round table discussions in the areas of education, sciences, culture, communication and measurement of the information society; a high level launching of national Community Multimedia Centre initiatives; and a UNESCO stand at the ICT4D platform. UNESCO also produced a series of eight publications on topics related to its mandate and widely distributed information material on relevant activities, including the Information for All Programme. Detailed information on all these events and the publications produced are available at <http://www.unesco.org/wsis/events>.

9. The two-day High-Level Symposium hosted by the Director-General on "Building Knowledge Societies – from Vision to Action" brought together 20 speakers, including Heads of State from Latvia, Mozambique, Nigeria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ministers, Nobel Prize laureates and leading academics, NGO and private sector representatives, as well as media executives.

10. Symposium speakers highlighted that ICTs had brought about a new, inexorable wave of technological revolution in which services and products, based on skills, knowledge and know-how, are playing a central part. The focus of WSIS and beyond should, therefore, be to capitalize on digital opportunities and devise digital solutions, drawing contributions from all stakeholders. Efforts are required to address the present "knowledge divide", focusing on capacity-building to facilitate the acquisition, absorption and spread of knowledge – for which solutions may not always be in the digital realm. In general, emphasis should be on the use of the technology and on the ability to use it.

11. Speakers also pointed out that ICTs should be used more fully to help reduce poverty, through a variety of developmental applications. Challenges in this regard are as much societal as they are technical – as technological precepts must be balanced against human values, needs, capacities and

opportunities. Human and global solidarity are overarching goals are guiding principles, as is the need to promote pluralism. The results of the symposium were transmitted to the Summit by the Director-General. The summary, speeches and additional information on this event are available in English and French at <http://www.unesco.org/wsis/symposium>.

12. Other events organized by UNESCO at WSIS included: (i) a Round Table discussion “Education and Knowledge Societies”, also accessible via video conference with Mauritius to the 300 participants from 19 countries of the International Conference on Open and Online Learning (ICOOL), and accessible in the Internet through streaming broadcast from the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) website; (ii) a Round Table “Language, literacy and new technologies: the challenge of culturally adapted content for development” co-organized with the ICT4D platform, and aimed at sharing experiences and demonstrating technologies and software supporting the use of local languages; and (iii) the Digi-Arts Initiative which resulted into a number of partnerships to develop creative local content; and the Exhibition “Building Knowledge Societies” initially displayed during the 32nd session of the General Conference and which attracted over 500 visitors per day in Geneva.

13. During the Summit, UNESCO and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) launched a major project to provide marginalized communities in Mali, Mozambique and Senegal with access to ICTs, including the Internet. The Presidents of all three countries participated in the launch of this initiative. The project, drawing on UNESCO’s experience in establishing Community Multimedia Centres (CMCs), aims to meet the needs of local populations in obtaining and exchanging information in their language and to provide them with learning and training opportunities. The CMCs combine radio, telephone, fax and computers connected to the Internet. The project for the creation of 50 CMCS in each of the three countries marks a significant scaling of UNESCO’s CMC project which now number 20 pilot centres.

Follow-up to Geneva and preparations for Tunis 2005

14. The international community, and especially United Nations organizations are now challenged to transform consensus agreements of Geneva into concrete action and to prepare in that regard the second phase of WSIS, to be held from 16 to 18 November 2005 in Tunis. Preparatory work has already started at inter-agency level. The next meeting of the High-Level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC) will be held in Vienna on 1 April 2004, and will discuss the outcome of Geneva and the preparations for the second phase.

15. Although no clear responsibility has been assigned so far to individual organizations, it is estimated that out of the 150 actions contained in the WSIS Plan of Action, half of them are of direct relevance to UNESCO’s mandate and areas of expertise. A number of the proposed measures contained in the WSIS Action Plan are already being taken up in the context of the Approved Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (32 C/5) and the corresponding detailed work plans, including in the intersectoral work of the cross-cutting ICT projects.

16. The Task Force on the Information Society set up by the Director-General in 2002 to coordinate UNESCO’s contribution to WSIS will meet in March to take stock of the outcomes of WSIS and to define the Organization’s contribution to the second phase of the Summit.

