Item **3** of the provisional agenda

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

PART I

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference. Part I of the report contains the main results achieved during the first six months of the 2006-2007 biennium, corresponding to document 33 C/5.

Part II contains the Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2006-2007 (33 C/5 Approved).

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MAJOR PROGRAMME I – EDUCATION

Overall assessment

1. Developments that emerged from the recent G8 Summit in St Petersburg and the two Ministers of Education meetings – the E9 Ministerial Meeting, Monterrey, Mexico, 14-15 February 2006, and the G8 Ministerial Meeting on Education, Moscow, Russia, 1-2 June 2006 – are setting the political context in which the implementation of Major Programme I is taking place this biennium. At a more operational level, the EFA Global Action Plan and the outcome of the ED Sector Reform are redefining new parameters for the functioning of the Organization at the global, regional and country levels.

E9 and G8 Ministers of Education Meetings

2. The Monterrey Declaration of the E9 and the Moscow Declaration of the G8 Ministers of Education affirmed the important role education has in promoting personal fulfilment, social cohesion and socio-economic development. The Declarations also note that modalities of South-South as well as triangular (North-South-South) cooperation are crucial to advancing the EFA agenda set in Dakar. As an initial step, a focal point has been designated within the Education Sector and pilot projects are in the process of being identified in order to initiate a programme on South-South cooperation. Both meetings came out highly encouraging of the elaboration of the Global Action Plan.

EFA Global Action Plan

3. UNESCO's leadership in coordinating action to achieve EFA goals, as well as its central role in implementing the Global Action Plan affirmed by the Ministers of the E9 and G8 nations, has provided UNESCO with the crucial political support and gave weight to the intensive and extensive consultations with the other EFA convening partners. The Heads of the five EFA convening agencies, who gathered at the UNDG Principals' Meeting, Geneva, 12 July 2006, agreed on the principles of the Global Action Plan and pledged to continue their consultation process and to present a more fully developed version of the Plan to the sixth meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA. The Global Action Plan received further support at the G8 Summit, St Petersburg, 16 July 2006, with the Heads of States explicitly welcoming "efforts by UNESCO to finalize the plan to achieve EFA goals and to provide a framework for coordinated and complementary action by multilateral aid agencies in support of country-level implementation" in a Declaration on Education for Innovative Societies in the twenty-first century.

ED Sector reform and programme execution

4. Notwithstanding the ED Sector Reform process, the theoretical target of 25% for the first six months of the biennium was missed by a relatively slight margin with the expenditure rate standing at some 21% as of 30 June 2006 excluding the UNESCO Institutes. As the Sector enters the first phase of implementing the reform on 3 July, efforts are being made to minimize the disruption anticipated for the two-month transitional period to ensure that the momentum of the past six months will continue throughout the biennium. The Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives of the ED Sector, which have been identified and defined within the overall framework of UNESCO's mandate in education as part of the reform process, will guide the work of the Sector. In line with these new strategic directions,

necessary adjustments of the work plans will be undertaken in the coming months to ensure that Major Programme I will be more focused with a viewing to achieving optimum results.

Programme I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme I.1.1	4,168	1,154	27.7
Subprogramme I.1.2	5,180	1,232	23.8
Programme I.1	**9,347**	**2,386**	**25.5**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

I.1.1   Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA

5.   UNESCO's role in the international coordination and monitoring of Education for All has gained wider acceptance and recognition among its key EFA partners and Member States. The High-Level Group and Working Group on EFA have gradually established their own identities and have become a hub for EFA-related meetings and events. The EFA Global Monitoring Report is considered as an authoritative report to inform the High-Level Group.

6.   The Organization's advocacy role was performed and benefited from fruitful collaboration with the Global Campaign for Education (GCE). It resulted in the observance of the Global EFA Action Week being extended to more than one hundred countries and increased participation at the grassroots level. This has led to increased visibility of EFA and recognition of UNESCO's role by the G8 and at the United Nations Millennium Summit.

7.   UNESCO participated in the World Social Forum 2006. Strong partnership with civil society is sustained, mainly through the Collective Consultation on EFA (CC-NGO/EFA). UNESCO has taken steps in promoting the public-private partnerships for EFA, in collaboration with the World Economic Forum (Davos).

`01111` **Main line of action 1: Coordinating EFA partners and maintaining the collective momentum**

8.   **Expected results: International EFA partnership strengthened and broadened; Regional and interregional networks of EFA partners enhanced and linkages between EFA coordination at all levels reinforced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Development in collaboration with EFA co-sponsoring agencies of the **Global Action Plan** (GAP) to achieve EFA goals by 2015. Extensive consultations resulted in broad agreement by the EFA convening agencies on a platform for inter-agency collaboration in support to national leadership for EFA at the country level;
(ii)   The **Sixth E9 EFA meeting** held in February 2006 in Monterrey, Mexico, on the theme of national policies and systems for the assessment of the quality of education, and adoption of the "Monterrey Declaration". Organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, the meeting assessed progress towards the goal of providing quality education for all in the E9 countries – nine of the world's high-population countries. The meeting was opened by the President of Mexico, Vicente Fox Quesada, and the Director-General of UNESCO, Koïchiro Matsuura. The Ministers of Education of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan

reviewed the challenges facing their countries with a view to increasing bilateral and collective cooperation. They made a strong commitment to accelerate progress towards Education for All (EFA) by intensifying South-South cooperation, both within the E9 and with other developing countries. They identified possibilities for mutual learning in the critically important area of the assessment of the quality of education, while exploring the scope for further collaboration in other areas, including the mobilization of resources for EFA;

(iii) Organization of one International Working Group on Education Meeting, in Rome from 12 to 14 June 2006 by IIEP;

(iv) UNESCO has successfully revitalized the E9 Initiative as a platform for South-South collaboration.

Challenges and success factors:
The recognition of GAP as a common platform for action by EFA convening agencies has been facilitated by transparent dialogue/consultations with key partners and genuine and constructive partnerships.

9. **Expected results: Effective EFA advocacy and communication strategy developed and implemented.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) The **EFA Week 2006** (24-30 April 2006) on teachers was observed under the slogan "Every Child Needs a Teacher", in collaboration with the Global Campaign for Education. The Week proved to be a great success with a series of good results, including at country level (e.g. pledges made by Malaysia and Indonesia) and media coverage such as the report by CNN on the press conference held in New York on the occasion of the launch of the UIS report on Teachers and Educational Quality: Monitoring Global Needs for 2015;

(ii) Adoption by the G8 Summit of a document on "Education for innovative societies in the 21st century" (16 July 2006) reaffirming commitment to the EFA agenda and welcoming UNESCO's efforts to finalize a Global Action Plan to achieve the EFA goals and provide a framework for coordinated and complementary action by multilateral aid agencies in support of country-level implementation.

Challenges and success factors:
Operationalizing advocacy and communication strategy in the framework of the Global Action Plan (GAP) to achieve EFA goals by 2015 will be facilitated by the firm commitment and support by UNESCO field offices, National Commissions, ASPnet, in addition to the EFA Week team at Headquarters.

10. **Expected results: Resources mobilized and increased for EFA at national and international levels.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Steps have been taken to liaise with OECD/DAC on Aid Flows and Aid Effectiveness in Education. As an influential standing member of the Fast-Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) Steering Committee, UNESCO contributes to moulding the Initiative, especially through advocacy for its expansion.

Challenges and success factors:
While taking into account the estimated size of the financing gap for EFA, and the need to support the costing of national education sector plans, the EFA-FTI has potential for

expansion and assisting advocacy for greater external support to EFA, as well as for aid effectiveness (coordination and harmonization).

`01112` **Main line of action: Monitoring EFA and improving quality of data**

11. **Expected results: Major trends and challenges in achieving EFA goals analysed, documented and disseminated.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The *Global Monitoring Report* 2006 translated and widely distributed;
(ii)   Review of country planning documents and synthesis note provided to the *Global Monitoring Report* for the 2006 edition;
(iii) Major trends and challenges in achieving EFA goals analysed, documented and disseminated by IIEP.

12. **Expected results: Mid-term review of progress towards the EFA goals in 2007/2008 prepared.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   In Asia-Pacific, national workshops were organized and provided opportunity for the establishment of structures to undertake national assessment of EFA progress.

| **I.1.2   Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA** |

13. In response to the call of the governing bodies to play a more strategic role in supporting national education priorities and to strengthen its partnership with other development agencies, in conformity with international development goals, the Education Sector has begun to pilot a framework for developing **UNESCO National Education Support Strategies (UNESS)** as the basis for improving the planning of its programmes. Such a well-defined and evidence-based strategy for country support will also facilitate UNESCO's more active participation in UNCT's common country programming exercise.

14. The process of crafting a UNESS starts broadly with (1) presenting the country's overall development context and national development priorities; it then focuses on (2) the country's education context, priorities and strategies; a third dimension concerns (3) the country's development cooperation context, its level of overall dependence on external finance and specifically within the education sector, detailing partners' priorities, interventions and modalities, including the degree of harmonization and alignment with the government's priorities. UNESS will be updated on a biennial cycle, thus fitting UNESCO's two-year and six-year medium-term programming cycles. UNESS documents will be a long-term cooperation strategy with countries, in principle of 10-year programming to ensure UNESCO's sustained support and commitment. The duration of individual UNESS, however, can be flexible across countries, depending on the national planning cycles. It will be regularly updated, at least on a biennial basis, in light of the lessons learned as well as the new developments taking place both in-country and across countries.

`01121` **Main line of action: Developing national policies and programmes**

15. **Expected results: Capacities in EFA policy analysis, planning, management and evaluation strengthened in developing countries.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Capacity-building and technical assistance support has been provided to countries according to the work plans under this MLA. Contribution to training a critical mass of educational planners through IIEP's various training activities (32 Advanced Training Programme trainees have completed the nine-month course and 49 visiting trainees; organization of in-country training courses in educational planning and management at national and regional levels, support to national training institutions: 16 ITCs in 12 different countries have been organized, for over 500 participants);
   (ii) Publication of a guidebook for planning education in emergencies and reconstruction;
   (iii) Finalization of a synthesis study "Corrupt Schools, Corrupt Universities: What Can Be Done?";
   (iv) The International Bureau of Education (IBE) has contributed to building the capacities of curriculum specialists as part of a community of practice linked through a global network (250 members) and to training professionals in curriculum reform so as to combat poverty in Africa (nine countries);
   (v)   Technical assistance has been provided in the Sudan;
   (vi) IBE has prepared a "training manual" (currently being published) for curriculum developers for primary and secondary education, drawing on the practical experience acquired through a technical assistance project in Bosnia Herzegovina.

   Challenges and success factors:
   Future efforts will focus on further enhancing accountability and effectiveness at country level in conformity with the reform agenda of the Organization's Education Sector.

16. **Expected results: Analysis of national EFA policies, planning, implementation and evaluation improved and information shared among EFA networks.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   In conformity with the Global Action Plan to Achieve the EFA Goals and the Education Sector Reform agenda, UNESCO adopted the UNESCO National Education Support Strategy (UNESS) process as a way of improving the Organization's effectiveness and accountability in-country.

   Challenges and success factors:
   Staff development required in order to put into operation the new process of the Organization's planning and budgeting through UNESS.

17. **Expected results: Participation in national planning and implementation processes broadened.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   The targeted countries have engaged in strengthening the existing policy, plans, implementation strategies and SWAps;
   (ii) IBE has contributed, by training 14 senior civil servants from French-speaking African countries in political dialogue, to the design and implementation of educational policies based on joint action, negotiation, communication, partnerships and the real involvement of all those concerned.

Challenges and success factors:
Sustained commitment to countries' efforts for improving EFA policy and strategy required.

18. **Expected results: Planning for implementation of the three core EFA initiatives in target countries supported.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) CapEFA extrabudgetary project documents approved for 11 countries; initial technical assistance support provided; UNESS is being developed for these countries;
   (ii) UIE participated in a workshop organized by Sudan's National Commission and UNESCO in Khartoum with the purpose of framing UNESCO's capacity of intervention in the context of the reconstruction and development process in Sudan. The workshop offered the framework for starting the UIE project on "Capacity-building for the development of literacy and alternative learning opportunities in multilingual Sudan".

`01122` **Main line of action: Supporting regional strategies and coordination**

19. **Expected results: Regional mechanisms (networks, forums and other consultations) for EFA strengthened.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) UIE supported the Biennial Meeting of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in Gabon in March by providing a series of about 30 studies to identify key findings and recommendations for influencing educational policy and resource allocation for literacy in sub-Saharan Africa;
   (ii) A thorough study of effective literacy policies, practices and programmes in Africa was presented, and reports on relevant experiences outside Africa were contributed by Brazil, Cuba, Thailand and China;
   (iii) UIE contributed to the preparation of the Action Plan (First Meeting of Working Groups held in Johannesburg from 4 to 9 June 2006) for the Second Decade of Education in Africa to be launched by the African Union.

   Challenges and success factors:
   EFA will benefit from reinforced regional support mechanisms and scope of activities.

Programme I.2 Attaining basic education for all

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme I.2.1	8,060	1,591	19.7
Subprogramme I.2.2	6,267	1,111	17.7
Subprogramme I.2.3	3,363	624	18.5
Programme I.2	**17,690**	**3,325**	**18.8**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

I.2.1   Universal basic education

20. The centrality of **human rights education** is gaining currency with both international partners and Member States in reinforcing the arguments for implementing policies for

compulsory, free and quality education, early childhood and inclusive education matched with increased resource allocation. This constitutes an opportunity for UNESCO in its role of provider of advice on policies, practice and legislative measures to Member States and other stakeholders in the implementation process for the attainment of UPE. In this context, needs assessment and training activities have been launched in four countries.

21. Work is also in progress in collaborating with international partners, governments, and NGOs to advocate for early childhood development, inclusive education, girls' education and universal compulsory and free education, and local governance in education to enhance the efficiency of systems, especially in light of already limited and scarce resources. Promising networks in Latin America and the Caribbean have been established which look at the broad policy issues in quality and teacher education.

22. The draft "local governance in education" toolkit was tested in all four regions and should now be entering the final phase for its finalization and adaptation for country-level implementation. Based on a joint regional support strategy between experts in early childhood education (ECE), primary education and inclusive education, regional seminars for capacity-building of field office staff in policy review and advocacy were organized.

23. Adequate investment in education at the country level will continue to be a major challenge, together with the mobilization of capacities for successful implementation.

01211 **Main line of action: Expanding access to quality ECCE**

24. **Expected results: Equitable access to quality ECCE improved in selected countries through policy advice and capacity-building.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i) National early childhood care and education (ECCE) policy reviews have been conducted by the Windhoek and Amman Offices in collaboration with Headquarters;
    (ii) Government consultations for policy analysis/study and development of action plans/strategies are in progress in field offices to help develop national strategies on ECCE in Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Cambodia, Tanzania, Russia, Nairobi cluster, Addis Ababa cluster, Havana cluster, San José cluster and Caribbean countries;
    (iii) Policy Review Guidelines for all field offices disseminated;
    (iv) Capacity-building workshops for government officials prepared for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pacific Islands, Viet Nam, Palestine, Arab region, Namibia, and Jordan respective offices. Training for government officials on policy and strategy has been organized in Cambodia. National round tables have been conducted in the CARK region;
    (v) Planning is also under way in seven offices in Africa, four offices in LAC and Pakistan to implement capacity-building for government officials;
    (vi) Headquarters prepared and disseminated a set of ready-to-use presentation to all field offices for their capacity-building activities;
    (vii) Concrete policy change was made in Namibia where UNESCO advice on PPE was accepted by the government. The intervention led to a concrete result because it was delivered at a time when the government was seeking concrete recommendations.

    Challenges and success factors:
    Partnerships with NGOs, National Commissions and other partners have been helpful. In some countries, violent political situations created difficulties in timely implementation of programme activities.

25. Expected results: Advocacy for quality ECCE and exchange of information promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicator:
(i)   Headquarters assisted the Regional Bureaux in the Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States and Africa regions to organize integrated regional training workshops on early childhood, inclusive education and gender mainstreaming for field staff to increase their awareness and technical capacity in the three areas;
(ii)   Publication and global dissemination by Headquarters of three policy-brief articles, posters and postcards;
(iii) Almaty, Bangkok, Dhaka, Kathmandu, Dar es Salaam and Montevideo Offices established or joined subregional or national early childhood networks, disseminated key publications within the network and collaborated with key regional partners;
(iv)   The BREDA, Nairobi, Bangkok, Jakarta, Almaty, Moscow, Beirut, Doha, Kingston and Santiago Offices supported in planning their capacity-building activities in coordination with the upcoming regional and national *Global Monitoring Report* launches and in cooperation with the Consultative Group network;
(v)   Support was provided to co-organize a session on ECCE within the ADEA Biennale.

Challenges and success factors:
The workshops provided the field offices with an opportunity to revise their work plans and consolidate their regional strategies on policy work early on.

01212 Main line of action: Achieving universal primary education

26. Expected results: National legislations and policies reviewed and monitored in selected countries.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Identification of countries for review and study was pursued;
(ii)   Fourth meeting of the Joint Experts Group took place;
(iii) Production of training materials;
(iv)   In Mali reviews of legislation and policies were initiated and implementation of training on right to education and gender started.

27. Expected results: Innovation and reform of basic education systems supported in selected countries.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Countries with explicit government policies towards universal primary education (UPE): Needs assessment and programme planning document in Senegal drafted and consultations with government and financial and technical partners ongoing. In Niger/Chad the programme planning for bilingual education is under finalization. System needs and policy assessment as well as study on decentralization in education and governance undertaken in collaboration with IIEP for North and South Sudan. Workshop on innovative approaches to basic education in Pakistan organized based on the Madagascar experience;
(ii)   At the request of Member States (Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq), IBE provided support in this field to curriculum specialists (community of practice) and to the professionals responsible for curriculum reform so as to combat poverty in Africa;
(iii) Capacity-building and training: Study tours by South Sudanese, Pakistani and Nepalese government officials facilitated to Madagascar to encourage South-South experience exchange. Training of South Sudanese staff in policy simulation and planning. In

Jamaica and Suriname the CCAs for support to the improvement of quality and equity in primary education towards achieving universal completion of primary education were completed.

`01213` **Main line of action: Promoting gender equity and equality**

28. **Expected results: Capacities for mainstreaming gender in national educational policies enhance.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Capacities of GENIA GFP in Asia strengthened through updating and dissemination of Gender Toolkit;
   (ii)   Development of measuring and monitoring tools supported in Nepal;
   (iii) Support provided to field offices to improve national capacities on gender mainstreaming through regional training seminars (Bangkok, Cairo, BREDA);
   (iv)   Gender responsive policies and strategies supported through capacity-building of government officials and Gender Focal Points in Ethiopia and Zimbabwe;
   (v)   Capacities for mainstreaming gender in HIV/AIDS and education enhanced in the cluster of Kingston through the organization of subregional workshops in collaboration with UNIFEM and ministries of education.
   (vi)   Inclusive education systems supported through training of trainers of core teachers and government officials in Ethiopia;
   (vii) National education policy review process supported in Pakistan through an expert round table on policy issues in gender.

29. **Expected results: Education policies developed/improved for girls and women in quality basic education.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Policy reviews: support provided to several countries in Africa in reviewing policies on gender roles (e.g. Burundi, Niger); national educational policies supported in Indonesia through a study on gender in education; development of gender mainstreaming into education curriculum and basic education policy in Cambodia. IBE supports national teams from nine countries for the integration of gender mainstreaming into curriculum reform so as to combat poverty in Africa;
   (ii)   Advocacy: publication prepared within the framework of UNGEI on "Scaling up good practices in girls' education" translated and disseminated; documentary film on good practices in girls' education and gender issues in Ethiopia; advocacy activities on the status and role of female teachers in Pakistan during EFA Week;
   (iii) Skills training programmes for girls and women promoted to empower women in Uzbekistan.

30. **Expected results: Networks of stakeholders working on gender equity supported, including through partnerships as UNGEI.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Preparatory work for the elaboration of the strategy on "Accelerating girls' education in West and Central Africa" within the framework of UNGEI;
   (ii)   Networking with regional media, UNICEF and WFP on the importance of girls' education, especially in rural and remote areas, developed and strengthened in the Arab region;

    (iii)   Preparative work undertaken with UNICEF on UNGEI activities in order to set up a task force with MOE, UNIFEM and other key stakeholders in Palestinian Territories;

    (iv)   Capacity-building of NGOs and other key stakeholders strengthened through the elaboration of a methodological guide on street children and HIV&AIDS and of the CD-ROM on HIV&AIDS and vulnerable children;

    (v)   Collaboration within the Global Task force on Child Labour strengthened to mainstream the issue of child labour in national and international policy framework;

    (vi)   Technical support provided to FAWE.

`01214` **Main line of action: Improving education policies and systems for inclusion.**

31. **Expected results: Education policies and systems reviewed and monitored in selected countries to ensure the inclusion of disadvantaged children in quality basic education,**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Distribution of the Policy Guide to all UNESCO Offices.

32. **Expected results: Education officials trained to promote improvement and implementation of education policies on inclusion.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Capacity-building meetings held for UNESCO staff in all field offices in Asia/Pacific, Arab States and Africa and training material and documents for capacity-building activities distributed to all concerned field offices in those regions;

(ii)   IBE organized in Venezuela, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, a seminar on inclusive education for 17 Central American and Caribbean countries.

> **I.2.2**   **Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)**

33.   Implementation of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) in the 11 first-wave countries has been launched with in-country donors. In addition, UNESCO's coordinating and catalytic role at the international level in implementing the UNLD International Plan of Action has been enhanced through regional consultative meetings in three out of the four regions. The collaboration with international partners has been strengthened, notably with the International Reading Association (IRA).

34.   **Supporting the use of non-formal education** with particular focus on out-of-school children and adolescents, marginalized youth and adults, particularly girls and women, living in rural areas, the NFE-MIS tool has been introduced in three of the four regions and in four countries, namely Senegal, Niger, Morocco and Pakistan, where work is at an advanced stage with the participation of field offices and national governments to begin the implementation process.

`01221` **Main line of action: Implementing the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE)**

35. **Expected results: Political, financial and technical support mobilized at all levels to contribute to the reinforcement of LIFE implementation at the country levels.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   National LIFE teams that consist of mixed stakeholders, including government, NGOs, United Nations agencies and donors, set up in most of the countries and functioning as consultation bodies to enhance partnerships;

(ii)   Consultations with non-traditional partners (Intervida, Louis Vuitton, BBC, Euro SCG, World Scout Jamboree, HIT Entertainment, Fondation ELLE, TAM Airlines, United Paper Mills, AlphaB TV) started to develop LIFE/literacy advocacy strategy;

(iii)   Literacy portal developed, which provides regular updates on LIFE;

36. **Expected results: Development of LIFE country programmes reflective of national development priorities, and support to their implementation reinforced in a number of countries of the first implementation phase. Literacy policy reviewed and monitored in the countries benefiting from LIFE.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Two key documents for LIFE planning and implementation at national level developed in consultation with field offices, Regional Bureaux and institutes concerned: (1) General framework for conducting needs assessment (NA) and developing LIFE Country Action Plan (LCAP) and (2) Proposed Framework of Support Mechanism for LIFE Implementation;

(ii)   These documents were shared in LIFE regional planning meetings held in Niger, Yemen, and Pakistan. Participating countries have since started follow-up activities for conducting needs assessments (NA) and developing LIFE country action plans (LCAP).

Challenges and success factors:
Needs assessments for achieving LIFE goals by 2015 are critical and benefit from the coordinated approach of Headquarters, Regional Bureaux, field offices and institutes. The involvement of the in-country stakeholders in the planning of NAs and LCAPs is indispensable to secure sustainable implementation of LIFE.

37. **Expected results: Personnel trained in quality literacy programmes (design, implementation, monitoring, assessment) in countries benefiting from LIFE; Context-sensitive, learner-centred and cost-effective literacy provision promoted in LIFE countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   "Handbook for NFE facilitators' training in Africa" disseminated to the LIFE countries. In Bangladesh, five manuals produced in 2005 are being distributed to NGOs and government partners. In Pakistan, consultation meetings held with key stakeholders with regard to the training materials to be developed in such fields as curriculum and material development and facilitator training;

(ii)   UIE published a report on enhancing capacities in evaluating non-formal education (NFE) and literacy programmes in five African countries;

(iii)   Field offices responsible for Niger, Senegal, Egypt, Bangladesh and Pakistan have started in-country consultation and preparation of literacy provision to a certain group of learners through the CapEFA 2006-2007 within the framework of LIFE.

`01222` **Main line of action: Promoting learning opportunities for all through non-formal education within the framework of UNLD**

38. **Expected results: UNLD coordination and advocacy enhanced at international, regional, and national levels.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Literacy portal further developed and updated;

(ii) Mandatory UNLD Progress Report for the United Nations General Assembly drafted and submitted to the United Nations secretariat;

(iii) UNLD resource persons at international and regional levels re-formulated with new task assignments.

39. **Expected results: Literacy/non-formal education policy and programmes for marginalized population reviewed and improved in selected countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   UIE provided technical backstopping in Kosovo for the preparation of the final evaluation process of the women's Adult Basic Education Programme "Dritare Jete" and started to prepare a system for accreditation in this programme;

(ii) UIE continued to build a comprehensive adult basic education programme in Botswana by finalizing syllabi in various areas of learning and providing some initial training on material development for practitioners and experts from government and civil society;

(iii) UIE supports a European project on enhancing quality in family literacy. A meeting of representatives from six partner countries in Malta in February focused on teacher training, curriculum development and the exchange of best practice.

Challenges and success factors:
Budget and political commitment in NFE at national level are still very low. Concept of NFE is some countries is limited to education for unenrolled school children or drop-outs.

40. **Expected results: Good practices documented focusing on synergies between formal and non-formal education and on areas such as education for rural population, community learning, and South-South cooperation.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Concept notes for research on "impact of literacy" and "madrassas school" developed and disseminated to the concerned field offices to commission studies;

(ii) IIEP organized one policy meeting in China on the contribution of agricultural higher education institutions to EFA and rural development. Good practices were discussed among participants coming from Ministries of Education and Ministries of Agriculture in South-East Asia.

Challenges and success factors:
Literacy and NFE alternatives to the formal education system and synergies between formal and non-formal education well received in many countries.

41. **Expected results: Literacy/non-formal education assessment, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms strengthened in selected countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Data entry module of the database completed;
(ii) NFE-MIS methodology completed.

I.2.3   Teacher education

42. In its role of **Assisting Member States of sub-Saharan Africa in restructuring national teacher policy and teacher education**, the Education Sector put the emphasis on the Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (TTISSA). TTISSA national coordinators have submitted clear and specific action plans, which state the most urgent needs and priorities.

The corresponding resources needed to implement these plans have been carefully delineated but must be consistently aligned to national and regional policies and strategies.

43. As regards **support to Member States in strengthening capacities for teacher education**, and teacher recruitment and retention, addressing quantity and quality issues pertinent to EFA goals and MDGs, needs and priorities have been analysed in depth to support Member States' national capacity-building strategies for the professional development of teachers and education personnel. Necessary readjustments will have to be made to respond to developments along the way.

01231 **Main line of action: Implementing the Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa**

44. **Expected results: Comprehensive teacher education plans developed as part of sector-wide national education plans in selected countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Following the First Meeting of the National Coordinators for TTISSA held in Dakar, all 17 national coordinators have submitted draft action plans which are now being finalized;
(ii) National coordinators have also submitted quarterly reports for the April-June 2006 period summarizing their achievements;
(iii) IBE organized a seminar in Cameroon for 25 teacher trainers from seven different countries on the integration of HHIV/AIDS education into the teacher-training curriculum.

Challenges and success factors:
Information on national teacher education policies/plans is not always easy to assemble, although several countries are quite advanced in this regard.

45. **Expected results: Quality of training in teacher training institutions in selected countries improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Needs, resources and priorities of lead teacher training institutions in Angola, Burundi, Niger and Zambia have been assessed and analysed.

Challenges and success factors:
Important variance between approaches of various teacher training institutions.

01232 **Main line of action: Professional development of teachers and education personnel**

46. **Expected results: National capacities in teacher training strengthened; Policies, plans and/or strategies in place for national teacher certification based on recognized quality standards.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Current situations, needs and resources of lead teacher training institutions in selected countries have been assessed and analysed;
(ii) IICBA prepared a concept paper on "Teacher Development: Education and Training" for the First Meeting of the Working Group for the Second Decade of Education for Africa organized by the African Union Commission, in South Africa. IICBA facilitated the Working Group Section on Teacher Development: Education and Training;
(iii) Studies on policies, plans and strategies in teacher certification have been conducted.

Programme I.3   Enhancing quality education

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme I.3.1	5,428	1,309	24.1
Subprogramme I.3.2	1,389	358	25.8
Programme I.3	**6,817**	**1,667**	**24.5**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

I.3.1   Quality education for learning to live together

47.   The **promotion of human rights, peace, democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding** through education has been strengthened through the organization of an inter-agency meeting gathering nearly all United Nations agencies, together with the World Bank and OECD, to discuss future cooperation with member states on a rights-based approach to quality education. Best practices on rights-based approach to education programming were also collected.

48.   **ASP schools** in all world regions participated actively in the EFA Global Action Week, in ESD-related projects, in HIV/AIDS prevention activities, in Intercultural Dialogue and World Heritage Education Projects. These good practices were documented in the ASP Newsletter (in English, French and Spanish), and a new ASP logo, flyer and Kit for ASP National Coordinators were published and distributed worldwide.

49.   Significant progress was made in **leading the international coordination to reorient education in support of sustainable development** in national policies and education systems, as well as in developing a draft UNESCO action plan to mobilize the programme sectors, regional, cluster and national offices and UNESCO communities to ensure "one UNESCO" approach to the DESD. The effective collaboration and mobilization of UNESCO Chairs and networks as well as of DESD Focal Points have been instrumental in the progress recorded so far. Several positive achievements are worth mentioning:

(i)   Organization of the **first meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee on the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (IAC/DESD)**, at UNESCO Headquarters. The IAC meeting was instrumental in strengthening inter-agency commitment to joint promotion of the DESD agenda;

(ii)   Organization of a joint **UNU-UNESCO DESD Research Agenda Meeting** (February 2006), which in addition to establishing the research agenda for DESD will contribute to the development M&E framework for the Decade;

(iii)   Preparation and publication of **Teacher Education Guidelines** (in English, French, Spanish and Chinese) to serve as important ESD resource materials for teacher education activities;

(iv)   Preparation of the **draft UNESCO Plan for DESD** and setting up of internal coordination through the Intersectoral Working Group and DESD Focal Points. The draft plan is ready for the approval of the IWG.

01311 **Main line of action: Promoting human rights, peace, democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding through education**

50. **Expected results: Programmes implemented to support quality education; National capacities reinforced to implement rights-based quality education systems; Policies and textbooks promoting peace developed; ASP schools in all world regions active in UNESCO priorities.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Focus on intercultural approach to education developed through the preparation of guidelines for Member States on UNESCO policy in the area of intercultural education;
    (ii)   Policies and textbooks promoting peace developed;
    (iii)   Global strategy for textbooks and learning materials disseminated and guidelines for authors and policy-makers drafted. Research networks strengthened.

01312 **Main line of action: Education for Sustainable Development**

51. **Expected results: Cooperation among ESD partners, including the private sector, strengthened.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   First IAC/DESD meeting organized;
    (ii)   Terms of Reference for the IAC/DESD adopted, providing the framework for United Nations Inter-Agency Cooperation.

    Challenges and success factors:
    Ensuring effective participation of all United Nations Agencies into the IAC/DESD and mainstreaming the ESD agenda into the work of the United Nations Agencies.

52. **Expected results: Stakeholders' ESD capacities consolidated and strengthened.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Guidelines adopted by the International Teacher Education Networks in Helsinki and published in English, French, Spanish and Chinese.

    Challenges and success factors:
    Effective collaboration and mobilization of UNESCO Chair and Teacher Training networks.

53. **Expected results: Evidence-based DESD monitoring and assessment frameworks.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Identification of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Task Force Members has started, based on their expertise in ESD.

    Challenges and success factors:
    Due to the multidisciplinary nature and broad scope of ESD, it is challenging to identify experts to the M&E Task Force.

01313 **Main line of action: Assessing learning outcomes**

54. **Expected results: Methods to assess quality further developed, including through indicator development.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Identification of countries' needs;
    (ii)   Collaboration strengthened with countries to improve their systems of assessment;
    (iii) Collaboration with networks and key partners developed and strengthened;
    (iv)   Support to the Southern and Eastern African Consortium on Monitoring Education Quality (SACMEQ) in developing the methodological framework for SACMEQ III by IIEP.

55. **Expected results: National assessment systems developed, especially with respect to countries involved in the three core EFA flagship initiatives.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   The needs of countries in this area have been localized. Support has been provided by UIS.

01314 **Main line of action: Physical education and sports**

56. **Expected results: Administrative and monitoring system of the International Convention operational, involving collaboration with WADA and other key stakeholders.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) (6 June 2006);
    (ii)   Establishment of a new anti-doping website, which will act as the working portal for the Convention, and establishment of the Secretariat systems;
    (iii) Participation of UNESCO in a series of regional meetings to promote adherence to the Convention. To date, 14 Member States have deposited instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession with UNESCO (30 Member States must adhere to the Convention for it to enter into force).

57. **Expected results: Progress to be made on PES teacher training capacity building; Contributing to the transformation of PES teacher training structures aiming to integrate them in universities status and process.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   The Preliminary Draft Benchmark (Porto Novo Quality Reference) represents a tool welcomed by the PES community (Maggligen Summit on PES, Havana Regional Seminar on Quality PES for Latin America and Caribbean);
    (ii)   Finalization of the Porto Novo Framework (Benin) aiming to initiate the establishment of National PES Research Centres.

    Challenges and success factors:
    The challenges faced in the area of physical education and sport need to be analysed beyond strictly educational needs. Time-frames for implementation may need to be adapted to changing capacities.

| I.3.2 | HIV/AIDS and education |

58. **Expected results: Building upon existing efforts to scale up education sector responses to HIV and AIDS through improved coordination, increased capacity and revitalized commitment at all levels.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) UNESCO has made significant progress towards the **more effective implementation of EDUCAIDS at global, regional and country levels** through building partnerships with key stakeholders and UNAIDS Co-sponsors as well as exploring linkages between EDUCAIDS and other global initiatives such as EFA and Universal Access;
(ii) The **"EDUCAIDS Framework for Action"** was developed in May 2006 following extensive consultation of in-house and external stakeholders. Most recently, the Framework was shared with Ministers at the high-level meeting for Ministry of Education Coordinators of the Caribbean (Jamaica, June 2006);
(iii) The additional extrabudgetary resources successfully mobilized have allowed for the **scaling-up from five to over 20 countries participating in EDUCAIDS**. In addition, lessons learned from the experiences of phase-1 participating countries have been drawn;
(iv) UNESCO/ILO collaboration on **HIV/AIDS Workplace Policies for the Education Sector** continues to contribute to ensuring safer and more supportive learning environments that meet the needs of educators and students, in particular those living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS. This collaboration resulted in finalized policies for the Caribbean and Southern Africa.

59. **Expected results: Providing comprehensive responses to HIV and AIDS through education, taking a holistic and rights-based approach.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Elaboration, production and dissemination of key evidence-informed, standard-setting and rights-based HIV and AIDS education materials aimed at decision-makers. Revision and adaptation of existing materials to different local contexts. Progress towards other key areas in HIV and AIDS education – such as **Treatment Education and the Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GIPA)**;
(ii) **Improvement of the functioning of the UNAIDS Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Education** (completion of an external review of IATT structure and operations) **and of the Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH) Initiative** (external review of the FRESH partnership and organization of an EFA/FRESH inter-agency meeting at Headquarters in May 2006) – both of which UNESCO convenes. Establishment of an IATT on Education working group to support the integration of HIV into Fast-Track Initiative guidelines, proposal development and selection;
(iii) International symposium on HIV and AIDS and education (London, May 2006);
(iv) Production and dissemination of evidence-informed publications in several languages: "Quality Education and HIV&AIDS", "HIV&AIDS Treatment Education", and the **"Education Sector HIV&AIDS Global Readiness Survey (GRS)"** (first international survey of its kind; the GRS assessed the readiness of Ministries of Education and civil society organizations in more than 75 countries to respond to HIV and AIDS and to set benchmarks and goals that are evidence-informed).

01321 **Main line of action: Leading the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education (EDUCAIDS)**

60. **Expected results: EDUCAIDS effectively implemented in participating countries in coordination with key stakeholders including UNAIDS, bilateral agencies, civil society, United Nations initiatives, EFA processes and focus areas.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   **Active participation in the UNAIDS coordination programmes** including: two CCO meetings; one UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) meeting; three Universal Access consultation meetings; and one Global Coordinator meeting. Furthermore, UNESCO has been an active participant in the UNAIDS review of the Unified Budget and Work Plan (UBW) and its transition plan (New York, January 2006), ensuring a distribution of UBW funds that is appropriate to the needs of UNESCO field offices, and furthering the implementation of EDUCAIDS at the country level;
    (ii) "Linkages Review" undertaken to highlight the connections between EDUCAIDS and other relevant global initiatives and to determine modalities of cooperation;
    (iii) The HIV and AIDS Coordination Unit participated in an integrated UNESCO Education Sector mission to **Nigeria** to strengthen the linkages between EDUCAIDS, TTISSA, LIFE and other programmes, which resulted in a joint medium-term plan to support the education sector in Nigeria through a holistic approach;
    (iv) Participation in a **Central Asia** subregional consultation (Tashkent, May 2006) with high-level Ministry of Education representatives resulted in gaining support for EDUCAIDS in Central Asia and strengthened the collaboration between UNESCO Headquarters and field offices in that region;
    (v)   Lastly, UNESCO field offices, as well as Headquarters, received positive feedback from EDUCAIDS participating countries following the regular technical support offered to Member States in the revision of national plans, development of inclusive coordination mechanisms and networking with education sector stakeholders and EFA flagships (e.g. Namibia Cluster Office).

61. **Expected results: EDUCAIDS' objectives supported by participating countries and agreed actions taken to a national scale.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   15 briefs finalized or in production.
    (ii) **Successful mobilization of new resources**. For example, a Plan of Operation was signed for the JFIT-funded EDUCAIDS projects in Burundi, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland and a proposal was developed for second-round JFIT support in five countries for $1 million;
    (iii) UNESCO developed a briefing package to advocate a proportion of airline tax for HIV activities;
    (iv) Through the OPEC Fund/UNESCO Project on HIV and AIDS Education, UNESCO provides **ongoing support to 12 countries in the Arab region and Central and South-East Asia**, including support in planning of activities with ministries of education and other key partners in those countries. Establishment of communication and support with current EDUCAIDS countries to ensure timely response to country-level needs assessments (e.g., recent agreement with country stakeholders in Ghana to support a country level needs assessment for the development of a comprehensive plan for HIV & AIDS and education).

Challenges and success factors:
Existing mechanisms and partnerships for the promotion and uptake of EDUCAIDS prove effective. The initiative relies on a shift to the mobilization of country resource and in-country capacity.

01322 **Main line of action: Supporting comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS through education**

62. **Expected results: Capacity of governments and other stakeholders in selected countries improved to develop and apply evidence-based policy in support of comprehensive HIV and AIDS education and to reduce vulnerability.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) IBE contributed to strengthening the capacities of those responsible for educational reform and of 25 teacher trainers from seven Central African countries with a view to mainstreaming HIV/AIDS education into the official curricula;
(ii) Partnership has also been strengthened with other UNAIDS Co-sponsors through participation in common events and technical support, such as provision of technical input to the UNFPA-led UNAIDS initiative on "sex work and HIV prevention intensification" and by participating in UNAIDS regional teams for the Eastern European region.

Challenges and success factors:
Intersectoral aspect of UNESCO's response to HIV and AIDS. Strengthened attention to expressed country needs and priorities.

63. **Expected results: Knowledge base enhanced on HIV/AIDS and education issues, including school health, FRESH, life skills and treatment education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Through the **inter-agency FRESH partnership**, UNESCO Headquarters and field offices organized regional meetings (Arab States, Asia and the Pacific) with ministries of education, ministries of health and other key stakeholders to support capacity-building of Member States in the area of school health and utilization of FRESH tools/materials. In addition, a FRESH/School health toolkit (English version) was produced and disseminated on CD-ROM and on website (draft in Russian and Spanish available; French and Arabic under development);
(ii) A series of **"Good Practice and Policy" booklets on HIV and AIDS** education has been launched and three booklets produced. Other technical tools produced include the "UNESCO Guidelines on Language and Content in HIV and AIDS-related Materials", elaborated in collaboration with all sectors, and in particular CLT;
(iii) UNESCO's **strengthened collaboration with UNAIDS Co-sponsors** has resulted in: an inter-agency action framework on life skills, sexual and reproductive health and HIV&AIDS for Eastern and Southern Africa; the elaboration of a UNHCR/UNESCO position paper on refugee populations and HIV/AIDS; and the United Nations Global Report on HIV and AIDS extensively reviewed by UNESCO;
(iv) Publication of **15 training modules on planning education in a world with HIV and AIDS**;
(v) Implementation of three studies on the impact of HIV and AIDS (i) on education systems at local levels (Malawi and Namibia) and (ii) on teacher training institutions (Kenya) in cooperation with IICBA.

Programme I.4   Supporting post-primary education systems

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme I.4.1	2,640	564	21.4
Subprogramme I.4.2	1,780	320	18.0
Programme I.4	**4,420**	**884**	**20.0**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

I.4.1   Secondary and technical/vocational education

64. The subprogramme was implemented with the strategic objective of helping Member States to prepare for increased numbers making the transition from primary to secondary school and to enhance the quality and relevance of secondary education. Intergovernmental and non-governmental partners have been mobilized in advocacy initiatives to promote the expansion and reform of general secondary education, especially in LDCs. Special emphasis has been placed on girls' education and HIV/AIDS education.

65. Actions in technical and vocational education have addressed both "upstream" and "downstream" issues. TVET policy reform designed to better align national programmes with the world of work as well as with the tenets of sustainable development have been supported. Curriculum reform and entrepreneurship training have focused on empowering young people to become self-employed by starting their own small businesses.

66. Science and technology education actions were developed to strengthen policy and programmes with a view to improving quality and relevance and enhancing the attractiveness of this vital area of secondary education to young people, particularly girls. National consultation workshops and pilot projects reviewed national policies and curricula and recommended modalities for implementing new policies. Public awareness and understanding of science and technology was promoted through newsletters, websites and the dissemination of other resource material.

`01411` **Main line of action: Expanding and renewing general secondary education**

67. **Expected results: Good practices and guidelines developed for access to secondary education and improvement of its quality.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Several publications providing best practices in content, entrepreneurship, HIV and AIDS and girls' education have been or are in the process of being produced and/or translated;
(ii) Preparation of two state-of-the-art studies and publication of a case study on scholarships at lower secondary level in Latin America by IIEP.

01412 **Main line of action: Improving technical and vocational education and training**

68. **Expected results: Livelihood skills integrated into basic education in LDCs. Cross-cutting skills (entrepreneurship, ICT) imparted to teacher trainers; National skills policy reviews by ministries of education.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Policy reform:
Policy advice provided to Ministry of Education officials in Djibouti and Malawi with a view to facilitating policy reform in TVET systems. UNESCO advocacy initiatives contributed to the Cambodian Government's decision to create a Ministry of Vocational Education and Labour as a separate entity from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MOEYS). The new Ministry has been successful in attracting loans and grants for large-scale implementation of vocational education and skills training at the provincial level;
A TVET needs assessment survey was carried out in three West African countries emerging from conflict;
Successful advocacy in Ecuador led to the adoption of basic occupational training norms in social policies.
(ii) Capacity-building:
13 UNEVOC professionals trained at a seminar in May 2006 in Sri Lanka, on effective networking and management of UNEVOC Centres;
Information on all UNEVOC Centres in Africa, Asia and the Arab Region updated in a newly created database.
(iii) Curriculum development:
English version of a modular training package on entrepreneurship for TVET learners and non-formal learners produced and distributed to ministries of education in 80 countries. A CD-ROM containing a digital library of renewed curricula in 57 TVET disciplines integrating cross-cutting skills was developed and distributed to ministries of education in sub-Saharan Africa.
Three TVET disciplines integrating cross-cutting skills were renewed and corresponding textbooks were produced in Bahrain. Seventy technical teachers were retrained to teach this material. Thirty TVET disciplines were renewed integrating cross-cutting skills in Libya and 130 technical teachers retrained to teach this material.
Workshop to develop materials for TVE for young herders in Mongolia held in June 2006.
Progress made in strengthening training settings in Ecuador through facilities and curriculum improvement, and development of new educational materials.
(iv) Partnerships:
Technical input provided to the G8-BMENA Ministers of Education meeting in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt (23-24 May 2006) and at the World Bank/OECS Caribbean Lifelong Learning Forum and UNESCO/FAO Caribbean Conference on Education for Rural People, 16-19 May 2006.
UNESCO TVET staff drafted the Action Plan for TVET for the African Union's Second Decade for Education in Africa at a meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Challenges and success factors:
Need to develop TVET for sustainability industries, such as renewable energy sources.

01413 **Main line of action: Promoting science and technology Education for All (STE)**

69. **Expected results: Capacity and knowledge base of STE policy-makers, curriculum planners and educators from developing countries strengthened; Relevance of national STE policies and programmes improved.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) Regional workshop to bridge the gap between scientists and science educators in the Arab Region (Egypt);
   (ii) Support given to Bangladesh, Mauritius, Nepal, Peru, Cambodia and Barbados to organize their national STE policy and curricula review workshops;
   (iii) The Ministry of Education of Afghanistan assisted in organizing its national STE (April 2006) from which emerged a strategy to improve STE through running pilot projects;
   (iv) A training module on "Girls in Science" aimed at attracting girls to science careers was published;
   (v) In Nigeria, 94 Federal/State Inspectors were trained to monitor/evaluate the teaching and learning of mathematics and science, while over 140 lecturers of colleges of education were also trained in active learning techniques. Likewise, the Government of Peru has created a new law declaring the first week of November of every year as the "National Week for the Promotion of Science and Technology Education", with the involvement of all national stakeholders.

70. **Expected results: Awareness/understanding of, and interest in, science, technology and environmental issues increased among students and the general public.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) Volume XXX, No. 3-4 of *Connect* was published in five languages and disseminated to an estimated 200,000 readers from over 175 Member States and over 3,500 STE resource materials (modules, posters, guides, CD-ROMS and manuals) were disseminated worldwide. A recent survey shows 98% of *Connect* readers considered that the newsletter is "highly or somewhat relevant to their daily lives and work";
   (ii) The ONGOSTE network increased to 110 member countries while 50 new institutions entered the INISTE network;
   (iii) National "SEMEP Days" for students, teachers and the public were organized in six participating countries and a SEMEP Exhibition took place in Genoa (Italy) with reports in the local press.

   I.4.2   Higher education for the knowledge society

71. With a view to supporting Member States, institutions and other stakeholders in improving the quality of higher education, capacity-building support was provided through the development of training modules and the organization of regional and subregional workshops on quality assurance; revisions of regional conventions were finalized in one region and are under way in four regions. Furthermore, workshops and policy forums were organized in three regions.

72. As regards the strengthening of capacities at systems and institution levels in Member States, particularly in developing and post-conflict countries, in order to reform higher education systems and to assist Member States in the development of national policies in the area of use and application of ICTs in education:

(i)   Eleven North-South agreements and 11 South-South ones were signed in UNESCO priority fields;

(ii)   Two major networks have been established in culture and science, with particular attention being paid to strengthening cooperation between developed and developing country institutions;

(iii)   Technical assistance and capacity-building support for the use of ICTs in education were provided mainly through workshops, the elaboration and dissemination of case studies on ICTs and teacher education, and the facilitation of access to up-to-date reliable information.

01421   **Main line of action: Advancing policy options for higher education**

73.   **Expected results: Member States' capacities for quality assurance and accreditation reinforced and frameworks for quality assurance established.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Contents of distance education course on quality assurance finalized;
(ii)   Development of a scheme for regional cooperation and coordination concerning quality assurance of higher education in the Arab States, using both regular programme and extrabudgetary funds: missions undertaken to Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, and several consultations made with various stakeholders in the Region.

74.   **Expected results: Evidence-based policy advice and exchange of information developed concerning the reform of higher education policies and strategies, particularly in developing and post-conflict countries. Access opportunities for higher education study and research programmes improved and students better informed on availability, quality and validity of programmes.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Nomination of the new International World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE) Follow-up Committee finalized;
(ii)   Within the new UNESCO higher education portal, three thematic websites in reforming higher education, quality assurance and recognition, and higher education and ICTs finalized;
(iii)   Policy dialogues in Cambodia for the improvement of higher education quality and policies organized for 70 policy-makers, rectors and deans of public and private higher education institutions (Phnom Penh Office), in cooperation with all concerned agencies and stakeholders;
(iv)   Feasibility study on the development of an International Information Tool on Recognized Higher Education Institutions carried out.

75.   **Expected results: Policies and practices in support of improved decision-making processes debated, including through the Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Organization of a workshop on the Comparative Analysis of National Research Systems;

(ii) Organization of meetings of Regional Scientific Committees for the Arab States, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and North America.

01422 **Main line of action: Promoting inter-university solidarity for development**

76. **Expected results: Interregional university cooperation organized as a dynamic and effective vector of development, especially in relation to intercultural dialogue and dialogue among peoples.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) Two major networks have been established in university pedagogy and science;
   (ii) Coordination and administration improved through active involvement of Intersectoral Committees, institutes, centres, field offices and National Commissions.

77. **Expected results: North-South and South-South cooperation strengthened, in areas of training and research.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) The Programme of Academics Across Borders (AAB) is in its initial implementation phase. With support from Japan, AAB now includes Niger, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia, for a total of eight African countries in the programme.

   Challenges and success factors:
   Renewed emphasis on the UNITWIN Programme on UNESCO priority areas (Global Agenda) and Partnership with Global Learning Portal (GLP) are providing useful platforms for support and dialogue.

78. **Expected results: Exchange and cooperation networks between universities and other civil society partners strengthened and exchanges between decisions-makers, researchers, teachers and other professional partners.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) Regional Scientific Committee meetings took place in Jakarta, Paris, Caracas and the United Arab Emirates;
   (ii) A Communications and Publications Plan has been launched (includes enhancement of the Forum's website and an inventory of the publications);
   (iii) Design of a more proactive Partnership Strategy involving, *inter alia*, the World Bank, the OECD, the Society for Research into Higher Education (SRHE), and the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars (CIES);
   (iv) A special initiative entitled "An Analysis of National Research Systems" has begun, led by the Centre for Research on Science and Technology (CREST) at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa and the Institut de la Recherche sur le Développement (France).

   Challenges and success factors:
   Complexity in ensuring effective intersectoral working methods in planning and implementation.

01423 **Main line of action: Promoting the use of information and communication technologies in education**

79. **Expected results: Quality and impact of teaching and learning processes enhanced through ICTs. Access to quality education systems, resources and services facilitated through innovative ICT-based solutions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Contents of HE and ICTs site finalized;
(ii) Workshop for capacity-building for quality e-learning focusing on the UNESCO/OECD Guidelines for distance education, with inputs for the development of relevant policy briefs held at the e-learning Africa event.

80. **Expected results: Media and ICT-enabled solutions for EFA and teacher training developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Sharing of cases of good practice in the use of e-learning in the development of quality online courses and in teacher development;
(ii) Policy guidelines aimed at mainstreaming e-learning in teacher education curricula and at upgrading teachers' skills in using ICTs.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II – NATURAL SCIENCES

Overall assessment

81.   Major Programme II (MP II) continued its focus on capacity-building and networking in science, including for science policy-makers and youth, through ongoing programmes and in particular through the IBSP and activities in support of NEPAD. Women received special attention in several capacity-building events in the basic sciences, and through the ongoing UNESCO-L'Oreal Prizes and scholarships, which were awarded in March 2006. In consideration of the importance attached to United Nations coordination in the areas of science and technology and the environment, representatives of the Natural Sciences Sector actively participated in United Nations-wide coordination mechanisms in these areas, including the United Nations Environmental Management Group, the Environment Consultation of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on United Nations System-Wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment, and the United Nations Commission for Science and Technology for Development at which UNESCO invited the UNCSTD to hold its next meeting at UNESCO Headquarters. Further, UNESCO hosted a planning meeting with the Rector and staff of the United Nations University to discuss current and future cooperation in the sciences. Similarly, following an earlier planning meeting between the Sector and the International Council for Science (ICSU) Secretariat, the Director-General met with the President and Executive Board of ICSU to further discuss cooperation in fields of common concern, such as follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and disaster reduction.

82.   UNESCO played a key role in several major events that took place during the reporting period. The Nigerian Parliamentarian S&T Forum was launched by the Director-General in June 2006 as part of the efforts to strengthen the role of parliamentarians in policy-making in science, technology and innovation. The Future of Drylands (Tunis, June 2006), an assessment of work over the 50 years since UNESCO's first conference on deserts, drylands

and sustainable development, resulted in the adoption of a "Declaration on Research Priorities to Promote Sustainable Development in Drylands" (the Tunis Declaration) which identifies 12 priority themes for sustainable development in drylands. The Strategic Role of Renewable Energy for the Sustainable Development of Central Asia (Almaty, Kazakhstan, May 2006), was an important first step to expanding UNESCO's renewable energy capacity-building activities in this region. Lastly, UNESCO actively participated in the Fourth World Water Forum (WWF-4) which was held in Mexico City in March 2006. The Second World Water Development Report (WWDR-2), which is the main output of the World Water Assessment Programme, was launched during the Forum on World Water Day.

83. The IHP Bureau met to begin the process of elaborating the Programme's seventh phase. The Bureau emphasized the importance of keeping IHP policy-relevant, particularly at a time when the water crisis is seen as a crisis of water governance. Based on the contributions received from Member States, the Bureau also noted that the topic of shared water resources and water conflict resolution should remain an important component of IHP plans. In addition, four new water-related centres were formalized through agreements with their host countries, and an additional one was approved by the Executive Board at its 174th session.

84. Studies on different ecosystems (drylands, coastal and mountain ecosystems, urban systems, etc.), accompanied by capacity-building efforts through international scientific workshops and education schemes, made substantive progress, particularly via the Regional School on Integrated Management of Tropical Forests (ERAIFT). The IGCP (International Geoscience Programme) scientific board meeting in February 2006 reviewed IGCP's objectives to increase its focus on geoscience and the water cycle, geohazard mitigation, earth resources, global change and the study of the deep Earth. The reorientation of the programme aims at better meeting the needs of society and sustainable development. Through UNESCO's participation in the implementation of GEOSS (Global Earth Observation System of Systems), there was a marked increase in earth observation activities meant to improve the management of World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and Geoparks.

85. UNESCO/IOC officially launched The Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System for the Indian Ocean, successfully meeting its target delivery date of June 2006. The Indian Ocean System consists of a seismographic network, a real-time sea level network, and three deep-ocean assessment and reporting of tsunamis sensors. These are all firsts for the Indian Ocean. UNESCO/IOC is continuing its work to foster warning systems similar to that for the Indian Ocean in the Mediterranean, Northeast Atlantic and the Caribbean. IOC also hosted two significant meetings. First was the Conference of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands in January, which addressed governance of the high seas and the effects of climate change on oceans and coastlines. The second was the June World Climate Research Programme meeting, Understanding Sea-Level Rise and Variability, which sought to improve observational tools and reduce uncertainty.

86. The basic sciences have focused on building additional new partnerships and fostering a networking strategy towards building scientific capacity in Member States within the framework of the IBSP and other programmes in the basic sciences. The second meeting of the IBSP scientific board specifically addressed these issues of new partnerships and networking. The Organization also actively contributed to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015), in particular with the launch of the 2006-2007 world campaign on education for disaster reduction on 15 June 2006.

87. UNESCO, as the lead agency of the United Nations S&T Cluster in support of NEPAD, is coordinating the 2007 special session of the African Union Summit to be devoted to science

and technology. To this end, several consultative meetings were held which focused on drafting the implementation agenda for the African Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action, and raising donor support. Steady progress has also been made on the issue of sustainable development in SIDS, including the launch of the book Water and Indigenous Peoples at WWF-4. The UNESCO Science Report 2005, which reviews the state of science around the world through the eyes of an independent team of experts, was released during the semester and its findings received a large echo among scientists and science decision-makers, and in the media.

88. The overall review of Major Programmes II and III began its work, and the Sector actively cooperated in the first phase of the exercise – a stocktaking of the current programmes – by furnishing documents and information.

Programme II.1   Sciences, Environment and Sustainable Development

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme II.1.1	8,925	2,440	27.3
Subprogramme II.1.2	3,031	690	22.8
Subprogramme II.1.3	3,822	1,015	26.6
Programme I.1	**15,778**	**4,145**	**26.3**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

II.1.1   Managing Water Interactions: Systems at Risk and Social Challenges

89. The three pillars of UNESCO's water programme (UNESCO-IHP, UNESCO-IHE and the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)) were involved in the 4th World Water Forum (WWF-4), which was attended by over 14,000 participants. The Forum overarching theme was "Local Actions for a Global Challenge", with a focus on the means for implementation of the water-related MDGs. The Fourth World Water Forum was a great opportunity for UNESCO to stand up as a high-quality international organization for water and environment education and capacity-building. UNESCO led the launch of the second edition of the World Water Development Report (WWDR-2) as well as the launch of the United Nations Water celebrations for the 2006 World Water Day (WWD, 22 March), the theme of which this year was "Water and Culture". During WWF-4, the Organization enjoyed high visibility and it was widely recognized that UNESCO has the strongest and widest-ranging freshwater programme in the United Nations system.

90. The seventh phase of the IHP (2008-2013), prepared by a task force composed of high-level experts, was discussed by the IHP Bureau, which recommended to the Council that it be adopted.

91. Four water-related centres under the auspices of UNESCO approved by the General Conference (October 2005) were formally established following the signature of the respective agreements between UNESCO and the host governments: the European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology (ERCE) in Lodz, Poland; the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) in Tsukuba, Japan; the International IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science in Dundee, United Kingdom; and the Regional Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Latin America and the Caribbean in La Serena, Chile.

Additionally, the establishment of the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management (Cali, Colombia) was authorized by the Executive Board at its 174th session.

92. UNESCO-IHE continued its work in the area of postgraduate education and training. A strategic round table on the future of UNESCO-IHE was convened by the Director-General for the Permanent Delegations in March 2006. The principle aims of the round table were to discuss the strategic importance of UNESCO-IHE for building capacity in the Member States, to create a sense of collective ownership, to draw attention to the financial considerations linked to UNESCO-IHE's status as a category 1 centre supported exclusively by extrabudgetary funding and, lastly, to raise or create awareness about the shared responsibility for the financial well-being of the Institute. Concurrently, vigorous fundraising efforts were initiated with Member States, with the specific aim of generating support for the UNESCO-IHE research projects and Fellowship Trust Fund. Other non-conventional fundraising efforts are also under way, for example with Rotary International to engage local Rotary Clubs and Districts, as well as a burgeoning effort to involve private sector firms under their corporate social responsibility activities.

93. Pursuant to a decision by the Executive Board at its 174th session, an intersectoral approach to water education at all levels is being implemented in collaboration with the Education Sector, as an integral component of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

02111 **Main line of action: Assessing and managing the impacts of global change on the water cycle**

94. **Expected results: Decision-makers, professionals and stakeholders better informed about the state of the world's freshwater resources and critical governance issues.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) WWDR-2 published and launched at the Fourth World Water Forum, Mexico (March 2006). In addition to coordinating the Report, UNESCO was also responsible for writing two chapters of WWDR-2.

95. **Expected results: Scientific understanding of hydrological processes and variability across various subregional basin networks improved.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) First draft of FRIEND (Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data) report completed;
   (ii) New cross-disciplinary networks initiated.

96. **Expected results: Experimental hydrology and science-policy research in basin management strengthened.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i) Five HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy) basins twinned;
   (ii) Five water managers/policy-makers involved in HELP as a result of cooperation with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry of South Africa.

02112   **Main line of action: Managing water as a scarce resource for human needs**

97.   **Expected results: Knowledge base and capacity of decision-makers and practitioners in the management of freshwater resources in arid, semi-arid areas and in urban areas enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Several publications completed and analytical tools developed.

Challenges and success factors:
G-WADI (Water And Development Information for Arid Lands – A Global Network) events linked to the Drylands Conference in Tunis gave a boost to planned activities and networking in the regions.

98.   **Expected results: Capacities for integrated groundwater resources management at national and international levels improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Guidelines for sustainable management of non-renewable groundwater published in collaboration with the World Bank;
(ii) Scientific support and technical assistance on issues related to hydrogeology provided to the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations International Law Commission (UNILC) for the preparation of a new legal instrument on transboundary groundwaters, including the preparation of draft articles on transboundary aquifers management;
(iii) Several regional GEF-funded projects initiated;
(iv) Global map of groundwater resources (including transboundary resources) prepared.

99.   **Expected results: Research and capacity-building networks on water supply issues reinforced at regional and international levels.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Regional Centre on Urban Water Management for Latin America and the Caribbean (Cali, Colombia) established;
(ii) Training of trainers manual on urban water management developed in cooperation with the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management (Tehran);
(iii) First draft of strategy for reinforcing the network of UNESCO water-related centres (category 1 and category 2) approved by IHP Bureau.

02113   **Main line of action: Mitigating water-related risks and facing social challenges**

100. **Expected results: Integrated approaches by local, national and international specialists to flood management improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   IFI (International Flood Initiative) course developed in cooperation with the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM);
(ii) IFI session successfully held during the 4th World Water Forum.

101. **Expected results: Rational use of groundwater to respond to emergency situations promoted.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Guidelines on groundwater use in emergency situations developed;

Challenges and success factors:
Exemplary cooperation with local and regional counterparts.

102. Expected results: Awareness of ethical, historical, cultural and social dimensions of water promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Multilingual website launched (estimated peak of 30,000 visits/day);
(ii)   Training for engineers and water scientists initiated.

`02114` **Main line of action: Managing land-water-habitat interactions through an ecosystem approach (Joint IHP/MAB MLA)**

103. Expected results: Knowledge base enhanced for the eco-hydrological approach and for its integration into regional natural resources development strategies.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   European Regional Centre for Eco-hydrology established under the auspices of UNESCO;
(ii)   Task forces on eco-hydrology launched;
(iii)   Brochure and website on eco-hydrology demonstration projects published/launched.

104. Expected results: Knowledge base and quantification of sediment transport processes improved for the protection of the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Fifth meeting of the Steering Committee of the International Sedimentation Initiative (ISI) held (Beijing, May 2006);
(ii)   Concept and structure of the ISI database and information system drafted and approved;
(iii)   IHP-ISI Workshop on Sediment Management in South and Southeast Asia held (Bangkok, 24-25 April 2006);
(iv)   Agreement with the International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), a UNESCO category 2 centre, renewed.

105. Expected results: Scientific capacities to study and monitor mountain resources increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   All-American regional workshop on the creation of a North-South transect of global change research sites in mountains of the American Cordilleras organized in the context of the international symposium on "Climate Change – Organizing the Sciences for the Americas (CONCORD)" (Mendoza, Argentina, April 2006), in collaboration with the Instituto Argentino de Nivología, Glaciología y Ciencias Ambientales and the Mountain Research Initiative (MRI, a multidisciplinary scientific organization that addresses global change issues in mountain regions around the world), as a follow-up to the Global Change in Mountain Regions (GLOCHAMORE) Project;
(ii)   "Research Strategy on Global Change and Mountain Regions" disseminated.

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   Strong interest in being associated with a planned GLOCHAMORE-2 initiative was voiced by scientists and mountain biosphere reserve and other site managers;
(ii)   A major challenge is to secure extrabudgetary support for the second phase of the GLOCHAMORE Project.

106. Expected results: Capacities for water resources management in ecosystems with either abundant or scarce water resources, with special emphasis on coastal zones, small islands and the Polesie region, increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   International training course on mangroves implemented;
(ii)   Global research initiatives launched in collaboration with the UNESCO Doha Office.

| **II.1.2   Ecological and Earth Sciences for Sustainable Development** |

107. Twenty-nine new biosphere reserve (BR) site nominations were received during the semester. Interest in transboundary BR remains high, demonstrating that the BR concept provides an important tool for international collaboration in conservation, development and research domains. New initiatives, such as ecosystem services related to carbon sequestration in the context of climate change, or developing novel ecological theory with a focus on developing countries, have burgeoned through workshops and publications. Work on the linkages between cultural and biological diversity has continued through follow-up activities to initiatives launched during the last biennium, such as Cultures et Terroirs. A major highlight was the UNESCO International Scientific Conference on Desertification and Drylands Research (The Future of Drylands) co-sponsored by the Tunisian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, GEF and DDPA , and organized in partnership with several international organizations. The conference, held within the context of the United Nations International Year of Deserts and Desertification (2006), with financial support from The Christensen Fund, the Flemish Government of Belgium, NORAD, and GTZ, focused on research, conservation and policy, and identified future research priorities for sustainable development in drylands worldwide.

108. The Earth Sciences and the Global Earth Observation Programmes were reoriented in order to prepare activities for the IGCP, GARS (Geological Applications of Remote Sensing), GEOSS, SEP (Space Education Programme) and the Open Initiative with Space Agencies, and with a view to providing a stronger focus on sustainable development. IGCP cooperation with IHP was reinforced through IGCP's decision to focus on the study of the water cycle, cooperation with MAB was strengthened in the planning of joint work on global change, and cooperation with IOC was reviewed to include work on mitigation of natural hazards. Additionally, the GARS programme committee decided to focus on the strengthening of geohazards cooperation with the IGOS (Integrated Global Observing Strategy) and GEOSS partnerships.

109. The SEP planning meeting held in February 2006 led to new cooperative efforts with the International Space University, COSPAR (Committee on Space Research of ICSU), IAF (International Astronautical Federation) and EURISY in space-related education and capacity-building in developing countries, and has engaged new partners in the framework of CEOS (Committee on Earth Observation Satellites) and GEOSS. The Open Initiative with Space Agencies began constituting a scientific committee to broaden membership from space agencies and to include research institutions, universities and partners from the private sector.

02121 **Main line of action: Minimizing biodiversity loss through research and capacity-building for ecosystem management**

110. **Expected results: Understanding of inter-relationships between global change, ecosystem management and biodiversity loss among decision-makers improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) "International Forum on Bio-carbon Sequestration and Conservation to Combat Climate Change: Promoting Rural Development, Energy Solutions and Biodiversity" held in March 2006. The meeting brought together scientists, decision-makers and representatives of the NGO community and private sector to discuss how UNESCO biosphere reserves could be used for combining on-site actions linking climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, rural energy solutions and socio-economic development;
(ii) Production of a new series of policy briefs on ecology and environmental sciences and applications to decision-making has been launched in cooperation with SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment). The first brief on Sustainable Development Indicators has been produced and released.

Challenges and success factors:
It was a challenge to convince traditional UNESCO partners that it was worthwhile organizing the forum. But its holding back-to-back with another UNESCO event on "Climate Change and World Heritage" and the involvement of new partners from the NGOs, private sector and new market-driven organizations established under the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. European Climate Exchange, made it a success and demands for country-specific follow-up activities are now quite high.

111. **Expected results: International cooperation in ecosystem research and management on arid lands and humid tropics advanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) UNESCO-led inter-agency conference on "The Future of Drylands" held in June 2006, in connection with the United Nations International Year on Deserts and Desertification;
(ii) A review of past arid land research (1955-2005) was undertaken and presented to more than 400 scientists, decision- and policy-makers, NGO and local community representatives and a future research and development cooperation agenda discussed.

02122 **Main line of action: Biosphere reserves: promoting environmental sustainability**

112. **Expected results: Coverage of WNBR made more representative and its functioning improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) First International Workshop on Amazon Biosphere Reserves: An Integrative Transboundary Initiative (Georgetown, Guyana, 24-26 April 2006), organized in cooperation with the United Nations University (UNU) and the University of Guyana, with extrabudgetary support from the Government of Spain and UNU; as a result of the meeting, over 20 proposals for new biosphere reserves were submitted by countries from the Latin America Region.

113. **Expected results: Knowledge base on environmental sustainability issues in local biosphere reserve contexts strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Collaborative work initiated with the SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment of ICSU) Carbon project;
(ii) GEF Project Development Facility (PDF.B) submission on sustainable agriculture using biosphere reserves as experimental and pilot sites completed.

114. **Expected results: Potential for biosphere reserves as a platform for conflict prevention, including in transboundary context, explored and made use of.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Teaching materials (synthetic and methodological sheets posted to the MAB-Internet site) developed in the framework of the preparation of the ArabMAB Meeting.

02123 **Main line of action: Enhancing linkages between cultural and biological diversity**

115. **Expected results: Knowledge base on cultural practices fostering local-level sustainable use of biodiversity in biosphere reserves established.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Dedicated webpage on interlinkages between local and traditional cultural practices and agro-biodiversity in biosphere reserves developed.

Challenges and success factors:
Progress hampered by changes in priorities of two main partners, CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) and UNEP.

116. **Expected results: Awareness raised about the role of sacred sites, cultural landscapes and intangible heritage in ecosystem management and sustainable use of biodiversity.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Proceedings of the international symposium "Conserving Cultural and Biological Diversity: The role of sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes", including guidelines on the conservation and management of sacred natural sites, finalized with extrabudgetary support from the Government of Japan.

02124 **Main line of action: Global partnerships in earth sciences and earth system monitoring**

117. **Expected results: Awareness of earth sciences and economic benefits generated from sustainable geo-tourism increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Three new geoparks (Islamic Republic of Iran, United Kingdom and Czech Republic) included in expanded network.

118. **Expected results: Collaborative science policy-maker mechanisms established to highlight value of global earth observation.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) IGOS Partnership Meeting held, and work plan (2006) for the IGOS Geohazard project approved by IGOS plenary.

119. **Expected results: Member States' capacities strengthened to produce geological maps and technical documents based on information collected *in situ* and from space.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   First planning meetings of the Capacity-Building Committee and of the Science and Technology Committee of the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) to discuss strategic issues and review existing activities and best practices.

120. **Expected results: International Year of Planet Earth proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   International Year of Planet Earth proclaimed for 2008 by UNGA.

    ## II.1.3   UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

121. UNESCO/IOC continued to play a key role in developing a tsunami early warning and mitigation system for the Indian Ocean and, according to its global strategy, extended its action to develop tsunami and other coastal hazards protection to the Mediterranean, the North-East Atlantic and the Caribbean, and expanded coverage in the Pacific Ocean. The first meeting of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group (ICG) for the Caribbean system, the second meeting of the ICG for the Mediterranean and the first ICG for the Pacific all took place during the semester. A Tsunami Unit was established in the IOC Secretariat, but Secretariat support for the Indian Ocean System was also provided from the IOC Perth Office. The Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) is operational now, composed of an improved seismographic network (25 new stations deployed and linked in real time to centres of analysis) and a real-time sea-level network (23 new stations), plus three deep-ocean assessment and reporting of tsunamis (DART) sensors.

122. In January 2006, the Third Global Conference of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, was hosted in Paris by the IOC, one of the three leading organizations in the Forum. The Third Global Conference reviewed progress achieved and obstacles faced in the attainment of international ocean policy targets, especially those related to the WSSD and to the MDGs, including integrated ocean and coastal management, fisheries, small island states, pollution, biodiversity, and freshwater-oceans linkages, and examined two major emerging ocean policy issues, namely high seas governance and the wide-ranging effects of climate change on oceans and coastal environments.

123. The Pacific Ocean Tsunami Warning System developed a comprehensive test, Pacific Wave '06, calling on countries to respond and test their national systems in response to a simulated tsunami alert. Two events were simulated, in Chile and in the Philippines. The test was a success, enabling managers to detect weak links in their systems and increase awareness in participating populations.

124. As part of the World Climate Research programme (WCRP), the IOC hosted in Paris in June 2006 the world scientific conference, Understanding Sea-Level Rise and Variability. The conference, gathering the most authoritative group of scientists in the world on this subject, confirmed the current and forecasted trends of sea-level rise and highlighted new factors and uncertainties that could make this rate much faster than expected in coming years. The group provided solid advice on how to improve current observational tools and strategies to narrow down the existing uncertainties.

02131 **Main line of action: Addressing scientific uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change**

125. **Expected results: International cooperation reinforced on scientific research in marine environment.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   World scientific conference, Understanding Sea-Level Rise and Variability, held.

126. **Expected results: Capacity of Member States improved to implement Integrated Coastal Area Management.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Third Global Conference of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands organized.

02132 **Main line of action: Developing operational capabilities for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean**

127. **Expected results: Coordination of the provision and use of ocean observations, data and warning services enhanced.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Tsunami early warning and mitigation system for the Indian Ocean operational.

   Challenges and success factors:
   (i)   The good governance framework provided by the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for IOTWS was a key success factor;
   (ii)   Special attention to be given within ODINAFRICA to assessing data products and services, at the national and regional level, that will cater for Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM);
   (iii) Need for funding to extend the successful ODIN model to other regions.

02133 **Main line of action: Capacity of Member States in marine science for the coastal ocean strengthened**

128. **Expected results: Marine scientific research capacities enhanced.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Capacity-building principles formulated and implemented; follow-up with Member States to ensure that actions and activities are in line with expectations.
   (ii)   Second cruise of new Asian TTR (Training-through-Research) project implemented.

129. **Expected results: Capacities built to implement the articles on Marine Scientific Research (Part XIII) and Transfer of Marine Technology (Part XIV) of UNCLOS.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Sixth Meeting of IOC/ABE-LOS (IOC Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea) held to discuss the legal framework for the collection of oceanographic data (Malaga, Spain) within the context of UNCLOS.

Programme II.2
Capacity-building in Science and Technology for Sustainable Development

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme II.2.1	3,858	741	19.2
Subprogramme II.2.2	1,711	402	23.5
Programme II.2	**5,570**	**1,143**	**20.5**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

II.2.1   Basic and Engineering Sciences, Renewable Energy and Disaster Mitigation

130. The programmes in the basic sciences have considered ways of improving strategies for establishing new partnerships, in particular with specialized and regional networks in order to enhance capacity-building and training opportunities. The identification made for centres of excellence and for networks is aimed at advancing transfer of technology and scientific information. The start-up activities approved within the framework of the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP) have successfully brought together the contributions of the programmes in the basic sciences, the UNESCO field offices, TWAS and other specialized partners in the field.

131. The engineering programme developed a new partnership with the International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences, and organized the Engineering and Technology for Poverty Reduction meeting in South Africa, in February 2006. "Technology Business Incubation" was published in the Science and Technology for Development series, an initiative which contributes to building capacity in science, engineering and technology.

132. The growing interest in renewable energy will require availability of local competencies that constitutes UNESCO's main focus targeted under the Global Renewable Education and Training (GREET) Programme. GREET provided training seminars in western Africa, implemented a training platform in Burkina Faso and organized the UNESCO annual summer school for French-speaking countries on solar electricity for rural and remote areas. The UNESCO ministerial conference on The Strategic Role of Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development in Central Asia resulted in the adoption of a political declaration and of a regional action plan, and in the establishment of a Central Asian Chapter of the GREET Programme.

133. UNESCO promoted partnerships for the Hyogo Framework of Action adopted by the Kobe World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005), enhancing participation in the implementation of the Framework. Regional and national networks on knowledge management and capacity-building for disaster risk mitigation were strengthened, joint risk mitigation tools and activities were developed, and capacity-building for disaster reduction, education and awareness were promoted. The 2006-2007 world campaign on education for disaster reduction was launched on 15 June 2006 at UNESCO Headquarters.

134. Over 2,000 scientists, the majority of whom came from developing countries, visited the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) to participate in the Centre's research and training activities or to conduct their own research in various fields of physics and mathematics. In addition to the regular research activity and high-level training

courses, several workshops, conferences and topical meetings aimed both at the scientific community and the general public were organized.

02211 **Main line of action: IBSP and partnerships in the basic sciences**

135. **Expected results: IBSP fully functional and first set of projects implemented.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Execution of 2006 projects initiated pursuant to the evaluation of project proposals received by the second IBSP Scientific Board Meeting in March 2006.

136. **Expected results: Capacity of national and regional institutions reinforced in basic research in the physical sciences, life sciences and interdisciplinary areas.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Discussions engaged with CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) and IMPA (Instituto Nacional de Matemática Pura e Aplicada, Brazil) as possible centres of excellence associated with IBSP in physics and mathematics, respectively;
    (ii)   The proposed Regional Centre of Biotechnology Education and Training (India) attracted great attention and interest in the scientific community in Asia – initiative viewed as an opportunity for strengthening the biological sciences as well as collaboration in this area in the region.

137. **Expected results: Scientists trained in basic sciences, with emphasis on women and youth from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Advanced training of women and young scientists from developing countries pursued in strong collaboration with ICTP and other international specialized institutions, centres of excellence and networks.

    Challenges and success factors:
    Participation of women scientists and teaching staff in training activities encouraged through targeted financial assistance.

138. **Expected results: Research and teaching capacities increased in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and the life sciences in selected developing countries and countries in transition.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Trainer's training workshop in active learning in optics and photonics (Morocco, April 2006) – fourth in a series of workshops in Africa on active learning in physics.

02212 **Main line of action: Promoting capacities in science, engineering and technology education (joint MLA with ED)**

139. **Expected results: Interest in engineering, science and technology raised among young people and policy-makers.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Networking activities with Engineers for a Sustainable World (ESW) and Engineers Without Borders (EWB) to raise interest in engineering among young people;

(ii) DaimlerChrysler's support to the second round of the Mondialogo Engineering Award (2006/2007) secured (the Mondialogo Engineering Award invites student engineers in developing and developed countries to form teams and to apply their knowledge and expertise in order to develop solutions in the form of innovative project proposals that address the MDGs, especially poverty eradication and sustainable social development).

140. **Expected results: International cooperation strengthened on science and engineering for development.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Partnership with the World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO) enhanced, notably through the Engineering for a Better World initiative;
(ii) Meeting hosted to help develop Engineers for a Sustainable World (ESW) at the international level and enable interested groups of engineers worldwide to participate more in sustainable development projects and education; related follow-up activity developed in cooperation with EWB.

141. **Expected results: Information and teaching materials for science, engineering and technology developed in cooperation with universities and competent institutions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) UNESCO Toolkit on "Technology Business Incubation" released (publication in high demand).

142. **Expected results: Role of science, engineering and technology recognized as vectors for reaching sustainable development goals.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Sudan Virtual Engineering Library – Sustainability Knowledge Network (SudVEL-SKN) established as a pilot project at the University of Khartoum;
(ii) International forum on Engineering and Technology for Poverty Reduction, focusing on sub-Saharan Africa, held (South Africa, February 2006).

02213 **Main line of action: Renewable energy sources for development**

143. **Expected results: Capacities in renewable energy education enhanced in selected developing countries.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Two training activities implemented in Africa.

144. **Expected results: Capacities for energy policy planning strengthened in different regions, especially Africa and small island developing states.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Ministerial conference on "The Strategic Role of Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development in Central Asia" organized (attended by over 175 national representatives);
(ii) First Forum SE-Asia – Gender & Energy Conference on "Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Policy and Technology" organized by the UNESCO Jakarta Office, in cooperation with the University of Indonesia and the International Society for Expertise, Education & Development (I-SEED), brought together universities from five South-East Asian island nations (sponsored by the Japanese Funds-in-Trust).

145. **Expected results: Models for capacity-building in renewable energy developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Training platform on renewable energy recently designed in collaboration with the French Agency for Environment and Energy Management (ADEME) implemented in Burkina Faso, including first training of trainers course.

02214 **Main line of action: Disaster prevention and preparedness**

146. **Expected results: Networks and capacities for assessing natural hazards and fostering disaster risk mitigation reinforced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Global Action Plan for reducing losses caused by landslides, also known as the 2006 Tokyo Action Plan, adopted at an international meeting held at the United Nations University under the auspices of UNESCO and organized in conjunction with UN-ISDR; meeting also set up a global network of International Programmes on Landslides based at Kyoto University, which will function under the aegis of UNESCO and other international bodies;
(ii)   International workshop on Seismicity and Earthquake Engineering in the Extended Mediterranean Region organized in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey (Malta, April 2006); national institutions involved in seismology and earthquake risk assessment in the countries concerned consolidated and strengthened their links in the collection and analysis of recent earthquake data;
(iii)   Strategies for revitalizing platform for cooperation on earthquake risk reduction in the Balkan region designed;
(iv)   Capacity-building and training provided to 16 technicians and seismologists entrusted with the monitoring of the UNESCO-backed national seismological network in Libya.
(v)   External evaluation carried out to assess the UNESCO Programme for Capacity-Building for Natural Disaster Reduction in Central America; outcome expected to provide guidance for future regional capacity-building activities in disaster reduction.

Challenges and success factors:
Recognition by the relevant organs of the United Nations System and other competent international organizations of UNESCO's lead role in promoting and implementing the Tokyo 2006 Action Plan on Landslides; strengthening and revitalizing regional earthquake risk reduction platforms remain an objective to be pursued.

147. **Expected results: Culture of disaster preparedness promoted and disaster-resilience strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   At the Third International Conference on Early Warning (EWC III, Bonn, 27-29 March 2006), UNESCO and UN-ISDR co-organized a side event that provided a platform for an exchange of experience on "Education and Knowledge: protecting schools and promoting disaster risk awareness to save lives".
(ii)   World Campaign on disaster reduction through education launched on 15 June 2006 at UNESCO Headquarters; the Campaign, spearheaded by UNESCO, UN-ISDR and the French National Committee for UNDESD, is expected to rally partners for integrating education on disaster reduction into school programmes and for making schools safer.

Challenges and success factors:
Capitalize on visibility acquired in coordinating education for disaster reduction.

II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development

148. Programmes for both Nigeria and Lebanon were developed to revitalize their science, technology and innovation systems. In the case of Nigeria, the Nigerian Parliamentarian S&T Forum was launched on 21 June 2006, and the nation's president approved the establishment of a National Science Foundation to be endowed with $5 billion. Consultations were held with many international organizations in order to consolidate guidelines for surveying national scientific potential. These guidelines were published in "Future Directions for National Reviews of Science, Technology and Innovation in Developing Countries". UNESCO, as the lead agency of the United Nations S&T Cluster in support of NEPAD, is actively preparing for the 2007 African Union Summit. Consultations were held to plan the 2007 special session of the Summit to be devoted to science and technology. UNESCO is coordinating the session and the drafting of the implementation agenda for the African S&T Consolidated Plan of Action.

149. In the framework of cooperation for SIDS, a civil society strategy for sustainable development has been developed in the AIMS region (Atlantic and Indian Oceans, Mediterranean Sea) and activities continued to further sustainable development issues, such as the continuation in the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean of the Sandwatch project approach to ESD or the report Sustainable Development – A Pacific Island Perspective circulated to Pacific island delegates.

150. In the framework of activities concerned with Local and Indigenous Knowledge (LINKS) for sustainable development and natural resource management, a key publication, "Water and Indigenous Peoples", was launched at the Fourth World Water Forum in Mexico City in March 2006. The CD-ROM "Canoe is the People" has been translated into Maori further to Member State requests. The translation into indigenous languages of pedagogical tools is under way in Nicaragua and the Pacific. Finally, funding requests have been submitted to develop guiding concepts and methods for indigenous knowledge safeguarding and application, as well as for action research and training on indigenous knowledge mobilization for biodiversity management in Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

`02221` **Main line of action: Promoting policy dialogue and building capacities in the formulation of science, technology and innovation policies**

151. **Expected results: Formulation of S&T policies and strategies as well as mechanisms for S&T systems improved.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Methodology and guidelines for surveying national scientific and technological potential elaborated and disseminated both in the form of a publication entitled "Future Directions for National Reviews of Science, Technology and Innovation in Developing Countries" and via the UNESCO website;
(ii) Two programmes for the revitalization of science, technology and innovation systems developed in Nigeria and Lebanon: (i) the proposed structure and mechanism for funding such a programme was endorsed by the Government of Nigeria and the establishment of a National Science Foundation was approved by the President of Nigeria; (ii) the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy for Lebanon was completed and launched by the Director-General and the Prime Minister of Lebanon; the proposed

programmes are to be funded by the Government of Lebanon as well as by external funding;

(iii)   Priority projects for the S&T Plan of Action of Congo elaborated;

(iv)   Surveys on policy-relevant S&T indicators launched in cooperation with UIS, as a first step to enhancing international collaboration in this area;

(v)   Training on policy-relevant S&T indicators conducted for South Asia (Jakarta, January 2006).

Challenges and success factors:

(i)   Methodologies, developed further to extensive consultations with international organizations/agencies and on the basis of experience in countries such as Mozambique, Lebanon, Nepal, South Africa and Pakistan, are success factors;

(ii)   Government commitment at the highest level is clearly a success factor for S&T investment programmes.

152. Expected results: Participatory governance of national and regional S&T systems promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Nigerian Parliamentary Science Forum established.

153. Expected results: Role of science as vector of common heritage and cooperation better understood.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   UNESCO recommendation on the "Status of Scientific Researchers", in particular the provisions dealing with the ethical challenges of science and technology for scientific researchers, promoted through several regional consultations in Europe, Latin America and Asia.

`02222`   **Main line of action: Inter-island and interregional cooperation for sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**

154. Expected results: Strategies for sustainable development pathways for SIDS elaborated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Civil society strategy for sustainable development developed in the AIMS region (Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and South China Sea);

(ii)   Sandwatch as an educational tool for sustainable development furthered in three regions: rivers and mangroves in the Caribbean, rivers in the Pacific and communities in the Indian Ocean;

(iii)   Networking tools put in place: interregional website developed, including country pages and a forum, and first edition of an interregional Sandwatch newsletter, *The Sandwatcher*, prepared and distributed with articles from 11 nations.

155. Expected results: Environmental knowledge-sharing consolidated among SIDS, including across regions.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The Small Islands Voice Global Internet Forum continues to be a privileged place for furthering sustainable development issues; topics covered recently included the viability of very small islands, sewage pollution and commercial whaling;

(ii)   Youth Visioning activities pursued with support by the UNESCO Apia Office.

02223 **Main line of action: Local and indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and natural resource management**

156. **Expected results: Community capacities to record, manage and mobilize local and indigenous knowledge strengthened.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Key document on Water and Indigenous Peoples launched at the Fourth World Water Forum.

157. **Expected results: Relevance of local and indigenous knowledge on education for sustainable development in SIDS documented.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Elaboration of pedagogical tools in vernacular languages based on indigenous knowledge under way in Nicaragua and the Pacific.

    Challenges and success factors:
    Publications and pedagogical tools raised much interest, as indicated by requests for reprints (e.g. demands for other language versions).

    UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

158. **Expected results: Impact of water education and training for sustainable development increased, primarily in developing countries.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   138 students from the October 2004 batch and 190 from the October 2005 batch enrolled in degree programmes;
    (ii)   60 Ph.D fellows enrolled;
    (iii) 6 online courses initiated;
    (iv)   142 participants in short courses.