166 EX/Decision 3.6.1

Development and implementation of an intersectoral strategy on education for the management of water for all as an integral component of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

1. By 166 EX/Decision 3.6.1, the Executive Board invited the Director-General to enhance intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO in the area of formal and non-formal water education, within the context of the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.
2. Since the 166th session of the Executive Board, the following developments have occurred:
 - (i) The UNESCO-IHE Institute of Water Education, located in Delft, Netherlands, became an integral part of UNESCO as a category I institute, thus expanding significantly UNESCO's expertise in water education and its capacity to provide services to Member States and to the United Nations system. UNESCO and UNESCO-IHE are now working hard to collaborate very closely from a programmatic point of view.
 - (ii) On the occasion of the entry into operation of UNESCO-IHE as part of UNESCO (it had been in existence since 1957 as a Netherlands institution), a meeting of the UNESCO "water family" was held in Delft from 15 to 18 July 2003, bringing together for the first time UNESCO-IHP, UNESCO-IHE, UNESCO water-related chair-holders, network coordinators, category II centre directors, course directors) to discuss a common strategy for future cooperation and coordination of activities (see also document 169 EX/4). The meeting was intended to serve as a starting point for collaborations among members of UNESCO's water family in developing and implementing a global water education agenda. Among the principal outcomes of the meetings were new collaborative activities in water education for which UNESCO will provide seed money.
 - (iii) This meeting also agreed to prepare a water education component of the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). It was announced that, to facilitate this process, UNESCO would organize an international conference during the 2004-2005 biennium.
 - (iv) The preparation of this component of the decade will be linked closely to that of the International Decade on Water for Life (2005-2014), approved just recently by the United Nations General Assembly. Discussion is in progress on how to create maximum synergy between the two decades and with efforts to implement the Millennium Development Goals and those of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation with respect to water education and capacity-building, taking into account the overall situation within the United Nations system as managed within the UN-Water mechanism recently formalized by the CEB.
 - (v) It has been foreseen that water education and capacity-building be given emphasis at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme scheduled for June 2004. One of the four main lines of action in the Approved Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (32 C/5) Subprogramme II.1 is devoted to this subject.
3. While these activities are mainly implemented by the Natural Sciences Sector, close cooperation is maintained with the Education Sector, especially relating to the preparation of the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

167 EX/Decision 3.4.3

Progress report on the feasibility study of the proposal for the establishment of a regional centre for biotechnology training and education in India and its inclusion as a Regional Centre of Excellence under IBSP

1. 167 EX/Decision 3.4.3 requested the Director-General to conduct a feasibility study on the proposal submitted by the Indian Government to establish a Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education in India under the auspices of UNESCO, and to examine, *inter alia*, the possibility of including the proposed centre as a regional centre of excellence in an international basic sciences programme. This proposal was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Board at its 167th session through an explanatory note submitted by the Permanent Delegation of India to UNESCO (167 EX/48). The aim was to establish a modality for effective regional exchange and collaboration in the area of biotechnology training, research and application for capacity-building and economic development, in order to better address regional problems and issues of common interest and benefit.
2. During its 167th session, the Board had been informed in detail about the above proposal through a formal presentation made by the Secretary of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, Dr (Ms) Manju Sharma. The proposal was welcomed by the majority of the Board Members.
3. Owing to time limitations and other constraints, the feasibility study in its current status is incomplete. This progress report is drawn from preliminary consultations with the Indian authorities which have elucidated further details concerning this proposed regional centre.
4. The National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, an autonomous institution of the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, India, has been identified to serve as the proposed regional centre. This choice has been based on the prominent role this Institute already plays at national and also regional level for training through postgraduate courses and specialized training programmes in the field of biotechnology. Through this institute, which is an affiliated though autonomous institution of the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, the proposed regional centre could benefit from the international collaborative efforts of the Department, programmes of bilateral and multilateral research in biotechnology and in particular those with the SAARC, ASEAN and G-15 countries. The Government of India has agreed to meet the initial costs to set up the centre through funds made available to the Department of Biotechnology.
5. This initiative is timely and felt to be fully in keeping with the concept of the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), whose statutes are also presented to this session of the Executive Board (document 169 EX/13 of the provisional agenda). It is still too early, however, to consider the association of a proposed regional centre with the IBSP given the early stages of implementation of this programme.
6. The preliminary findings have shown that there are sound justifications to and merit in the establishment of such a centre in the Asia-Pacific region. During the brief consultative process with countries of the region, it has become clear that such an initiative is not only welcomed but deemed necessary.
7. While the aims of this proposal are in keeping with UNESCO's objectives of strengthening scientific capacity and infrastructure at the national and regional levels, due consideration needs to be given, however, to the role and position of this proposed Centre in relation to the other existing