    Challenges and success factors:
    (i)   Accreditation of four MSc programmes in the areas set in document 33 C/5 led to a review of the programmes, which contributed to more quality;
    (ii)   Getting sufficient numbers of students in the MSc programmes remains a major challenge; too much time and effort go into acquisition of fellowships; multi-year agreements with donor States would be very much welcomed;
    (iii) Short courses are increasingly popular; thanks to the modular MSc programme, IHE can attract this many SC students.

159. **Expected results: Research capacity in the water sector, focusing on MDG-related topics and primarily targeted to solving problems in developing countries.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   5 Ph.D fellows graduated;
    (ii)   117 MSc graduations (some are slightly behind schedule).

    Challenges and success factors:
    On track to deliver 10 PhD graduates in 2006.

160. Expected results: Capacity built for indigenous capacities of local water-related organizations, particularly in developing countries.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Slightly more professionals trained than forecasted;
(ii)   Projects are ongoing; turnover higher than anticipated (about $4 million).

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   IHE has been quite successful in the acquisition of projects;
(ii)   Securing continuity in projects carried out in unstable countries/territories (Palestine, Zimbabwe, Colombia) remains a challenge.

161. Expected results: Partnerships reinforced for knowledge-sharing and joint activities in education, research and capacity-building.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Networking projects run smoothly;
(ii)   IHE leading role in the cooperation with category 2 centres established by a resolution of the IHP Council.

Challenges and success factors:
Challenges include securing funding for a follow-up of the UNESCO-IHE PoWER project and securing additional resources for increased cooperation between IHE, IHP and category 2 centres.

> **The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)**

162. Expected result: Efforts in the advanced research training of scientists, especially young scientists, and university teaching staff in physics and mathematics enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   2,726 visiting scientists and fellows;
(ii)   41 scientific activities carried out.

163. Expected result: Cooperation among Affiliated Centres, Networks, and other external activities strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   10 new fellowships for sub-Saharan Africa funded by the Mori Foundation granted in collaboration with affiliated centres and networks;
(ii)   Regional scientific activities held in centres of excellence in Brazil, China and India as ICTP external activities.

Challenges and success factors:
Availability of fellowship funds; close collaboration with centres of excellence in Brazil, China and India.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III – SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Overall assessment

164. During the first six months of the 2006-2007 biennium significant progress was made under Major Programme III to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Conference at its 33rd session and the approved 33 C/5: in the normative area, the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (2005) and the International Convention on Doping in Sport (2005) were widely disseminated in different forums and through various publications, with a view to ensuring their ratification and entry into force. In addition, the World Commission on the Ethics of Science and Technology (COMEST) considered a series of key ethical questions emanating from recent global, scientific and technological progress during its extraordinary session on 27 and 28 June 2006, and made significant recommendations to the Director-General on UNESCO's future action in this regard. These recommendations will be shared with the Executive Board at its 175th session (see document 175 EX/14).

165. UNESCO furthered its action in reinforcing the links between social science research and policy-making in the fields of human rights, the fight against discrimination, and human security by strengthening its networks on economic, social and cultural rights in the Arab States, Latin America and Africa; launching the Coalition of Cities against Racism in Latin America, Africa and the Asia-Pacific region; promoting human security at the regional level in South-East Asia and the Arab States; and building the capacities of Member States in the field of gender equality and development. Emphasis on the research-policy nexus was also furthered in the field of philosophy by mobilizing key partners through the worldwide survey on philosophy teaching, preparing for the forthcoming celebration of the World Philosophy Day to be held in Morocco in November 2006, and organizing various interregional philosophical dialogues. Cooperation has also been strengthened with other United Nations agencies, funds and research institutes in this area, which is essential for creating synergies and avoiding the duplication of efforts.

166. To provide the space for decision-makers and social science researchers to come together to enhance the research-policy nexus in the human and social sciences, UNESCO also organized and participated in various forums. Examples include the first International Forum on Social Science-Policy Nexus in Argentina and Uruguay in February 2006; forums organized for Ministers of Social Development in Africa and Asia under the auspices of UNESCO; and UNESCO's participation in the third session of the World Urban Forum held in Vancouver, Canada, in June 2006 and the second World Forum on Human Rights held in Nantes, France, in July 2006.

Programme III.1   Ethics of science and philosophy

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme III.1.1	3,208	852	26.6
Subprogramme III.1.2	2,859	1,043	36.5
Programme III.1	**6,067**	**1,895**	**31.2**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

III.1.1   Ethics of science

167. The major meetings held over the last six months – 12th ordinary session of the International Bioethics Committee, 5th meeting of the United Nations Interagency Committee on Bioethics, and the extraordinary sessions of the World Commission on Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology – have contributed to making significant progress in disseminating the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, enhancing cooperation on issues relating to intellectual property, ethics education, nanotechnologies, codes of conduct for scientists, and the operationalization of the Global Ethics Observatory launched in December 2005. Many of these issues have also been dealt with in a series of regional and national meetings aimed at translating into policies the progress achieved at the international normative level, with the cooperation of a wide array of partners, including United Nations agencies, National Commissions, universities, and UNESCO Chairs, all of which are deeply involved in both elaborating distinct policies in the different fields concerned and in putting them into practice at the national level.

03111   **Main line of action: Bioethics**

168. **Expected results: Follow-up action of the declarations ensured.**

 Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
 (i)   Two working groups established: one on consent and social responsibility and the other on health, which met in June.

169. **Expected results: International and national debates on ethical issues fostered and influenced along the lines of UNESCO declarations and programmes.**

 Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
 (i)   Heightened the visibility of the Organization through the organization of international rotating conferences in Peru and New Zealand and national conferences (Cameroon national conference held in June 2006) to foster the ethical debate.

170. **Expected results: Global Ethics Observatory launched and operational**

 Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
 (i)   Expanded GEObs (total number of searches grew from 165 to 1,713) by entering new data in the three available databases (experts, institutions and ethics teaching) and by making Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish versions available.

 Challenges and success factors:
 Need to put more effort into identifying the centres and institutions to be included in database 2.

171. **Expected results: Knowledge and awareness of the normative instruments enhanced in Member States.**

 Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
 (i)   Launched the pilot project to set up GEObs database 4 on legislation;
 (ii)   Published the brochure on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (also available online) in English, French and Spanish; Cooperation established with Member States for translations into twenty different national and local languages.

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   It is difficult to provide all of the different languages and the content needed to establish GEObs database 4 on legislation and to identify and engage competent experts throughout the world who are able to provide data on a long-term basis;
(ii)   The number of requests for copies of the new brochure on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights demonstrates the widespread interest of Member States in disseminating the Declaration.

172. Expected results: Teaching expertise made widely available and regional expert networks created and operational.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Expert task force developed a first draft proposal on the development of a core curriculum based on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights.

Challenges and success factors:
Identifying teaching experts in certain Member States is challenging.

173. Expected results: International cooperation and coordination in the field of bioethics strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   WIPO hosted the fifth meeting of the Interagency Committee on Bioethics in January 2006, with UNESCO as permanent secretariat, to focus on intellectual property and benefit-sharing and to draft a joint paper on this subject (led by WIPO), which will be discussed at the next meeting scheduled in November 2006 at UNESCO.

03112   **Main line of action: Ethics of science and technology**

174. Expected results: Intergovernmental discussion of issues promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   An extraordinary session of COMEST was held on 27 and 28 June at UNESCO Headquarters to introduce new COMEST members and to prepare recommendations on 33 C/Resolution 39 on the advisability of elaborating an international declaration on science ethics to serve as a basis for an ethical code of conduct for scientists.

Challenges and success factors:
The impact and dynamics of COMEST has considerably grown, due in part to the increased participation of ex officio members.

175. Expected results: Explorative studies undertaken on UNESCO action regarding environmental ethics and a code of conduct for scientists.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Consultation meetings took place in Geneva (11-12 May), Tokyo (14 April), New Delhi (22-25 April), Bangkok (15-16 May), Seoul (31 May) and Belo Horizonte (30-31 May) to further discuss UNESCO's action regarding environmental ethics and a code of conduct for scientists;
(ii)   Collected and analysed samples of codes of conduct for scientists from various regions.

Challenges and success factors:
It is difficult in some regions to identify the relevant materials regarding codes of conduct for scientists.

176. **Expected results: Public awareness about ethics of science and technology increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Conferences took place in New Zealand (12-14 February) and Peru (19-20 April) on the ethics of science and technology;
(ii) The Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science was awarded to Abdallah S. Daar on 14 April 2006 at UNESCO Headquarters for his significant contribution to research in the ethics of science and technology.

Challenges and success factors:
Information concerning the Avicenna Prize should be better circulated to increase the number of nominations received, particularly from under-represented regions.

177. **Expected results: Teaching expertise made widely available and regional expert networks created and operational.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Advisory Committee on the Teaching of Ethics met in March and June to draft a proposal for a core curriculum on bioethics;
(ii) 108 teaching programmes validated and entered into the Global Ethics Observatory.

Challenges and success factors:
Identifying teaching experts in some regions is difficult.

178. **Expected results: International and national debates on ethical issues fostered and influences along the lines of UNESCO action.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Publication on the precautionary principle as it relates to the ethics of science and technology translated into six languages and widely disseminated;
(ii)   Publication on ethics of science and technology produced and widely disseminated;
(iii) Booklet on ethics and water reprinted and disseminated.

179. **Expected results: Ethical issues related to emerging technologies identified.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Published a brochure on nanotechnology and ethics in English (currently being translated into other languages).

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

180. Priority has been given to the implementation of the intersectoral UNESCO Strategy on Philosophy adopted by the Executive Board at its 171st session. In that framework, the study on the status of philosophy education was launched, and the series of interregional philosophical dialogues was continued between Asia and the Arab world, and between Africa and Latin America.

181. In the field of human security and conflict prevention, an intersectoral approach was adopted for the initiatives on dialogue for the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes. Funding for the

experts' meetings is expected from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, which also provided funding for the launching of a major human security project in Palestine.

182. As regards activities concerning anticipation and foresight, priority was given to the follow-up to the World Report on Knowledge Societies within and outside the Organization's activities, as well as to the continuation of the Twenty-First Century Talks and Dialogues on issues of relevance to UNESCO's programmes.

03121 **Main line of action: Philosophical reflection and the human sciences**

183. **Expected results: Interregional philosophical dialogue reinforced, and greater extension of philosophical reflection to civil society.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Finalized a list of focal points to assist in launching the questionnaire on the study of philosophy teaching in the world;
(ii) In partnership with *Le Monde diplomatique*, UNESCO organized a symposium on the theme "The Birth of the Modern World: At the Roots of European Power", on the occasion of the publication of the book by Christopher Alan Bayly "The Birth of the Modern World (1780-1914)". The symposium focused on two thematic sessions: "One book, many ideas" and "Critical views".

03122 **Main line of action: Promotion of human security and peace**

184. **Expected results: Ethical, standard-setting and educational frameworks established for the Africa region and for Eastern Europe and disseminated among decision-makers.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Two draft papers entitled "Promoting Human Security: Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks in Eastern and in Western Europe" were discussed during a Workshop on "Human Security in Europe: Perspectives East and West" (9 June 2006).

185. **Expected results: Research on new forms of violence, including terrorism, and new needs in peace education completed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) In the context of the partnership entered into in 2005 with the Gorée Institute (Senegal), a workshop was held on the theme "Violent Conflicts in Africa – The Search for Warning Signs and Prevention Tools", which provided the opportunity to discuss the development of three projects currently implemented by the Institute;
(ii) In the context of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, the meeting of the International Jury of the Prize was held on 18 and 19 May 2006, and a prize-winner was selected, together with an honourable mention recipient.

03123 **Main line of action III.1.2.3. Anticipation and foresight**

186. **Expected results: UNESCO activities in the sphere of anticipation stepped up**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Two Twenty-first Century Talks were held at UNESCO Headquarters and another session was held away from Headquarters:
(a) On the occasion of the first Talk, held on 30 March 2006 and chaired by the Director-General, four internationally reputed figures, Axel Kahn, Paula Sibilia,

Peter Sloterdijk and Jacques Testard, addressed the question "Can the human species domesticate itself?";

(b) The second session of the Talk, also chaired by the Director-General, took place on 19 May 2006 and brought together Jean Baudrillard, Hélé Béji, Norman Myers and Adama Samassekou to discuss the question "Can everything disappear? Species, languages, cultures, values, etc.".

(ii) In the context of the International Economic Forum of the Americas/Conference of Montreal, another session of the Twenty-first Century Talks was staged, in collaboration with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, on 5 June in Montreal; it brought together three leading experts, Souleymane Bachir Diagne, Julius Grey and Jeremy Rifkin, to discuss the theme "Governance and Development: The Challenges of Multiculturalism";

(iii) In the context of the 60th anniversary of UNESCO, a "60 minutes to convince" session devoted to foresight was held on 9 May 2006. On the occasion, several noted figures illustrated the benefit of prospective studies and the need to advance them in order better to prepare for the future. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Hélé Béji and Mohammed Arkoun emphasized the key potential role of UNESCO and other international organizations in that connection;

(iv) The Twenty-first Century Talks and Dialogues have been digitized to build a multimedia fund that will be placed online together with a presentation of the foresight activities and articles by the Director-General during the course of 2006.

187. Expected results: Major challenges of the future analysed in the context of UNESCO's priorities.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i) The second anthology of the Twenty-first Century Talks and Twenty-first Century Dialogues, "The Future of Values", available in several languages (French, English, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Catalan) has been widely disseminated and has been published in other languages: Portuguese, Russian, and also a second version in Arabic and a second version in Spanish.

188. Expected results: UNESCO World Report "Towards knowledge societies" published and widely disseminated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i) The Report is available in all six of UNESCO's official languages and has been presented at various international and national events and meetings held at and away from Headquarters;

(ii) The publication of the Report received extensive media coverage, in over 100 newspapers in different regions of the world; an article by the Director-General "Towards knowledge societies", summarizing the Report's key messages, was published in some 70 leading newspapers and was also widely circulated on the Internet;

(iii) In the context of the intersectoral Task Force on the Information Society, chaired by the Director-General, a working group on follow-up to the recommendations of the World Report "Towards knowledge societies" was set up and met for the first time on 9 May.

Programme III.2   Human rights and social transformations

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme III.2.1	1,862	638	34.3
Subprogramme III.2.2	2,794	1,183	42.4
Programme III.2	**4,655**	**1,822**	**39.1**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

III.2.1   Promotion of human rights

189. In close cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, priority has been given to in-house training with a view to fostering a human rights-based approach in all actions of the Organization, through seminars and workshops. Regional network meetings have also been held on how to promote economic, social and cultural rights. Gender equality and development was promoted through activities relating to women's role in the judiciary in the Arab region, and the launching of the Palestinian Women's Resource Centre, which will provide documentation facilities and act as an observatory on national, regional and international women's issues. Efforts were also pursued to launch a similar women's resource centre in the Great Lakes region.

190. Significant advancements have been made to develop the International Coalition of Cities against Racism. In this regard, the launching of the Asia and Pacific Coalition is scheduled in August, the African Coalition in September and the Latin America Coalition in October. This progress has been accompanied by the launching of a series of studies on measures taken to combat racism and the role of education. UNESCO continued to fight against AIDS-related discrimination and assist children in need by participating in the "Navega Protegido Campaign", in cooperation with the Ricky Martin Foundation and the ASP Network.

`03211` **Main line of action: Human rights development**

191. **Expected results: Research on human rights within the competence of UNESCO promoted.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   UNESCO in cooperation with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) organized the meeting of Regional Research-Policy Networks on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rabat, Morocco, 29-30 March 2006) to consolidate existing networks (the Latin American Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – LARNO; the networks in Central and Western Africa and in Eastern and Southern Africa) and to create a similar network for Arab States;
   (ii) An Arab network was established (human rights and education selected as the priority for the initial phase), and three networks (two for Africa and one for Arab States) nominated coordinators, chose an overarching subject, defined actual and potential partners, determined target groups, identified methods to consolidate the network, and established a time-frame for the activities for the next two/three years;
   (iii) Results validated of the research project implemented by the UNESCO Beijing Office together with the Centre for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services of Peking University on the actual legal situation of domestic workers, and the obstacles they are

facing within the national and local legal framework in China at a half-day workshop held on 8 March 2006 in Beijing;

(iv) A concept paper, two expert reports and four country studies (Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine) prepared on obstacles to, priorities of and good practices in the implementation of the right to education, for the International Experts' Meeting (Kiev, Ukraine, 26-27 April 2006);

(v) A study paper on the topic of "Building Intercultural Citizenship: a Challenge of Our Time" prepared by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, which served as a discussion paper for the panelists participating in the round table on "Cultural Rights as an enabling Environment for Cultural Diversity", organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the Department of Democracy, Peace and Human Rights of the International Organization of The Francophonie on the occasion of the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights (Nantes, France, 10-13 July 2006);

(vi) Three research papers commissioned on the right to education in the Latin America region in order to prepare a regional diagnosis/needs assessment for the members of the Latin American Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (LARNO);

(vii) A database developed (available on the UNESCO Rabat Office website) that includes all institutions, programmes, projects and stakeholders involved in the promotion of human rights in the Arab region;

(viii) The International Experts' Meeting held on "Human Rights within the Competence of UNESCO and their Implementation in Countries in Transition in an Era of Globalization – the Right to Education: Obstacles, Priorities and Good Practices" in Kiev, Ukraine, 26-27 April 2006.

Challenges and success factors:
(i) It is a challenge to link the work of regional research networks with other relevant processes within and outside the United Nations system to maximize the impact and visibility of UNESCO's action;

(ii) Partnerships with national human rights institutions have successfully served to improve the relevance of human rights research vis à vis regional specificities and thus its impact on policy-making;

(iii) UNESCO's human rights research initiatives are successfully taking into account and utilizing already existing networks (i.e. the Latin American network of Ombudspersons).

192. Expected results: Knowledge of human rights within UNESCO's fields of competence promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Disseminated data about the status of ratifications of human rights instruments among the academic and research community through the publication of the annual edition of the brochure "Human Rights Major International Instruments" (also available on the website), and through the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights and the International Forum on Social Sciences-Policy Nexus (Argentina/Uruguay, February 2006);

(ii) Knowledge of human rights standards, and procedures for their protection became accessible to a larger public through:
(a) Publication of final reports of the Beijing meeting (8 March 2006) and Kiev meeting (April 2006);
(b) Updating the database on human rights for the Arab region;
(c) Finalizing the updated version of the book "Introducing Democracy: 80 Questions and Answers".

(iii) Launched a call for candidatures for the 2006 UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education in April 2006 and widely publicized the Prize in the international human rights constituency.

Challenges and success factors:
UNESCO publications have been successfully disseminated to a wide public audience through international events and the website.

193. **Expected results: Human rights-based approach introduced into UNESCO's programmes and coordination with other partners within and outside the United Nations system enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Started the cycle of capacity-building seminars for UNESCO staff with a training seminar for human rights-based approach (HRBA) "resource persons" in all Sectors to further clarify the programming implications of HRBA – focusing, *inter alia*, on linkages with results-based management, country-based programming and CCT poverty eradication;
(ii) Training materials produced, and resources on HRBA made accessible to all UNESCO staff and the public at large through a special web page containing general background documents, training tools and other information materials;
(iii) Cooperation intensified with United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), as well as OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, leading human rights experts and academic institutions (i.e. European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law) in the implementation of the SHS plan of action to mainstream human rights in UNESCO.

Challenges and success factors:
The programme on human rights mainstreaming has been well received by the large majority of its beneficiaries, due to close cooperation with other Programme Sectors, OCHR and UNSSC:

03212 **Main line of action: Gender equality and development**

194. **Expected results: Research undertaken of impact of globalization on gender equality and cultural obstacles and social impediments to women's advancement.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Established two research/advocacy/policy networks: one on research on women's socio-economic rights and the other on cultural change for women's advancement;
(ii) Commissioned eight papers on women's socio-economic rights and trade union leadership, which will be made available to ministers of women's affairs;
(iii) Discussed the roles of women in trade union decision-making, and investigated the need for a Bill/Charter/Declaration on Working Women's Social Rights during a workshop organized during the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus, in Buenos Aires in February 2006 and a round table organized during the second World Forum on Human Rights, Nantes, 12 July;
(iv) Commissioned five papers on enhancing women's roles in the judiciary (Algeria, Iran, Palestine, Turkey, Yemen), which will be made available to ministers of women's affairs and were presented by the authors at a seminar held in Amman during the Second World Congress on Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES-2), 14 June 2006;

(v) Furthered efforts to develop a quantitative database representing all regions by requesting all commissioned authors to complete the Gender Indicators of Women's Empowerment framework, developed by SHS;

(vi) Prepared and submitted a project proposal on gender and democracy to the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF).

195. **Expected results: Women's involvement in post-conflict situations promoted.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Inaugurated the Palestinian women's research and documentation centre and assisted the interim director on developing the Centre's by-laws, work plan, project document, and research papers;

(ii) Continued to collaborate with the UNESCO Office for Iraq on a proposal to establish a women's centre in Iraq;

(iii) Continued to collaborate with the UNESCO Office in Harare towards reaching an agreement with the DRC Government to establish a women's research and documentation centre;

(iv) Meeting held with the Commonwealth Secretariat and International Alert to develop a partnership in pursuit of women's involvement in post-conflict reconstruction activities.

`03213` **Main line of action: Fight against racism and discrimination**

196. **Expected results: New mechanisms developed to counter various forms of racism, discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and exclusion.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) European Coalition launched in 2004 (includes 50 cities from 12 countries) has started to elaborate a mid-term strategy to ensure good quality follow-up and to strengthen action-oriented research to better fight against racism and discrimination;

(ii) Developed a plan of action for each region to promote the development of regional coalitions of cities.

197. **Expected results: Approaches developed to combat discrimination of individuals with HIV/AIDS.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Initiated the collection of best practices in Europe on combating the discrimination of individuals with HIV/AIDS;

(ii) Continued to strengthen cooperation with main partners, such as OHCHR and United Nations-Habitat;

(iii) Studies launched on HIV/AIDS-related discrimination in an urban environment.

Challenges and success factors:
The challenge is to collect best practices on combating the discrimination of individuals living with HIV/AIDS from regions of the world outside of Europe; to create an on-line exchange platform to encourage direct contact between municipalities, as well as with NGOs; and to make that all the stakeholders are actively involved in the project.

III. 2. 2 Social transformations

198. The recommendations of the First International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus held in Argentina and Uruguay in February 2006, and the Declaration which resulted, have

been the object of in-depth analysis and consultations, in particular with United Nations entities participating in the Forum, with a view to ensuring strengthened synergies and complementarities between the various ongoing policy-oriented research programmes. At the same time, the ongoing work of the MOST Programme networks, as well as action undertaken relating to migrations, human rights and human security (under Programmes III.1.2. and 2.1.) and sustainable cities have been refocused in order to strengthen the research-policy nexus, in light of the debates and recommendations of the forum in Argentina and Uruguay, and of the need for enhanced cooperation with other United Nations agencies and regional organizations. Thus, the Organization participated in forums such as the third session of the World Urban Forum in Canada (June 2006); the first Forum of Ministers of Social Development of ECOWAS States (January 2006), the first meeting of the Regional Forum of Ministers on Social Development of Asia in Pakistan (May 2006), the second World Forum on Human Rights in France (July 2006), and contributed to the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (September 2006). UNESCO also concentrated on creating spaces for enlarging a sustainable research-policy nexus in all the fields concerned.

`03221` **Main line of action: Policy, international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in the social sciences**

199. **Expected results: Research-based policy-making on social science issues supported at national, regional and international levels.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   New ground was broken in connecting social science research to policy-making during the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus (IFSP);
    (ii)   New alliances and partnerships were formed during IFSP, and the IFSP "Conference Reporting System", a by-product of the MOST online policy research tool (currently under development), was successfully piloted, eliciting interest from other congress convenors, such as the (SIDA-sponsored) Higher Education Research and Knowledge Forum; and the Pan-African network SAHARA (Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Alliance).

200. **Expected results: Peer-learning, stakeholder dialogue and evidence-based social policies promoted.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   First ECOWAS Forum took place successfully from 25 to 27 January 2006 in Bamako, Mali;
    (ii)   From 26 to 27 May 2006 the first Forum of Ministers of Social Development for the South Asian region took place in Pakistan.

201. **Expected results: Social science research results widely disseminated in all regions and utilized in policy development**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Published two issues (187 and 188) of the *International Social Science Journal* (ISSJ).

    Challenges and success factors:
    As the translation quota has been suppressed, finding outdoor translation has proven difficult as it costly, takes time and is often not of good quality.

03222 **Main line of action: International migration and social integration, especially in urban settings**

202. **Expected results: Knowledge on obstacles and opportunities for accession to and ratification of Convention on Migrants' Rights increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Published three country studies on Bangladesh, Republic of Korea and New Zealand.

Challenges and success factors:
UNESCO actively participated in the annual United Nations Coordination Meeting on International Migration, which lead to the establishment of effective cooperation with other United Nations bodies and NGOs, including IOM.

203. **Expected results: Policy support provided through research networks.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Worked to prepare a book on the United Nations Convention on migrant workers' rights;
(ii)   Prepared a scenario outline on "Migration policy, human rights and access to mobility".

Challenges and success factors:
Success depends on cooperation with relevant experts and relevant networks of migration researchers.

204. **Expected results: Social integration in urban settings promoted through the development and dissemination of better policies and best practices.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Established a UNESCO Chair on Urban Policies and Citizenship (Lyon Research Consortium)

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Overall assessment

UNESCO's integrated approach with regard to cultural diversity

205. In accordance with the principal priority of Major Programme IV, Promoting cultural diversity, with special emphasis on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the Culture Sector continued implementing activities within the framework of the strategic objectives defined in document 31 C/4 as regards the implementation of normative action in the cultural field, policy dialogue and formulation notably at the regional and subregional levels and capacity-building at the national and country levels.

The global level

206. The end of the previous biennium was marked by **the adoption of the 2005 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**, which completes the building of UNESCO's normative apparatus in favour of cultural diversity.

207. The major challenge will continue to be ensuring a mutual interaction within this normative apparatus since culture can only be understood in its globality.

208. Such protection and promotion was probably best exemplified over the assessed period through the early entry into force of the **2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage** in April 2006, filling a major gap in the identification and protection of the most vulnerable living forms of cultural diversity. The massive number of ratifications, which surpassed expectations, facilitated the holding of the first Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, earlier than foreseen, in June 2006. It achieved its mandate of electing the members of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee and of adopting its Rules of Procedure.

209. Cultural diversity was also advocated through policy formulation and the intercultural dialogue it affords. In this context, pursuant to the adoption by UNESCO's Executive Board of Decision 174 EX/46 on Respect for freedom of expression and respect for sacred beliefs and values and religious and cultural symbols, UNESCO's participation in the **African Regional Conference on the Dialogue among Cultures, Civilizations and Peoples, in June 2006** as well as in the third High-Level Group Meeting of the Alliance of Civilizations in Dakar, Senegal, reaffirmed the need to promote dialogue as a means of transcending cultural and religious differences. Cooperation platforms have also been expanded with partner institutions such as ISESCO, ALECSO, the Alliance of Civilizations, ASEM, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures and United Cities and Local Governments, in order to strengthen actions to promote intercultural dialogue. In the same spirit, UNESCO contributed to the adoption of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the Human Rights Council in June 2006**. The Declaration specifies that countries shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. In the framework of the Slave Route Project enhancing knowledge on the cultural interaction generated by the slave trade and slavery, its International Scientific Committee was restructured and a new project strategy was prepared and adopted in February 2006, aiming at expanding research and documentation of such interaction in neglected geographic areas such as the Caribbean. A meeting on "Sites and Places of Memory", held in Havana in May 2006, defined conceptual and methodological tools to identify and document sites and places of memory of the Slave Route in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Aruba and Haiti.

210. In order to further document challenges and prospects of the concept of cultural diversity from an intersectoral and international perspective, the preparation of the second edition of the **UNESCO World Report** has been initiated as well as the identification of international experts and the establishment of a research framework for cultural statistics with UIS.

Regional and subregional levels

211. Policy-dialogue and formulation has concentrated on contributing to major subregional initiatives aiming at harnessing culture in development processes, notably through UNESCO's association with the sixth ordinary session of the **Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union** (Khartoum, January 2006), which was devoted to education and culture. It reaffirmed that African integration is to be strengthened by the renovation of education systems and their deeper anchorage in African cultural contexts in order to achieve the sustainable development of the continent and a true regional integration. The production of and access to knowledge, and the urgency of rethinking educational contents in a sociocultural perspective were identified as being crucial in that respect. The crucial role of African languages and mother-tongue education was also emphasized through

the establishment of cooperation with the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN). By the same endeavour, subregional efforts also led to the creation of a new subregional **UNESCO Chair devoted to the preservation of West African cultural heritage** through an agreement between the University of Togo and UNESCO in April 2006, with the aim of enhancing the ancestral spiritual dimension of cultural heritage of a number of West African countries (notably Benin, Ghana and Burkina Faso).

212. Similarly, following UNESCO's commitment to promoting dialogue among political leaders of South-East European countries initiated at the first regional meeting in Ohrid (2003), and pursued at Tirana (2004) and Varna (2005), UNESCO was called to participate and assist Mr Stjepan Mesić, President of Croatia, in the fourth **Regional Summit Forum of South-East Europe on "Communication of Heritage"** in early June 2006 in Opatija (Croatia) in cooperation with the Council of Europe. The Summit offered an opportunity to consolidate and expand the scientific and cooperation linkages between South-East European institutions and UNESCO. The "cultural corridors" initiative, which was launched in Varna in 2005 and aimed at enhancing the fundamental role played by cultural heritage in promoting intercultural dialogue in the subregion, was further developed. The Summit adopted the Opatija Declaration promoting cultural diversity as a defining factor in South-East Europe and calling for the definition of a related Action Plan on the cultural corridors of South-East Europe.

Country level

213. Drawing from the constructive force of cultural diversity, which allows for its potential for dialogue, efforts have been also deployed at the national and country levels through a number of initiatives celebrating cultural diversity worldwide, notably by: **World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development**, which was celebrated worldwide on 21 May 2006; World Poetry Day on 21 March 2006, which reaffirmed the role of poetry as a bridge between individuals and groups and commemorated the centenary of the birth of the great philosopher-poet, Léopold Sédar Senghor; and the celebration of **Turin as World Book Capital** in March 2006. Similarly, the eleventh celebration of **World Book and Copyright Day** on 23 April 2006 afforded another opportunity for political decision-makers, economic operators and civil society stakeholders to honour books, emphasizing their multiple roles in the educational, cultural and economic spheres of societies. On this occasion, the linguistic dimension of publishing was underscored, stressing that, more than ever before, books be regarded as vehicles of vitality and language recognition and posing the dilemma regarding the role that the publishing industry can play in facilitating access to quality education for all that is adapted to learners' needs in terms of the choice of languages available.

214. Efforts at country level have also been made in post-conflict situations. An overall **Culture Sector strategy for post-conflict intervention** was developed acting upon two interrelated levels of action, thereby demonstrating UNESCO's relevance and delivery capacities aimed at promoting a culturally sensitive development using culture as a resource for development; and fostering an inclusive dialogue among all the country's stakeholders using **culture as a tool for reconciliation**. Building on past experience in this field, efforts were directed at supporting national mechanisms for promoting policy dialogue and consolidating national unity and respect for diversity. Cooperation between field offices and Headquarters improved considerably with regard to ensuring systematic monitoring of operational projects in post-conflict situations. UNESCO has continued advocating the integration of Culture as a preliminary component in the rebirth of post-conflict countries, notably through its active participation in the United Nations Joint Assessment Missions and processes, notably in Sudan and in Somalia.

215. Efforts to strengthen **UNESCO's country-level presence** in the area of culture have been enhanced, notably by providing UNESCO field offices benefiting from the presence of programme specialists in the area of culture with a supplementary allocation of 1% of the regular programme budget in order to lead country-level programming activities (CCA/UNDAF/SWAP). Substantial contributions have been made to the United Nations country-level programming and other national planning exercises of different countries including, among others, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jordan, United Republic of Tanzania as well as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) for Zanzibar. Similarly, the inclusion of the protection and promotion of cultural diversity in CCA and UNDAF has been achieved in a number of countries in Asia and Africa.

Programme IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme IV.1.1	3,326	803	24.1
Subprogramme IV.1.2	2,442	409	16.8
Subprogramme IV.1.3	2,315	359	15.5
Subprogramme IV.1.4	1,068	263	24.6
Programme IV.1	**9,151**	**1,833**	**20.0**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

IV.1.1   Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of world heritage

216. The 30th session of the World Heritage Committee, which met in Lithuania from 8 to 16 July 2006, was prepared. This included the preparation of a large number of State of Conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, including the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Advisory Bodies also prepared evaluation reports of nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List, including for extension of some inscribed sites.

217. A range of capacity-building activities were undertaken in different regions of the world in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention in order to strengthen the capacity of site managers and site management. A number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention submitted new and revised tentative lists, with a view to ensuring a balanced representation of heritage. Improved and more effective communication and information tools were developed to raise awareness and build support for the conservation of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage.

04111 **Main line of action: Coordination of statutory meetings of the World Heritage Committee**

218. **Expected results: Better monitoring of the conservation of World Heritage properties ensured.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Publication of 133 state of conservation reports as well as a Periodic Report for Europe and the follow-up to the periodic reporting process for the other regions;
    (ii) An information meeting for States Parties dedicated to the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee was held on 13 June 2006. In this context, over 45 working and information documents were prepared in both French and English.

219. **Expected results: New documentary management tools for World Heritage properties introduced and developed.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   The Retrospective Inventory in Europe and the Arab region (approximately 40) was finalized;
   (ii)   Database of Tentative Lists of the States Parties was completed and uploaded, and a consolidated database of nominated properties developed;
   (iii)   New technological tools have been introduced to disseminate World Heritage content widely through the web.

   Challenges and success factors:
   Traffic to the website of the World Heritage Centre has increased by 56% in the past year; the website currently receives about 15,000 visitors per day.

220. **Expected results: New strategic policy lines developed.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   During meetings of Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat, new strategic policy guidelines and a reflection on periodic reporting were developed.

`04112`   **Main line of action: Promoting of equitable representation on the World Heritage List**

221. **Expected results: A more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List ensured.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   ICOMOS and IUCN evaluated all nominations in their respective fields of competence.
   (ii)   The number of proposed nominations for under-represented and non-represented regions and/or categories has increased. For the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee, three States Parties with no sites inscribed on the World Heritage List presented nominations and, among the 37 nominations which were examined, 10 were of under-represented categories of sites.

   Challenges and success factors:
   (i)   Particular efforts have been focused on assisting non-represented countries in the preparation of nominations dossiers in order to ensure enhanced equitable distribution on the World Heritage List;
   (ii)   The challenge remains of ensuring that States Parties have the capacity to prepare quality nomination dossiers.

222. **Expected results: Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention increased.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   One additional ratification to the World Heritage Convention has been registered (Guinea Bissau), thereby increasing the number of signatory States Parties to the Convention to 182.

   Challenges and success factors:
   The challenge is to help the remaining States Parties in identifying sites that meet the test of outstanding universal value and preparing nomination dossiers.

04113 **Main line of action: Strengthening the protection of World Heritage properties and in particular properties in danger**

223. **Expected results: National capacities for the management and conservation of properties in danger strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Twenty-one operational projects have been developed and/or are ongoing for the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties;
(ii) Five new integrated management plans for sites in Mali, Botswana, Nepal, India and Pakistan have been formulated;
(iii) Safeguarding and conservation projects were implemented in Asia and Africa along with projects running within the framework of the African Regional Programme for capacity and institutional development in World Natural Heritage;
(iv) Capacity-building workshops for professionals in World Heritage were organized in several regions, and action plans to follow up on Periodic Reporting in Europe, North-East Asia and South-East Asia were elaborated in early 2006.

Challenges and success factors:
A major challenge will be to ensure the removal of two to five sites in the List of World Heritage in Danger.

224. **Expected results: Network of partners reinforced and promotion of the 1972 Convention increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Two new agreements were signed with the public and private sectors:
- The association "Vocations Patrimoine – l'héritage du futur" – established a Fellowships Programme for World Heritage site managers, the first five fellowships were awarded in March 2006; and
- The Government of South Africa developed the African World Heritage Fund.

Challenges and success factors:
While there is a lot of positive support and response to both the Fellowships Programme and the African World Heritage Fund, the challenges of raising adequate financial resources to sustain these initiatives over the long-term still remain.

225. **Expected results: Coordination of international efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage of Angkor, Iraq and Afghanistan ensured.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) The annual technical session of the International Coordinating Committee for the site of Angkor was successfully organized in June 2006 in Siem Reap;
(ii) A proposal for a reform of the working methods of the ICC for Angkor, to strengthen its credibility and effectiveness, was made.

Challenges and success factors:
The successful implementation of major complex operational projects for the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties in danger at Jam, Herat and Bamiyan reflects the effectiveness of coordination in safeguarding the cultural heritage in Afghanistan.

| IV.1.2 | Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage |

226. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage entered into force on 20 April 2006. The first session of the General Assembly was held on 27-29 June 2006 (UNESCO, Paris). As of 21 June 2006, the number of ratifications was 52, surpassing expectations, and the implementation of the Convention will start earlier than foreseen. Moreover, the Intergovernmental Committee will be enlarged to include 24 members already in this biennium.

227. In order to prepare the implementation of the Convention, two expert meetings have been organized: (i) on documenting and archiving intangible cultural heritage (January 2006); and (ii) on the impact of the Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity (March 2006). Capacity-building projects were launched to ensure the safeguarding of various elements of the intangible cultural heritage.

`04121` **Main line of action: Promoting the entry into force/implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage**

228. **Expected results: Convention ratified and accession expanded. Implementation of the mechanisms of the Convention.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The Convention entered into force;
(ii)   52 ratifications were authenticated;
(iii)   At the first session of the General Assembly, adoption of the Rules of Procedure and election of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   Securing ratifications of Pacific countries;
(ii)   Increasing the number of States in Group 1;
(iii)   First General Assembly (27-29 June 2006): early enlargement of the Intergovernmental Committee from 18 to 24 members decided on.

`04122` **Main line of action: Strengthening capacities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage**

229. **Expected results: Capacities for establishing national inventories in Member States developed. Safeguarding measures developed and implemented.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
Preparation of:
(i)   Safeguarding plans for Masterpieces proclaimed in 2005;
(ii)   Provisional guidelines for the preparation of inventories of the intangible cultural heritage;
(iii)   A set of best practices in the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.

Challenges and success factors:
Challenges of involving communities in the design and future implementation of safeguarding action plans

230. Expected results: Support for the intergenerational transmission of intangible cultural heritage.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   A number of operational activities have been launched in several field offices.

Challenges and success factors:
Ensuring adequate mapping of intangible cultural heritage and provision of expertise in the specific domains covered by intangible cultural heritage

231. Expected results: Safeguarding of endangered languages.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   A meeting "Joining forces for preserving Africa's linguistic diversity" was organized concerning network building among African linguists and institutions (Bamako, March 2006).

IV.1.3   Protection and rehabilitating cultural heritage

232. Apart from the largely decentralized (approx. 62%) preparatory stakeholder consultations and ongoing activities in post-conflict situations, emergency actions have been carried out within the framework of the established United Nations mechanisms for emergency assistance, notably as regards the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Iraq, as well as in the context of two emergency needs assessment missions undertaken after the recent earthquakes in Iran and Indonesia. Moreover, within the framework of the United Nations Joint Needs Assessment for Somalia and further to 33 C/5 Resolution 66 and Resolution 67, UNESCO has strengthened its cooperation with Sudan by providing technical expertise for capacity-building of the Minister of Culture in South Sudan, including for the formulation of cultural policies and carrying out several pilot cultural activities, as well as commissioning a comprehensive needs assessment and cultural mapping of the country, with particular emphasis on South Sudan.

233. Promotion has been undertaken at the regional level of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1954 and 1999 Protocols, the 1970 Convention on Illicit Trafficking and the complementary 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on return and restitution, as well as the 2001 Convention on underwater cultural heritage. Regional planning meetings have emphasized the importance of ratifying and monitoring the implementation of these instruments, as well as of strengthening national legislation and developing national cultural heritage policies and practices. Legal advice has been provided on a case-by-case basis upon specific requests from Member States. Public awareness-raising and the promotion of practical measures to facilitate the protection of cultural heritage have been undertaken through the Internet and via publications, such as the UNESCO Handbook on Legal Measures and Practical Tools against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property.

`04131` **Main line of action: Rehabilitation of heritage in post-conflict situations and in the LDCs**

234. Expected results: Sites and monuments safeguarded.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   A first experts' meeting and two UNESCO/UNDP meetings with the participation of Iraqi authorities were organized;

(ii)   The first phase of cultural projects funded under the UNDG Trust Fund for Iraq are now at the final stage of their implementation;

(iii)   The preparatory phase of the project "Museum Development in Bethlehem" has been completed;

(iv)   As a follow-up to the donors' conference (May 2005) and under the coordination of the Experts Committee for the Rehabilitation and Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo, project documents for Kosovo have been prepared for extrabudgetary funding and will be implemented in close cooperation with UNMIK and the Council of Europe;

(v)   In the framework of the recently established UNESCO Task Team on Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster situations a global strategy for the integration of the crucial dimension of culture in United Nations efforts from the early states of reconstruction was elaborated.

Challenges and success factors:
Close in-house coordination has allowed the quick disbursement of emergency funds after the earthquakes in Lorestan Province in Iran and Jogyakarta in Indonesia.

235.   **Expected results: National capacities of services linked to protection of cultural heritage strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Three pilot activities were launched within the framework of the United Nations consolidated work plan for 2006 and its cultural programme "Strengthening respect for cultural diversity towards dialogue and reconciliation for Sudan";

(ii)   In Afghanistan, national experts have been closely associated with all ongoing extrabudgetary heritage preservation activities;

(iii)   A project for the capacity-building of museum personnel has been launched in Iraq;

(iv)   Awareness-raising seminars and capacity-building workshops on cultural heritage risk management and available legal tools have been held in Kathmandu, New Delhi and Yerevan.

(v)   Technical advice has been provided on cultural heritage legislation and preservation to several Member States in South-East Europe by UNESCO BRESCE;

(vi)   The project "Development of Cultural Institutions of Mozambique" has been launched in May 2006.

(vii)   A cluster report on "Culture and Heritage" and a preliminary proposal for a cultural programme have been submitted within the framework of the Joint Needs Assessments (JNA) of Somalia.

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   The outpost in Juba (Sudan) has proven to be an excellent liaison with the government, UNCT, and NGOs on the ground, allowing UNESCO to participate fully in the United Nations country-level programming;

(ii)   Work plans and results achieved in post-conflict situations have to be elaborated with an appropriate risk management strategy as well as a degree of flexibility so as to be able to accommodate unforeseen delays and changes.

04132 **Main line of action: Promotion and implementation of conventions for the protection of cultural heritage**

236. **Expected results: Significant accessions to conventions for the protection of cultural heritage. Implementation of conventions at national level.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict: three new States (Armenia, Croatia, and Tajikistan) became party to the 1999 (Second) Protocol (40 States Parties in total);
(ii) 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (109 States Parties in total): one new State (Zimbabwe) is becoming party and two States (Belgium and Germany) are preparing, for parliamentary consideration, specific texts for permitting their ratifications. 2001 Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage: one new State (Lithuania) deposited its instrument of ratification, totalling seven.