national and international centres in the region. The investment of human and financial resources required for its launch and continuity also needs to be further examined. Continued consultation within the region will be imperative to establish the appropriate administrative, financial and scientific structure and mechanism to serve the needs of all participating countries.

8. In light of the foregoing, the Secretariat will continue to liaise with the Indian authorities so as to ensure that in depth consultations in the region are carried out with a view to reaching a consensus on the appropriate administrative, financial and scientific structure and mechanisms of the proposed centre. To this end, it is foreseen to follow-up on these initial consultations with a mission to review the site proposed and conduct further consultations with relevant and concerned parties, both national and regional. The Government of India will explore the possibility of conducting a regional consultative meeting of experts in this field within the coming months.

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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF DECISIONS
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PART II

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the follow-up of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its previous sessions.

Part II concerns administrative and financial matters.

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161 EX/Decision 7.6

Use of consultants by the Secretariat

INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Board, in 161 EX/Decision 7.6, requested the Director-General to continue to report to it annually on the use of consultants by the Secretariat, and on the grounds for such use. The Board recalled that recourse to consultants must be confined to temporary needs for specialists' skills that the permanent staff cannot supply.

2. As an intergovernmental organization, UNESCO must benefit from stable and institutional memory of a group of core staff members who are responsible for the major activities of the Organization. However, and although it cannot replace the employment of core staff members, the use of consultants and fee contractors' services on a temporary basis may be required to meet the diversified expertise and flexibility to respond effectively and rapidly to evolving needs in UNESCO's various fields of competence.

3. Consultants are high-level specialists employed by UNESCO for a specific short period of time in order to provide on-the-spot advice to Member States, intergovernmental or international non-governmental organizations or the Secretariat at Headquarters or to the field. Consultants are used for specific short assignments requiring expertise that is not available among staff members – while fee contracts are used to hire individual or legal entities with specialized skills, in order to obtain special goods or services by a specific deadline in return for an all-inclusive payment.

4. Some examples of how consultants and/or fee contractors are most useful for solving specific well-defined tasks are: for activities that require a combination of expertise, such as the preparation and implementation of extrabudgetary operational projects; preparation of training courses and conferences; editing major publications where interaction is needed with the Secretariat; etc.

5. The present report contains statistics on consultants and fee contractors. The figures for Headquarters cover the year 2003 and are based on data extracted from UNESCO's Finance and Budget Systems (FABS). The figures for the field cover the 2002-2003 biennium and are based on manual returns from field offices.

A. Consultant and Fee Contracts at Headquarters

Consultants

6. In 2003, UNESCO Headquarters employed **343** consultants for a total of **465** contracts against regular programme and extrabudgetary funds; the figures for 2002 were **312** consultants and **433** contracts. Expenditure on consultants of **\$4,937,042** was financed under the regular programme and from extrabudgetary funds in 2003 (compared with **\$5,371,599** in 2002). Tables 1 and 2 provide detailed statistics on expenditure on consultant contracts in 2003.

7. The table below shows the change in the number of consultants hired between 2002 and 2003, broken down by regional groups. The following trends can be observed: increases in groups I, II and V (Africa) i.e. 58.6%, 6.4% and 14% in 2003 compared to 55.8%, 4.5% and 12.8% respectively in 2002, and decreases in groups III, IV and V (Arab) – 4.4%, 9% and 6.4% in 2003 compared to 7.4%, 11.9% and 7.7% in 2002.