Challenges and success factors:
National reports presented in regional meetings indicate a very good level of adherence to the conventions. However, need for regularly updated information concerning national implementation of these instruments

237. **Expected results: Practical protection measures for cultural heritage implemented.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Five States (Argentina, Georgia, Guatemala, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic) have indicated that they will use the UNESCO-WCO Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects in whole or in part, and two others (Canada and Egypt) are studying the question;
(ii) UNESCO has further facilitated the use of object ID developed by ICOM and INTERPOL through its model certificate;
(iii) Translations of legislation into English for the Cultural Heritage Database were provided to three countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Syrian Arab Republic).

Challenges and success factors:
(i) The fast international development of the art market in cultural property hampers UNESCO's efforts to fight the illicit traffic;
(ii) Moreover, a reinforcement of technical and legal expertise in developing countries would facilitate UNESCO's advocacy in this domain.
(iii) The UNESCO Secretariat is not always informed on the use of Object ID, however in cooperation with ICOM and INTERPOL it continues active promotion thereof.

IV.1.4 Protection of cultural property

238. Fifty per cent of the cost of the subprogramme was shared between some 40 field offices, to encourage them to pool their resources for subregional activities, particularly in such areas as training, where the needs are great and the input-output ratio constitutes one of the best approaches.

239. The main focus was on training to build capacities for conserving collections and compiling inventories. The establishment of partnerships or frameworks for international cooperation, together with networking, also proved an effective means of transferring specialized

knowledge and good practices. The difficulties inherent in intervention in post-conflict countries often required the assistance of third countries. Ensuring that human resources are strengthened and professionalized in such countries remains a crucial objective of the programme, and the attention of Member States was drawn to the irreparable losses they were liable to suffer in terms of heritage, history and national identity. Operational action was also enhanced by publication and dissemination of Museum International.

`04141` **Main line of action: Enhancing protection of movable cultural property**

240. **Expected results: Capacity-building for the protection of cultural property.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Compilation of 16 national inventories;
(ii)   Training sessions were organized in several regions in such areas as conservation, restoration, management, security, computerized inventories, etc.;
(iii)   Five programmes for restoring collections in Kabul were completed.

241. **Expected results: Museum development enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Educational materials for the public, particularly young people, were produced in Brazil for folk art collections, in Guatemala for the collections of six museums, and in Viet Nam on craftwork for handicapped children;
(ii)   Frameworks for international cooperation and partnerships were set up in several countries and between a wide variety of partners.

242. **Expected results: Networking of museums extended.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Three computerized networks, bringing together about 20 museums, were set up in the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Guatemala.

Challenges and success factors:
Setting up this type of network is a relatively recent approach, but the contacts established with many museums in developed countries already offer the prospect of significant, solid partnerships.

`04142` **Main line of action: Advancing heritage conservation practices and museum policy development**

243. **Expected results: *Museum International* consolidated as leading international journal on heritage conservation issues.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   *Museum International* is pursuing its new editorial policy, which consists in covering the main lines of international heritage conservation and museum policies and charting the progress made by each region in this matter. A double issue devoted to Africa was published.

Challenges and success factors:
Maintaining the French version is a major challenge for the future. As part of its editorial policy of linguistic diversity and access to cultural knowledge, an edition in (an) African national language(s) is under consideration.

Programme IV.2	Strengthening cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme IV.2.1	2,040	319	15.6
Subprogramme IV.2.2	1,826	275	15.0
Subprogramme IV.2.3	2,571	600	23.3
Programme IV.2	**6,436**	**1,193**	**18.5**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies

244. UNESCO has continued to help Member States review and update their cultural policies, taking due account of the recognition and promotion of cultural diversity, not only with a view to developing the cultural sector by meeting needs in the areas of legislation, cultural administration training and cultural resource management, but also to ensure that culture assumes its rightful place in development policies, as recently demonstrated in the African cultural policies drawn up following the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government in Khartoum, in January 2006.

245. The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity is an essential point of reference in international political and institutional debates, and its principles continue to be incorporated into local, national, regional and international cultural policies. The World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, on 21 May, is a highlight of the Declaration.

246. Following the adoption of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, several activities to raise Member States' awareness of the challenges posed by the diversity of cultural expressions were launched, and partnerships were strengthened with various institutions, including the Council of Europe, the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF), the African Union (AU) and the European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres (ENCATC). The process of ratification of the Convention is under way.

04211 **Main line of action: Promotion of the convention on the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions**

247. **Expected results: Convention on the Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions adopted**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) An integrated strategy for the protection and promotion of cultural diversity has been developed to identify the interactions between the three Conventions on which the protection and promotion of cultural diversity rests;
(ii) The European Union and two Member States (Canada and Mauritius) have already ratified the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;
(iii) Two other States (Romania and France) have announced the imminent deposit of their instrument of ratification (Romania and France);

(iv) Following the adoption of the Convention, a new approach to the promotion of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments in the area of cultural diversity was developed.

Challenges and success factors:
The challenge consisted of implementing the integrated strategy developed by UNESCO since each country views protection and promotion of cultural diversity from its own particular perspective.

248. **Expected results: Role and impact of cultural diversity for national cultural policies articulated. Principles of UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity integrated into national cultural policies and in policies of relevant United Nations system organizations**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) The "World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development", celebrated for the fourth time on 21 May 2006, was once again the occasion to engage in debate and to call for action to ensure that respect for cultural diversity results in intercultural dialogue and thus becomes a universal ethical imperative;
(ii) Cooperation with the Organization's various partners has increased;
(iii) As part of the preparation of the UNESCO World Report on the challenges of cultural diversity, intersectoral work to identify high-level experts and partner research institutions was begun.

Challenges and success factors:
Excellent cooperation with the National Commissions and field offices; growing interest of the general public in issues relating to cultural diversity.

04212 **Main line of action: Promotion, elaboration, implementation and updating of cultural policies**

249. **Expected results: Member States' capacity to review their policies strengthened**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Assistance provided to the Government of Mozambique resulted in the formulation and approval of the project "Development of Cultural Institutions of Mozambique" which received funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in the amount of $2.3 million over three years;
(ii) Efforts to strengthen UNESCO's country-level presence in the area of culture have been enhanced notably by allocating 1% of the regular programme budget to lead country-level programming activities (CCA/UNDAF/SWAP).

250. **Expected results: Managers and decision-makers trained; regional cooperation strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) The progress in the elaboration of a cultural heritage impact assessment regional protocol managed by UNESCO Bangkok was presented at the second international conference on heritage conservation and sustainable development jointly organized by UNESCO and the World Bank, which resulted in the Shaoxing Declaration calling for strategic impact assessment;

(ii)   The 30 universities of the UNESCO/UNITWIN "Culture, tourism and development" network strengthened their cooperation and shared know-how on the theme of land development through cultural tourism at a meeting in May 2006;

IV.2.2   Promoting intercultural dialogue

251.   Innovative policies promoting cultural pluralism are being developed, with a view to giving political expression to the reality of cultural diversity, inseparable from a democratic framework. These policies are aimed, in particular, at further raising awareness among populations and public authorities of the need to respect not only the diversity of cultures, in particular with regard to the use of images, expressions and religious symbols, but also human rights and fundamental freedoms;

252.   To that end, consultation forums between various partners are established. Emphasis is most often placed on countries in transition or post-conflict countries. UNESCO is increasingly called upon by Member States to launch or support programmes promoting intercultural dialogue, in order to incorporate intercultural dialogue principles into all national policies and strategies, in close cooperation with the widest possible range of civil society representatives.

Flagship activity – Promotion of Interfaith Dialogue

253.   Awareness-raising has been initiated through the preparation of regional events on interconfessional dialogue (Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa), and publications as well as analysis of major events during the past biennium are being prepared. A first regional training seminar for trainers on "Communication, media and religions" was organized at the University of Geneva. An agreement of UNESCO Chairs to become a UNITWIN of "Interreligious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding" was signed at Headquarters in May 2006.

`04221`   **Main line of action: Formulation of policies promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue**

254.   Expected results: Good practices identified and analysed, capacity-building initiated.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Efforts were concentrated on identifying and analysing good practices in intercultural dialogue in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Arab States (through the "Arabia Plan" and the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture) as well as local policies conducive to cultural diversity and pluralism in Europe, Australia, North America and Latin America (experts identified and contracts launched);
(ii)   A statement on ethical and methodological principles of cultural mapping with indigenous peoples was elaborated, preparation for the development of tools initiated and several publications released;
(iii)   The indigenous peoples' cultural issues and voices were integrated in the agenda of regional and international events (Latin America, United Nations New York);
(iv)   Awareness-raising, consultations and partnership-building were achieved through participation in and contribution to major subregional, regional or international events.

Challenges and success factors:
Very good inter-agency cooperation in relation to the programme on indigenous peoples.

04222   **Main line of action: Strengthening competences in intercultural communication**

255. **Expected results: Greater understanding of exchange processes and cultural interactions**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   A consolidated input to the UNESCO in-house action for the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) was provided focusing on the crucial role of culture. The International Scientific Committee of the Slave Route Project was restructured and a new project strategy was prepared and adopted.
   (ii)   A meeting on "Sites and Places of Memory" was held in Havana in May 2006, which resulted in the definition of conceptual and methodological tools for identifying and documenting sites and places of memory of the slave route in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Aruba and Haiti.

256. **Expected results: Intercultural practices and approaches developed and implemented.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   An analysis of the link between cultural diversity and conflict prevention and resolution practices in Southern Africa, to be followed by a workshop, has been launched in close cooperation with the University of Botswana.
   (ii)   In the framework of the recently established UNESCO Task Team on Post-Conflict and Post-Disaster situations, a global strategy for the integration of the crucial dimension of culture in United Nations efforts from the early stages of reconstruction was elaborated.

   Challenges and success factors:
   It will be a challenge to systematize the great diversity of approaches among the existing initiatives in conflict-resolution processes.

   IV.2.3   Sustaining cultural industries and crafts

257. In accordance with the objective of building production and development capacity through assistance and awareness-raising measures, many activities concerned books, reading and translation, in particular in the Africa region. Efforts have been made to rationalize activities relating to translation and multilingualism in order to respond more effectively to the cross-cutting priority issue of languages, whose coordination has been entrusted to the Culture Sector. In the context of efforts for African regional integration, UNESCO conducted a seminar on transborder languages in conjunction with the African Academy of Languages (March 2006).

258. In the field of creativity, the World Conference on Arts Education (Lisbon, 6-9 March 2006) demonstrated Member States' willingness to integrate recommendations aimed at effectively taking into account the artistic dimension in school curricula to foster better understanding and acceptance of respect for cultural diversity among young people.

259. With regard to crafts and design, the main activities have been the production and dissemination of specialized publications, the organization of two exhibitions and a seminar, the preparations for a symposium-workshop on natural dyes to be held in India in November 2006, and the trial extension of the UNESCO Seal of Excellence for Crafts to the Caribbean and countries of the Sahel.

`04231` **Main line of action 1: Development of cultural industries and strengthening of partnerships**

260. **Expected results: Strengthening of production capacities and development of local and national markets, in particular in LDCs.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Many development and awareness-raising activities concerned books, reading and translation, in particular in the Africa region;
(ii) The priority placed on Africa led to the holding of the Brazzaville South-South Cooperation Forum on Cultural Industries organized by the Brazzaville Office, with regular programme funds and support from Danish International Development Assistance (Danida), in the context of the methodology tested by the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity – whose success is measured by the Alliance's growing number of members (570) and new or strengthened sources of support;
(iii) Inter-agency ties for the purpose of South-South cooperation have been strengthened.

261. **Expected results: Promotion of copyright and social status of artists strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) The World Conference on Arts Education was held in Lisbon (6-9 March) gathering 1,200 participants from civil society, Member States and high level scholars;
(ii) Online publication of the *Copyright Bulletin* in all six languages;
(iii) A study on "Effective means to fight piracy" was commissioned and produced;
(iv) The UNESCO Chair in teaching of intellectual property rights (Copyright and neighbouring rights) has been established in Cameroon.

Challenges and success factors:
A large number of activities have been implemented in conjunction with the decentralized offices. Cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) and the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC) has been strengthened.

`04232` **Main line of action: Advancing crafts and design for sustainable development**

262. **Expected results: Professional design, production and management capacities of master craftspeople, especially those of women, reinforced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
Major activities included:
(i) Publication of the manual of the workshop-meeting for craftswomen from the Indian Ocean region;
(ii) Publication of educational material on design for craftswomen from the Indian Ocean region, produced in close cooperation with the Dar Es Salaam Office, and of a manual on crafts and design;
(iii) The organization of two exhibitions to promote contemporary Andean jewellery;
(iv) A seminar for crafts managers in Andean countries and cooperation with the World Tourism Organization in the context of the international meeting "Tourism and Handcrafts".

| **Intersectoral flagship activity: Languages and multilingualism** |

263. In accordance with 33 C/Resolution 58 and with a view to sustaining Africa's efforts towards regional integration, UNESCO has used its association with the African Union (January 2006) to organize during the African Union meeting in Khartoum a series of regional symposia on national languages.

264. In the framework of its new intersectoral approach and as a follow-up to the Recommendations of the Summit of the African Union (23-24 January 2006), in Khartoum, UNESCO was entrusted with the leadership to support the African Union in the organization of events foreseen on the occasion of the African Year of Languages (2006). A task force on languages and multilingualism was set up in UNESCO in January 2006 in order to implement UNESCO's strategy towards the promotion of linguistic diversity as cornerstones of the world's cultural diversity and essential conditions for sustainable development in all environments.

265. The Culture Sector and the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN) have launched a joint initiative to promote African languages bringing together representatives of university departments and national research institutes specializing in sub-Saharan Africa. Two meetings were scheduled on this subject (Mali, March 2006; Ethiopia, October 2006).

MAJOR PROGRAMME V – COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Overall assessment

266. The implementation of Major Programme V (Communication and Information) is geared towards attaining **strategic objectives 10, 11 and 12** assigned to the programme in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4), namely "promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information", "promoting the expression of pluralism and cultural diversity in the media and world information networks" and "access for all to information and communication technologies, especially in the public domain".

267. Within the framework of the principal priority of Programme V.1 **"Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression"**, action was initiated along four main thrusts: (i) promoting freedom of expression and freedom of the press; (ii) creating an enabling environment which is conducive to and facilitates universal access to information and knowledge; (iii) developing effective "infostructures"; and (iv) stimulating the development of and access to diverse content.

268. The celebration, on 3 May, of the **World Press Freedom Day**, and the outcomes of the international conference on "**Media, Development and Poverty Eradication**" held on that day, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, reaffirmed the fundamental principles of freedom of expression and press freedom, while highlighting that press freedom is part of the agenda for a human rights-based approach to development and poverty eradication as elaborated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The role of media and information in harnessing knowledge for development was at the centre of the discussions of the fourth session of the **Information for All Programme (IFAP) Council** which met in March 2006 and confirmed its three strategic priorities – information literacy, information ethics and information preservation.

269. The implementation of the outcomes of the **World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS, Phases I, Geneva, and II, Tunis)** was continued during the period under review. In accordance with the Tunis agenda for the Information Society and the Consultation Meeting on Possible Action Line Moderators/Facilitators (Geneva, 24 February 2006), UNESCO was designated provisional focal point for six WSIS Action Lines, of which three are under the direct responsibility of Communication and Information Sector (CI), namely "Access to information and knowledge" (C3); "Ethical dimension of the Information Society" (C10) and "Media" (C7).

270. Under **Programme V.2, Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture**, actions were geared towards: (i) supporting the development of communication media, including in conflict and post-conflict areas and post-disaster situations; and (ii) enhancing learning opportunities through access to diversified contents and delivery systems – thereby contributing to achieving the EFA target goals and the WSIS Action Plan – , and strengthening capacities for scientific research and information-sharing.

271. The **International Programme for the Development of Communication** (IPDC) is a main instrument of UNESCO's efforts to support media development, including professional and institutional capacity-building. The external evaluation of IPDC carried out in early 2006, following the implementation of a three-year reform programme, commended the improvements in IPDC's working methods and the innovative manner in which the programme implements and funds projects. IPDC could help in facilitating the implementation of the WSIS Action Line on Media by developing indicators for media development and providing a forum for global media development issues such as safety of journalists.

272. **Partnerships and alliances** are indispensable for achieving a greater impact in the activities and need to be given greater priority, especially in resource mobilization. In this context, cooperation with the private sector led to achieving progress in fostering community access and diversity of content. Cooperation with Sonatel in Senegal had direct benefit for **community multimedia centres** (CMCs) across the country. Other such initiatives included the development of "**ICT Competency Standards for Teachers**" in cooperation with private sector partners Microsoft, Intel and Cisco.

273. The CI Sector continued to spearhead **joint intersectoral action** in areas such as ICTs in education with Major Programme I; broadening access to scientific and technological information through media and ICTs; and the the use of ICTs to foster cultural and linguistic diversity in the media and in cyberspace. Intersectoral action was further reinforced through the cross-cutting projects pertaining to the contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the contributing of knowledge societies.

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

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme V.1.1	3,475	1,064	30.6
Subprogramme V.1.2	6,404	1,201	18.8
Programme V.1	**9,879**	**2,265**	**22.9**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

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

274. The celebration of the **World Press Freedom Day** on 3 May 2006 and the award of the **UNESCO Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize** were among prominent activities aimed at sensitizing governments, civil society and the public at large as to the importance of promoting freedom of expression. The events organized in different regions to celebrate the Day were widely covered by the international media and gave high visibility to UNESCO's action.

275. The main theme of this year's celebration, which was also the theme of the international conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, was the linkage between **media and poverty eradication**. Evidence collected proved that freedom of expression is a critical factor in promoting democratization and good governance and contributes to poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also contributes to reinforcing the capacity of media professionals to enhance their work to ensure transparency and combat corruption. The discussions engaged major institutions and organizations such as the World Bank, media professional organizations, bilateral donors and United Nations agencies. UNESCO was requested to develop entry points for press-freedom-focused approaches to poverty eradication. UNESCO continued its efforts to encourage professional self-regulation, investigative journalism as well as high ethical standards to provide to the general public fair and accurate information which promotes transparency and accountability of national authorities and other institutions.

`05111` **Main line of action: Promoting freedom of expression**

276. **Expected results: Public awareness of freedom of expression and freedom of the press as basic human rights increased worldwide.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   An international conference to celebrate World Press Freedom Day was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 3 May 2006, on "Media, Development and Poverty Eradication". The major outcome was (i) the adoption of the Colombo Declaration reaffirming the importance of press freedom and the development of free, pluralistic and independent media as a core component of development and poverty eradication strategies, and (ii) the organization, jointly with the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), of a donors-NGOs meeting for development donors, key policy experts and representatives of the media profession to exchange views on the concrete strategic role of media assistance in the international framework for poverty eradication;

    (ii)   The World Press Freedom Day was celebrated in more than 80 countries around the world through regional and country events, with an extensive media coverage;

    (iii)   The UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize was awarded to the Lebanese journalist May Chidiac (May 2006).

277. Expected results: Adoption of freedom of expression and freedom of information legislation promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Advisory services on freedom of information legislation were provided and discussions facilitated with authorities, media professionals and civil society in Afghanistan, Liberia, Iraq, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan.

Challenges and success factors:
Effective results are dependent on political will to create the legislative, regulatory and policy conditions conducive to freedom of the press as well as on ability to provide continued support required for such reforms.

278. Expected results: Accountability, ethics and professional standards of media professionals improved.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   A number of actions were taken to promote ethical standards and self-regulation in transitional countries to prevent "hate-speech" and encourage fair and accurate journalistic reporting;
(ii)   Peer networking and professional associations were supported;
(iii) Following 174 EX/Decision 46 of the Executive Board on respect for freedom of expression and respect for sacred beliefs, values and cultural symbols, special attention was given to the issues of freedom of expression and freedom of religion.

279. Expected results: Role of media for democratic governance enhanced.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The report on Media and Good Governance was published in French and English and special guidelines were developed for media professionals **to cover elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, and Palestine**.

Challenges and success factors:
The guidelines developed for media professionals are an essential tool that could be adapted to other countries. One of the major success factors was that most activities were implemented in close collaboration with professional organizations and civil society groups.

`05112` **Main Line of action: Universal access – promoting policies and standards, raising awareness and monitoring**

280. Expected results: Understanding among decision-makers broadened on the need of national information policies and the significance of universal access.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   UNESCO's role in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) was clarified and consolidated through (i) the definition of parameters for coordinating UNESCO's contribution to the WSIS implementation,

together with its main partners, and (ii) the organization, jointly with the Culture Sector, of a first consultation meeting on Action Line C8 (Cultural Diversity);

(ii)   The Organization provided substantial input to the work of the Advisory Group of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) advocating the principles of "Openness" and "Diversity"; this contribution was included in the recommendations of the Advisory Group for two of the four themes of the first IGF meeting to take place in October in Athens, Greece;

(iii)   Global awareness of the benefits of the Internet and ICTs was raised through the celebration of the first World Information Society Day on 17 May, with more than 100 contributions received from all over the world to create a slogan to celebrate this day.

281. Expected results: Visibility and impact of IFAP Intergovernmental Council increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The visibility of the Information for All Programme (IFAP) was strengthened through the production and dissemination of its Report for 2004-2005 "Living Information" (including brochure and roll-up and supporting materials);

(ii)   The three IFAP strategic priorities – information literacy, information ethics and information preservation – were confirmed at the fourth session of the IFAP Council (March 2006); the Council also approved the scope of the in-depth evaluation being undertaken six years after its inception to assess its impact;

(iii)   As a part of efforts to create synergies between IFAP and IPDC, a thematic debate on "Giving Voice to Local Communities: from Community Radio to Blogs" was held jointly by these two programmes (March 2006);

(iv)   A plan of action was established to strengthen the overall international and national frameworks of the Programme, including the existing Network of 20 IFAP National Committees.

Challenges and success factors:
Fostering the creation of new IFAP National Committees and engaging existing ones in implementing WSIS outcomes at a local level is one of the major challenges facing the Programme.

282. Expected results: Transformation of State broadcasters into public service broadcasting institutions and standards for editorially independent PSB promoted.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   ERNO News Exchange Project in South-East Europe reinforced by the strengthening of the cooperation between public broadcasters of the region and the improvement of the professionalism of TV news staff and management skills.

Challenges and success factors:
Further high-level advocacy would be necessary to increase the number and quality of PSB services.

> **Subprogramme V. 1.2   Fostering community access and diversity of content**

283.   The activities undertaken aimed at developing effective "**infostructures**" including libraries, archives, community centres and information service providers, while stimulating the development of and access to diverse content. With regard to building human and institutional capacities, priority was given to the training of trainers, with special focus on women and young professionals, as well as to the development of training materials and publications.

Partnership with the private sector was instrumental in achieving progress in implementing activities under the subprogramme, notably in the scaling up of the community multimedia centres in Africa. Discussions that have been initiated concerning the creation of a **world digital library**, involving the private sector and major libraries of the world, are of particular importance. The objective of the library is to make significant collections of all cultures globally accessible. This library is expected to be a major factor in promoting cultural diversity in cyberspace and to contribute to the increasing presence of new languages in the digital world which is being promoted as part of the **WSIS follow-up**.

284. With regard to preserving **diverse content**, the **Memory of the World** Programme continued to be developed as an international reference framework for information preservation. Particular attention was paid to agreeing on a common working definition and shared understanding among stakeholders of the concept of "local content". Local content is related to the concept of community in its broad sense as defined by its location, culture, language, religion or area of interest rather than solely on geographic proximity. The challenge for UNESCO is to find the means to empower local communities to express themselves and, at the same time, develop content that can be understood and shared across different cultures.

05121 **Main line of action: Training information and media professionals and strengthening related institutions**

285. **Expected results: Capacity of librarians, archivists, other information providers and related institutions strengthened to disseminate knowledge and promote lifelong learning.**

Progress achieved as related to the performance indicators:
(i) Capacities of information providers strengthened to disseminate knowledge and promote lifelong learning through (i) workshops conducted in Slovenia and in Liberia to enhance computer skills of media managers and newspapers typesetters, and (ii) supporting training activities for the formulation of policies promoting digital inclusion in Costa Rica.

286. **Expected results: Institutional and professional capacity of communication media training institutions enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) Institutional and professional capacity of communication training institutions were enhanced through (i) a training workshop in writing, reporting and investigating educational news and stories for seven Caribbean states and (ii) an online course on Education Makes News for 18 Asia and the Pacific countries. A self-learning CD-ROM containing the online course on Education Makes News distributed among 200 training institutes worldwide;
(ii) Disaster management skills have been developed through a workshop in Sri Lanka. Media trainers from Bangladesh, Jordan, and Kazakhstan learned to develop multimedia training materials for HIV/AIDS reporting;
(iii) Capacity of media professionals in creating and maintaining a website was enhanced through a workshop in Lebanon. A CD-ROM (containing radio scripts) entitled "Global goals – Local action" was distributed to more than 500 community radio stations in Africa to support capacity-building of rural and community radio stations;
(iv) Journalists' handbooks *Gender, Conflict and Journalism*, *Education Makes News* and *The Net for the Journalists* were made available online.

287. **Expected results: Capacities of public service broadcasting (PSB) institutions enhanced to fulfil their functions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   in May 2006 "PSB: A Best practices sourcebook" (including an interactive CD-ROM) produced by UNESCO with AMIC and endorsed by the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, the International Federation of Journalists, Article 19 and the World Radio and TV Council, was translated and released in Russian; (ii) in June 2006, UNESCO published in French a practical guide for dialogue between citizens and media, entitled "Citoyens et médias. Guide pratique pour un dialogue entre citoyens et médias", prepared with UNESCO/ORBICOM Chair in Rabat and the Organisation Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme (OMDH);
(ii)   Selected staff of Afghanistan's ERTV underwent intensive training in documentary film production in February and June 2006; three short films produced during the course were selected for screening at the International Film Festival in Kabul (June 2006).

288. **Expected results: Awareness increased among media professionals of the importance of safety measures.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Dialogue on safety and security enhanced through Inter-Parliament Congress on Communication and Freedom of Expression organized in San Jose and Montevideo to commemorate World Press Freedom Day 2006, and an IPDC special session on safety of journalists;
(ii)   A Charter for the Safety of Journalists Working in War Zones or Dangerous Areas was developed together with Reporters Sans Frontières. A handbook on safety was published and translated into five languages;
(iii)   Safety training provided through the International News Safety Institute (INSI) in Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Palestine and the Philippines.
(iv)   Support provided to national initiatives such as setting up of a centre for Safety of journalists in Bogota and series of training on safety through the Antonio Narinho Foundation.

Challenges and success factors:
Challenges are (i) to ensure the participation of a greater number of organizations and institutions in debates on democracy and media responsibility; (ii) to promote an adequate knowledge about the role of media and civil society in strengthening citizens' right to public information.

05122   **Main line of action: Strengthening community access and participation in knowledge societies**

289. **Expected results: Community access to information and communication increased, especially in Africa.**

Progress achieved as related to the performance indicators:
(i)   Since January 2006, 15 new community multimedia centres (CMC)s, including eight new community radios, have been established in Mali, Mozambique, and Senegal; a further 40 sites have been selected, local communities mobilized, and training is already under way.

(ii)   Relevance and popularity of UNESCO software packages is manifested through a high demand for copies – CDS/ISIS (4,000) WinIDAMS (1,700) and Greenstone (250) – average of 250-300 requests per month. The latest version has been released for distribution and download via the Internet.

Challenges and success factors:
The CMC concept is considered a success as it has enabled improved quality of life, varied specific development impact, support for cultural resiliency and potential for sustainability as identified through the results of an independent evaluation. Challenges relate to the application of lessons learned in the field and in policy advocacy, as well as in strengthening United Nations interagency collaboration in this regard. Capacity-building of local CMC staff, networking agencies, programmers and developers is crucial for the sustainability of the projects.

290. Expected results: International alliance for a sustained information literacy campaign established.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The international alliance to promote information literacy was boosted through a workshop on Information Literacy Initiatives in Central and South-East European Countries held in Ljubljana, Slovenia (March 2006) to examine prospects for future cooperation among experts and institutions in the region.

05123   **Main line of action: Creating and preserving diverse content**

291. Expected results: Analogue and digital documentary memory preserved on a worldwide basis.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   60 new nominations for the Memory of the World Register were received in March 2006, out of which 56 were retained; some of the nominations came from six new countries; there were also first-time proposals from an international organization and a private collector reflecting the growing interest in the Programme;
(ii)   Workshops to promote the principles contained in UNESCO's Charter for the Preservation of Digital Heritage were held in Tokyo (Japan) in January 2006 and Madrid (Spain) in March 2006.

292. Expected results: Linguistic diversity and multilingual content on the Internet increased.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The research "Etude sur le multilinguisme dans le cyberspace" was concluded by the Latin Union. The UNESCO-ITU Global Symposium on the Multilingual Internet was held in Geneva (May 2006) and its report published;
(ii)   Two pilot projects have been completed: a database on tools and teacher training methods for languages and the development of fonts for N'ko scripts (in cooperation with the Scripts Encoding Initiative of the University of Berkeley). Support was provided to the initiative "International Network for Language Diversity". The UNESCO "Intersectoral Group on Languages" organized a number of activities, in particular, the week on languages organized around the International Mother Language Day, 21 February 2006.

Challenges and success factors:
The promotion of linguistic diversity in the digital world is a multi-stakeholder task. Devising strategies (such as WSIS C8 Action Plan Consultation) to mobilize partnerships and alliances with relevant stakeholders is both a challenge and a factor which will determine the success of the activities carried out.

293. **Expected results: Quality audiovisual productions from developing countries produced and distributed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Downloads of diverse audiovisual content were made possible through UNESCO's AV E-Platform which provides access to a community of 2,000 users. The E-Platform was consolidated with the showcasing of 500 outstanding programmes from 80 countries in 2006;

(ii)   The documentary series Cités d'Afrique, co-produced with CIRTEF, OIF, TV5 and Arte with producers from Benin, Cameroon, Mali, Madagascar and Togo, was broadcast on television and distributed in DVD format.

Challenges and success factors:
Providing the tools and capacities needed by local communities to express themselves and developing content that can be understood and shared across cultural barriers are two key challenges.

294. **Expected results: Media contribution in support of pursuit of MDGs and HIV/AIDS prevention intensified.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   UNESCO supported (i) the training of media professionals on select MDG and HIV/AIDS issues, and (ii) media productions on MDGs and HIV/AIDS prevention, including productions on HIV/AIDS by young TV producers participating in a global network.

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

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Subprogramme V.2.1	2,344	495	21.1
Subprogramme V.2.2	586	67	11.4
Programme V.2	**2,930**	**562**	**19.2**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Subprogramme V.2.1   Fostering Media Development

295. This subprogramme, which is directly linked to **WSIS Action line 9: Media**, is implemented largely through the **International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)**. The Programme has attracted an increased number of donors following the independent evaluation which acknowledged the effectiveness of the reforms carried out and highlighted its increasing relevance. Promoting freedom of expression and media pluralism, developing community media and building human and institutional capacities are among the areas supported by the Programme.

296. At the country level, UNESCO still faces the challenge of integrating **media development policies** into CCA/UNDAF, Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) and other common United Nations country programming exercises. Further efforts will be necessary to reach this objective through raising the awareness of decision-makers on the importance of independent and pluralistic media for development. The Organization must also join hands with other United Nations agencies to develop high-level policy advocacy at national level in order to create an enabling environment for the development of free, independent and pluralistic media and, to that end, strengthen international partnerships and build strategic alliances of major stakeholders in communication media development. In **conflict and post-conflict areas**, media development activities, such as building pluralistic media, promoting dialogue among media professionals and training on conflict-sensitive reporting, have proved the importance of early interventions in creating tolerance and understanding. Media development activities have also made significant contributions to civic education efforts and raised awareness on building inclusive and participatory democracies. The Belgrade Declaration endorsed by the 33rd session of the General Conference has been a main reference framework for developing and implementing programmatic approaches to media assistance in **post-conflict and transitional countries**.

05211 **Main line of action: Promoting independent and pluralistic media development**

297. **Expected results: Media independence and pluralism in developing countries and countries in transition strengthened.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   Continued support and advice were provided to adapt media legislation to internationally recognized principles of freedom of expression, as well as for activities and research related to media legislation and the role of media in democracy in Afghanistan, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal and Sudan; contributions were made to Common Country Assessments and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Liberia and Somalia;
    (ii)   41 media development projects in 30 countries were approved for IPDC support totalling $850,000;
    (iii) The biennial IPDC-UNESCO Prize for Rural Communication was awarded to Malayala Manorama, an Indian daily newspaper (circulation: 1.4 million copies), for its imaginative communication campaign designed to create awareness of the importance of water conservation among the people of the State of Kerala.

298. **Expected results: IPDC's role and effectiveness as mechanism for building an enabling environment for free and pluralistic media reinforced.**

    Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
    (i)   There is a heightened awareness of IPDC's role among key stakeholders and donors, whose number increased from 10 to 18. Resolution 59/126 adopted at the United Nations General Assembly requested donors to support IPDC. IPDC has also witnessed an increased use of its website by the potential beneficiaries and stakeholders. Representatives of 19 donor countries attended the Strategic Fundraising Round Table held on 24 April 2006 to mobilize support for IPDC. A number of donors made strong statements in support of the IPDC and concrete financial commitments to the Programme;
    (ii)   The external evaluation of the IPDC reforms underlined "significant and impressive changes" within the Programme and confirmed that IPDC can produce important change and sustain processes of development using "relatively small amounts of money".

Challenges and success factors:
Ensuring broad-based donor support to the Programme's global resource base to respond to the increasing demand for support remains a challenge. Among the success factors are the renewed donor confidence as reflected in the increased number of donors and the increased quality and relevance of the projects due to new project submission procedures with a vigorous screening mechanism.

05212 **Main line of action: Developing media in conflict areas and post-disaster situations**

299. Expected results: Free, independent and pluralistic media in conflict areas and post-disaster situations strengthened.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Broad-based media assistance programmes supported in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Sudan;
(ii) Joint planning with other United Nations agencies and programmes to provide assistance in Iraq, Sudan and Afghanistan. Efforts continued to support media and to enhance professional standards during elections times in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Palestine.

Challenges and success factors:
There is a need for increased coordination among both international actors and local stakeholders to ensure holistic and sustainable transition from immediate-reaction activities to institutional and structural reconstruction and development.

300. Expected results: Understanding and tolerance promoted among media professionals in situations of conflict.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   A number of TV programmes designed to enhance understanding among media professionals were produced or co-produced in 12 countries of the Balkans;
(ii) Local broadcasters in Sudan were trained to increase their understanding of the peace process;
(iii) Dialogue facilitated among media professionals through the creation of an Independent Media Commission in Afghanistan.

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

301. The impact of ICTs on teaching and learning has been steadily increasing throughout the past decade at all levels, from basic to higher and lifelong education, providing new perspectives and opportunities for expanding traditional education processes and systems. ICTs are increasingly becoming an integral part of educational policies and strategies, providing greater flexibility in learning situations, creating a new educational platform, promoting increased interactivity for learners and connectivity to people and learning resources in different parts of the world. Accordingly, the new flagship initiative "**ICT-Enhanced Learning" (ICTEL)** seeks to provide a spectrum of innovative solutions towards the effective integration of ICTs in both the teaching and learning processes.

302. By deploying open source solutions for the learning management systems in the Arab Open University, developing portals for open educational resources, and evaluating the usability of open courseware resources, UNESCO has facilitated the development and availability of high-quality e-education content and resources in local languages, including promoting

quality e-education services, open and virtual universities, digital libraries of learning objects, advancing the use of robust FOSS solutions in education and providing a "global watch" on ICT innovations for education.

05221 **Main line of action: Enhancing literacy, teacher training and quality education at all levels through media and ICTs**

303. **Expected results: Quality and impact of teaching and learning processes enhanced through ICT use.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   The formulation of a comprehensive "teacher training framework" regarding ICT competency skills; the completion of the first draft of the UNESCO "ICT Competency Standards for Teachers";
(ii)   The UNESCO/Microsoft Innovative Teachers Network Arabia was officially launched in Egypt. This network is to serve over one million teachers in Egypt with an expansion to the remainder of Arab countries throughout 2007.

304. **Expected results: Access to quality education systems, resources and services expanded.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   Designing of a "Regional Knowledge Hub for ICTs in Education" in Arab States to be located in Bahrain as a first step to the launching of the first UNESCO "Knowledge Park" in ICT-enabled learning;
(ii)   Development of a national "ICT Capacity-Building Project" in Libya involving a five-year plan to integrate IT into the higher education system; completion of a study on "ICTs in Education Initiatives in Gulf States"; and building an "Open Content Repository" based on UNESCO training material for use by teachers worldwide.

05222 **Main Line of action: Broadening access to scientific and technical information through media and ICTs**

305. **Expected results: Access to scientific information sources such as publications, journals and open education resources (OER) increased. ICT-based networking and knowledge-sharing among scientists strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   With UNESCO's support, 50 quality BBC scientific programmes were disseminated free of charge for airing by local public service broadcasters in selected African and Asian countries. The license fees are to be paid by UNESCO.

306. **Expected results: Science journalism promoted through support to media training institutions.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   27 journalists from China, Mongolia and the Democratic Republic of Korea were trained in March 2006 in science writing and reporting skills;
(ii)   A mapping of existing graduate programmes in science journalism/science communication has been made and a roster of trainers and academics in science journalism from all continents has been compiled;
(iii) A generic science journalism curriculum was developed and tested in two regional seminars in Asia and Africa.

Challenges and success factors:
The lack of specialized science communication training in developing countries and of training materials constitutes a major challenge that needs to be dealt with. The Organization should strengthen international partnerships and networking to build strategic alliances in this area.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (Financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)	**9,020**	**4,510**	**50.0**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

06007 **Main Line of Action: Improvement of the UNESCO cross-national statistical database**

307. **Expected results: Quality, coverage and timeliness of UIS data improved, as measured by a range of performance indicators. Policy relevance of education survey and survey strategies in all areas enhanced.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   UIS disseminates education data as widely as possible while collaborating with secondary providers of data;
(ii)   Data for the school year 2003/2004 were distributed in January-February 2006 to key clients in international agencies;
(iii) The data were cited in major reports and international databases, including: the World Development Indicators (World Bank), the Human Development Report (UNDP) the State of the World's Children (UNICEF) and UNESCO's EFA Global Monitoring Report alongside many other ad hoc and regular reports;
(iv)   UIS contributed data and analyses for the 2007 report on Early Childhood Care and Education;
(v)   UIS also participated in the mid-term review of the MDGs and continues to provide data for monitoring progress on education-related goals.

308. **Expected results: Response rates for surveys on science and technology and communications increased.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
Between autumn 2005 and autumn 2006, workshops were carried out in Uganda, India and Senegal.

309. **Expected results: Timetables for data collections and releases published.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i)   A result of the regular UIS regional workshops is the improvement in the quality and range of data reported by countries through promoting better understanding of the definitions and reporting requirements;
(ii)   Countries participating in the workshops in sub-Saharan Africa are submitting more data on education finance since these workshops took place;

(iii) Response rates to the Institute's education finance questionnaires for the groups of countries which met in 2005 have risen from 25% to 75% in French-speaking Africa and 52% to 62% in English-speaking Africa.

06008 **Main line of action: Developing new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards**

310. **Expected results: LAMP data analysed and evaluated and recommendations on future cross-nationally harmonized literacy measurement developed.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) In March 2006, UNESCO launched LAMP. UIS seeks participation of 30 to 50 countries to support comparative analysis and to generate model-based estimates for all countries;
(ii) So far, UIS has been working with El Salvador, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Palestine and more recently Egypt to develop the LAMP assessment instruments;
(iii) All associated procedures and processes have been finalized and documents and instruments were translated into the three main reference languages;
(iv) A seven-day training workshop was held for countries in June 2006.

311. **Expected results: Improvements achieved in methodology for literacy, adult learning, science, information society, World Heritage sites and culture.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
(i) In order to improve the accuracy and timeliness of its literacy data, UIS developed tools to improve procedures for data entry and editing. These tools have improved the timeliness of literacy data by reducing processing errors;
(ii) UIS has further improved the international comparability of literacy data and figures for all countries will now be based on this measurement approach and the use of United Nations population estimates;
(iii) In May 2006, the UIS Advisory Board for Literacy Evaluation (ABLE) supported these changes while examining ways in which UIS could build on the results of the 2006 EFA GMR literacy report and support UNESCO's LIFE programme;
(iv) In April 2006, UIS finalized the Survey of the Careers of Doctorate Holders in a joint project with OECD and Eurostat, which was financed by the United States National Science Foundation;
(v) The results of a meeting (Lisbon, January 2006) were presented at the NESTI meeting of OECD S&T statisticians in May 2006.

06009 **Main line of action: Statistical capacity-building**

312. **Expected results: Capacities of national statisticians in UNESCO's domains strengthened. Coherent programmes for SCB established and coordinated. Monitoring and evaluation of national and international goals strengthened.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

AFRICA
(i) In Niger and Guinea action plans for the EC-funded project are leading to more timely production, dissemination and use of data;
(ii) In Niger, EMIS is being extended to higher education, with financing by IDB;
(iii) In Ghana, a World Bank loan supports the adoption of EMIS at central and district levels;

(iv)   In Ethiopia, the MOE is adopting EMIS while associated training is being financed by the Netherlands Government, SIDA and UNICEF;

(v)   Uganda is also adopting EMIS and in Tanzania a consortium of partners have agreed to finance the development of a sector EMIS;

(vi)   The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone receive technical assistance in EMIS development and capacity-building from UIS.

(vii) In Nigeria, UIS is helping to develop a UNESCO education support strategy (UNESS);

(viii) In Angola, the local EC delegation has requested a UIS proposal for an EMIS and SCB project.

ASIA AND PACIFIC

(i)   In Viet Nam, Bangladesh and Pakistan (under EC-funded projects) diagnostic reports produced jointly with national technical committees were validated through national workshops, which included training on the use of education statistics and indicators;

(ii)   In Nepal, assistance has focused on redesigning the annual school census, analysis of education data and developing an EFA statistical information system as well as an annual school census rapid report template;

(iii) UNESCO Bangkok and the AIMS Unit hosted a major meeting on EFA Mid-Decade Assessment (MDA), which resulted in an action plan for Asia. AIMS is now helping countries to prepare national MDA reports;

(iv)   UNESCO JFIT project for the Pacific was completed in February 2006, including a workshop on questionnaire design, data collection, processing, indicator calculation, publication and analysis of results. As a result of the project, UIS has been able to increase the amount of published data for Pacific countries.

LAC COUNTRIES

(i)   An information framework has been designed for EFA monitoring and the strategic LAC Regional Project for Education (PRELAC).

Challenges and success factors:

(i)   A challenge is to manage the cash-flow issues associated with a large multi-donor Statistical Capacity-Building (SCB) programme;

(ii)   Success factors are the expressions of satisfaction from donors and recipient Member States of SCB programmes and the participation of more than 30 countries for LAMP (Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme).

06010 **Main line of action: Strengthening statistical analysis and dissemination of policy-relevant information**

313. **Expected results: Range of products to deliver UIS data and analyses improved. Range of new data presentation tools for different levels of users prepared.**

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i)   *The Global Education Digest 2006* was released in May 2006;

(ii)   To facilitate the analyses, new indicators were developed which better captured the impact of student mobility;

(iii) The UIS report "Teachers and Educational Quality: Monitoring Global Needs for 2015" was released in April 2006 in conjunction with EFA week;

(iv)   UIS developed a two-day education finance training module which was delivered through the UIS regional training workshops held in Ghana, Senegal and Cameroon in late 2005 and early 2006;

(v) A training programme on analysing data from international student assessments in Central and Eastern Europe has resulted in a special edited issue of *Prospects*.

(vi) As an output of seminars in Central and West Africa on analysing education-related household survey data, a report has been co-authored with Montreal University and Laval University.