Group	2002		2003	
	Number	%	Number	%
I	174	55.8	201	58.6
II	14	4.5	22	6.4
III	23	7.4	15	4.4
IV	37	11.9	31	9.0
V (Arab)	24	7.7	22	6.4
V (Africa)	40	12.8	48	14.0
not specified	-	-	4	1.2
Total	312	100	343	100

8. Out of the **465** contracts concluded in 2003 against regular programme and extrabudgetary funds, **331** (i.e. almost 71%) have been concluded in the Education and Culture Sectors, (**182** and **149** respectively) which are the two main sectors involved in the implementation of UNESCO programmes as approved by the General Conference, and which need specific and diversified expertise to reinforce skills and competences available in the Secretariat.

9. Although the number of consultants increased from 312 in 2002 to 343 in 2003, the total expenditures (all funding sources) for consultants administered at Headquarters fell to \$4,937,042 in 2003 from \$5,371,599 in 2002. This decrease of 9% follows the 9% decrease registered in 2002 compared to expenditure in 2001 (\$5,881,883).

Fee contracts

10. In 2003, UNESCO established **1,630** fee contracts (**1,358** in 2002) with a total cost (all sources of funding) of **\$6,858,243** compared to **\$5,671,726** in 2002. The average cost per fee contract at Headquarters in 2003 was **\$4,207**, compared with **\$4,177** in 2002 and **\$4,511** in 2001. Table 3 provides further statistics on expenditure on fee contracts in 2003.

B. Consultant contracts for one symbolic dollar

11. The number of consultants on one symbolic dollar contracts in 2003 was 37 compared to 20 in 2002. The total cost, mainly related to per diem and travel, was US \$41,461 – as opposed to US \$19,699 in 2002 and \$55,132 in 2001. Of these 37 contracts, more than 80% (30) concerned the main sectors of the Secretariat: Education (8), Science (3), Culture (9), Social and Human Sciences (7) and Communication and Information (3). These 37 one-dollar contracts were mainly used for individuals, including former staff members, who have reached a high level of expertise in their field of competence and can ensure the smooth transition of the institutional memory to the younger generation. The average cost for this category is only US \$1,120 per year per consultant.

C. Consultant and fee contracts in the field

12. Regional and/or national UNESCO offices are responsible for the selection and hiring of consultants and fee contractors. The roll-out of the FABS system to decentralized offices does not yet allow central analysis of consultant and fee contract information. The statistics presented in this report on the use of consultants and fee contractors in field offices have therefore been based on manual returns.

13. Some 37 of the 52 cluster, regional and national offices provided figures on their use of consultant and fee contracts in 2002 and 2003. As no figures were presented in 166 EX/5 on the use

of consultant and fee contracts in the field during 2002, the figures set out below cover consultant and fee contracts in the 2002-2003 biennium.

14. The number of consultant contracts in the 37 field offices during 2002-2003 was as follows: **1,826 contracts** concluded with **419 consultants** at a cost of **\$21,962,702**. By way of comparison, the figures for all field offices in 2000-2001 were: **868 contracts** concluded with **647 consultants** at a total cost of **\$8,369,117**.

15. The number of fee contracts concluded in the 37 Field offices in 2002/2003 were as follows: **2,060 contracts** concluded with **993 individuals** at a cost of **\$7,797,278**. In 2001, **1,689 contracts** were concluded in all field offices, at a cost of **\$13,588,933**. Incomplete information makes it difficult to explain the changes in 2002-2003.

16. The manual returns for 2002-2003 do not allow an analysis by, for example, the contractors' geographical groups of origin or sector.

17. The roll-out of FABS to the field will continue during 2004-2005. Once the process is completed, it will be possible to provide comprehensive statistical data and analysis of the use of consultants and fee contracts both at and away from Headquarters.

18. In decisions adopted at its 166th session, the Executive Board requested the Director-General to report on the review of policies regarding the hiring of consultants and individual contractors, and made particular reference to the issues of geographical balance, selection and remuneration. As requested, the review of policies has now been carried out and proposals for changes have been issued for consultation. It is hoped that these proposals will be finalized in the coming months.