(vii) Data dissemination was improved by extending the UIS statistical country profiles to include regional profiles and specific profiles to UNESCO domains, such as education.

(viii) The UIS developed an online data access tool for the EFA *Global Monitoring Report* thus improving access to UIS data contained within.

PROJECTS RELATING TO CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

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

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Total, Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	2,618	782	29.9

(in thousands of United States dollars)

314. With respect to the intersectoral projects for the eradication of poverty, 13 projects were continued from the preceding biennium, including one project devoted to coordination and one project from the 2002-2003 biennium which was renewed on the strength of its good results. Because of two or four years' experience, the project activities are progressing particularly well as the requisite partnerships have already been established and the preparatory phase has already finished.

315. It is noteworthy that several projects have highlighted the importance of an approach to poverty based on human rights. In particular, national committees to examine poverty reduction strategies have been established in five West African countries. These committees are designed to reappraise the PRSPs and propose a framework capable of meeting the requirements of society for a decent life free from poverty. This approach has in particular helped to emphasize the link between poverty alleviation and the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage, as in the case of the project "The Sahara of cultures and peoples", thanks to which the particular emphasis on cultural roots is helping to improve the living conditions of the most underprivileged. This project, which is in the capitalization phase, has produced a new document intended for political leaders. Mention should also be made of the project's success in dealing with internal migration in China, a project which has continued to highlight the problem of the living conditions of migrants, basic factors still ignored in the economic boom. Efforts to publicize this issue are continuing under the auspices of this project with a flagship event – the Migrants Festival. In recent months activities have been extended to Mongolia. The importance of new technologies as tools for the alleviation of poverty had already been demonstrated during the first phase of one of the projects, which has now been extended with the identification of new sites.

01611 **Enhancing the socio-economic skills of deprived youth in the Arab States**

316. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Continued building the capacity of trainers from governmental organizations and NGOs, and producing training manuals on life and economic skills in order to improve

the socio-economic skills of marginalized youth in Lebanon, Egypt, Yemen, Sudan and the Palestinian Territories and to facilitate their employment.

01612 **Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia**

317. *Progress achieved:*
   (i) Consultations held with the Ministry of Education in Pakistan and the Institute for Development Studies and Practices (project implementing partner) and other partners to further the broad-based learning skills programmes for marginalized young women that is based on a shared vision of employment of women and girls in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Nepal;
   (ii) Developed strong partnerships with the Pakistan Science Foundation and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Pakistan, and organized with them the third meeting of the Subregional Network of Scientists for the Popularization of Science in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 10 to 12 April 2006 to review the learning contents that were developed on science popularization and to plan the preparation of a pictorial booklet on "Water Related Issues" with a training manual for the trainers;
   (iii) Prepared a report on the assessment of the science-related activities in Bangladesh;
   (iv) Continued activities to promote the access ICTs for marginalized youth with partner youth NGOs.

318. *Challenges and success factors:*
   (i) All of the countries do not follow the same pace of project implementation; therefore, results are not achieved at the same time;
   (ii) Smooth communication mechanisms have been established between BSP/YTH and the youth NGOs.

02411 **Indigenous building technologies in Central Asia and Afghanistan**

319. *Progress achieved:*
   (i) Translated a training manual on traditional techniques for the construction and repair of earth architecture into Russian, and prepared it for publication.

02412 **The UNISOL-TAPE alliance against poverty**

320. *Progress achieved:*
   (i) Organized the "International Forum on Engineering and Technology for Poverty Eradication", held in Pretoria, South Africa in February 2006;
   (ii) SAHARA and UNISOL members presented two workshops:
   • One in Africa on establishing mechanisms for knowledge brokering between researchers and policy-makers which also included the National AIDS Control Council of Kenya; and
   • One on creating effective and sustainable links between local communities, governments and the international community during the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus (IFSP) organized by UNESCO's intergovernmental research programme, MOST, from 20 to 24 February 2006 in Argentina;

321. *Challenges and success factors:*
   (i) UNISOL's alliance strategy is opening new spaces of interaction and furthering joint ICT development;

(ii) The promotion and support of project-based activities in engineering and technology for poverty eradication is linked to the DaimlerChrysler-UNESCO Mondialogo Engineering Award, which focuses on young engineers and achieving the MDGs related to poverty reduction (recognizing the success of this project, DaimlerChrysler recently announced that they will support a second Mondialogo Engineering Award in 2006-2007).

03311 **Small grants programme on poverty eradication: building national capacities for research and policy analysis**

322. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Established the Programme of the National Consultation on Poverty as a Human Rights Issue with the University of Tres de Febrero (Argentina) and the San Jose UNESCO Office;
(ii) Delivered training on poverty as a human rights issue to thematic groups in Niger, who are in charge of writing the new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

03312 **Urban poverty alleviation among young and female migrants in China and Mongolia**

323. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Negotiated contracts with partner organizations to deliver vocational training and other concrete services to migrants;
(ii) Organized a one-week public event from 14 to 18 June to mobilize public opinion on the situation of migrants and the issues that affect them (Migrants Festival).

03313 **Fighting human trafficking in Africa**

324. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Finalization of policy papers for Mozambique, South Africa, Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Lesotho in cooperation with international experts and local stakeholders;
(ii) Increased cooperation with key regional and international organizations in Western and Southern Africa to raise awareness among policy-makers about the tools for fighting human trafficking.

325. *Challenges and success factors:*
Fruitful cooperation with field offices and researchers was critical; however, there are difficulties in identifying qualified researchers in certain countries and in integrating anti-trafficking strategies into national poverty eradication strategies.

03314 **Contributing to the eradication of poverty by strengthening human security in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal**

326. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Holding of the national consultation on poverty as a human rights issue in Mali on 14 and 15 June 2006;
(ii) Action plans received, developed by the Committees in Mali and Niger concerning the fresh appraisal of the PRSPs and the formation of thematic groups.

327. *Challenges and success factors:*
The national consultation in Benin scheduled to be held in April had to be postponed to the end of September 2006 at the request of the Ministry of Defence, Legislation and Human Rights in Benin.

03315 **Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication**

328. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Monthly meetings organized to train project teams on the different approaches and concepts adopted for poverty eradication: the MDG, PRSPs, approach through human rights;
(ii) Biannual review organized to ensure the conceptual coherence of the various projects relating to poverty eradication;
(iii) Synthesis workshop on the four-year implementation of the programme organized with the formulation of recommendations distributed to the College of ADGs and the Director-General;
(iv) Partnerships established with UNDP, SURF/DAKAR, Quebec University and ATD Fourth World;
(v) Direct support to projects covers, in particular, the project for "small research grants" and "contribution to poverty eradication and the reinforcement of human security".

04311 **Development of cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia**

329. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Regular monitoring of existing community-based homestays carried out through the implementation of guest surveys and site visits by partners in the field;
(ii) Organized local cultural festivals to conserve and enhance cultural and natural heritage in project areas;
(iii) Field project partners submitted their contributions to a policy paper that has identified the lessons learned on promoting community-based cultural tourism and ecotourism in selected mountain areas in Central and South Asia.

04313 **The Sahara of cultures and peoples**

330. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Preparation of a strategy paper;
(ii) Two meetings to present the initial results of the Cross-Cutting Theme (UNESCO CCT approach interdisciplinarity + cultural dimension of human rights/poverty).

331. *Challenges and success factors:*
(i) Collaboration with United Nations agencies on the project reinforced;
(ii) Successful presentation of both the Sahara project and the Ksour Route as examples of poverty alleviation and desertification at the World Environment Day (WED) celebration in Algiers.

05311 **Innovative applications of ICTs for poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs**

332. *Progress achieved:*
(i) Contract between UNESCO and QUT and the MoU between UNESCO and UNDP signed in April 2006 on the content production/management of ICT applications in support of MDGs;
(ii) Twelve project sites chosen in Sri Lanka, India and Nepal and eight local researchers recruited;
(iii) Organized a workshop on ethnographic action research in New Delhi from 10-14 August, which was led by trainers from Australia who trained eight local researchers and other project team members on ethnographic research methodology.

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

	Work plan allocations 2006-2007 $	Expenditure as at 30.06.2006 $	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation at 30.06.2006 %
Total, The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	**2,833**	**612**	**21.6**

(in thousands of United States dollars)

333. The Communication and Information Sector, in its capacity as the lead sector, continued to spearhead projects under this cross-cutting theme. During the first six months of the biennium, some of the projects were still in the planning and development stage, while others were well in progress with partnerships reached and project implementation under way.

334. Experience from the previous biennium demonstrated that successful cross-cutting theme projects are based on sustainability, intersectorality and teamwork. Sustainability is a crucial success factor which can only be ensured through joint efforts and well established partnerships. During the reporting period, formal notification has been received that extra-budgetary financial contributions will be received to initiate new projects and strengthen ongoing activities within this cross-cutting theme.

335. Limited Internet access and lack of harmonized open and distance education systems at the national level are some of the challenges to be overcome in implementing ICT projects. The identification of similarities and the establishment of information exchange networks may allow for much broader and in-depth policy consultations and collaboration.

01621 **Higher education open and distance learning knowledge base**

336. *Progress achieved:*
    (i) Two regional meetings were held in February 2006 for capacity-building of partners;
    (ii) Open and distance learning standards were developed and new sites introduced to taxonomy;
    (iii) An International Internet Forum was held in March 2006 to establish the basis of an international community of practice on quality open and distance learning (ODL).

337. *Challenges and success factors:*
    One of the major success factors is the cooperation among members of the project team to identify participants; and contributing to discussions on the International Internet Forum.

01622 **Application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa**

338. *Progress achieved:*
    (i) International cooperation and transfer of technology were reinforced with the Canadian Space Agency, Norwegian institutions in the fields of environment including the Nansen Environmental Remote Sensing Institute, the Norwegian Meteorological

Institute, the Geophysics Institute, the University of Bergen and the Institute of Marine Research;

(ii) A UNESCO Chair in Mathematical Physics and Applications at the University of Abomey-Calavi in Benin was developed and established;

(iii) In-house intersectoral cooperation and implementation of joint activities were reinforced with a stronger involvement of UNESCO field offices in Dakar, Nairobi, Harare, Abuja and Windhoek;

(iv) Public-awareness meetings with the Ambassadors and Permanent Delegates to UNESCO were organized;

(v) Extrabudgetary resources of $350,000 were pledged by the Flanders Ministry of Sciences and Innovation in Brussels to support the reinforcement and extension of a network of research institutions in remote sensing and universities in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

01623 ICTs for the promotion of literacy, especially in E-9 countries

339. *Progress achieved:*
   (i) Consultation was held with both national authorities and UNESCO offices on project implementation.

340. *Challenges and success factors:*
   (i) Creating a learning environment, awareness of and access to ICTs in education and literacy in particular remain a major challenge to implementing this cross-cutting theme project;
   (ii) A success factor is the introduction of ICTs within the national education policies, as well as verifiable outcomes of ongoing ICT-based applications in education and literacy developed during Phase I of the project.

02421 Small Islands' Voice (SIV)

341. *Progress achieved:*
   (i) Participation in the Forum was significantly improved following the reorganization of the SIV Youth Internet Forum (YIF) to feature separate sections for younger and older students;
   (ii) A major overhaul of the SIV Global Forum address list was undertaken with more than 2,000 new addresses added;
   (iii) The SIV Global Forum is becoming an increasingly powerful tool as indicated by:
   - Discussion on island vulnerability on the Forum has inspired partners in Palau to establish an interregional Island Vulnerability electronic discussion group; and
   - Other organizations such as the South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) have requested that specific topics be profiled;
   (iv) A new video has been produced on SIV, featuring the sustainable development activities on the ground and the interregional exchanges, and it will be ready for distribution in August 2006;
   (v) A new video on Youth Visioning, featuring the outcome of the youth activities at the international SIDS meeting in Mauritius in 2005, has also been prepared;
   (vi) Despite slow and limited Internet connections in many islands, an external assessment of the SIV-YIF demonstrated that the forum is appreciated by students and teachers alike, and provides ideas and incentives for behaviour modification and actions that contribute to sustainable island living.

342. *Challenges and success factors:*
    (i)   Since SIV has insufficient funds for new Internet connections in a significant number of islands, its focus has been directly towards providing places (Internet forums) for substantive discussions for existing Internet users;
    (ii) As a result, SIV Global has almost become a household name in many islands, and the SIV-YIF provides an incentive for behaviour modification.

02422 **Community-based information portals on oceans for the African, Latin American and Caribbean Regions**

343. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   The African Ocean Portal and the ODINAFRICA projects of UNESCO/IOC were recognized as key partners in the development of a Regional Meeting on the Development of an Eastern Africa Coastal and Marine Environment Clearing House Mechanism during a meeting organized by UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya (May 2006);
    (ii) A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), defining the collaboration with NEPAD/COSMAR on implementation of joint activities with UNESCO, has been submitted to the Government of Kenya, which hosts the NEPAD/COSMAR secretariat, for consideration.

344. *Challenges and success factors:*
    The major challenge while implementing the project was the elimination of access to Internet of target audiences with the removal of Internet public access booths, due to budget reductions.

03321 **Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as tools for improving local governance**

345. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   An outline for e-governance training was prepared;
    (ii) In cooperation with the Universidad Externado de Colombia, a training course was developed and training in local e-governance started in the Africa region.

346. *Challenges and success factors:*
    The major success factor is active cooperation with specialized partners that allowed activities to be accomplished ahead of schedule.

04321 **The Great Volga River Route Project "Uniting the Seas (Baltic, Black and Caspian) in favour of World Heritage Education for Sustainable Development with the support of ICTs"**

347. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   Communication and dialogue with ASPnet schools were strengthened and good practices by ASPnet schools were documented through the new version of the Great Volga River Route (GVRR) web portal;
    (ii) Materials produced by students on sustainable development and world heritage were selected at the international forum "Along the Great Volga River Route: Young People Set Sail to Explore World Heritage, Sustainable Development, Information and Communication Technologies" in the Russian Federation in May 2006;
    (iii) National workshops for teacher training were organized in various GVRR countries;
    (iv) The project also contributed specifically to implementation of the United Nations Decade on Sustainable Development;

348. *Challenges and success factors:*
    (i)   A success factor is the harmonization of various aspects of the GVRRoute web portal;
    (ii) Another success factor was the improved quality of participants' contributions towards the project objectives using ICTs.

04322 **DigiArts: Creative practices using ICTs in promotion of cultural diversity**

349. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   In May 2006, a number of capacity-building seminars for young professional researchers and practitioners in developing countries were organized in Dakar;
    (ii) Several other workshops were organized in Beirut and Dakar on artistic practices using digital media – resulting in the production of digital audiovisual art works;
    (iii) A significant number of youth from schools, clubs and community centres were enrolled to participate in a web-based project using digital tools on the theme of urban environment;
    (iv) A publication titled *Young Digital Creators Educator Kit* was produced online and in paper format to encourage educators to incorporate a unique creative online learning process within different educational settings (formal and non-formal);
    (v)   The DigiAfrica and Digi Youth networks were reinforced and resources shared through networks.
    (vi) A seminar on the DigiAfrica network involving new digital African organizations was held at the DAK'ART Biennale;
    (vii) Extrabudgetary funds amounting to $30,000 from the private cultural foundation, Daniel Langlois, and $6,000 from the foundation of ISEA2006/ZeroOne San José were obtained for project activities.

05321 **ICTs helping to fight HIV/AIDS: changing young people's behaviour through preventive education schemes**

350. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   The regional consultation meeting on HIV/AIDS prevention was held in Mali in February 2006. The meeting helped to evaluate the impact of partners' activities in West Africa and explore new collaborative opportunities. During the consultation meeting, partners also defined a plan of action and discussed new initiatives on HIV/AIDS prevention for youth through information and communication in the context of national and regional plans in four countries, i.e. Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Nigeria.

05322 **Harnessing ICTs for the audiovisual industry and public service broadcasting in developing countries**

351. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   A series of films and documentaries directed by filmmakers in Argentina, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, India, Niger and Pakistan, were released in May 2006. These films treat important societal issues and will be broadcast on public service television;
    (ii) A book on "Trends in Audiovisual Markets: Regional Perspectives from the South" was published in May 2006. This publication analyses the current trends of audiovisual landscapes in three subregions, as well as at the international level, and includes case studies on Burkina Faso, Colombia, India, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand and Venezuela;
    (iii) Capacity-building workshops were also organized in Bogota, Dakar and Senegal from February to March 2006 to disseminate the results of the research conducted on current trends and audiovisual policies.

352. *Challenges and success factors:*
    (i)   The economic and regulatory analysis of cultural industries remains complex and data is largely deficient, especially in developing countries;
    (ii)   Intersectoral cooperation and interaction with field offices was crucial in conducting research on broadcasting and audiovisual services worldwide and to foster debate about the economic and cultural challenges of the audiovisual industry;
    (iii) There is a need to further build capacities for quality local production on major development and societal issues;
    (iv)   Additional funds raised and in-kind contributions of organizations such as CIRTEF and URTI, as well as African broadcasters and producers, contributed to the success of the project.

05323 ICTs for intercultural dialogue: developing communication capacities of indigenous peoples

353. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   Media content was produced by 11 indigenous communities who were trained in 2004-2005. The aim was to preserve indigenous peoples' cultural resources and foster access to ICTs and encourage intercultural dialogue;
    (ii)   Newly produced local content was distributed worldwide through different channels: media, universities, festivals, national events, mobile cinema units for rural areas, etc;
    (iii) Awareness was raised during the first semester of 2006 about indigenous creativity and the importance of cultural diversity and its expression through ICTs, thus reinforcing intercultural dialogue;
    (iv)   Planning and implementation modalities were formulated with field offices for the launching of the second phase of this project;
    (v)   New indigenous groups and training institutions were identified in Bolivia, Kenya, Peru and Siberia (Russian Federation).

354. *Challenges and success factors:*
    One of the main challenges is to identify training institutions and individuals who are able to ensure the highest training standards for the indigenous groups and at the same time preserve the indigenous approaches to story-telling and expression.

05324 E-campus – Improving Open Distance Learning

355. *Progress achieved:*
    (i)   The following institutions in Africa were identified as partners: the National Institute for Teacher Education in Angola, Higher Education Institute in Cape Verde, Higher Institute for Distance Education in Guinea, "Université Pédagogique Nationale" and University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
    (ii)   Further contacts have been established with the "Université de la Francophonie", "the Centre national d'Enseignement à Distance" in France and the University of Pernambuco in Brazil.

356. *Challenges and success factors:*
    The introduction of ICT in the curricula of sub-Saharan teacher training institutions creates a good environment for the development of an open access educational repository.

05325 **ICT-supported distance education for secondary schools in Asia, Africa and Latin America**

357. *Progress achieved:*
   (i)   Partnership was established, such as the Namibian College for Open Learning (NAMCOL) and the South African Institute for Distance Education (SAIDE), with training delivered on ODL methodology for NAMCOL coordinators, online tutors and learners;
   (ii)   UNESCO also partnered with the Fundación UVIA and the "Programa del Muchacho Trabajador (Working Boy Programme)" and the Ministry of Social Welfare of Ecuador. The UNESCO team developed a comprehensive ODL plan;
   (ii)   A Task Force Group with a particular focus on lowering Internet access tariffs was established under the direction of the Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan and comprised UNESCO, EdNET, KazRENA, Kazaktelecom, AO National Information Technologies and other related organizations.

358. *Challenges and success factors:*
   (i)   The challenges include: poor Internet access and complex Internet searches for appropriate material and the workload of storyboard developers who also work as regular teachers;
   (ii)   It is not feasible at this stage to establish one common "interoperable" ODL system for all sites because of the different network architecture, language, managerial structure, data formats and standards available on each site. The harmonization efforts should first take place at the national level.

05326 **Promoting Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and building capacities for the FOSS development of information processing and education software tools**

359. *Progress achieved:*
   (i)   Action was initiated to identify potential partners applying UNESCO FOSS solutions, especially national technical universities in Central Asia;
   (ii)   The funding mechanisms for some platforms were elaborated during a consultation meeting and the development of a FOSS package "Museolog" began in collaboration with Samsung Electronics;
   (iii) Under the activity on FOSS solutions to oceanographic and maritime research and applications, technical consultations with competent partners such as IAMSLIC were organized and a prototype system was established for Africa;
   (iv)   Significant support for the development of CDS/ISIS was gained from its funding partners who participated in the CDS/ISIS two-day consultation meeting.

360. *Challenges and success factors:*
   (i)   UNESCO strategy for building partnership with stakeholders facilitated selection of the best software developed by young Central Asian programmers;
   (ii)   Difficulties were faced in identifying national partners in Africa and Caribbean regions and in establishing and operating the management structure to ensure a steady stream of input to repository;
   (iii) Some of the major challenges are the lack of reliability of technical infrastructure, quality of input, visibility and use of the service.

| Internal Oversight

361. Expected results: Major Organization risks identified and management ownership to address risks ensured.

Progress achieved:
(i)   IOS has developed risk models which are regularly updated as the basis for setting audit priorities;
(ii) The newly reconstituted Oversight Committee (174 EX/2, para. 33) met for the first time on 29 and 30 June 2006 and will be reviewing the processes in place to monitor risks.

362. Expected results: Organization's culture (results-orientation, accountability, internal controls) and its way of operating (work processes, compliance with policies and procedures, quality programme results informed by evaluations) impacted by IOS long-term strategy and goals (2002-2007), including through capacity-building/training initiatives.

Progress achieved:
(i)   Management is responsible for the implementation of oversight recommendations through the Committee of Budget and Finance and the College of ADGs;
(ii)   Consolidated findings of eight institute/centre evaluations provided to management and the Executive Board (174 EX/20);
(iii) Various oversight activities were undertaken in the period: 10 major programme activity evaluations, six thematic evaluations, 4 evaluations in field offices, four evaluations of UNESCO institutes and centres, active participation in the review of MP II and III, one Headquarters audit, six field audits, two field extrabudgetary audits, two institute audits and three investigations;
(iv)   Activities for improving staff capacity-building consisted in evaluation training for two field offices attended by 73 staff members, and administrative training provided by IOS at the end of field audits;
(v)   The Director-General informed the Executive Board of the key elements of an "Ethics Programme" proposed by DIR/IOS and DIR/HRM.

Challenges and success factors:
Securing extrabudgetary funding for the Ethics Programme is a challenge.

363. Expected results: UNESCO Evaluation Strategy 2002-2007 evaluated and results used to inform development of UNESCO Evaluation Strategy 2008-2013.

An independent review of the UNESCO Evaluation Strategy has been undertaken, and the new strategy will be presented (175 EX/26) at the 175th Session of the Executive Board. 175 EX/26 proposes an Evaluation Strategy for the period 2006-2013.

364. Expected results: IOS outputs enhanced in wake of Quality Assurance Review (QAR) of IOS functions by an independent external team.

An internal quality assurance review of the audit function, which was led by an external expert, confirmed that IOS is generally compliant with Institute of Internal Auditors standards. This includes reporting standards and will be confirmed by an external validation in July 2006.

International Standards and Legal Affairs

365. Expected results: Better protection of the Organization's rights, especially its privileges and immunities.

Progress achieved:
(i)· Continuation of initiatives regarding reminders about privileges and immunities in response to legal proceedings notified to the Organization.

366. Expected result: Prevention of liability risks for the Organization and reduction of cases of non-compliance with its rules, regulations and procedures.

Progress achieved:
(i) With regard to disputes involving staff members, the compliance of HRM decisions with the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules was ensured;
(ii) The Organization's rules and procedures governing the preparation of the documents submitted to the Executive Board were observed;
(iii) Verification of and improvement in the drafting of a wide range of agreements concluded by the Organization with the Member States (MoUs, general agreements on funds-in-trust, agreements for the holding of conferences away from Headquarters), intergovernmental organizations (cooperation agreements submitted for prior approval by the Executive Board) and all other legal entities (agreements on the establishment of UNITWIN chairs with academic institutions) at the request of the programme sectors and ERC.

367. Expected result: Finalization of texts updating the Organization's rules, regulations and procedures in order to improve its decision‑making process.

Progress achieved:
(i) Ongoing assistance to HRM to improve the better formulation of administrative circulars;
(ii) Contribution to the finalization of directives concerning the use of the name, acronym, logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO;
(iii)· Regarding the monitoring of the Organization's standard-setting texts, the Executive Board has received a number of proposals on the establishment of standardized model guidelines for the conventions which the Board is responsible for monitoring and on new procedures for the implementation of the conventions and recommendations for which no monitoring mechanism is provided.

368. Expected results: Expansion and improvement of legal advice to standard-setting and programme activities and decentralization.

Progress achieved:
(i) Formulation of many legal opinions for the establishment of UNESCO centres and institutes and for the Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC) when concluding Headquarters agreements.

369. Expected results: Draft standard-setting instruments finalized, standard-setting action coordinated in cooperation with sectors, and procedures of follow-up and application of instruments reinforced and harmonized.

Progress achieved:
(i) Legal assistance was provided for the preparation of the first intergovernmental meeting entrusted with drawing up the draft declaration of principles relating to cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War and on the occasion of the first General Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage;
(ii) New monitoring procedures were proposed to the Executive Board;
(iii) Organization of a symposium on the 60 years of standard-setting action by the Organization.

370. Expected results: Updating and development of the Internet site on Standard-setting instruments of UNESCO and extension of the site to other activities of the Office.

Progress achieved:
(i) Development of new headings on the committees for which LA acts as the secretariat and on the resolutions/decisions of the Organization's governing bodies.

371. Expected result: Working tools of the Office consolidated to improve the efficiency and promptness of the advisory services and assistance which it provides.

Progress achieved:
(i) Updating its research and evaluation instruments, launching of a project for the digitization of files and continuation of the development of an internal database recording all the legal opinions which have been submitted to the governing bodies since 1948.

Participation Programme

372. By the deadline for the submission of requests under the Participation Programme for the 2006-2007 biennium, 171 Member States and Associate Members had submitted requests. Forty-six of them are least developed countries, seven belong to the group of the nine most highly populated countries and eight to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD. Furthermore, 70 international non-governmental organizations had submitted requests.

373. Following the first meeting of the Intersectoral Committee on the Participation Programme which monitored the process of registering the requests and their evaluation by the programme sectors and the programme-related services, the Director-General approved 202 requests for Member States and Associate Members for a total amount of $3,667,200, and also 13 requests relating to emergency assistance for a total of $418,000.

374. A second meeting of the Intersectoral Committee on the Participation Programme was held in early July 2006. Its results are included in the Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance (175 EX/36).

| **Coordination of action to benefit Africa** |

375. All the activities undertaken during the past 10 months focused on the sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (Khartoum, January 2006) and on the follow-up to this Assembly.

376. This summit, which took important decisions in the Organization's fields of competence, in particular with regard to education and culture, provides recognition of the special partnership we have established with Africa, while acknowledging the gradual shift towards an integrative regional approach in our cooperation with Africa.

377. This process, deliberately pursued by the Organization since 2001, should reach its climax during the current biennium and forthcoming biennia, in the context of the follow-up to the Khartoum Summit, already largely taken into account in the preparation of documents 34 C/4 and 35 C/5, in particular in Luanda on the occasion of the consultation of the African National Commissions.

378. To that end, the partnership established with both the African Union Commission and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) under the auspices of FOSRASUN should be better structured in the field by giving our field offices a greater role.

379. **Expected results: Stronger links with the Commission of the African Union, the Secretariat of NEPAD, the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee and regional and subregional economic communities. UNESCO's programme actions in favour of Africa formulated and implemented in line with the priorities of NEPAD.**

   Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:
   (i)   Cooperation with the African Union: Organization during the Khartoum Summit (January 2006) of an extraordinary session devoted to education and culture, which:
      • Proclaimed the second Decade for African Education (2006-2015);
      • Adopted the plan of action for that decade;
      • Proclaimed 2006 as the Year of African Languages;
      • Adopted a declaration on the interfaces between education and culture;
      • Adopted the Revised Charter for the Cultural Renaissance of Africa and a position paper on the African cultural heritage;
      • Adopted a recommendation for the establishment and funding of centres of scientific excellence and research;
   (ii) Since the establishment of FOSRASUN, cooperation between UNESCO and subregional organizations has also shown satisfactory progress, on which the Director-General will report to the Board in the course of the consideration of documents 175 EX/38 (cooperation between UNESCO and regional organizations), 175 EX/42 (cooperation with WAEMU) and 175 EX/41 (cooperation with ECA);
   (iii) The Africa Department organized the second Joint UNESCO/ECOWAS Commission held on 21 June 2006 in Abuja and chaired jointly by the Director-General and the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS;
   (iv) Participation in the African Union Summits and in the statutory summits of IGAD, SADC, CEN-SAD and WAEMU;
   (v)   Contribution to the United Nations joint effort in support of NEPAD: organization of the meeting of the "Science and Technology" Cluster on 9 June at UNESCO Headquarters.

380. Expected results: UNESCO's programme actions in favour of Africa formulated and implemented in line with the priorities of NEPAD.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i) <u>Raising awareness of water issues in Africa</u>: Financial support, involving the Natural Sciences Sector and the Permanent Delegations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Belgium for the film preview of *Congo River: au-delà des ténèbres* (Congo River: Beyond darkness) and for the book of the film, with a view to mobilizing public opinion and decision-makers about the cultural, historical and socio-economic issues concerning water in Africa;

(ii) <u>Enhancement of the African heritage</u>: In conjunction with the World Heritage Committee and the permanent delegations of African countries, support for the launching in Johannesburg, in May 2006, of the African World Heritage Fund; participation in setting up the structure of the African Academy of Languages;

(iii) <u>Promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue</u>: In conjuncture with the programme sectors and the permanent delegations, the Department took part in the fiftieth anniversary of the first International Congress of Black Writers and Artists, in events to pay tribute to Léon Damas and in the commemorations of the centenaries of Léopold S. Senghor and Joséphine Baker.

381. Expected results: Stronger links with African Member States in order to contribute to effective regional and subregional integration.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i) Bilateral relations with the Member States continued to be strengthened through:

- Visits to Headquarters by eight Heads of State; in particular, Presidents Abdoulaye Wade (Senegal), Boni Yayi (Benin), Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (Equitorial Guinea), Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria), Marc Ravalomanana (Madagascar), Amadou Toumani Touré (Mali), João Bernardo Vieira (Guinea-Bissau) and Jakaya Kikwete (United Republic of Tanzania);
- Official visits to the continent by the Director-General;
- Audiences granted to many African figures;
- Information meetings with the Permanent Delegates;
- Regional consultation of African National Commissions concerning documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5, held in Luanda from 13 to 17 June 2006.

382. Expected results: Extrabudgetary resources mobilized for Africa.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i) Public-private partnerships undertaken, with a view to mobilizing extrabudgetary resources in support of projects for the education of girls and women in Africa (in accordance with the declarations made by FOSRASUN) and for the preservation and enhancement of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Djéné and Timbuktu in Mali, were continued with the support of the French National Commission for UNESCO.

383. Expected results: Coordination of the Organization's action for rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration in countries in post-conflict situations.

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators:

(i) Establishment of an intersectoral working group coordinated by the Assistant Director-General for Africa (ADG/Africa) and entrusted with the task of proposing a coherent support strategy for Somalia. Furthermore, in addition to the PEER programme, the

Education Sector is contributing, alongside other agencies of the system, to the work of identifying, assessing and evaluating the needs that most urgently require solution prior to the immediate implementation of a priority programme;

(ii)   UNESCO has contributed to the gradual restoration of the institutions and the democratic life of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which should lead, after the general elections of 30 July, to the end of the transition period. Launching of a major Programme to Support the Education System (PASE) totalling $7.6 million, of which $5 million will be managed by the Organization;

(iii) Document 175 EX/25 reviews the activities implemented to reinforce cooperation with Sudan;

(iv)   Document 175 EX/40 reports on the activities implemented in Guinea-Bissau;

(v)   Document 175 EX/INF.3 provides all the relevant information relating to the contribution to the implementation of the Dar es Salaam Declaration adopted by the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region.

384. Expected results: Enhanced visibility of the Organization with African civil society under the slogan "Doing it and Telling it".

Progress achieved as related to performance indicators :

(i)   Publication of the *Review of UNESCO activities in Africa during the biennium 2004-2005*. This bilingual publication has been widely distributed to the Permanent Delegations, the National Commissions, the Regional Economic Communities and civil society;

(ii)   The AU-UNESCO Exhibition, Khartoum (January 2006) on the theme: "UNESCO and Africa: Memory, Liberation and Development of Human Resources". The Organization's visibility was greatly increased;

(iii) Three future-oriented studies undertaken on cooperation between UNESCO and ECOWAS; on the West African Diaspora: "African integration and renaissance: the role of the Diaspora (the case of Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Togo)"; and on UNESCO's possible contribution to the implementation of AU and REC projects in the area of ICTs.

Fellowships Programme

385. Eighty-seven fellowships and travel grants were awarded during the period of 1 January to 30 June 2006 under both regular and extrabudgetary programmes for a total value of $1,076,516. The breakdown by programme and source of funding, as well as by region, gender, and field of study, can be made available upon request.

386. Co-sponsored fellowships were awarded within the framework of the Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme: 22 under the UNESCO/Israel (MASHAV) Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme; five under the UNESCO/Poland Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme; and two under the UNESCO/Czech Republic Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme. The total value of the contributions-in-kind from the donor countries amounts to $570,233 and UNESCO's seed money under the regular programme towards travel grants amounted to $52,283. Applications received under the UNESCO/China (The Great Wall) Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme for 2006 have been transmitted to the relevant Chinese authorities for final selection. Twenty-five fellowships will be awarded under this Programme for studies of 11 months' duration commencing in September 2006. Lastly, a MoU on a UNESCO/Republic of Korea Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme was signed in April 2006 between the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and UNESCO. Under this Programme, ten

fellowships of two months' duration each in the field of education will be awarded over the next three years to applicants from African LDCs.

387. Fifteen fellows were awarded under the UNESCO/L'OREAL Co-Sponsored Fellowships for Young Women in Life Sciences for a total value of $317,733; 18 fellowships were awarded under the UNESCO/KEIZO OBUCHI Research Fellowships Programme for a total value of $177,500; 10 fellowships were awarded under the UNESCO/Suzanne Mubarak/Japan-Egypt Friendship Research Fellowships for Empowerment of Women in Peace and Gender Studies for a total value of US $75,000.

388. A Directory of UNESCO Fellows who received grants during the 2004-2005 biennium was prepared and will be distributed to all National Commissions and Permanent Delegations. Finally, relevant information concerning fellowship announcements and opportunities are regularly posted on the UNESCO Fellowships Programme website, which can be accessed at the following address: http://www.unesco.org/fellowships.

Public information

389. Expected results: Media usage of UNESCO printed, online and audiovisual products increased. UNESCO Knowledge Portal established as principal tool for point-of-entry access to UNESCO programmatic competencies.

Progress achieved:
(i)   The monthly average is about 3,000 articles mentioning UNESCO;
(ii)   The monthly average concerning the UNESCO website is about 6.5 million visitors (compared to 4 million visitors in December 2005);
(iii)   UNESCO website is nowadays one of the most frequented among the United Nations agencies' websites.

390. Expected results: Global communication strategies for flagship activities and initiatives developed and implemented.

Progress achieved:
(i)   BPI has concentrated its resources on organizing coordinated activities which have had considerable impact in the media. The launching of the second World Water Development Report is a good example. It was published and distributed concurrently in both written and digital form, and its launch was accompanied by several publicity initiatives such as webcasting, the production of a video and photographs and the holding of press conferences in several locations throughout the world;
(ii)   The establishment of tsunami early warning systems, Press Freedom Day, the launching of the international campaign on education for disaster prevention and the Third Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity are events which have also generated impressive coverage by all the media throughout the world.

391. Expected results: Audiovisual and photographic UNESCO archives widely used.

Progress achieved:
(i)   Several audiovisual programmes have been produced and broadcast on television;
(ii)   2,300 new photos were produced and 3,950 photos were requested.

392. Expected results: Delivery of UNESCO public information services at national and regional levels improved.

Progress achieved:
(i)   The itinerant exhibition of 60 posters celebrating the 60th anniversary has been shown in several countries;
(ii)   BPI has coordinated and accompanied 37 exhibitions and 36 shows planned, *inter alia*, by the permanent delegations and programme sectors.

393. Expected results: Visibility of the Organization enhanced through proactive outreach to national, regional and international media and use of diverse media products.

Progress achieved:
(i)   In liaison with ERC, BPI has conducted a survey among the National Commissions, the purpose of which is to produce documents that will meet their expectations more fully. The study of the findings is under way.

Challenges and success factors:
More systematic and coordinated work with the National Commissions would lead to better adaptation of information and better targeting of priority sectors of the public;

394. Expected result: "In-house" communication improved through development of a daily email-based information service for staff members at Headquarters and in field offices.

Progress achieved:
(i)   UNESCOMMUNICATION has been regularly published on a daily basis. Its contents have been enhanced;
(ii)   Weekly meetings have been held on a regular basis, encountering success among staff members (between 100 and 250 participants per meeting).

> **Strategic planning and programme monitoring**

395. Expected results: Implementation of Programme and Budget for 2006-2007 (33 C/5) monitored and Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5 Draft) prepared.

Progress achieved:
(i)   Organization of consultation process concerning the preparation of the 34 C/4 and 34 C/5, including: preparation of UNESCO's questionnaire; conducting five regional consultations of National Commissions; preparation of synthesis of responses from Member States, United Nations agencies, IGOs and NGOs;
(ii)   Coordination with IOS of the Director-General's report on implementation of the programme in 2004-2005 (174 EX/4 – C/3);
(iii)   Analysis of work plans and contribution to ongoing sectoral reviews/reform processes.
(iv)   Contributions to the reflection on the future role of UNESCO in a reforming United Nations system (including strategic documents such as the "Reflections on the Future Role of UNESCO: Some Key Issues, Trends and Challenges", UNESCO's position paper on "UNESCO and the reform of the United Nations system");
(v)   Effective participation/representation of UNESCO in meetings of the United Nations system (including CEB, HLCP and UNDG);
(vi)   UNESCO and United Nations Common Country Programming training module and related material developed;

(vii) One workshop organized for all field offices of the Arab region to support UNESCO's participation in common country programming processes and better integration of UNESCO's priorities in United Nations programme documents at country level, especially CCA/UNDAFs.

396. Expected results: Concrete activities in the context of dialogue among civilizations and peoples initiated and contributions by all programme sectors and field offices coordinated.

Progress achieved:
(i)   Broad-based Action Plan has been approved by the Executive Board at its 174th session to foster a better reciprocal knowledge and understanding of cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity through UNESCO's areas of competence and thus to promote peace;
(ii) UNESCO participated actively in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force set up by the Secretary-General following the September 2005 Summit, as reflected in the ensuing report to the General Assembly by the UNSG "Uniting against Terrorism: Recommendations for a Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/60/825, 27 April 2006);
(iii) Co-organization, with the Croatian Government, of the Opatija Regional Summit Forum "Communication of Heritage", from 31 May to 1 June 2006;
(iv) Continued partnership between UNESCO and DaimlerChrysler Mondialogo, with a rapidly growing number of participants in the Worldwide School Contest, and the launch and extrabudgetary financing of a second round of the "Mondialogo Engineering Award".
(v)   Two new Summit and Conference publications have appeared in the "Dialogue" series: "Eurasia in the 21st century: Dialogue of cultures or conflict of civilizations?" (Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan) and "Regional Summit on Interreligious and Inter-ethnic Dialogue" (Tirana, Albania).

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   UNESCO has been successful in demonstrating the link between activities in support of the dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples and efforts to discourage and dissuade extremism and fanaticism. A major challenge will be to demonstrate genuine intersectorality in this domain;
(ii) The dialogue proves to be an important tool for enhancing collaboration, mutual understanding and exchange in different important areas in the region of South-East Europe.

397. Expected results: Results-based programme planning, management and monitoring approaches refined and consistently applied within UNESCO.

Progress achieved:
(i)   RBM training module and related material thoroughly reviewed to be used for training, complemented by individual assistance on the work plans;
(ii) Joint training activities have been organized (UNESCO and common country programming processes regional seminar in Cairo, RBM and Youth mainstreaming workshop in Bamako);
(iii) Some 40 staff members trained/coached in RBM (workshop in Bamako and follow-up mission to Bonn).

398. Expected results: The Organization's activities pertaining to women and youth coordinated and their mainstreaming into all UNESCO programmes enhanced.

Progress achieved:
(i)   Training seminar by Dr Michael Kimmel on "Men and gender equality: resistance or support?" for all staff and permanent delegations (a video of the conference is accessible via the UNESCO website);
(ii)   Training in youth mainstreaming undertaken tied with regional country programming workshop for Arab States in Cairo and for African youth focal points in Bamako;
(iii)   Comprehensive awareness programme about women's equality undertaken during the celebrations of International Women's Day on 8 March (including keynote speeches by president of Liberia, ministers from Bahrain, Paraguay, Pakistan and Nigeria and artistic exhibitions and performances);

399. Expected results: Activities promoting a culture of peace and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World sustained and coordinated within the Organization, the United Nations system and partners worldwide.

Progress achieved:
(i)   Culture of peace promoted through partnerships with National Commissions (Canada and France – International Salon on Peace with 13,000 visitors) and with the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping (UN PKO workshop on Transitional Justice, National Reconciliation and Building a Culture of Peace, Zagreb, Croatia, 24-28 April);
(ii)   Transformation of UNESCO's Culture of Peace website into a "resource centre", with new tools that enable actors to better promote the culture of peace was undertaken. Dissemination of information through website and listserve on global activities has been organized.

400. Expected results: SISTER system, its infrastructure and coverage further improved and consolidated.

Progress achieved:
(i)   All category 1 institutes were integrated in SISTER with the exception of IESALC;
(ii)   Assessment of results entered into SISTER now encompasses regular programme and extrabudgetary projects;
(iii)   Preparation completed for web-based forms and results monitoring;
(iv)   Contribution to SISTER recast;
(v)   Programming and monitoring reports on the implementation of 33 C/5 work plans at Headquarters and in the field including institutes and CCT projects, generated from SISTER and released on a weekly basis.

Challenges and success factors:
Raw data entry into SISTER has substantially improved. A challenge will be to make the best use of it, especially through improved monitoring.

| **Budget preparation and monitoring** |

401. **Expected results: Programme and Budget for 2006-2007(33 C/5) administered, managed and monitored.**

   Progress achieved:
   (i)   The work plans – including amendments – were formally approved by the Director-General.
   (ii) Monitoring tables were provided to the ADGs and to the field offices.

402. **Expected results: Implementation of 33 C/5 regularly monitored (Management Chart).**

   Progress achieved:
   (i)   The part "Management Chart" of the 174 EX/4 – Draft 34/C3 document "Joint report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget (33 C/5)" has been prepared by the Bureau of the Budget;
   (ii) Meetings with the Committee of Budget and Finances and with the College of ADGs were organized.

403. **Expected results: Management tools for a quantitative analysis of programme expenditures developed and improved.**

   Progress achieved:
   A first set of summary tables – on the basis of the 30/04/06 data – was provided to the ADGs and to the field offices.

404. **Expected results: Regular programme and extrabudgetary funds integrated.**

   Progress achieved:
   (i)   Principles for a cost recovery policy have been elaborated by a working group and were approved unanimously within the United Nations system Chief Executive Board (CEB), High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM));
   (ii) The Bureau of the Budget participated in the regular programme sector reviews and prepared the Management Chart.

405. **Expected results: Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) prepared.**

   Progress achieved:
   (i)   The preparation of the document 175 EX/22 Part II and of the Preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) have been executed.