Table 1

Consultant Expenditure by Sector and Consultant's Geographical Group of Origin

Consultant contracts in 2003 administered in Headquarters, all funding sources, in US \$

Group	ADM	CI	CLT	CRL*	ED	ERC	SC	SHS	Total
I	78,750	83,428	1,147,724	116,991	770,968	50,110	557,308	154,378	2,959,658
II	57,767	12,115	34,833		86,215		112,320	10,529	313,779
III			101,827		82,404		36,312	34,522	255,066
IV			78,463	113,390	234,148		43,979	17,228	487,209
Varab	35,703	9,179	144,535		201,411				390,829
Vafr		30,425	59,209	81,866	195,523	43,905	45,949	27,338	484,215
Not Specified			34,368		11,919				46,286
Total	172,221	135,147	1,600,959	312,247	1,582,589	94,014	795,869	243,996	4,937,042

CRL*: AFR, BB, BFC, BPI, BSP, HRM, IOS, ODG

Table 2

Consultant Expenditure by Source of Funding and Consultant's Geographical Group of Origin

Consultant contracts in 2003 administered in Headquarters, in US \$

Group	Regular Programme	Extra Budgetary Funding	Not Specified	Total
I	1,052,733	1,710,131	196,794	2,959,658
II	143,271	170,508		313,779
III	169,854	85,212		255,066
IV	273,520	213,570	119	487,209
Varab	86,981	296,247	7,600	390,829
Vafr	280,647	124,143	79,425	484,215
Not Specified	11,919	34,368		46,286
Total	2,018,925	2,634,180	283,938	4,937,042
% of total	40.9%	53.4%	5.8%	

Table 3

Fee Contracts Expenditure by Sector and Contractor's Geographical Group of Origin

Fee contracts with individuals in 2003 administered in Headquarters, all funding sources, in US \$

Group	ADM	CI	CLT	CRL*	ED	ERC	SC	SHS	Total
I	11,513	317,203	1,535,529	612,182	817,047	95,097	500,493	870,528	4,759,593
II		15,651	69,423	76,007	60,065		43,274	59,333	323,753
III	6,286	64,794	85,823	20,916	39,680		14,265	50,540	282,303
IV		77,020	99,494	22,558	165,838		39,484	37,532	441,926
Varab		17,048	51,430	15,398	82,008	4,000	13,000	131,863	314,748
Vafr		56,976	91,287	51,163	172,483		32,934	169,445	574,289
Not Specified			84,420	46,647	8,028		17,934	4,603	161,631
Total	17,799	548,692	2,017,407	844,871	1,345,150	99,097	661,383	1,323,844	6,858,244

CRL*: AFR, BB, BFC, BPI, BSP, HRM, IOS, ODG

166 EX/Decision 8.7

Extrabudgetary resources

1. By 166 EX/Decision 8.7 (para. 7), the Executive Board requested the Director-General “to ensure that information on extrabudgetary resources is regularly made available at the spring session each year, making reference to and including charts on the profile of the donors as well as the amount of the resources committed and rate of execution according to programmes, activities, regions and countries”.
2. UNESCO’s extrabudgetary resources will be debated during the 169th session of the Executive Board on the basis of the report by the External Auditor on the performance audits undertaken in the 2002-2003 biennium (169 EX/29), which in major part is devoted to this issue. The Auditor’s report notably addresses the need to further strengthen the overall monitoring of UNESCO’s extrabudgetary activities, including the reporting both to senior management and the governing bodies. The report also provides information on progress on UNESCO’s considerations with regard to new policies and procedures for levying programme support costs on extrabudgetary contributions in compliance with the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit as presented to the Board during its 166th session.
3. In this context, it should be noted that the detailed information requested in paragraph 7 of 166 EX/Decision 8.7 only can be provided once UNESCO’s accounts for the preceding year have been closed, normally by the end of March. This precludes the preparation of a fully fledged report on extrabudgetary activities for the Board’s spring session. However, it is envisaged that the key statistical information on UNESCO’s extrabudgetary activities during 2003 will be provided to the 169th session of the Board in a document in the INF series.
4. With regard to the registration in SISTER and in FABS of all extrabudgetary activities (referred to in 166 EX/Decision 8.7, para. 6), this exercise has been successfully completed and this information is now accessible to Member States through SISTER. As for the regular budget, more detailed information on such extrabudgetary activities can be provided by the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) to interested Member States.