406. **Expected results: Administrative officers, young professionals and other staff trained on budget management issues.**

   Progress achieved:
   (i)   Several formal and informal training sessions have been organized and performed for the Administrative Officers and the collaborators of the field offices.
   (ii) The Young Professionals have been trained in the Bureau of the Budget.

> **Field management and coordination (Headquarters activities and field offices' operating costs)**

407. **Expected results: Communication mechanism(s) and cooperation between the different types of field offices and between Headquarters and the field network improved.**

    Progress achieved:
    (i)   The participation of Directors and Heads of field offices in cluster and regional consultations for documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 has contributed to an improved collaborative dialogue between offices within each region, Headquarters and institutes.
    (ii)   Parallel meetings with BFC and Directors of Central Services provided opportunities to discuss policy issues affecting management of field offices and to resolve punctual operational problems of some offices.

408. **Expected results: Managerial and administrative capacities of field offices, especially of the cluster offices, reinforced. Monitoring of field offices' operating costs improved. Procedures for administration of the field network streamlined.**

    Progress achieved:
    (i)   Improvement in the implementation rate of the recommendations of IOS audit reports of field offices;
    (ii)   When field offices were faced with serious difficulties in complying with all IOS recommendations, BFC organized backstopping of AOs and, in exceptional circumstances, established appropriate mentoring mechanisms to assist in bringing about the necessary management changes.
    (ii)   22 Administrative Officers and Administrative Assistants received tailor-made corporate complementary training;
    (iii) BFC fielded four backstopping missions to support offices requiring punctual assistance (Bamako, Rabat, Sudan, Windhoek), and developed jointly with programme sectors and Central Services concerned a six-month mentoring scheme for one Office (Accra).

409. **Expected results: Awareness among staff in the field and at Headquarters increased concerning the field delegation of authority and accountability as well as security policies, guidelines and respective responsibilities.**

    Progress achieved:
    (i)   The roll-out of the institutional training module for field offices developed during the previous biennium – providing an overall presentation of the Organization's mission, governance, programme and administrative processes and rules – started by the training of trainers (all internal);
    (ii)   Three sessions of institutional training were held in the Doha, Bamako and Islamabad Offices;
    (iii) Training materials were translated into French.

410. **Expected results: DSS instructions regarding safety and security of premises and staff in the field implemented.**

    Progress achieved:
    (i)   The 2006 staff count for the Malicious Acts Insurance Policy (MAIP) is almost completed (95%);
    (ii)   BFC continued timely dissemination of security instructions, advisories and alerts and provision of feedback and assistance to field offices on these issues.

411. Expected results: Capacity to participate in joint United Nations responses to post-conflict and post-disaster situations enhanced.

Progress achieved:

(i) The Task Team on UNESCO's Role in Post-Crisis and Post-Disaster (PCPD) Situations established by the Director-General conducted an in-house reflection on UNESCO strategic areas of interventions in those situations;

(ii) Proposals on specific administrative and financial procedures in post-conflict/disaster contexts ensuring flexible and rapid action in keeping with proper management and accountability principles have been set up;

(iii) BFC/CPO organized also a workshop for Central Services' staff on consolidated appeals processes (i.e. frameworks for initial United Nations responses to crises and disasters), in cooperation with the United Nations Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);

(iv) Immediate essential requirements in premises, staff, equipment, security and other logistic issues have been procured for the UNESCO Antenna in Sudan and its Juba outpost. The signature, end May, of a MoU with the national authorities on the establishment of the Antenna has helped in easing out some remaining issues;

(v) BFC/CPO also coordinated UNESCO's early response to the Indonesia earthquake (Java, May 2006) for which an amount of $250,000 was mobilized for the rehabilitation of affected cultural heritage.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

Relations with Member States and National Commissions

Cooperation with Member States

412. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*

Multilateral international cooperation was promoted and relations with Member States strengthened on the occasion of official visits by the Director-General[1] and visits to the Organization's Headquarters by Heads of State,[2] and through the Director-General's or other UNESCO high officials' meetings with representatives of Member States (e.g. Ministers, Ambassadors, Members of the Executive Board, Permanent Delegates, Member States established groups at Headquarters, etc.). During these official visits and meetings with representatives of Member States (including the regular information sessions for Permanent Delegations), ways and means to strengthen or improve specific or overall aspects of UNESCO's action both at the national and regional levels were discussed.

Further steps were also taken to promote UNESCO's universality, with the intensification of interactions with Singapore in view of encouraging this country, which obtained the Permanent Observer status in September 2005, to accelerate its return to UNESCO.

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[1] Arab States: Sudan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Qatar; Asia and the Pacific: Maldives, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam; Europe: Portugal, Ukraine, Croatia, Canada; Latin America and the Caribbean: Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua (in chronological order within each region).

[2] The Presidents of Slovenia, Bolivia and Haiti (in chronological order).

Cooperation with National Commissions

413. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*
Efforts were focused on preparing and organizing the Director-General's regional consultations with National Commissions for UNESCO on the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5), which were held in Abu Dhabi,[3] United Arab Emirates (27-31 May), Hanoi, Viet Nam (6-9 June), Luanda, Angola (13-17 June), Athens, Greece (25-28 June) and Montego Bay, Jamaica (3-6 July) and attended by 178 out of 192 National Commissions around the world. The outcomes of the regional consultations are reported in document 175 EX/22 Part I (A). Importantly, the regional consultations were preceded in each region by cluster consultations involving National Commissions and the UNESCO Office Directors with a view to strengthening the "bottom-up" approach of the planning and programming processes. In addition to the contribution made by National Commissions to the preparation of the C/4 and C/5 documents, several topics were presented and discussed on the occasions of the regional consultations, such as the involvement of National Commissions in the decentralization process, the use of the name, acronym, logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO, UNESCO's cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources, UNESCO staff recruitment and geographical distribution, etc. Sensitization of National Commissions about the first two issues was carried out as called for by the Executive Board at its last session.

Operational capacities, outreach function, and networking and communication facilities of National Commissions were enhanced with the approval of 42 out of 55 Participation Programme (PP) submissions concerning requests for office equipment, staff training and publication or translation of UNESCO/National Commissions brochures and newsletters. Tools aimed at enabling National Commissions to access the online database and enter/update themselves their own data, and at facilitating the creation and maintenance by National Commissions of their own websites for the dissemination of information on their most recent activities were also made available (Manual for registration to and use of the database, and free software "Master Website"). There are at present 50 National Commissions' websites and 90 National Commissions are registered as users of the database, which is currently being recasted. Lastly, subregional and national training workshops and information sessions were organized for the National Commissions and their partners in Thessaloniki (Greece) for South-East Europe, Berlin (Germany), Sana'a (Yemen) and Rabat (Morocco).

Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

414. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*
UNESCO's cooperation and involvement with the United Nation system, in particular in the framework of CEB and UNDG and the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and world conferences, were intensified and improved, resulting in a greater coherence and complementarity of UNESCO's policies, activities and practices with those of other United Nations partners. UNESCO is clearly today better integrated into and aligned with system-wide policies and strategies at the inter-agency level. ERC effectively ensured coordination (i) of UNESCO's participation in United Nations organs sessions (e.g. UNGA, ECOSOC) and in inter-agency meetings (e.g. CEB, UNDG) and (ii) of UNESCO's contributions (35) to the Secretary-General reports to the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, as well as to reports (3) for the 2006 ECOSOC substantive session. As per established procedures, the outcomes of these meetings and decisions by the General Assembly and ECOSOC were

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3   Combined with the Quadrennial Conferences of National Commissions.

subsequently conveyed to all concerned Secretariat units for information and/or follow-up actions.

Relations and cooperation with IGOs was also strengthened through participation in and/or hosting of several meetings of IGOs and interregional groups, signing of formal agreements and implementation of joint activities. UNESCO participated in the thirty-third session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Baku, Azerbaijan, and lent support to the Group of 77 for the preparation of the thirty-ninth meeting of Chairpersons/ Coordinators of G-77 Chapters held at UNESCO Headquarters, which was attended by the Director-General, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, the Executive Director of TWAS and a representative of UNDP. Likewise, technical assistance was provided to the Group of the Francophonie for the organization of the International Francophonie Day and the fortieth anniversary of the G-77. A working lunch brought together the Director-General, the Group of the Francophonie and the Secretary-General of the International Organization of the Francophonie to discuss matters of common interest in EFA and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. The ninth UNESCO/ISESCO Joint Committee Meeting reviewed cooperation between the two organizations, resulting in the subsequent signature of a new UNESCO/ISESCO programme of cooperation for 2006-2007 that concerns 103 projects in education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and external relations. A new programme of cooperation was also signed with ALECSO, as well as a revised cooperation agreement with the Arab League.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

415. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*
During the period under consideration, numerous applications for statutory relations with UNESCO were received and analysed. As a result, two organizations were admitted to operational relations by the 174th session of the Executive Board and two foundations to official relations, while one NGO was reclassified to Consultative Relations.

In keeping with 173 EX/Decision 13 on the role of the NGO Committee of the Executive Board, an informal task force serviced by ERC was convened by the Chairperson of the Committee to consider proposals for a plan of action for the revitalization of the Committee's work. The NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee effectively contributed to the Task Force. Pursuant to 174 EX/Decision 31 on the improvement of the methods of work of the NGO Committee, a working group was nominated by the Chairperson of the NGO Committee for the preparation of the Sexennial Report (2001-2006) by the Executive Board to the General Conference that will assess contributions made to UNESCO's activities by NGOs and make recommendations for the future of relations between UNESCO and NGOs. The NGO Liaison Committee and programme sectors attended the first meeting of the working group, which was held on 9 June 2006. Written contributions by the National Commissions, field offices, programme sectors and NGOs have been solicited through survey questionnaires.

ERC participated in quarterly meetings of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, and in the programme meetings organized by the Committee, which continues to facilitate dialogue and cooperation with NGOs in the framework of the Joint Programme Commissions. In this connection, an activity financing contract was concluded in support of activities of the Liaison Committee for the period 2006-2007.

Finally, the website dedicated to NGOs was enriched with various information to expand its outreach, including the Directory of International Non-Governmental Organizations that is now available online.

Cooperation with Clubs for UNESCO and new partnerships

UNESCO Clubs, Centre and Associations

416. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*
Interaction and cooperation with the World Federation of Centres, Associations and Clubs for UNESCO (WFUCA) was reinforced in order to strengthen its capacities and resource base. UNESCO participated in the meeting of the transitional Executive Board of WFUCA (Athens) and is actively involved in preparations for the World Congress planned for 2007. A Directory of UNESCO Clubs was prepared, and a UNESCO Clubs manual, currently under review for printing, was also developed in cooperation with the French Federation.

Concomitant to the work with WFUCA, several meetings were convened in cooperation with National Commissions, notably in the Arab States, with a view to promoting the UNESCO Clubs movement, resulting in the creation of UNESCO Clubs in Yemen, Egypt and Mexico. As part of the overall efforts to revitalize the Network of UNESCO Clubs, consultation meetings with representatives of National Federations of UNESCO Clubs (e.g. Cote d'Ivoire, Malta, Switzerland and Congo) were also held.

Parliamentarians

417. *Progress achieved as related to expected results*:
Constant dialogue and ongoing collaboration were maintained with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and regional and thematic parliamentary organizations. Initiatives to designate UNESCO parliamentary focal points in national parliaments, and to establish national institutional relations between Parliaments and National Commissions aimed at facilitating UNESCO's support for the formulation of national policies were continued in close cooperation with IPU. A guide for parliamentarians concerning Education for All (EFA) is also being prepared with the Education Sector and IPU.

Cooperation with regional parliamentary assemblies and associations was improved through their closer involvement in defining and implementing the Organization's priority programmes and through UNESCO's active participation in their principal meetings. Thus, in the context of initiatives under way to strengthen the Organization's partnership with parliamentarians and local elected representatives, the first Conference of Elected Representatives of the Mediterranean, bringing together mayors, local elected representatives and UNESCO parliamentary focal points for the Mediterranean region, was organized in conjunction with ISESCO (Rabat, June 2006). This conference was also attended by APF, PACE, AIPU, ALECSO, UCLG and IAEC.[4] Furthermore, UNESCO was invited to comment on the preservation of linguistic diversity at the 32nd session of APF (Rabat, June-July 2006), at the conclusion of which APF member countries were called upon to ratify the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Lastly, UNESCO participated in the third part of the 2006 Ordinary Session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, in particular the session devoted to the theme "Freedom of expression and respect for religious beliefs".

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[4] The Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie (APF), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union (AIPU), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC).

Cities and local authorities

418. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*
In order to strengthen cooperation with city and local authority associations, intersectoral coordination was established so as to prepare UNESCO's participation in the main international meetings planned to examine urban policies. In the context of such coordination, all the Organization's activities relating to cities and local authorities were indexed and published on the UNESCO web portal and in the form of a brochure. UNESCO played an active part in the World Urban Forum III organized by UN-Habitat (Vancouver, June 2006), during which UNESCO programmes relating to cities were also widely disseminated. Lastly, the first Conference of Elected Representatives of the Mediterranean (see above) mobilized local elected representatives of the Mediterranean region in aid of the Organization's priority programmes.

Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

419. *Progress achieved as related to expected results:*
UNESCO depends increasingly on voluntary (extrabudgetary) contributions to carry out its mission, notably with regard to operational activities for development cooperation at the country level. For this reason, a major document on UNESCO's extrabudgetary policies and procedures, and associated draft action plan, were finalized and presented to the Executive Board for information at its last session. The volume of extrabudgetary resources for programme activities and the number of new and renewed funding agreements has continued to increase. Advice and training was provided to field office staff to build capacity for resource mobilization in order to further diversify the Organization's funding sources and enhance the likelihood of UNESCO obtaining additional extrabudgetary funds to implement its activities included in approved country-level programming instruments. Specific results achieved during the reporting period and major undertakings are listed below.

Cooperation with bilateral funding sources

(i) Regular review meetings: 4 with Japan, (2 in Paris, 1 in Jakarta and 1 in Bangkok), 1 with France, 1 with Flanders (FUST), 1 with Spain, 1 mid-term project review with Saudi Arabia;

(ii) Signature of a first multi-donor FIT with small countries;

(iii) Some Member States have paid/pledged their voluntary contributions to the $25 million Special Account for the reinforcement of 33 C/5 priorities (e.g. Belgium, China, France, India, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom);

(iv) Multi-bi FIT agreements (Spanish FIT on LIFE in Haiti and French Agency for Development FIT in support of World Natural Heritage sites in Africa);

(v) Finalization of number of agreements in favour of cultural heritage of Kosovo.

Cooperation with multilateral and private funding sources

(i) Facilitation of enhanced institutional cooperation between UNESCO programme sectors, field offices and institutes with (i) the European Commission (meetings with senior officials on education and culture, establishment of informal UNESCO-EC working group); (ii) the Islamic Development Bank (consolidation of exchanges on

bilingual education and statistics, opening of new dialogue on heritage and sustainable tourism); and (iii) the Inter-American Development Bank (relaunch partnerships);

(ii) Development of information tools including Intranet site and brochure on cooperation with the private sector, and enhanced coverage on UNESCO's Internet site on cooperation with multilateral funding sources and the private sector, to improve public awareness about UNESCO's cooperation with these partners and facilitate partnerships and fundraising;

(iii) Support provided for the conclusion of an agreement with the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS and development, together with the World Economic Forum and with support from USAID, of an operational framework to promote Public-Private Partnerships for EFA;

(iv) Support provided for the negotiation and conclusion of new funding agreements (MBI-Al Jaber Foundation for Iraq ($2 million), EC various ($1.6 million), African Development Bank in DRC ($2.4 million) and for the opening of negotiations with major funding sources in UAE;

(v) Backstopping and advocacy to support enhanced participation by UNESCO in United Nations joint programming (Ramallah, Jakarta and Turkmenistan) and in United Nations policy debates.

Human Resources Management

420. Expected results: First phase of the medium- and long-term staffing strategy completed and implemented.

Progress achieved:
(i) HRM has put in place staffing arrangements to support UNESCO's action in post-conflict situations, and facilitate the rapid deployment of qualified staff to such areas. In June 2006, 27 staff members have undertaken a mandatory one-week training specifically designed to prepare them for their future missions.

421. Expected results: Human Resources Information Management system developed and implemented; management and long-term financial viability of MBF reviewed and secured.

Progress achieved:
(i) The implementation of the new HRIS (STEPS – System To Enhance Personnel Services) was launched on 31 January 2006.
(ii) Phase 1 – to be completed by January 2007 – covering payroll, personnel administration, organizational management, time management, travel and position budgeting and control) is well under way, with the blueprint of these modules completed at the end of June 2006.

422. Expected results: Learning and development policy implemented.

Progress achieved:
(i) The Director-General has set six key objectives for UNESCO's Learning and Development programme in 2006-2007. Many training activities have been undertaken since January 2006 in support of these objectives, including sessions on United Nations

programming tools (CCA/UNDAF), training on a human rights-based approach to programming, on the mainstreaming of youth issues and on HIV and AIDS in the Workplace.

Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises

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423. **Expected results: Organization's administrative policies and procedures implemented and improved to ensure efficient coordination and support. ADM coordination and support services, including reporting mechanism efficiently managed and delivered. Electronic management resources for procurement and asset management enhanced. Technical skills enhanced Organization-wide in support of decentralization of procurement activities.**

    Progress achieved:
    Key (selective) service standards in such areas as contracting goods and services, procurement of goods and services for field projects and established offices away from Headquarters, official travel and security management have been selected for immediate tracking – plan vs. actual – and proactive corrective action identification and setting.

424. **Expected results: Integrated financial management and reporting systems in place**

    Progress achieved:
    Monthly and quarterly closings of FABS successfully implemented within eight working days after month end.

425. **Expected results: Financial reporting carried out in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules**

    Progress achieved:
    Quarterly reporting to senior management reviewed and improved.

426. **Expected results: Financial resources of the Organization managed in an effective and efficient manner.**

    Progress achieved:
    (i)   Roll out of FABS to institutes successfully achieved in January 2006;
    (ii) Field office roll out group 7 achieved in May 2006;
    (iii) Investment performance reviewed by the investment committee;
    (iv) Staff trained on streamlined travel procedures.

427. **Expected results: Management Information System operations ensured and expanded.**

    Progress achieved:
    (i)   Improvement has been done in the availability of FABS;
    (ii) Phase one of the System To Enhance Personnel Services (STEPS) started.

428. **Expected results: Internet-based online access to all UNESCO official documents since 1946 onward provided.**

    Progress achieved:
    Internet-based online access to 6,200 additional UNESCO official documents has been provided.

429. Expected results: Electronics Records Management system implemented.

Progress achieved:
The system has been implemented.

430. Expected results: Cost-sharing system for the financing of translation and document processing needs implemented;

Progress achieved:
(i)   System in place;
(ii)   Online ordering system operational;
(iii)   Most of the initial technical difficulties and teething problems now overcome;
(iv)   Two information meetings organized to brief users of services on new procedures.

Challenges and success factors:
(i)   In March 2006: a number of central services and some associations were granted exemption from chargeback; ADM/CLD to bear the cost of these exemptions (estimated to be $500,000 for the biennium);
(ii)   Administrative overhead higher than anticipated;
(iii)   Administrative procedures under ongoing review with view to further streamlining.

431. Expected results: Use of electronic document transmission increased, digital techniques utilized and new equipment procured

Progress achieved:
(i)   Since 1 January 2006, methods of submitting documents to CLD and within CLD for translation and production have been rationalized and are now fully electronic;
(ii)   Event management application purchased, installed and now in operation for all registrations for events to take place after 1 January 2007.

Challenges and success factors:
Purchase of new offset equipment postponed pending outcome of study of comparative cost of using combination of existing equipment plus outsourcing vs. purchase of new equipment

432. Expected results: Computerized system for document planning and monitoring introduced and computer-assisted translation tools reinforced.

Progress achieved:
(i)   ASP-Document Management System installed in SCX and CLD/PCS; Document Control module installed and operational in CLD/PCS; Secretariat module installed and operational in one translation unit and TDR; references module installed and operational in TDR;
(ii)   Translation tools: workflow modified to integrate pre-processing.

433. Expected results: Operation of the technical facilities and installations at Headquarters maintained at an acceptable level, risks minimized and negative effects of austerity minimized. Safety and security arrangements reviewed and adapted to available level of resources.

Progress achieved:
(i)   The re-negotiation of outsourced technical contracts has resulted in reducing the overall number of contracts for 2006;

(ii) Review of expedition charges revealed a marked increase in gratis mailings from last year;

(iii) Call for bids under way for technical facilities contracts and re-negotiation of utilities contracts;

(iv) The renewal of the automobile pool has resulted in a gain against maintenance costs;

(v) The technical specifications and plans for strengthening security at Headquarters are currently under way.

Challenges and success factors:

(i) In this first comprehensive effort to rationalize the administration of outsourced technical contracts (building maintenance and security/safety) an overall reduction of 10 contracts was realized;

(ii) The inbuilt deficit, the increase in expedition costs due to statutory increases (host country) as well as increases due to energy costs result in a budgetary shortfall.

434. Expected results: Maintenance, upkeep and operations of the technical facilities and installations at Headquarters ensured, minimizing the risks. Facilities and installations maintained at an acceptable level in compliance with host country norms and within budgetary allocations. Blue and red wings of Fontenoy building and Building III renovated.

Progress achieved:

(i) Progress assessment on technical installations and maintenance has been reported under BC 39450000;

(ii) Within the budgetary allocations the installations are being maintained at acceptable levels.

Challenges and success factors:

Available resources do not allow to catch up with the backlog of conservation and renovation works, especially in Miollis/Bonvin.

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Executive Board

ex

Hundred and seventy-fifth session

175 EX/4
Part II
PARIS, 25 August 2006
Original: English/French

Item **3** of the provisional agenda

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

PART II

Budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007

and

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

No. 38

SUMMARY

Part II of document 175 EX/4 contains:

A.   A report by the Director-General on budget adjustments authorized within the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007. In accordance with the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 (33 C/Resolution 96, paragraphs 1(b) and (d)), the Director-General presents to the Executive Board:

   (i)   a report on the adjustments to the approved appropriation for 2006-2007 arising from donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium; and

   (ii)   proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget to cover increases in staff costs due to statutory factors.

   Decision proposed: paragraph 11.

B.   The Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2006-2007 (33 C/5 Approved) as at 30 June 2006.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

INTRODUCTION

1. This document contains:

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

    Part B   The "Management Chart for Programme Execution" as at 30 June 2006.

2. As in the document presented to the previous session of the Executive Board, this Management Chart intends to show a holistic status of both regular and extrabudgetary funds mainly in Tables 1, 2(A) and 3. The expenditures for extrabudgetary resources, which usually finance multi-year projects, are presented on an annual basis in order to reflect the actual management cycle of extrabudgetary resources. The figures appearing throughout the Management Chart, irrespective of the funding source, are non-audited and cover the period 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006.

3. An additional table (Table 2(C)) was added, which shows the programme implementation of the $25 million Special Accounts for the supplementary programme package approved by the General Conference. In 33 C/Resolution 96 paragraph 2, the General Conference accepted "the programme package submitted by the Director-General designed to reinforce the principal priorities of document 33 C/5 in the amount of $25 million, to be funded on an exceptional basis from voluntary contributions", and invited "Member States and other funding sources to provide the voluntary contributions required". As at June 2006 approximately $2 million was available on the special accounts of which $1.3 million was allocated. Of the allocated amounts 24.4% was already utilized.

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

5. Finally, explanations were provided for regular budget activities where expenditure rates varied from the "expected expenditure" by more than 15% in accordance with 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1. Since expected expenditure differs from activity to activity depending on when the activities were planned, etc., a theoretical expected expenditure rate of 25% was determined based on the number of months elapsed in the biennium (i.e. time-elapsed target). Therefore explanations were generally provided for expenditure rates above 40% or less than 10%.

PART A

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

I

**Adjustments to the Appropriation approved for 2006-2007 arising from donations
and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium**

6.   In accordance with paragraph A(b) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007, the Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the appropriation approved for 2006-2007 voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the costs of established field units. The Director-General is pleased to provide below information on donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium.

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$

Major Programme I – Education

A.   Governments

Ministry of Education, Mexico	Contribution to the organization of the E9 Conference (February 2006)	262,684
Principality of Monaco	Contribution to strengthening the empowerment of women to promote the education of children in rural areas of Burkina Faso	75,870
Principality of Monaco	Contribution to the project: Strengthening the empowerment of women to promote the education of children in rural areas of Niger	89,286
Government of Mexico	Contribution to support initiatives at the State level in association with the UNESCO Chair in Human Rights of UNAM	20,000
Government of Spain	Contribution towards advocacy and training materials on ESD at State and Municipal level	48,543

B.   Other contributions

SIDA Education Division, Stockholm	Contribution to the Fifth and Sixth High-Level Group Meetings on EFA	19,587
World Bank	Contribution to the Fifth and Sixth High-Level Group Meetings on EFA	40,000
World Bank	Contribution to the implementation of FAPED capacity-building programme: organization of regional seminars for countries of the SADC, Central and Eastern Africa regions	81,000

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$
Mexican Institute of Youth	Contribution to studying and promoting initiatives on youth and life skills focusing on indigenous youth	97,147
IRINI Foundation	Contribution to mobilization of the ASP network in support of Quality Education as part of EFA through more effective use of ICTs	6,275
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Contribution to training and capacity-building for teachers and media personnel	4,000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Contribution for evaluating and reviewing the extent of mainstreaming principles of sustainable development into formal and non-formal programmes	52,742
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) EAPRO	Contribution to co-sponsoring the 1st World Congress on the Power of Language: Theory, Practice and Development	3,984
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Contribution to the promotion of prevention education through NFE	3,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Tashkent	Contribution to the UNESCO-UNICEF joint project on education management information system	29,520
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Contribution for revitalizing youth and women's homes in Morocco	44,570
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Contribution for implementing an HIV/AIDS prevention education programme in schools	15,000
UNA-USA New York	Contribution in support of capacity building for the promotion of access to and retention in education for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) amongst the San Communities in the Ohangwena Region in Namibia	35,728
CORSEAN	Contribution to the Millennium Fund Program for Early Childhood	122,165
l'Agence de la Francophonie	Contribution in support of poverty reduction project	18,824
l'Agence de la Francophonie	Contribution for drawing up curricula and for teacher training in the Diourbel-Kaolack axis so as to support and enlarge the essential foundation for a programme on trilingualism (French-Arabic and local languages)	4,836
Fundación Acción para el Desarrollo (Quito)	Contribution to the implementation of microcredits in the Ecuadorian-Amazon region	7,146

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$
University of Nuevo León	Contribution to the project "Sports improve the quality of life"	10,500
Development Cooperation of Ireland	Contribution to strengthening policy and programmatic action and improving coordination on HIV/AIDS and education	120,000
Plan International Corporation Thailand (NGO)	Contribution to organization of an expert consultation on "promoting Standards for Socio-Cultural Research on the Issues of HIV/AIDS and Trafficking"	3,125
Merck C.A.	Contribution to the improvement of basic occupational training by incorporating the ICTs – support to the World Book Day	400
Centre for Higher Education Development – CHE, Germany	Contribution to the preparation, organization and follow-up of the 2nd meeting of the International Ranking Expert Group IREG on "Methodology and Quality Standards of University Ranking" (Berlin 18-20 May 2006)	10,742
	Total, MP I	**1,226,674**

Major Programme II – Natural sciences

A.   Governments

UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Contribution to enhancing the knowledge base, capacity-building and networking in dry lands	94,270
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Contribution to strengthening international partnership in natural sciences: UK-UNESCO Cooperation	32,500

B.   Other contributions

United Nations University	Contribution for publication of the document "The law and water"	5,000
Ford Foundation	Contribution to the Forest Hydrology project in India	26,000
Itapu Binacional	Contribution to publication of material of the programme "municipalities' education initiatives for sustainable development"	19,397
Christensen Fund Palo Alto	Contribution to the conference "The Future of Drylands"	50,000
The International Society for Optical Engineering	Contribution to active learning in Optics and Photonics	10,000
Oxy Petroleum Company	Contribution to environmental engineering/waste industry	5,000

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$
ADEME	Contribution to education and training for renewable energy (GEF)	14,929
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Contribution to the reduction of losses from earthquakes in the Mediterranean region (RELEMR)	85,000
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to the establishment of the UNESCO Chairs for Women in Sciences	3,750
LightHouse Foundation	Contribution towards Youth Visioning for Island Living	12,106
Aché Laboratory	Contribution to organization of the "World Science Day for Peace and Development" celebration in Brazil, 2006, which involves a Student Composition and a Drawing Contest and the publication of a book	11,561
	Total, MP II	**369,513**

Major Programme III – Social and human sciences

A. Governments

Source	Purpose	Amount
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Contribution to assisting the Bioethics Committee	30,000
Ministry of Social Welfare for Ecuador	Contribution to a project for the abolition of child field labour in Ecuador	60,000

B. Other contributions

Source	Purpose	Amount
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Thailand	Contribution to co-sponsoring workshop on Education for Peace-building in Southern Thailand: Reflections on Human Security	4,100
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Contribution to co-sponsoring of the WOCMES-2 panel on Women, Law and Judicial Decision-Making in the Middle East and North Africa, Amman	29,995
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution to ISESCO/UNESCO joint cooperation programme "Regional Research-Policy Networks on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights"	7,975
SIDA	Contribution to the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus	171,384
Veneto Region, Italy	Contribution to activities on urban policies, namely cooperation between territorial collectivities of the EU and Latin America	63,775
	Total, MP III	**367,229**

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$

Major Programme IV – Culture

A. Governments

Government of Norway	Contribution for the implementation of conservation activities to remove the Royal Palaces of Abomey from the world heritage sites at risk	25,000
Government of Finland	Contribution to promoting, understanding and protecting Africa's Liberation Heritage	23,668
Netherlands Permanent Delegation	Contribution to publication of the intangible heritage newsletter and info kit	4,706
Government of the United Arab Emirates	Contribution to promotion of the intangible cultural heritage	28,798
Delegation of the Republic of Korea	Contribution to activities for supporting the proclamation of masterpieces (return of funds 2005)	3,609
Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Contribution to the protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo	12,092
Government of Spain	Contribution for sensitizing Member States to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions – bis	6,600
Government of Andorra	Contribution to the development of cultural tourism and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia	17,543

B. Other contributions

United Nations Environmental Programme, (UNEP)	Contribution for a study to establish trends concerning the number of speakers of indigenous languages	4,800
Banco Central de Reserva Del Perú	Co-publication agreement for the work: World Heritage of the Andean Region	19,395
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution for the promotion of intercultural dialogue in the Maghreb through the cultural heritage	4,975
Daniel Langlois Foundation	Contribution to promoting digital creativity in Africa	27,273
ISEA 2006/ZeroOne San José	Contribution to interregional youth exchange and dialogue through capacity-building	6,000
SABR Amenagement Morocco	Contribution to the development of the Bouregreg Valley	17,817
	Total, MP IV	**202,276**

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$

Major Programme V – Communication and information

A. Governments

British High Commission	Contribution towards regional media workshop on Fiji 2006 election coverage	5,961

B. Other contributions

Cano Foundation	Contribution to the celebration of World Press Freedom Day	5,000
James H. Ottaway Jr. Foundation	Contribution to the celebration of World Press Freedom Day	15,000
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Contribution for "expanding the http://jeunessearabe.info" portal under the ISESCO/UNESCO cooperation programme	18,950
World Health Organization (WHO)	Contribution to facilitate the production of community-based multimedia material in the context of ICT and cultural diversity for public health	25,332
	Total, MP V	**70,243**

Part II.C – Programme Related Services

Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)

A. Governments

Austrian Permanent Delegation	Contribution to gender mainstreaming within UNESCO and support extended to Member States	717
Korean National Commission for UNESCO	Contribution towards the participation of a collaborator in the consultation meeting on the proposal for the World Conference of Ministers responsible for youth and the 5th World Youth Forum	3,300

B. Other Contributions

Philips France	Contribution to the celebration of International Women's Day (UNESCO, Paris, 8 March 2006)	3,554
Renault France	Contribution to the celebration of International Women's Day (UNESCO, Paris, 8 March 2006)	18,138
Réponse aux initiatives des femmes handicapées (RIFH)	Contribution to the celebration of International Women's Day (UNESCO, Paris, 8 March 2006)	2,659

Source	Purpose	Amount
		$
Mr Ara Abramanian Goodwill Ambassador	Contribution to the 33 GC Youth Forum	18,269
European Youth Parliament	Contribution to the General Assembly of the European Youth Parliament (UNESCO, Paris, 1-2 April 2006)	3,727
	Total, BSP	**50,364**

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

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

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

Mozambique	Maputo Office	10,778
Bangladesh	Dhaka Office	4,987
China	Beijing Office	19,826
Costa Rica	San José Office	35,152
Cuba	Havana Office	20,500
Romania	Bucharest Office	27,119
Thailand	Bangkok Office	4,903
	Total, Indirect Costs	**123,265**

Bureau for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)

A.   Governments

Permanent Delegate of the United Kingdom and Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Contribution in support of UNESCO cooperation with the private sector	16,000
	Total, ERC	**16,000**
	Grand Total, Donations and Special Contributions	**2,425,564**

II

Proposed transfers from Part IV of the budget
to cover increases in staff costs due to statutory and other factors

7.   Paragraph A(d) of the Appropriation Resolution for 2006-2007 stipulates that "the Director-General is authorized to make transfers, with the approval of the Executive Board, for the purpose of meeting increases in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services, from Part IV of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) to the appropriation lines concerned in Parts I to III of the budget". Furthermore, in 33 C/Resolution 83, the General Conference authorized "the Director-General to continue to apply to the staff of UNESCO, measures … which might be adopted either by the General Assembly or, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it, the International Civil Service Commission". Accordingly, the Director-General submits his proposal for the transfer of funds from Part IV to other parts of the budget to cover the following cost increase arising from statutory factors:

8.   **Increase in the Post Adjustment classification for the Professional and higher category in Paris, effective 1 April 2006**: According to the methodology approved by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the Post Adjustment Index is recalibrated every five years by means of a "place-to-place price survey". Towards the end of 2005 such a survey was conducted, and resulted in a **1.5 %** increase in the post adjustment index, effective 1 April 2006. The additional requirement for 2006-2007 arising from this adjustment amounts to:

$1,804,000

Total estimated requirements proposed for transfer from Part IV   **$1,804,000**

Financing the increases

9.   On the basis of the authorization given by the General Conference (ref. para. 7 above), the Director-General proposes for the approval of the Executive Board that the amount of $1,804,000 be withdrawn from Part IV and apportioned to the various appropriation lines as indicated in the draft decision in paragraph 11.

10.   If the present transfer is approved by the Executive Board, the situation of Part IV would be as follows:

	$
Amount approved by the General Conference at its 33rd session	13,765,700
Less withdrawal approved by the Executive Board at its 174th session (174 EX/Decision 24)	(5,200,000)
Less withdrawal proposed in the present document	(1,804,000)
Balance under Part IV	**6,761,700**

III

Proposed draft decision

11.   Should the Executive Board endorse the proposals made by the Director-General in this report, it may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1.   <u>Having examined</u> the Director-General's report on donations and special contributions received since the beginning of the biennium and appropriated to the regular budget, as well as the proposed transfers from Part IV to Parts I-III of the budget, in accordance with the terms of the Appropriation Resolution approved by the General Conference at its 33rd session (33 C/Resolution 96, paras. 1(b) and (d)), document 175 EX/4 Part II.A and the recommendations of the Finance and Administrative Commission thereon (175 EX/…),

I

2.   <u>Takes note</u> that the Director-General has, as a consequence of these donations and special contributions, increased the appropriations to the regular budget by a total amount of **$2,425,564** as follows:

	$
Part II.A –Major Programme I	1,226,674
Part II.A –Major Programme II	369,513
Part II.A –Major Programme III	367,229
Part II.A –Major Programme IV	202,276
Part II.A –Major Programme V	70,243
Part II.C –Programme Related Services (BSP)	50,364
Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration (indirect costs for field offices)	123,265
Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration (ERC)	16,000
Total	**2,425,564**

3.   <u>Expresses its appreciation</u> to the donors listed in paragraph 6 of document 175 EX/4 Part II.A;

II

4.   <u>Approves</u> the transfer of $1,804,000 from Part IV to Parts I-III of the budget to cover increases in staff costs due to statutory factors;

5.   <u>Takes note</u> of the revised Appropriation Table attached to the present decision in Annex I.

Annex I
Revised Appropriation Table for 2006-2007

Appropriation line	33 C/5 Approved	33 C/5 Approved as Adjusted (174 EX/Dec.24)	Proposed Transfers		33 C/5 Approved as Adjusted
			I Donations received	**II** Transfer from Part IV for Staff costs	
	$	$	$	$	$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION					
A. Governing bodies					
1. General Conference	5,507,100	5,523,100		7,800	5,530,900
2. Executive Board	7,779,400	7,817,400		7,800	7,825,200
Total Part I.A	**13,286,500**	**13,340,500**	**0**	**15,600**	**13,356,100**
B. Direction	18,639,000	18,946,000		149,400	19,095,400
(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight Service, Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs)					
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	6,734,600	6,734,600			6,734,600
TOTAL, PART I	**38,660,100**	**39,021,100**	**0**	**165,000**	**39,186,100**
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES					
A. Programmes					
Major Programme I - Education					
I. Personnel	52,176,800	52,744,800		243,900	52,988,700
II. Activities					
I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning					
I.1.1 Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA	3,913,600	3,913,600	322,271		4,235,871
I.1.2 Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA	5,153,400	5,153,400	110,520		5,263,920
I.2 Attaining basic education for all					
I.2.1 Universal basic education	7,867,000	7,867,000	327,032		8,194,032
I.2.2 Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)	6,272,800	6,272,800	100,147		6,372,947
I.2.3 Teacher education	3,417,000	3,417,000	4,000		3,421,000
I.3 Enhancing quality education					
I.3.1 Quality education for learning to live together	5,304,000	5,304,000	213,436		5,517,436
I.3.2 HIV/AIDS and education	1,272,200	1,272,200	138,125		1,410,325
I.4 Supporting post-primary education systems					
I.4.1 Secondary and technical/vocational education	2,684,800	2,684,800	400		2,685,200
I.4.2 Higher education for the knowledge society	1,799,500	1,799,500	10,742		1,810,242
UNESCO education institutes					
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4,591,000	4,591,000			4,591,000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5,100,000	5,100,000			5,100,000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1,900,000	1,900,000			1,900,000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1,100,000	1,100,000			1,100,000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,200,000	2,200,000			2,200,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,050,000	1,050,000			1,050,000
Total, Major Programme I	**107,802,100**	**108,370,100**	**1,226,674**	**243,900**	**109,840,674**

Appropriation line	33 C/5 Approved	33 C/5 Approved as Adjusted (174 EX/Dec.24)	Proposed Transfers		33 C/5 Approved as Adjusted
			I Donations received	II Transfer from Part IV for Staff costs	
	$	$	$	$	$
Major Programme II - Natural sciences					
I. Personnel	32,992,500	33,467,500		180,900	33,648,400
II. Activities					
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development					
II.1.1 Managing water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8,926,400	8,926,400	125,270		9,051,670
II.1.2 Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development	3,012,200	3,012,200	69,397		3,081,597
II.1.3 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	3,876,400	3,876,400			3,876,400
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for sustainable development					
II.2.1 Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation	3,785,100	3,785,100	126,490		3,911,590
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development	1,686,900	1,686,900	48,357		1,735,257
UNESCO science institutes					
UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (IHE)	-	-			0
The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)	1,015,000	1,015,000			1,015,000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	700,000	700,000			700,000
Total, Major Programme II	**55,994,500**	**56,469,500**	**369,513**	**180,900**	**57,019,913**
Major Programme III - Social and human sciences					
I. Personnel	19,185,200	19,458,200		130,000	19,588,200
II. Activities					
III.1 Ethics of science and philosophy					
III.1.1 Ethics of science	3,234,300	3,234,300	34,100		3,268,400
III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security	2,913,900	2,913,900			2,913,900
III.2 Human rights and social transformations					
III.2.1 Promotion of human rights	1,827,800	1,827,800	67,975		1,895,775
III.2.2 Social transformations	2,576,800	2,576,800	265,154		2,841,954
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,100,000	1,100,000			1,100,000
Total, Major Programme III	**30,838,000**	**31,111,000**	**367,229**	**130,000**	**31,608,229**
Major Programme IV - Culture					
I. Personnel	33,873,400	34,351,400		217,500	34,568,900
II. Activities					
IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide					
IV.1.1 Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of World Heritage	3,304,900	3,304,900	66,485		3,371,385
IV.1.2 Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage	2,433,800	2,433,800	41,913		2,475,713
IV.1.3 Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage	2,315,100	2,315,100	31,487		2,346,587
IV.1.4 Protecting cultural property	1,082,900	1,082,900			1,082,900
IV.2 Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue					
IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies	2,061,300	2,061,300	6,600		2,067,900
IV.2.2 Promoting intercultural dialogue	1,846,400	1,846,400	4,975		1,851,375
IV.2.3 Sustaining cultural industries and crafts	2,606,800	2,606,800			2,606,800
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,050,000	1,050,000	50,816		1,100,816
Total, Major Programme IV	**50,574,600**	**51,052,600**	**202,276**	**217,500**	**51,472,376**

Appropriation line	33 C/5 Approved	33 C/5 Approved as Adjusted (174 EX/Dec.24)	Proposed Transfers		33 C/5 Approved as Adjusted
			I Donations received	II Transfer from Part IV for Staff costs	
	$	$	$	$	$
Major Programme V - Communication and information					
I. Personnel	18,502,200	18,744,200		97,000	18,841,200
II. Activities					
V.1 Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression					
V.1.1 Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access	3,489,600	3,489,600	41,936		3,531,536
V.1.2 Fostering community access and diversity of content	6,480,500	6,480,500	28,307		6,508,807
V.2 Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture					
V.2.1 Fostering media development	2,382,500	2,382,500			2,382,500
V.2.2 Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture	595,600	595,600			595,600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000
Total, Major Programme V	**32,950,400**	**33,192,400**	**70,243**	**97,000**	**33,359,643**
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020,000	9,020,000			9,020,000
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	40,813,800	40,825,800			40,825,800
Total, Part II.A	**327,993,400**	**330,041,400**	**2,235,935**	**869,300**	**333,146,635**
B. Participation Programme	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**0**	**0**	**20,000,000**
C. Programme related services					
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	4,309,200	4,363,200		26,000	4,389,200
2. Fellowships Programme	1,867,300	1,887,300		0	1,887,300
3. Public information	13,657,600	13,879,600		73,700	13,953,300
4 Strategic planning and programming monitoring	6,258,600	6,350,600	50,364	46,600	6,447,564
5 Budget preparation and monitoring	4,306,200	4,379,200		39,100	4,418,300
Total, Part II.C	**30,398,900**	**30,859,900**	**50,364**	**185,400**	**31,095,664**
TOTAL PART II	**378,392,300**	**380,901,300**	**2,286,299**	**1,054,700**	**384,242,299**
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION					
A. Field management and coordination *(Headquarters activities and field office operating costs)*	20,988,300	21,072,300	123,265	43,700	21,239,265
B. External relations and cooperation	19,824,700	20,135,700	16,000	118,400	20,270,100
C. Human resources management	30,716,900	31,093,900		95,400	31,189,300
D. Administration	106,152,000	107,710,000		326,800	108,036,800
TOTAL, PART III	**177,681,900**	**180,011,900**	**139,265**	**584,300**	**180,735,465**
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	**594,734,300**	**599,934,300**	**2,425,564**	**1,804,000**	**604,163,864**
Reserve for reclassifications	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**			**1,500,000**
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	**13,765,700**	**8,565,700**		**(1,804,000)**	**6,761,700**
TOTAL APPROPRIATION APPROVED AS ADJUSTED	**610,000,000**	**610,000,000**	**2,425,564**	**0**	**612,425,564**

Cross-cutting themes:

    1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.

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

PART B

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

I

Presentation of the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007

**Chart 1
UNESCO regular budget from 1981 to 2007
(nominal growth and real growth)**
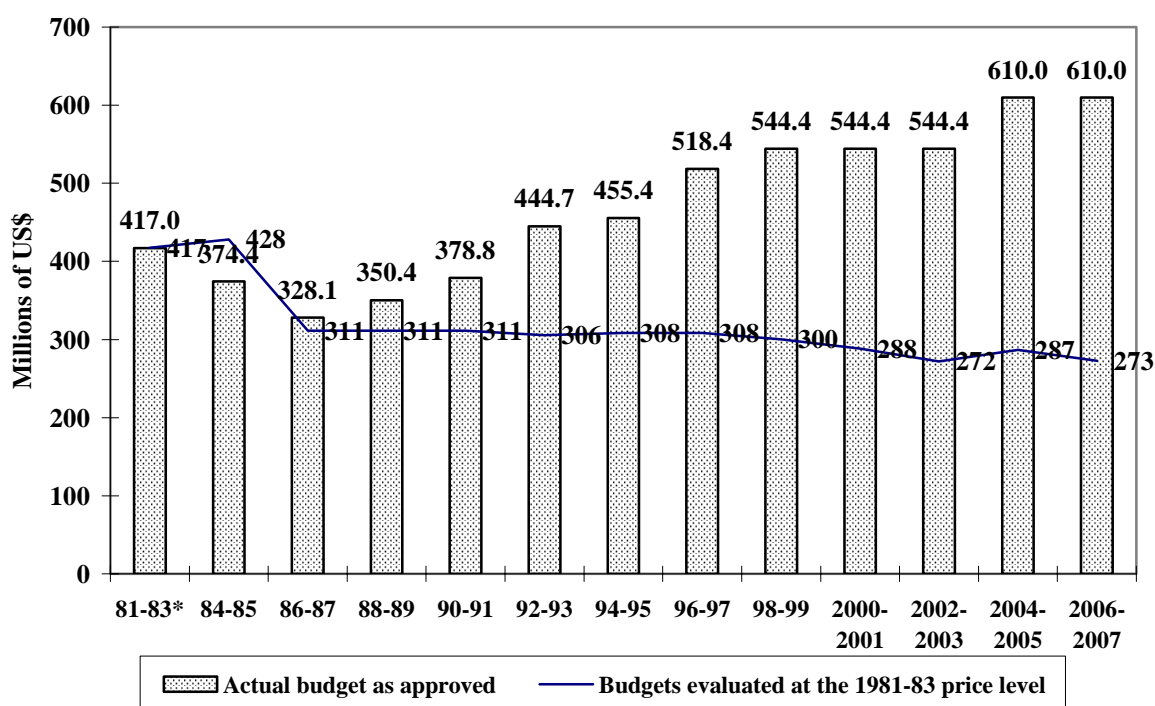
Chart 1 shows the budget trends over 13 biennia in terms of **nominal value** (or the budget figure as approved) and **real value** corresponding to the amount of resources actually available for implementing the programme work, taking into account the loss of purchasing power as a result of inflation. For the purpose of indicating the **real value** of the budget, the price level used for the 1981-1983 budget is applied to the budgets of all the biennia.

Comments

From a nominal perspective (i.e. columns in Chart 1) the budget ceiling has shown a general upward trend, although stagnating between 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 and again between 2004-2005 and 2006-2007. However, from a real term perspective the budget shows a downward trend (i.e. the line in Chart 1) showing that in reality any nominal increases which may have been received were not sufficient to cover general inflationary and statutory increases, and therefore the Organization in reality was experiencing a decrease in the volume of resources available for the implementation of its programme and objectives.

Chart 2
Distribution of regular budget resources for 2006-2007
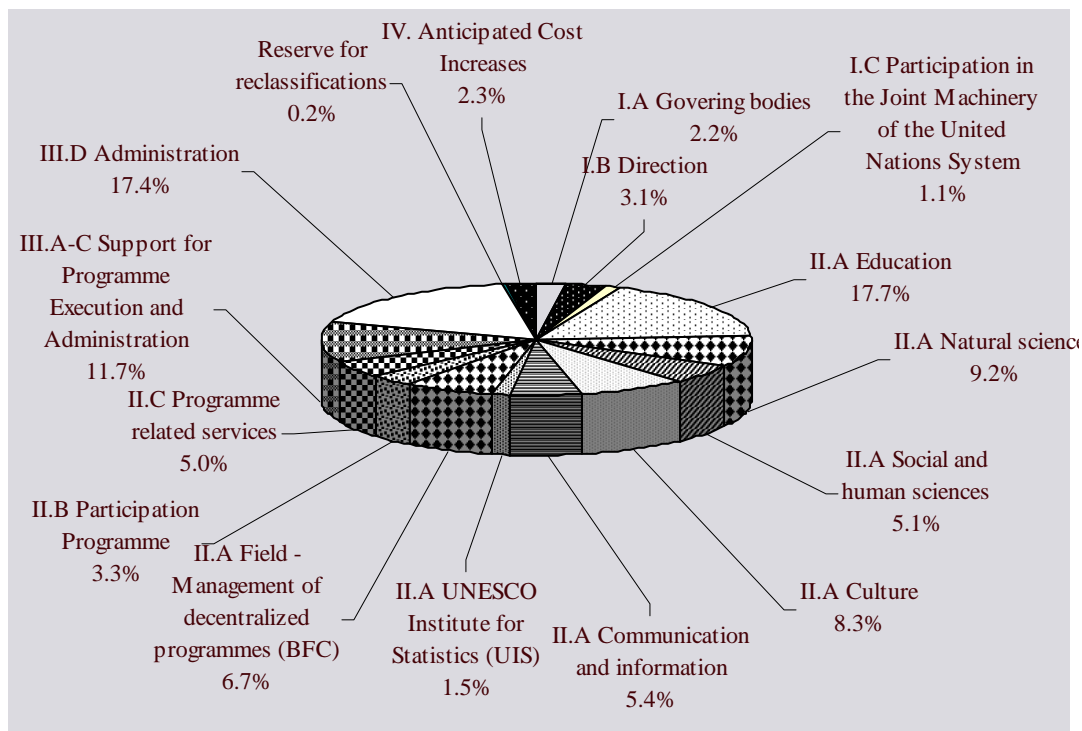
Chart 2 shows the distribution of the regular budget by parts of the budget in accordance with document 33 C/5 Approved.

Chart 3
Total budget 2006-2007
(regular budget and extrabudgetary resources)

Millions of US $

☐ Programmes and Programme related services (Part II. A: Programmes, B: Participation Programme, C: Programme related services)

⊞ Support for programme execution (Part III. A: BFC, B: ERC, C: HRM)

▦ Direction and Administration (Part I: General policy & Direction and Part III.D: ADM)
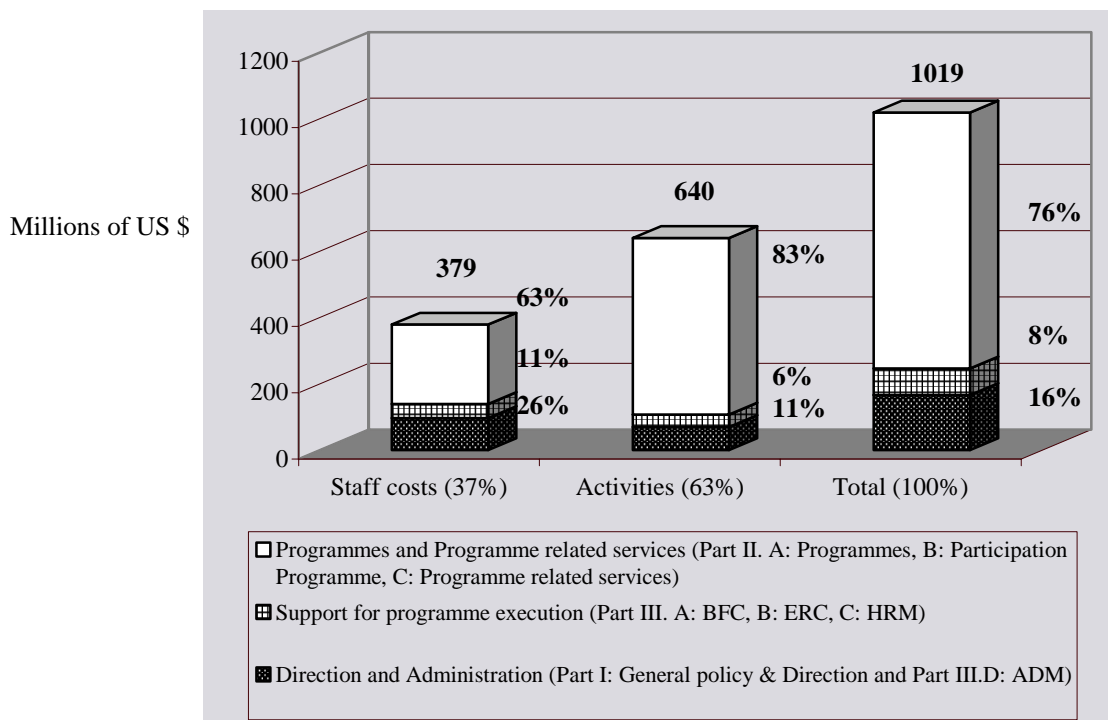
Chart 3 shows the total budget of the Organization (regular budget including Part IV and extrabudgetary funds) categorized into staff costs and activity costs (i.e. first two columns). Each of the columns is then divided into "Programme and Programme Related Services", "Support for Programme Execution" and "Direction/Administration". It should be noted that the extrabudgetary figures presented represent the level of resources received or firmly committed as presented in document 33 C/5 Approved ($408.8 million). In addition, the staff costs figures (irrespective of the funding source) cover only the costs of established posts.

Comments

This chart shows that the relative share of established posts within the total budget (regular budget and extrabudgetary funds) is 37%, compared to 63% for activities. The relative share of "Direction/Administration" and "Support for Programme Execution" combined is 24% of the total budget, while the relative share of "Programmes" is 76%.

Chart 4
Regular budget 2006-2007
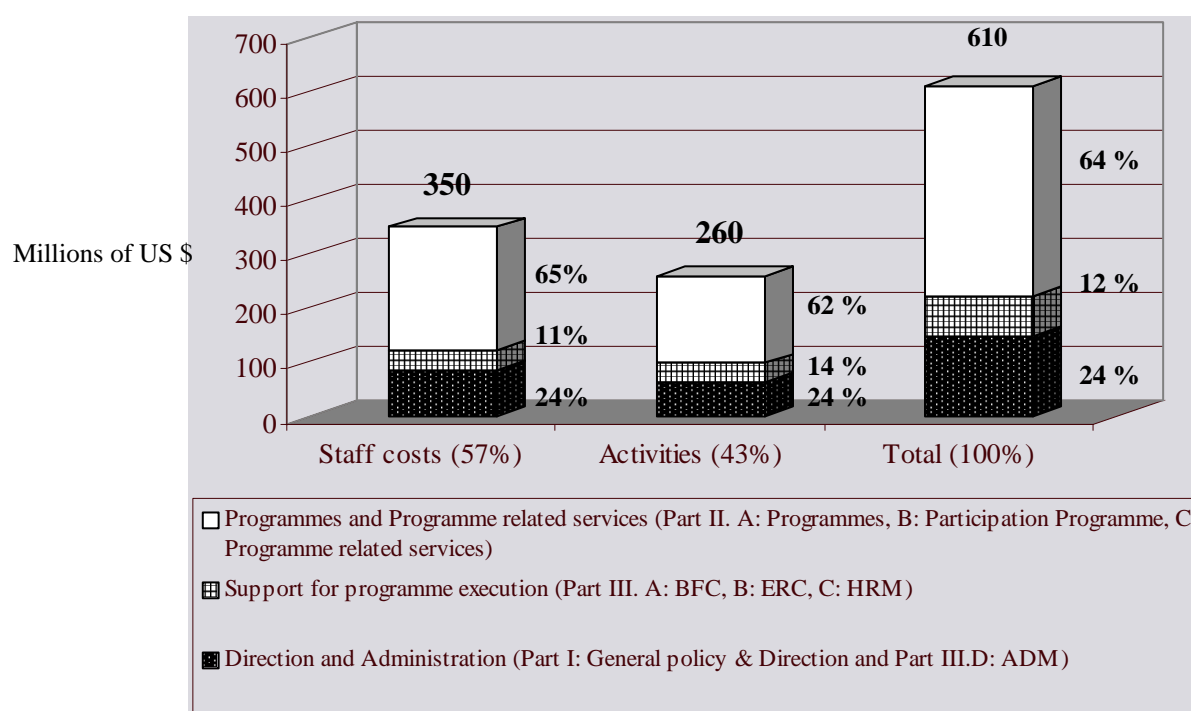
Chart 4 shows only the regular budget portion of the Organization's resources (including Part IV), split into staff costs and activity costs (i.e. first two columns). Each of the columns is then broken down into "Programme and Programme Related Services", "Support for Programme Execution" and "Direction/Administration". The staff costs figures represent the costs of established posts.

Comments

The categories "Direction/Administration" and "Support for Programme Execution" combined account for a relatively higher share of the regular budget, representing 36% (Chart 4), as compared with 24% of the total budget combining regular budget and extrabudgetary funds (Chart 3). This is due to the fact that administrative services are financed under the regular budget, but they support both regular programme activities and extrabudgetary projects. Although extrabudgetary projects are generally required to pay for backstopping support costs incurred for the project,

ongoing studies have shown that not all of the support cost and even some direct costs have not been systematically recovered. The Organization is currently working with other United Nations Agencies (most of which are experiencing similar issues) to identify measures that would allow a more adequate distribution of costs. A section on cost recovery policy is provided in document 175 EX/35 which relates to extrabudgetary projects in general.

II

Management Chart – Programme execution as at 30 June 2006

Table 1

Overall implementation by principal appropriation line

**Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources
(including staff costs and Participation Programme)
as at 30 June 2006**

Table 1 presents a holistic status of the execution for regular and extrabudgetary resources, showing the overall implementation by principal appropriation line for both regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, including staff costs and Participation Programme, therefore covering all funds related to each appropriation line.

With regard to the regular budget, the table includes Part IV (Anticipated Cost Increases) and takes into account the budgetary transfers made therefrom to the other parts of the budget that have already been approved by the Executive Board at its 174th sessions as well as the additional appropriations of donations received since the beginning of the biennium which were presented in Part II.A of this document.

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

Comments

As at 30 June 2006, the overall expenditure rate for the regular budget was 25.3% as compared to the theoretical rate of 25%. Expenditure rates of extrabudgetary resources should be measured on an annual basis, thus against a theoretical rate of 50%. The actual expenditure rate for extrabudgetary resources stands at 54.5%, which is slightly higher than the theoretical rate of 50%.

TABLE 1

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE

(Regular Budget and Extrabudgetary Resources including staff costs and Participation Programme)

1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006*

(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Regular Budget				Extrabudgetary Resources		
	33 C/5 Approved	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION							
A. Governing bodies							
1. General Conference	5,507	5,523	241	4.4	-	-	-
2. Executive Board	7,779	7,817	1,897	24.3	-	-	-
Total Part I.A	**13,286**	**13,341**	**2,138**	**16.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B. Direction							
3. Directorate	3,137	3,187	806	25.3	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	6,526	6,639	1,747	26.3	773	545	70.5
5. Internal Oversight	5,717	5,802	1,155	19.9	488	71	14.5
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	3,259	3,318	754	22.7	-	-	-
Total Part I.B	**18,639**	**18,946**	**4,462**	**23.6**	**1,261**	**616**	**48.9**
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	**6,735**	**6,735**	**1,973**	**29.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL, PART I	**38,660**	**39,021**	**8,574**	**22.0**	**1,261**	**616**	**48.9**
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES							
A. Programmes							
I Education	107,802	109,597	28,987	26.4	158,314	95,999	60.6
II Natural sciences	55,994	56,839	14,068	24.8	58,113	31,197	53.7
III Social and human sciences	30,838	31,478	8,403	26.7	45,059	22,085	49.0
IV Culture	50,575	51,255	11,743	22.9	45,548	22,519	49.4
V Communication and information	32,950	33,263	7,456	22.4	32,744	14,185	43.3
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	4,510	50.0	45	21	46.7
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	40,814	40,826	10,558	25.9	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	**327,993**	**332,277**	**85,724**	**25.8**	**339,823**	**186,006**	**54.7**
B. Participation Programme	**20,000**	**20,000**	**418**	**2.1**			
C. Programme related services							
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	4,309	4,363	1,052	24.1	147	50	34.0
2. Fellowships Programme	1,867	1,887	266	14.1	-	-	-
3. Public information	13,658	13,880	3,516	25.3	6	1	16.7
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	6,259	6,401	1,715	26.8	332	171	51.5
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4,306	4,379	944	21.6	67	45	67.2
Total, Part II.C	**30,399**	**30,910**	**7,494**	**24.2**	**552**	**267**	**48.4**
TOTAL, PART II	**378,392**	**383,188**	**93,636**	**24.4**	**340,375**	**186,273**	**54.7**
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION							
A. Field management and coordination	20,988	21,196	7,993	37.7	132	69	52.3
B. External relations and cooperation	19,825	20,152	5,502	27.3	3,039	1,028	33.8
C. Human resources management	30,717	31,094	8,335	26.8	101	47	46.5
D. Administration	106,152	107,710	31,165	28.9	125	4	3.2
TOTAL, PART III	**177,682**	**180,151**	**52,995**	**29.4**	**3,397**	**1,148**	**33.8**
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	**594,734**	**602,360**	**155,205**	**25.8**	**345,033**	**188,037**	**54.5**
Reserve for reclassifications	**1,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	**13,766**	**8,566**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	**610,000**	**612,426**	**155,205**	**25.3**	**345,033**	**188,037**	**54.5**

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006

Table 2(A)

**Programme implementation by principal appropriation line
and by principal source of funding**

**Regular budget (excluding staff costs) and extrabudgetary resources
as at 30 June 2006**

Table 2(A) presents a holistic status of the execution of programme activities for regular and extrabudgetary resources, by principal appropriation line and by principal source of funding. It should be noted that the regular budget figures exclude amounts for staff costs.

The table as usual includes the additional appropriations of donations presented in Part A of this document.

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

Comments

The overall implementation of the regular budget activities (Parts I-III) as at 30 June 2006 stands at 27.9%, compared with the theoretical time-elapsed target of 25%. However, in accordance with 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 explanations are provided below for expenditure rates which are higher than 40% or less than 10%:

Part I – General Policy and Direction

General Conference (2.5%): The expenditure rate for this appropriation line is naturally low at this point, as the General Conference will only be held in September-October 2007.

Directorate (53.9%): Higher expenses were incurred than originally estimated, as the costs of the tasks under this line (which are usually unavoidable and incompressible) have been increasing.

Office of the Director-General (43.3%): Relatively high expenditure rate is associated mainly with the cost of the 60th Anniversary Celebrations of the Organization, the budgetary provisions of which were not foreseen at the time of the preparation of document 33 C/5 Approved.

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

UNESCO Institute of Statistics (50%): As per normal procedures, 50% of the financial allocations is made available to the institutes at the beginning of each year through the mechanism of special account(s). This allocation is fully recorded as expenditure which leads to the relatively high expenditure rate shown.

Participation Programme (2.1%): The relatively low expenditure rate is mainly due to the fact that the first Intersectoral Committee (which recommends Participation Programme requests for the Director-General's approval) was held on 16 June 2006. Therefore, amounts approved for allotment by the Director-General after this meeting were not yet dispersed as at 30 June 2006. The only expenditure which was noted as at June 2006 was US $418,000 for approved emergency assistance requests.

Fellowships Programme (7.5%): The low expenditure rate is mainly due to the fact that the study programmes generally begin in September, consistent with the school academic calendar year. The Intersectoral Screening Committee recently met on 5 July 2006 to review and recommend applications. Therefore, ERC anticipates that the study programme fellowships will be approved and granted soon thereby increasing expenditure during the second half of the year.

Strategic planning and programme monitoring (40.5%): The relatively high expenditure rate is mainly due to the five regional consultations of the Director-General with National Commissions on the 34 C/4 and 34 C/5, which always take place in the first year of the biennium. The high expenditure rate is also due to an intensified participation of UNESCO in several inter-agency meetings and activities related to the reform of the United Nations.

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Field management and coordination (40.8%): Although the theoretical rate as at 30 June 2006 is only 25%, the field offices running costs show much higher expenditure rates (40.8%) due to the advance obligations that are made to pay for rent, insurance and temporary assistance (SSA contracts). In addition, these obligations (fund reservations) include amounts for vehicles and equipment for those offices which had foreseen these purchases in their work plans. It is worth mentioning that in the case of the Khartoum antenna, since most of the expenses relate to the installation costs, the expenditure rate will be quite high during the first year as compared to the second year.

The high expenditure rate is then due to the high level of obligations (fund reservations) charged on the field offices running costs. However, as a great deal of these expenses have already been obligated, the expenditure rate is not expected to increase significantly from its current level before the end of the year, as most of the remaining activity will be the liquidation of these obligations which do not affect the expenditure rate.

Lastly, BFC is currently reviewing the field offices expenditures and comparing the approved detailed budgets with the actual charges made to ensure consistency and proper monitoring.

External relations and cooperation (41%): The relatively high expenditure rate is due to the fact that a significant portion of the 33 C/5 approved budget for ERC was earmarked for the organization of the Director-General's consultations on the C/5 and statutory meetings with the National Commissions, which all took place during the first semester of 2006.

TABLE 2 (A)
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FUNDING

Regular Budget (excluding Staff Costs) and Extrabudgetary Resources
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006*
(in thousands of US dollars)

| Appropriation Line | Regular Budget | | | | Extrabudgetary Resources | | | | | |
| | | | | | UN Sources | | | Other Sources | | |
	33 C/5 Approved	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	%	$	$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION										
A. Governing bodies										
1. General Conference	4,671	4,671	117	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Executive Board	6,314	6,314	1,535	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Part I.A	**10,985**	**10,985**	**1,652**	**15.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
B. Direction										
3. Directorate	459	459	247	53.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	446	446	193	43.3	-	-	-	773	545	70.5
5. Internal Oversight	1,148	1,148	330	28.8	-	-	-	488	71	14.5
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	103	103	26	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Part I.B	**2,154**	**2,154**	**796**	**37.0**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**1,261**	**616**	**48.9**
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	**6,735**	**6,735**	**1,973**	**29.3**						
TOTAL, PART I	**19,874**	**19,874**	**4,421**	**22.2**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**1,261**	**616**	**48.9**
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES										
A. Programmes										
I Education	55,625	56,852	17,069	30.0	19,016	12,040	63.3	139,298	83,959	60.3
II Natural sciences	23,002	23,372	6,142	26.3	5,760	4,116	71.5	52,353	27,081	51.7
III Social and human sciences	11,653	12,020	4,096	34.1	510	280	54.9	44,549	21,805	48.9
IV Culture	16,701	16,903	3,496	20.7	5,750	3,036	52.8	39,798	19,483	49.0
V Communication and information	14,448	14,518	3,123	21.5	1,892	1,477	78.1	30,852	12,708	41.2
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	4,510	50.0	-	-	-	45	21	46.7
Total, Part II.A	**130,450**	**132,685**	**38,437**	**29.0**	**32,928**	**20,949**	**63.6**	**306,895**	**165,057**	**53.8**
B. Participation Programme	**20,000**	**20,000**	**418**	**2.1**						
C. Programme related services										
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	1,055	1,055	364	34.5	-	-	-	147	50	34.0
2. Fellowships Programme	1,262	1,262	94	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Public information	2,900	2,900	907	31.3	-	-	-	6	1	16.7
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,214	1,264	512	40.5	24	-	-	308	171	55.5
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	206	39	19.0	-	-	-	67	45	67.2
Total, Part II.C	**6,637**	**6,687**	**1,916**	**28.7**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**528**	**267**	**50.6**
TOTAL, PART II	**157,086**	**159,373**	**40,771**	**25.6**	**32,952**	**20,949**	**63.6**	**307,423**	**165,324**	**53.8**
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION										
A. Field management and coordination	16,680	16,803	6,859	40.8	-	-	-	132	69	52.3
B. External relations and cooperation	3,368	3,384	1,386	41.0	-	-	-	3,039	1,028	33.8
C. Human resources management	14,752	14,752	4,374	29.6	-	-	-	101	47	46.5
D. Administration	41,798	41,798	15,320	36.7	-	-	-	125	4	3.2
TOTAL, PART III	**76,598**	**76,737**	**27,938**	**36.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,397**	**1,148**	**33.8**
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	**253,558**	**255,984**	**73,131**	**28.6**	**32,952**	**20,949**	**63.6**	**312,081**	**167,088**	**53.5**
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	**6,570**	**6,570**	**-**	**-**						
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	**260,128**	**262,554**	**73,131**	**27.9**	**32,952**	**20,949**	**63.6**	**312,081**	**167,088**	**53.5**

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006

Table 2(B)

**Programme implementation by principal appropriation line
on the 2002-2003 assessed contribution from the United States of America
(expenditures as at 30 June 2006)**

At its 32nd session, the General Conference welcomed the return of the United States of America with effect from 1 October 2003 and took note of the amount of $15,093,141 as its assessed contribution from 1 October to 31 December 2003. Further, it invited the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on the implementation of the plan of action to be funded from this contribution. Accordingly, Table 2(B) presents the status of implementation of these funds. It should be noted that this contribution is utilized through a special account mechanism, therefore operates on a multi-year basis.

Comments

Explanations are provided below for expenditure rates:

Education (51.8%)

Implementation has progressed as planned with the exception of the projects earmarked for Afghanistan, due to shifting priorities in the Ministry of Education in which the Minister and his team have been changed several times over the last two years. Since Afghanistan is the country with the highest budget allocation of the programme funds (i.e. more than 40% of the overall allocation), the low implementation in this country has lowered disproportionately the overall implementation rate. However, fast progress in the implementation has been achieved over the last six weeks and the groundwork has been laid out for the main projects so that implementation can be accelerated. Taking out Afghanistan, the implementation rate for the remaining countries is almost 80%.

Culture (38.2%)

The expenditure rate has progressively increased from 18.8% as at 30 June 2005 (172 EX/4, Part II, p. 21) to 38.2% as at the date of this report. It is worth noting that the programme implementation was significantly delayed at the outset, as the work plans received from field offices were unsatisfactory and therefore they were not validated by the Sector nor by the outside expert, who advises on the quality and feasibility of the projects in conjunction with ICOM. Consequently, the funds were not made available until late 2004. More specific explanations are provided below:

- Although there has been a considerable improvement during the last year, there has been a delay with the project in Pakistan due to the earthquake that took place in 2005. The UNESCO Scientific Adviser will undertake a mission in November 2006 to assist the Islamabad Office in reformulating objectives and establishing coordination mechanisms between the three museums involved, with a view to resuming the implementation of the project.

- The project in Accra is at a standstill, as the Office has not yet submitted satisfactory work plans, despite the focal points scheme put in place by BFC and ADG/CLT. The funds are blocked at Headquarters and shall be made available to the Accra Office only once the work plans will have been approved and cleared by CLT.

- The implementation of two projects handled by the Almaty Office has been delayed, as the work plans proposed in 2005 were not satisfactory. However, following a mission

undertaken by two Russian experts last May 2006, the project work plans have now been approved, which should increase the overall expenditure rate shortly.

WHC (70.2%)

The expenditure rate went up slightly from 63.2% as at 31 December 2005 to 70.2% as of the date of this report, due to the need to reprogramme funds. This reprogramming focused on the reinforcement of capacity-building in the protection and management of World Heritage sites particularly those located in Africa and those in danger. Since the reprogramming is now completed, the expenditure rate is expected to increase further.

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Table 2(C)

**Programme implementation by principal appropriation line on the
US $25 million special account supplementary programme package
(expenditures as at 30 June 2006)**

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In 33 C/Resolution 96 paragraph 2, the General Conference accepted "the programme package submitted by the Director-General designed to reinforce the principal priorities of document 33 C/5 in the amount of $25 million, to be funded on an exceptional basis from voluntary contributions", and invited "Member States and other funding sources to provide the voluntary contributions required". Table 2(C) was added to show the programme implementation of the $25 million Special Accounts. As at June 2006 approximately $2 million was available on the special accounts of which $1.3 million was allocated. Of the allocated amounts 24.4% was already utilized.

TABLE 2 (B)

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

Regular Budget

1 January 2004 to 30 June 2006
(in thousands of US dollars)

Appropriation Line	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	$	$	%
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES			
A. Programmes			
I Education	8,657	4,482	51.8
II Natural sciences	-	-	-
III Social and human sciences	-	-	-
IV Culture	4,543	1,736	38.2
World Heritage Centre	1,000	702	70.2
V Communication and information	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	**14,200**	**6,919**	**48.7**
Non-allocated Balance	**893**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**15,093**	**6,919**	**45.8**

TABLE 2 (C)

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE ON THE
US$25 MILLION SPECIAL ACCOUNT SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME PACKAGE**

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

Appropriation Line	Workplan Distribution (33 C/5 Approved)	Allocation (as at June 2006)	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of expenditure
	$	$	$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
Internal Oversight	**500**	**173**	**-**	**-**
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES				
A. Programmes				
I Education	15,000	1,174	329	28.0
II Natural sciences	2,500	-	-	-
III Social and human sciences	-	-	-	-
IV Culture	2,500	-	-	-
V Communication and Information	1,000	-	-	-
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	1,000	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	**22,000**	**1,174**	**329**	**28.0**
B. Participation Programme	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION				
Human resources management	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total, Parts I-III	**25,000**	**1,347**	**329**	**24.4**
Non-allocated Balance	**-**	**645**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**25,000**	**1,992**	**329**	**16.5**

Table 3

Implementation of decentralized funds by principal appropriation line and by region

Regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

**(programme activity expenditures in the field,
excluding staff costs, as at 30 June 2006)**

Table 3 shows the implementation of decentralized funds as at 30 June 2006, broken down by region, for Part II (Programme and Programme Related Services) and Part III (Support for Programme Execution and Administration). This table shows both regular budget and extrabudgetary resources in order to present an integrated status of execution of the decentralized fund.

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

Comments

Decentralized funds represent 39.8% of total regular budget for activities and show an expenditure rate of 25.5% as at 30 June 2006. This rate of 25.5% implies an active implementation of decentralized programmes, while staying globally in line with the time-elapsed target of 25%.

For the Education Sector, the decentralized funds exclude the financial allocations for institutes IIEP, IBE, IITE and UIE, as the mechanism of transferring their financial allocations to special accounts does not provide programme distribution by region. For the same reason, the financial allocation for ICTP is excluded from the decentralized funds under Natural Sciences. This approach also shows a more correct expenditure situation for the sectors, as it excludes the expenditure rates for the institutes which are already 50%. On the other hand, financial allocations for IICBA and IESALC are included in Africa and Latin America regions respectively as programmes of these institutes are fully implemented in these regions.

Under Programmes and Programme Related Services (Part II), 53.9% of the total regular budget allocation for activities is decentralized to field units where the expenditure rate stands at 22.3%.

Explanations are provided below for cases where expenditure rates for the regular budget appropriation lines were higher than 40% or less than 10%:

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

Public information

Asia and Pacific (9.8%)

Almost half of the allocated funds have been earmarked for publications (booklets and newsletters) which have issue dates between July and December. Therefore the expenditure rate is expected to increase during the latter half of the year. The remaining half of the allocation ($12,500) would be used during the second year of the biennium for additional periodic publications and will be spent by the end of the biennium.

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Field management and coordination

Africa (44.6%), Arab States (42%), Asia and Pacific (44.1%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (43.6%)

The same explanation which was provided for BFC in Table 2(A) also applies here. However, to summarize, the high expenditure rate for these regions is mainly due to the high level of obligations (fund reservations) charged on the field offices running costs. However, as a great deal of these expenses have already been obligated, the expenditure rate is not expected to increase significantly from its current level before the end of the year, as most of the remaining activity will be the liquidation of these obligations which do not affect the expenditure rate.

Nonetheless, BFC is currently undertaking measures to ensure consistency and proper monitoring of field offices running costs expenditures.

External relations and cooperation

Arab States (90.9%)

The relatively high expenditure rate is due to the fact that the total amount allocated of $20,000 was decentralized to UNESCO/Rabat for the organization of the "*Conférence des Elus de la Méditerranée*" which was held from 20 to 30 June 2006.

Human resources management

Asia and Pacific (9.8%)
Europe and North America (64.3%)

The decentralized amounts for HRM generally relate to the training budgets for the field offices. Training plans are established based on the office's needs but the timing of the training activities greatly depends on the office's work schedules. Therefore training activities are often not spread evenly over the biennium. The variance in the expenditure rate between the above two regions relates to this fact. Certain of the field offices concerned have completed a significant proportion of their training activities for the year, thus their expenditure rate are relatively high (e.g. the Bucharest Office in the Europe and North America Region). Meanwhile other field offices have planned their training activities for later in the year or have had to reschedule the training due to work or other constraints. For example for the Phnom Penh Office a retreat was scheduled for September/October 2006 and a substantial part of the training budget will be used for this retreat. In addition the schedule for other training events also depended on the availability of experienced staff trainers.

TABLE 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND REGION (excluding Staff Costs)

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

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular Budget						Extrabudgetary Resources					
	Total Programme Allocation (HQ and Field) (Workplans)	Allocation for all field units (Workplans)	Rate of Decentralization	Breakdown of Decentralized Allocation by Region	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure	Total Programme Resources (HQ and Field)	Allocation for all field units	Rate of Decentralization	Breakdown of Decentralized Allocation by Region	Expenditure (delivered/unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	%	%	$	%	$	$	%	%	$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	19,874	-					1,261	-				
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES												
A. Programmes												
I Education	56,852	29,606	52.1		7,669	25.9	158,314	132,749	83.9		83,432	62.8
- Africa		10,846		36.6	2,552	23.5		13,265		10.0	7,726	58.2
- Arab States		3,582		12.1	613	17.1		21,303		16.0	16,733	78.5
- Asia and Pacific		7,636		25.8	1,937	25.4		10,079		7.6	4,185	41.5
- Europe and North America		677		2.3	130	19.1		5,564		4.2	2,489	44.7
- Latin America and the Caribbean		6,864		23.2	2,437	35.5		82,538		62.2	52,299	63.4
II Natural sciences	23,372	7,081	30.3		1,527	21.6	58,113	34,916	60.1		20,487	58.7
- Africa		1,927		27.2	444	23.0		366		1.0	97	26.5
- Arab States		1,250		17.7	189	15.1		7,648		21.9	4,315	56.4
- Asia and Pacific		1,989		28.1	494	24.9		2,440		7.0	1,012	41.5
- Europe and North America		452		6.4	84	18.5		7,215		20.7	5,192	72.0
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,463		20.7	316	21.6		17,247		49.4	9,871	57.2
III Social and human sciences	12,020	4,381	36.4		1,407	32.1	45,059	43,632	96.8		21,316	48.9
- Africa		1,364		31.1	520	38.1		783		1.8	344	43.9
- Arab States		848		19.4	175	20.6		138		0.3	54	39.1
- Asia and Pacific		908		20.7	294	32.4		571		1.3	408	71.5
- Europe and North America		300		6.8	80	26.5		124		0.3	75	60.5
- Latin America and the Caribbean		962		21.9	339	35.2		42,016		96.3	20,435	48.6
IV Culture	16,903	7,720	45.7		1,639	21.2	45,548	15,976	35.1		7,821	49.0
- Africa		2,264		29.3	386	17.1		2,526		15.8	397	15.7
- Arab States		1,400		18.1	186	13.3		1,702		10.7	609	35.8
- Asia and Pacific		1,738		22.5	485	27.9		4,886		30.6	2,598	53.2
- Europe and North America		637		8.3	191	29.9		3,020		18.9	1,138	37.7
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,681		21.8	391	23.3		3,842		24.0	3,079	80.1
V Communication and information	14,518	7,974	54.9		1,953	24.5	32,744	28,380	86.7		12,152	42.8
- Africa		2,489		31.2	540	21.7		1,519		5.4	1,116	73.5
- Arab States		953		11.9	193	20.2		1,353		4.8	757	55.9
- Asia and Pacific		2,430		30.5	572	23.5		3,245		11.4	798	24.6
- Europe and North America		419		5.3	136	32.5		43		0.2	-	-
- Latin America and the Caribbean		1,684		21.1	512	30.4		22,220		78.3	9,481	42.7
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9,020	9,020	100.0		4,510	50.0	45	45	100.0		21	46.7
- Europe and North America		9,020		100.0	4,510	50.0		45		100.0	21	46.7
Total, Part II.A	132,685	65,782	49.6		18,705	28.4	339,823	255,698	74.2		145,229	56.8
		-										
B. Participation Programme	20,000	20,000	100.0		418	2.1	-	-	-		-	-

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006

TABLE 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED FUNDS
BY PRINCIPAL APPROPRIATION LINE AND REGION (excluding Staff Costs)

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

Principal Appropriation Line	Regular Budget						Extrabudgetary Resources					
	Total Programme Allocation (HQ and Field) (Workplans)	Allocation for all field units (Workplans)	Rate of Decentralization	Breakdown of Decentralized Allocation by Region	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure	Total Programme Resources (HQ and Field)	Allocation for all field units	Rate of Decentralization	Breakdown of Decentralized Allocation by Region	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	%	%	$	%	$	$	%	%	$	%
C. Programme Related Services												
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	1,055	-					147	-	-	-	-	-
2. Fellowships Programme	1,262	-					-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Public Information	2,900	95	3.3		19	20.3	6	-	-	-	-	-
- Africa		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
- Asia and Pacific		25		26.3	2	9.8		-		-	-	-
- Europe and North America		70		73.7	17	24.1		-		-	-	-
- Latin America and the Caribbean		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,264	-					332	-	-	-	-	-
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	-					67	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Part II.C	6,687	95	1.4		19	20.3	552	-	-		-	-
		-										
TOTAL, PART II	159,373	85,877	53.9		19,142	22.3	340,375	255,698	74.2		145,229	56.8
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION												
A. Field management and coordination	16,803	15,670	93.3		6,747	43.1	132	20	15.2		18	90.0
- Africa		4,938		31.5	2,202	44.6		-		-	-	-
- Arab States		2,201		14.0	925	42.0		-		-	-	-
- Asia and Pacific		4,395		28.0	1,939	44.1		20		100	18	90.0
- Europe and North America		952		6.1	293	30.8		-		-	-	-
- Latin America and the Caribbean		3,184		20.3	1,388	43.6		-		-	-	-
B. External relations and cooperation	3,384	20	0.6		18	90.9	3,039	237	7.8		109	46.0
- Africa		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
- Arab States		20		100	18	90.9		-		-	-	-
- Asia and Pacific		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
- Europe and North America		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-
- Latin America and the Caribbean		-		-	-	-		237		100	109	46.0
C. Human resources management	14,752	300	2.0		67	22.4	101	-	-	-	-	-
- Africa		45		15.1	13	29.4		-		-	-	-
- Arab States		34		11.2	12	36.6		-		-	-	-
- Asia and Pacific		148		49.5	15	9.8		-		-	-	-
- Europe and North America		13		4.3	8	64.3		-		-	-	-
- Latin America and the Caribbean		60		19.9	19	31.2		-		-	-	-
D. Administration	41,798	-					125	-		-	-	-
TOTAL, PART III	76,737	15,990	20.8		6,833	42.7	3,397	257	7.6		127	49.4
TOTAL	255,984	101,867	39.8		25,975	25.5	345,033	255,955	74.2		145,356	56.8

*For extrabudgetary resources figures are for the period 1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006

Table 4

Expenditures under temporary assistance, mission travel and contractual services

(regular budget as at 30 June 2006)

Given the increased emphasis on results-based programming and management, the Secretariat is reviewing alternative reporting tools that might replace the traditional monitoring by object of expenditure. Nevertheless, taking into account comments previously made by Member States on monitoring of certain items of expenditure (see 166 EX/Decisions), Table 4 provides details on three items: **temporary assistance**, **mission travel** and **contractual services**.

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

- temporary assistance is broken down into two categories: "temporary assistance and supernumeraries" and "consultants" financed by activity costs;

- mission travel is also broken down into two categories: Delegates' travel (participants' travel and travel of the Executive Board Members under the line Governing bodies) and Staff mission travel. For each of these categories, the indicative budget and expenditures are shown for comparison;

- contractual services include research and author's contracts, external translation contracts, printing and publication contracts, and contracts for the organization of meetings or training seminars, evaluation studies and auditor fees.

Comments

The expenditure rates for these categories are: 20.8% for temporary assistance, 29.1% for travel, and 18.1% for contractual services, and show modest deviations from the theoretical rate of 25%. Several reasons exist which could be used to explain deviations from the theoretical expenditure rate. First the theoretical rate of 25% assumes linearity in use of the funds, which is not always possible, as activities may have to be grouped during certain periods of the biennium rather than spread evenly throughout the period. Secondly, it is difficult for the sectors to foresee costs by object of expenditure when preparing the C/5 budget some two years in advance of the actual implementation. Thirdly, Table 4 presents expenditure by object of expenditure relative to the indicative budget presented in document 33 C/5 Approved. Therefore it does not take into consideration changes in the work plans which may have been made during the course of the biennium to reflect the changing situations in programme implementation.

The Organization has nonetheless tried to enhance its efforts to manage the major objects of expenditure lines. For example, for travel expenditure, the Secretariat enhanced efforts to monitor approved travel plans and to control related expenditures. Sectors and bureaux are required to undertake the most economical route when travelling, after ensuring that no alternative feasible means of communication such as teleconferencing are possible.

TABLE 4

Expenditures under Temporary Assistance, Travel, and Contractual Services (Regular Budget)
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006
(in thousands of US dollars)

	Regular Budget													
	Temporary Assistance					Travel						Contractual Services		
		Expenditures				Delegates' travel			Staff travel					
Principal Appropriation Line	Indicative Budget 33C/5	Temporary Supernumeraries	Consultants	Total Expenditure	Rate of Expenditure	Indicative Budget (33C/5)	Expenditures	Rate of Expenditure	Indicative Budget (33C/5)	Expenditures	Rate of Expenditure	Indicative Budget 33C/5	Expenditures	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	%	$	$	%	$	$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION														
A. Governing bodies														
1. General Conference	462	66	-	66	**14.2**	122	14	11.5	-	-	-	695	10	1.4
2. Executive Board	3,650	649	5	654	**17.9**	2,125	492	23.2	5	-	-	20	17	86.6
Total Part I.A	**4,112**	**714**	**5**	**720**	**17.5**	**2,247**	**506**	**22.5**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**715**	**27**	**3.8**
B. Direction														
3. Directorate	45	13	0	13	**28.7**	-	0	-	300	92	30.8	14	-	-
4. Office of the Director-General	80	5	7	12	**15.0**	-	8	-	124	18	14.4	101	52	51.9
5. Internal Oversight	100	10	-	10	**9.7**	-	19	-	538	55	10.3	442	152	34.4
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	20	1	-	1	**6.2**	-	-	-	18	3	18.2	30	-	-
Total Part I.B	**245**	**29**	**7**	**36**	**14.6**	**-**	**27**	**-**	**980**	**169**	**17.2**	**587**	**205**	**34.9**
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	-	12	-	12	**-**	-	-	-	61	3	4.2	360	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	**4,357**	**756**	**12**	**768**	**17.6**	**2,247**	**533**	**23.7**	**1,046**	**171**	**16.4**	**1,662**	**232**	**13.9**
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES														
A. Programmes														
I Education	4,250	696	614	1,310	**30.8**	4,050	712	17.6	4,150	1,317	31.7	21,322	3,118	14.6
II Natural sciences	2,737	209	543	752	**27.5**	1,559	821	52.7	1,988	647	32.5	10,986	1,958	17.8
III Social and human sciences	400	190	59	249	**62.1**	2,300	866	37.7	1,400	425	30.4	5,300	1,053	19.9
IV Culture	1,958	251	130	381	**19.5**	1,272	162	12.7	1,837	322	17.5	7,275	1,422	19.5
V Communication and information	1,539	197	90	286	**18.6**	647	230	35.6	1,274	329	25.9	6,434	1,528	23.7
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Part II.A	**10,883**	**1,543**	**1,436**	**2,979**	**27.4**	**9,828**	**2,791**	**28.4**	**10,650**	**3,040**	**28.5**	**51,318**	**9,078**	**17.7**
B. Participation Programme	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Programme related services														
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	503	4	-	4	**0.7**	71	4	5.3	175	57	32.3	46	142	308.8
2. Fellowships Programme	6	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	37.5
3. Public information	294	41	-	41	**13.8**	3	2	60.0	347	71	20.3	1,368	363	26.5
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	392	22	-	22	**5.5**	70	24	34.4	349	155	44.6	179	161	90.0
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	9	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	45	24	54.4	75	-	-
Total, Part II.C	**1,203**	**66**	**-**	**66**	**5.5**	**144**	**30**	**20.6**	**916**	**307**	**33.5**	**1,674**	**668**	**39.9**
TOTAL, PART II	**12,087**	**1,609**	**1,436**	**3,045**	**25.2**	**9,972**	**2,821**	**28.3**	**11,566**	**3,347**	**28.9**	**52,991**	**9,746**	**18.4**
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION														
A. Field management and coordination	4,731	1,419	1	1,420	**30.0**	-	3	**-**	1,451	430	29.7	234	62	26.6
B. External relations and cooperation	480	102	0	102	**21.2**	668	252	**37.7**	666	260	39.1	987	514	52.0
C. Human resources management	1,215	42	4	46	**3.8**	50	123	**246.4**	392	240	61.1	313	528	168.6
D. Administration	3,831	158	12	171	**4.5**	125	55	**44.2**	253	42	16.6	6,654	314	4.7
TOTAL, PART III	**10,257**	**1,721**	**17**	**1,739**	**16.9**	**843**	**433**	**51.4**	**2,762**	**972**	**35.2**	**8,189**	**1,419**	**17.3**
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	**26,701**	**4,086**	**1,465**	**5,551**	**20.8**	**13,062**	**3,787**	**29.0**	**15,373**	**4,491**	**29.2**	**62,842**	**11,397**	**18.1**
Reserve for reclassifications	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	**26,701**	**4,086**	**1,465**	**5,551**	**20.8**	**13,062**	**3,787**	**29.0**	**15,373**	**4,491**	**29.2**	**62,842**	**11,397**	**18.1**

Table 5

**Participation Programme implementation by region
as at 30 June 2006**

Table 5 shows the implementation of the Participation Programme by region as well as the implementation of funds provided for international NGOs and emergency assistance requests. Expenditure figures provided were as at 30 June 2006.

Comments

As of June 2006, 1,686 Participation Programme (PP) requests were received for a total value of $38,589,717. Of this amount, 202 PP requests, worth $3,667,200, were approved by the Director-General (excluding emergency assistance). As for emergency assistance, 13 requests, amounting to $418,000, were approved by the Director-General between January 2006 and June 2006.

The overall expenditure rate of the allotted funds for PPs, NGOs and emergency assistance was **10.2%** as at 30 June 2006. The relatively low expenditure rate was mainly due to the fact that the first Intersectoral Committee (which recommends Participation Programme requests for the Director-General's approval) was held on 16 June 2006. Therefore, amounts approved for allotment by the Director-General after this meeting were not yet dispersed as at 30 June 2006. The only expenditure which was noted as at June 2006 was $418,000 for emergency assistance requests.

A detailed report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Participation Programme and emergency assistance is presented in document 175 EX/36.

TABLE 5

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION BY REGION

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

Region	Allotments issued	Expenditure	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	%
AFRICA	778	-	-
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	1,151	-	-
ARAB STATES	289	-	-
EUROPE 1 (Western Europe, USA, Canada)	177	-	-
EUROPE 2 (Eastern and Central Europe)	196	-	-
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	1,076	-	-
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	-
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	418	418	100.0
Sub-Total	4,085	418	10.2
UNALLOTTED BALANCE	15,915	-	-
TOTAL	20,000	418	2.1

Table 6

Post situation and staff costs expenditure

(regular budget as at 30 June 2006)

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

A summary is also presented on the overall staff costs expenditures as at 30 June 2006, broken down by Headquarters and field offices.

Comments

From 1 January to 30 June 2006 the average number of posts budgetarily vacant was 109. In addition, there was a decreasing trend in the number of vacant posts for this period. This is owing to an acceleration in recruitment and the engagement of temporary assistance financed by funds of vacant posts.

The Bureau of the Budget conducts a rigorous monitoring of staff costs to ensure that the expenditure remains within authorized appropriation levels. As at 30 June 2006 the actual staff costs expenditure was $82.1 million, or 23.6% of the total staff costs allocation of $347.9 million (Parts I-III plus the reserve for reclassifications). This expenditure rate of 23.6% stands well within the time-elapsed target of 25%.

TABLE 6

POSTS SITUATION AND STAFF COSTS EXPENDITURES

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

33 C/5 Approved

Total number of established posts under the Regular Budget: 1,879

YEAR/ MONTH	Number of Filled posts out of 33 C/5 Approved (1,879)			Number of Vacant posts out of 33 C/5 Approved (1,879)				
	HQ	Field	TOTAL	HQ		Field		TOTAL
				P	GS	P	L	
2006								
January	1,207	540	**1,747**	31	30	34	37	**132**
February	1,223	543	**1,766**	24	21	34	34	**113**
March	1,212	554	**1,766**	32	24	28	29	**113**
April	1,217	564	**1,781**	26	25	21	26	**98**
May	1,220	565	**1,785**	30	18	20	26	**94**
June	1,220	555	**1,775**	30	18	25	31	**104**
Average	**1,217**	**554**	**1,770**	**29**	**23**	**27**	**31**	**109**

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

|	Allocation $	Expenditure $	%
HEADQUARTERS	251,169	59,521	23.7
FIELD	95,207	22,554	23.7
Reserve for reclassifications	1,500	-	-
TOTAL	**347,876**	**82,075**	**23.6**

**Analysis of extrabudgetary resources**

Chart 5

Extrabudgetary operational programmes by funding source and by Major Programme

Allocations as at 30 June 2006

Total: $345 million
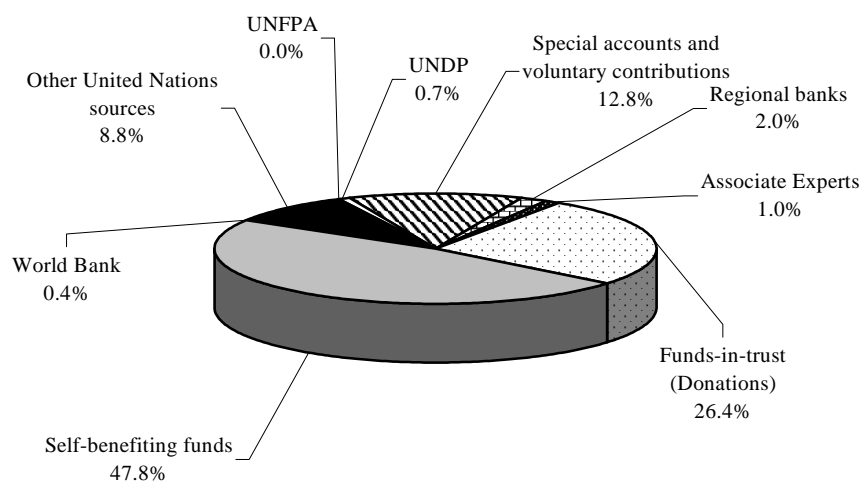
Amounts in millions of US dollars
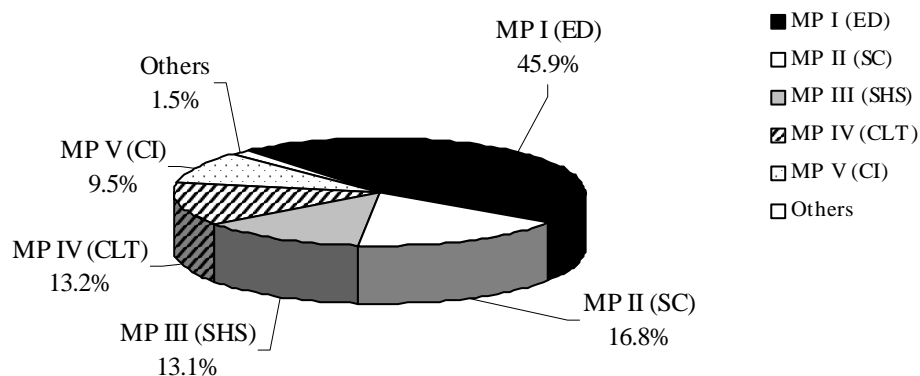
The expenditures for extrabudgetary resources, which usually finance multi-year projects, are presented on an annual basis in order to reflect the actual management cycle of extrabudgetary resources.

Chart 5 contains two diagrams which show respectively the allocations as at 30 June 2006 by funding source and by Major Programme.

- The self-benefiting funds-in-trust continue to be predominant with 48% of the total allocations, mainly due to the large scale of the cooperation programme with Brazil which on its own represents 45% of the total allocations.

- The Education Sector remains the principal beneficiary of extrabudgetary programmes, with 46% of the total allocations for 2005.

Chart 6

**Extrabudgetary operational programme:
Allocations vs. expenditure
as at 30 June 2006**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
☐ Allocations	233.8	339.1	331.9	423.5	321.8	303.6	345.0
■ Expenditure	164.2	202.3	252.8	264.8	241.2	158.2	188.0
■ Rate of expenditure	70%	60%	76%	63%	75%	52%	54%
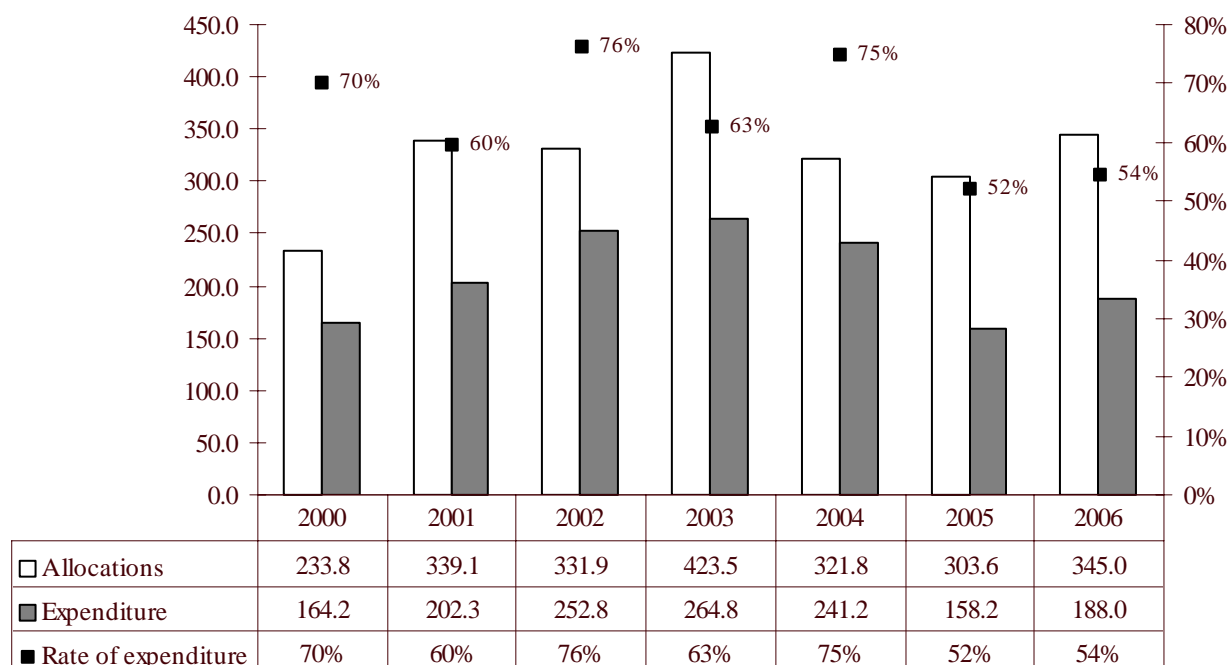
Chart 6 shows how allocations and expenditures have evolved over the last seven years. Compared to the same period in 2005, allocations have risen by 14%. The rate of expenditure stands at 54% in 2006 against 52% in 2005.

The following section presents the comments for Tables 7 to 11.

Table 7 presents a detailed breakdown by funding source. The overall volume of funds stood at $345 million for 2006 with an increase by $41.5 million compared to 2005.

This table calls for the following comments:

- The new cooperation with Saudi Arabia under the funds-in-trust started in late 2005 and $7.5 million was allocated in 2006 for a project benefiting Palestine. The allocation from Spain and the European Commission recorded a marked increase while some of the main

donors such as Japan, Italy, Norway and the Qatar Foundation showed a decrease in allocation in 2006 in comparison to 2005.

- While the total allocation under United Nations sources in 2006 is comparable to 2005, funds from UNDP and UNFIP continue to decline. To compensate this decrease, the cooperation with UN-ISDR is growing and allocation was increased by $2 million in 2006.

- Self-benefiting funds continue to increase and showed an increase of $44 million in allocation from 2005 to 2006. This is mainly due to the growth in cooperation with Brazil, which accounts for 45% of allocations of total extrabudgetary funds.

The overall expenditure rate has slightly improved from 52% to 54%.

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

Table 9 sets out the distribution of allocations and expenditure by major programme sector. The Education Sector continues to be the main sector benefiting from extrabudgetary resources, representing 46% of the total extrabudgetary resources. Extrabudgetary funds for the Communication and Information Sector showed a considerable increase of $12 million in 2006 against 2005 owing to the growing cooperation programme with Brazil. Extrabudgetary funds for the Culture Sector is the only case which marked a decrease of $4.7 million linked to UNFIP and Special account relating Brazil. The expenditure rate by sector is generally stable or slightly improved for the five programme sectors, contributing to the increase in the overall expenditure rate from 52% in 2005 to 54% in 2006.

Table 10 sets out resources as at 30 June 2006 by donor, funds allocated under the Associate Expert programme and contributions received by institutes. The dominant positions of Italy and Japan among funds-in-trust should be observed, with $41 million and $23 million respectively, that is 17% of all extrabudgetary resources. For Italy, this position is explained in particular by the level of cooperation with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), to which it paid $22.8 million. As reported in the previous management chart, France has agreed to pay the interest of the loan which is financing Phase II of the Belmont Plan. For 2006, the interest paid by France amounts to $1,697,856.

Table 11 presents, by institute, the overall distribution of the resources available to them with the following components:

- the financial allocation under the regular programme;
- decentralized activities under the regular programme;
- extrabudgetary decentralized projects for 2005;
- contributions received, by donor.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) received the lion's share of resources with $27 million, that is 36.7% of all resources owing to large contributions received from Italy ($22.7 million) and from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ($1.2 million). UIS and IIEP come after ICTP with $14 million (or 19% of the total) and $11 million (or 15% of the total) respectively.

TABLE 7

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY FUNDING SOURCE

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS	2006			2005		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
TRAC	2,506	1,603	64	3,985	1,470	37
SPPD	-	-	-	-	-	-
STS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP	**2,506**	**1,603**	**64**	**3,985**	**1,470**	**37**
UNFPA	153	79	52	76	76	100
TSS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNFPA	**153**	**79**	**52**	**76**	**76**	**100**
Other UN Sources						
UNDG	14,420	10,644	74	14,118	9,317	66
WHO/UNAIDS	6,016	2,875	48	5,727	3,924	69
UNFIP	4,411	2,267	51	6,565	3,795	58
UN-ISDR	2,478	1,784	72	485	376	78
UNEP	1,251	888	71	1,329	857	64
Others	1,717	809	47	975	621	64
Total Other UN Sources	**30,293**	**19,267**	**64**	**29,199**	**18,890**	**65**
Total United Nations Sources	**32,952**	**20,949**	**64**	**33,260**	**20,436**	**61**
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
World Bank	1,378	919	67	2,687	1,172	44
Regional Development Banks	6,913	2,778	40	2,851	1,262	44
Donated Funds-in-Trust						
Japan	21,622	10,342	48	24,234	10,994	45
Italy	18,073	6,889	38	21,455	7,758	36
Saudi Arabia	7,530	7,219	96	292	-	-
Norway	4,238	2,203	52	4,601	2,101	46
Spain	3,274	1,059	32	1,553	620	40
Flanders	2,625	1,533	58	2,800	1,902	68
Germany	2,312	1,168	51	1,896	707	37
European Commission	7,356	2,879	39	6,027	4,607	76
Qatar Foundation	3,839	2,235	58	7,251	3,706	51
Private Funds	4,382	1,960	45	5,939	3,416	58
Others	15,958	7,429	47	14,391	7,572	53
Self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust						
Brazil	155,570	88,526	57	110,433	60,500	55
Libya	6,128	3,426	56	8,208	1,806	22
Nigeria	1,530	1,494	98	223	92	41
Bahrain	429	59	14	257	82	32
Others	1,351	917	68	1,577	1,040	66
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	47,573	24,053	51	53,647	28,427	53
Total Other Programmes	**312,081**	**167,088**	**54**	**270,322**	**137,764**	**51**
Total	**345,033**	**188,037**	**54**	**303,582**	**158,200**	**52**

TABLE 8
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Interregional and Global
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES							
UNDP	**1,603**	1,341	262	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	**79**	-	-	79	-	-	-
Other UN Sources							
UNDG	**10,644**	-	10,644	-	-	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	**2,875**	564	78	328	-	129	1,776
UNFIP	**2,267**	725	-	373		637	532
UN-ISDR	**1,784**	-	-	273	-	-	1,511
UNEP	**888**	434	-	-	-	-	454
Others	**809**	132	50	627	-	-	-
Sub-total United Nations Sources	**20,949**	**3,196**	**11,034**	**1,680**	**-**	**766**	**4,273**
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
World Bank	**919**	-	(11)	5	-	925	-
Regional Development Banks	**2,778**	705	1	397	-	1,240	435
Donated Funds-in-Trust							
Japan	**10,342**	1,837	658	5,015	949	522	1,361
Italy	**6,889**	1,420	357	824	2,820	454	1,014
Saudi Arabia	**7,219**	-	7,219	-	-	-	-
Norway	**2,203**	518	21	1,099	56	14	495
Spain	**1,059**	50	-	36	-	361	612
Flanders	**1,533**	773	213	191	7	18	331
Germany	**1,168**	4	22	275	93	2	772
European Commission	**2,879**	1,362	12	-	40	171	1,294
Qatar Foundation	**2,235**	-	2,235	-	-	-	-
Private Funds	**1,960**	70	274	357	175	555	529
Others	**7,429**	2,997	385	1,272	-	270	2,505
Self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust							
Brazil	**88,526**	-	-	-	-	88,526	-
Libya	**3,426**	-	3,426	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	**1,494**	1,494	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	**59**	-	59	-	-	-	-
Others	**917**	-	1	71	-	807	38
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	**24,053**	762	1,261	1,311	1,813	1,901	17,005
Sub-total other programmes	**167,088**	**11,992**	**16,133**	**10,853**	**5,953**	**95,766**	**26,391**
Total	**188,037**	**15,188**	**27,167**	**12,533**	**5,953**	**96,532**	**30,664**

TABLE 9
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY SECTOR
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006
(in thousands of US dollars)

Sector	2006			2005		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
ED	158,314	95,999	61	134,183	77,071	57
SC	58,113	31,197	54	53,518	26,906	50
SHS	45,059	22,085	49	36,525	18,217	50
CLT	45,548	22,519	49	50,265	22,899	46
CI	32,744	14,185	43	20,496	8,160	40
Others	5,255	2,052	39	8,595	4,947	58
TOTAL	**345,033**	**188,037**	**54**	**303,582**	**158,200**	**52**

TABLE 10
EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES BROKEN DOWN BY DONORS*
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	UNESCO Funds excluding Associate Experts	Associate Experts	Contributions received by Institutes
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES				
UNDP	**2,513**	2,506	-	7
UNFPA	**153**	153	-	-
Other UN Sources				
UNDG	**14,420**	14,420	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	**6,016**	6,016	-	-
UNFIP	**4,411**	4,411	-	-
UN-ISDR	**2,478**	2,478	-	-
UNEP	**1,251**	1,251	-	-
IAEA	**1,160**	-	-	1,160
UNOCA	**599**	599	-	-
UNICEF	**227**	161	-	66
UNHCR	**134**	134	-	-
Others	**866**	823	-	43
Total Other UN Sources	**31,562**	**30,293**	**-**	**1,269**
Total United Nations Sources	**34,228**	**32,952**	**-**	**1,276**
OTHER PROGRAMMES				
World Bank	**6,932**	6,913	-	19
Regional Development Banks	**3,031**	1,378	-	1,653
Donated Funds-in-Trust				
Italy	**41,304**	18,073	483	22,748
Japan	**22,599**	21,622	977	-
Saudi Arabia	**7,530**	7,530	-	-
European Commission	**7,433**	7,356	-	77
Sweden	**4,556**	2,222	297	2,037
Norway	**4,390**	4,238	152	-
Private Funds	**4,382**	4,382	-	-
Qatar Foundation	**3,839**	3,839	-	-
Spain	**3,274**	3,274	-	-
Netherlands	**2,846**	1,778	123	945
Flanders	**2,625**	2,625	-	-
Germany	**2,611**	2,312	299	-
Switzerland	**2,589**	1,742	-	847
Canada	**2,029**	319	-	1,710
United Kingdom	**2,023**	1,903	20	100
France**	**1,474**	1,085	100	289
Belgium	**1,397**	1,216	181	-
United States Of America	**1,188**	1,121	-	67
Argentina	**1,092**	-	-	1,092
Denmark	**1,053**	529	113	411
Finland	**1,042**	245	417	380
Korea	**902**	610	292	-
New Zealand	**849**	849	-	-
Luxembourg	**630**	630	-	-
Australia	**401**	340	61	-
Agfund	**304**	304	-	-
Others	**2,942**	1,065	50	1,827
Self-benefiting Funds-in-Trust				
Brazil	**155,570**	155,570	-	-
Others	**9,438**	9,438	-	-
Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	**44,008**	44,008	-	-
Total Other Programmes	**346,283**	**308,516**	**3,565**	**34,202**
Total	**380,511**	**341,468**	**3,565**	**35,478**

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

** It should be noted that with regard to the Belmont Plan, UNESCO is benefiting from an interest free loan as the interest is paid by France. In 2006, this interest paid by France amounts to $1,697,856 but this is not reflected in this table as it is treated outside of the accounts.

TABLE 11
BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS MANAGED BY UNESCO INSTITUTES
1 January 2006 to 30 June 2006
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of Funds	Total	IBE	IESALC	IICBA	IITE	ICTP	IIEP	UIS	UIE	UNEVOC	TWAS
Funds received from UNESCO											
Regular Programme - Financial Allocation	26,926	4,591	2,200	2,000	1,100	1,015	5,100	9,020	1,900	-	-
Regular Programme - Decentralized Activities	265	10	-	-	20	-	30	-	-	205	-
Extrabudgetary Decentralized Projects	10,865	365	-	185	-	390	575	1,768	1,246	1,494	4,842
Subtotal	**38,056**	**4,966**	**2,200**	**2,185**	**1,120**	**1,405**	**5,705**	**10,788**	**3,146**	**1,699**	**4,842**
Other Sources of funding											
UN Agencies											
IAEA	1,160	-	-	-	-	1,160	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	66	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-
ITU	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
WMO	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Banks and Regional funds											
World Bank	1,653	-	-	-	-	-	53	1,600	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Governments											
Italy	22,748	-	-	-	-	22,748	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2,037	806	-	-	-	659	572	-	-	-	-
Canada	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	430	1,280	-	-	-
Argentina	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	1,092	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	945	-	-	-	-	-	945	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	847	506	-	-	-	-	341	-	-	-	-
Denmark	411	-	-	-	-	-	253	158	-	-	-
Finland	380	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-
France	289	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	-	-
Ghana	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-
United Kingdom	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
European Commission	77	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	67	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	64	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Colombia	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Iceland	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Others	1,551	47	11	-	-	886	518	89	-	-	-
Subtotal	**35,478**	**1,359**	**74**	**-**	**-**	**25,573**	**5,236**	**3,236**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**73,534**	**6,325**	**2,274**	**2,185**	**1,120**	**26,978**	**10,941**	**14,024**	**3,146**	**1,699**	**4,842**

ANNEX II (Part B)

**Detailed status report on the regular budget by main line of action
(as at 30 June 2006)**

Annex II shows the implementation by main line of action of the regular programme as indicated in the Annex of document 33 C/5 Approved.

As in the previous management charts, the allocations and expenditures of staff costs are shown at the level of the principal appropriation line, while those for activity costs are shown at the level of the main line of action.

The table includes the additional appropriation from donations presented in Part II.A of this document.

In conformity with 160 EX/Decision 3.1.1 and 164 EX/Decision 3.1.1, explanations are provided for activities financed from the regular budget for which expenditure rates are more than 40% or less than 10%. However, to avoid repeating explanations which were previously discussed in the document, this section only provides explanations for new items.

Comments

The global expenditure rate as at 30 June 2006, including Part IV, is 27.9% for activity costs and 23.5% for staff costs, resulting in an overall rate of 25.3% (ref. Table 1), standing more or less in line with the time-elapsed target of 25%. If Part IV is excluded, the expenditure rate is 28.6% for activity and 23.7% for staff costs.

Explanations for expenditure rates for activities, which are more than 40% or less than 10% as at 30 June 2006, which were not already presented under Table 2(A) are given below:

Part II – Programmes and Programme Related Services

Social and human sciences

- **III.1.2 MLA 1**. **Philosophical reflection and the human sciences (43.7%):** The high expenditure rate is explained by the fact that about 35 % of the biennial allocation was foreseen for implementation during the first part of 2006 for the organization of the UNESCO Philosophy Day-2006, the framework agreement with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and the organization of interregional philosophical dialogues.

- **III.2.2 MLA 1. Policy, international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in the social sciences (45.9%):** The high expenditure rate is explained by the fact that about 36 % of the total biennial allocation was foreseen for implementation during the first part of 2006 for the launching of Regional Fora of Social Ministers, follow-up to the Buenos Aires Forum of the Social Science and the framework agreement with the International Social Science Council (ISSC).

- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society) (6.8%):** The low expenditure rate is due to the fact that only 10% of the biennial budget was foreseen to be used during the first six

months. About 40% of the total allocation was foreseen for implementation during July-December 2006 while the remaining 50% is foreseen to be used in 2007.

- **HQ-Indirect Programme Cost (42.7%):** The relatively high expenditure rate is due to the fact that the work plans foresaw the purchase of essential office equipment/materials during the first six months of 2006.

Culture

- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society) (40.2%):** The high expenditure rate is due to the rapid completion of an activity within the framework of a programme entitled "promoting digital art and design in Africa".

Communication and information

- **V.2.2. MLA 2 Broadening access to scientific and technical information through media and ICTs (9.7%):** The low expenditure rate is due to the delay in preparing a project with an external partner on the launching of an intersectoral and multi-stakeholder science and communication initiative aimed at helping developing countries to establish the missing link between scientific research and development; and to popularize the contribution of scientists and researchers from the South. Once this activity is finalized, the implementation rate of this MLA will significantly improve.

- **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes (Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty (6.1%):** The relatively low expenditure rate is due to the detailed negotiation process with UNESCO partners. Upon finalization of the plan of operations, within the near future, implementation will be on schedule.

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

Part III.D – Administration

- **Administrative coordination, support and procurement (43.6%):** The high expenditure is mainly due to the relatively rapid consumption of running costs.

- **Accounting, treasury management and financial control (42.2%):** The high expenditure rate is mainly due to the relatively rapid consumption of running costs and the payment for the insurance premium which was foreseen in the beginning of the year.

- **Information systems and telecommunications (44.2%):** The relatively high expenditure rate is due to the $4 million FABS project and the $1 million HRM new management system project, of which $2 million and $1 million have been already transferred to Special Accounts, respectively.

ANNEX II

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

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

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs				Staff Costs			
	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION								
A. Governing bodies								
1. General Conference	4,671	117	4,554	2.5%	852	124	728	14.6%
2. Executive Board	6,314	1,535	4,779	24.3%	1,504	363	1,141	24.1%
Total, I.A	**10,985**	**1,652**	**9,333**	**15.0%**	**2,356**	**487**	**1,869**	**20.7%**
B. Direction								
3. Directorate	459	247	211	53.9%	2,728	559	2,169	20.5%
4. Office of the Director-General	446	193	253	43.3%	6,193	1,555	4,639	25.1%
5. Internal Oversight	1,148	330	817	28.8%	4,655	825	3,830	17.7%
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs	103	26	77	25.3%	3,216	728	2,488	22.6%
Total, I.B	**2,154**	**796**	**1,358**	**37.0%**	**16,792**	**3,666**	**13,125**	**21.8%**
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	6,735	1,973	4,761	29.3%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, PART I	**19,874**	**4,421**	**15,452**	**22.2%**	**19,148**	**4,153**	**14,994**	**21.7%**
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES								
A. Programmes								
I EDUCATION								
I.1 Strengthening EFA coordination and planning								
I.1.1 Enhancing international coordination and monitoring for EFA								
1 Coordinating EFA partners and maintaining the collective momentum	3,139	1,021	2,118	32.5%				
2 Monitoring EFA and improving quality of data	1,029	133	896	12.9%				
Total, I.1.1	**4,168**	**1,154**	**3,014**	**27.7%**				
I.1.2 Policy, planning and evaluation for achieving EFA								
1 Developing national policies and programmes	2,969	684	2,285	23.0%				
2 Supporting regional strategies and coordination	2,211	549	1,663	24.8%				
Total, I.1.2	**5,180**	**1,232**	**3,948**	**23.8%**				
Total, I.1	**9,347**	**2,386**	**6,961**	**25.5%**				
I.2 Attaining basic education for all								
I.2.1 Universal basic education								
1 Expanding access to quality ECCE	1,848	363	1,485	19.6%				
2 Achieving universal primary education	2,438	541	1,897	22.2%				
3 Promoting gender equity and equality	2,088	411	1,677	19.7%				
4 Improving education policies and systems for inclusion	1,687	276	1,411	16.3%				
Total, I.2.1	**8,060**	**1,591**	**6,469**	**19.7%**				
I.2.2 Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD)								
1 Implementing the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE)	4,177	712	3,465	17.1%				
2 Promoting learning opportunities for all through non-formal education within the framework of UNLD	2,090	398	1,692	19.1%				
Total, I.2.2	**6,267**	**1,111**	**5,156**	**17.7%**				
I.2.3 Teacher education								
1 Implementing the Teacher Training Initiative for sub-Saharan Africa	2,335	382	1,952	16.4%				
2 Professional development of teachers and educational personnel	1,028	241	787	23.4%				
Total I.2.3	**3,363**	**624**	**2,740**	**18.5%**				
Total, I.2	**17,690**	**3,325**	**14,365**	**18.8%**				
I.3 Enhancing quality education								
I.3.1 Quality education for learning to live together								
1 Promoting human rights, peace, democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding through education	2,085	415	1,670	19.9%				
2 Education for sustainable development	1,952	523	1,429	26.8%				
3 Assessing learning outcomes	757	188	569	24.8%				
4 Physical education and sports	634	183	451	28.9%				
Total I.3.1	**5,428**	**1,309**	**4,119**	**24.1%**				
I.3.2 HIV/AIDS and education								
1 Leading the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Education (UNICAIDS)	773	166	607	21.5%				
2 Supporting comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS through education	616	192	424	31.1%				
Total I.3.2	**1,389**	**358**	**1,031**	**25.8%**				
Total, I.3	**6,817**	**1,667**	**5,150**	**24.5%**				

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs				Staff Costs			
	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
I.4 Supporting post-primary education systems								
I.4.1 Secondary and technical/vocational education								
1 Expanding and renewing general secondary education	803	173	630	21.6%				
2 Improving technical and vocational education and training	1,215	259	956	21.3%				
3 Promoting science and technology education for all	622	131	490	21.1%				
Total I.4.1	**2,640**	**564**	**2,076**	**21.4%**				
I.4.2 Higher education for the knowledge society								
1 Advancing policy options for higher education	833	138	694	16.6%				
2 Promoting inter-university solidarity for development	493	94	399	19.1%				
3 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies in education	454	88	367	19.3%				
Total I.4.2	**1,780**	**320**	**1,460**	**18.0%**				
Total, I.4	**4,420**	**884**	**3,536**	**20.0%**				
UNESCO education institutes								
(Regular budget financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)								
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4,591	2,296	2,296	50.0%				
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	5,100	2,550	2,550	50.0%				
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1,900	950	950	50.0%				
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1,100	550	550	50.0%				
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2,000	1,000	1,000	50.0%				
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2,200	1,100	1,100	50.0%				
Total, UNESCO education institutes	**16,891**	**8,446**	**8,446**	**50.0%**				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	350	70	280	20.1%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	700	132	568	18.9%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	**1,050**	**202**	**848**	**19.3%**				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	637	160	477	25.1%				
Staff Cost					52,745	11,917	40,828	22.6%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	**56,852**	**17,069**	**39,783**	**30.0%**	**52,745**	**11,917**	**40,828**	**22.6%**
II NATURAL SCIENCES								
II.1 Sciences, environment and sustainable development								
II.1.1 Managing Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges								
1 Assessing and managing the impacts of global change on the water cycle	1,488	335	1,153	22.5%				
2 Managing water as a scarce resource for human needs	3,065	936	2,129	30.5%				
3 Mitigating water-related risks and facing social challenges	2,487	689	1,799	27.7%				
4 Managing land-water-habitat interactions through an ecosystem approach	1,886	481	1,405	25.5%				
Total, II.1.1	**8,925**	**2,440**	**6,486**	**27.3%**				
II.1.2 Ecological and earth sciences for sustainable development								
1 Minimizing biodiversity loss through research and capacity building for ecosystem management	882	253	629	28.7%				
2 Biosphere Reserves: promoting environmental sustainability	1,046	194	853	18.5%				
3 Enhancing linkages between cultural and biological diversity	281	52	228	18.7%				
4 Global partnership in earth sciences and earth system monitoring	821	191	630	23.3%				
Total, II.1.2	**3,031**	**690**	**2,341**	**22.8%**				
II.1.3 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission								
1 Addressing scientific uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change	651	173	478	26.6%				
2 Developing operational capabilities for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean	1,468	364	1,104	24.8%				
3 Capacity of Member States in marine science for the coastal ocean strengthened	1,702	478	1,224	28.1%				
Total, II.1.3	**3,822**	**1,015**	**2,806**	**26.6%**				
Total, II.1	**15,778**	**4,145**	**11,633**	**26.3%**				

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs				Staff Costs			
	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for sustainable development								
II.2.1 Basic and engineering sciences, renewable energy and disaster mitigation								
1 IBSP and partnerships in the basic sciences	2,365	431	1,934	18.2%				
2 Renewable energy sources for development	559	71	488	12.7%				
3 Promoting capacities in science, engineering and technology education	478	80	398	16.7%				
4 Disaster prevention and preparedness	457	159	298	34.9%				
Total, II.2.1	**3,858**	**741**	**3,118**	**19.2%**				
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development								
1 Promoting policy dialogue and building capacities in the formulation of science, technology and innovation policies	998	233	765	23.3%				
2 Inter-island and interregional cooperation for sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	593	148	445	25.0%				
3 Local and indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and natural resource management	120	22	99	17.9%				
Total, II.2.2	**1,711**	**402**	**1,309**	**23.5%**				
Total, II.2	**5,570**	**1,143**	**4,427**	**20.5%**				
UNESCO science institutes								
(Financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)								
UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (IHE)	-	-	-					
The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP	1,015	508	508	50.0%				
Total, UNESCO science institutes	**1,015**	**508**	**508**	**50.0%**				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	350	122	228	34.9%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	350	116	234	33.2%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	**700**	**238**	**462**	**34.0%**				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	309	109	200	35.2%				
Staff Cost					33,468	7,926	25,542	23.7%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	**23,372**	**6,142**	**17,229**	**26.3%**	**33,468**	**7,926**	**25,542**	**23.7%**
III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES								
III.1 Ethics of science and philosophy								
III.1.1 Ethics of Science								
1 Bioethics	2,262	613	1,649	27.1%				
2 Ethics of science and technology	946	239	707	25.3%				
Total, III.1.1	**3,208**	**852**	**2,355**	**26.6%**				
III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security								
1 Philosophical reflection and the human sciences	837	366	471	43.7%				
2 Promotion of human security and peace	1,237	491	746	39.7%				
3 Anticipation and foresight	785	186	599	23.7%				
Total, III.1.2	**2,859**	**1,043**	**1,816**	**36.5%**				
Total III.1	**6,067**	**1,895**	**4,171**	**31.2%**				
III.2 Human rights and social transformations								
III.2.1 Promotion of human rights								
1 Human rights development	764	237	527	31.1%				
2 Gender equality and development	770	286	484	37.1%				
3 Fight against racism and discrimination	328	115	213	35.1%				
Total, III.2.1	**1,862**	**638**	**1,223**	**34.3%**				
III.2.2 Social transformations								
1 Policy, international cooperation and knowledge sharing in the social sciences	2,109	969	1,140	45.9%				
2 International migration and social integration, especially in urban settings	684	214	470	31.3%				
Total III.2.2	**2,794**	**1,183**	**1,610**	**42.4%**				
Total III.2	**4,655**	**1,822**	**2,833**	**39.1%**				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1,000	288	712	28.8%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	100	7	93	6.8%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	**1,100**	**295**	**805**	**26.8%**				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	198	85	114	42.7%				
Staff Cost					19,458	4,307	15,151	22.1%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	**12,020**	**4,096**	**7,924**	**34.1%**	**19,458**	**4,307**	**15,151**	**22.1%**

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs				Staff Costs			
	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
IV CULTURE								
IV.1 Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide								
IV.1.1 Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of world heritage								
1 Coordination of statutory meetings of the World Heritage Committee	815	246	569	30.2%				
2 Promotion of equitable representation on the World Heritage List	383	108	275	28.3%				
3 Strengthening the protection of world heritage properties and in particular properties in danger	2,128	448	1,679	21.1%				
Total, IV.1.1	**3,326**	**803**	**2,523**	**24.1%**				
IV.1.2 Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage								
1 Promoting the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	1,017	134	883	13.2%				
2 Strengthening capacities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage	1,426	275	1,150	19.3%				
Total, IV.1.2	**2,442**	**409**	**2,033**	**16.8%**				
IV.1.3 Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage								
1 Rehabilitation of heritage in post-conflict situations and in the LDCs	1,464	260	1,203	17.8%				
2 Promotion and implementation of conventions for the protection of cultural heritage	851	98	752	11.6%				
Total, IV.1.3	**2,315**	**359**	**1,956**	**15.5%**				
IV.1.4 Protecting cultural property								
1 Enhancing protection of movable cultural property	858	186	672	21.6%				
2 Advancing heritage conservation practices and museum policy development	210	77	133	36.8%				
Total, IV.1.4	**1,068**	**263**	**805**	**24.6%**				
Total, IV.1	**9,151**	**1,833**	**7,317**	**20.0%**				
IV.2 Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries, and intercultural dialogue								
IV.2.1 Developing cultural policies								
1 Promotion of the Convention on the Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions	1,087	145	943	13.3%				
2 Promotion, elaboration, implementation and updating of cultural policies	952	174	778	18.3%				
Total, IV.2.1	**2,040**	**319**	**1,721**	**15.6%**				
IV.2.2 Promoting intercultural dialogue								
1 Formulation of policies promoting cultural pluralism and inter-cultural dialogue	937	146	792	15.6%				
2 Strengthening competences in intercultural communication	889	129	760	14.5%				
Total, IV.2.2	**1,826**	**275**	**1,551**	**15.0%**				
IV.2.3 Sustaining cultural industries and crafts								
1 Development of cultural industries and strengthening of partnerships	1,537	343	1,194	22.3%				
2 Advancing crafts and design for sustainable development	1,034	256	777	24.8%				
Total, IV.2.3	**2,571**	**600**	**1,971**	**23.3%**				
Total, IV.2	**6,436**	**1,193**	**5,243**	**18.5%**				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	768	293	475	38.2%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	333	134	199	40.2%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	**1,101**	**427**	**674**	**38.8%**				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	216	43	173	19.7%				
Staff Cost					34,351	8,247	26,104	24.0%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	**16,903**	**3,496**	**13,407**	**20.7%**	**34,351**	**8,247**	**26,104**	**24.0%**

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs				Staff Costs			
	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure	Workplan Allocation	Expenditure (delivered/ unliquidated)	Surplus/ Deficit	Rate of Expenditure
	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION								
V.1 Empowering people through access to information and knowledge with special emphasis on freedom of expression								
V.1.1 Creating an enabling environment for the promotion of freedom of expression and universal access								
1 Promoting freedom of expression	1,734	623	1,111	35.9%				
2 Universal access - promoting policies and standards, raising awareness and monitoring	1,742	442	1,300	25.4%				
Total, V.1.1	**3,475**	**1,064**	**2,411**	**30.6%**				
V.1.2 Fostering community access and diversity of content								
1 Training information and media professionals and strengthening related institutions	2,047	514	1,533	25.1%				
2 Strengthening community access and participation in knowledge societies	2,103	353	1,750	16.8%				
3 Creating and preserving diverse content	2,254	334	1,920	14.8%				
Total, V.1.2	**6,404**	**1,201**	**5,203**	**18.8%**				
Total, V.1	**9,879**	**2,265**	**7,614**	**22.9%**				
V.2 Promoting communication development and ICTs for education, science and culture								
V.2.1 Fostering media development								
1 Promoting independent and pluralistic media developm	1,290	302	988	23.4%				
2 Developing media in conflict areas and post-disaster sit	1,054	193	861	18.4%				
Total, V.2.1	**2,344**	**495**	**1,849**	**21.1%**				
V.2.2 Advancing the use of ICTs in education, science and culture								
1 Enhancing literacy, teacher training and quality education at all levels through media and ICTs	326	42	284	12.8%				
2 Broadening access to scientific and technical information through media and ICTs	260	25	235	9.7%				
Total, V.2.2	**586**	**67**	**519**	**11.4%**				
Total, V.2	**2,930**	**562**	**2,368**	**19.2%**				
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes								
o Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	150	9	141	6.1%				
o The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	1,350	223	1,127	16.5%				
Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	**1,500**	**232**	**1,268**	**15.5%**				
HQ - Indirect programme costs	209	63	146	30.3%				
Staff Cost					18,744	4,333	14,411	23.1%
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME V	**14,518**	**3,123**	**11,395**	**21.5%**	**18,744**	**4,333**	**14,411**	**23.1%**
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	**9,020**	**4,510**	**4,510**	**50.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(Financial allocations include the costs of personnel and activities)								
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	**-**	**-**	**-**		40,826	10,558	30,268	25.9%
Total, II.A	**132,685**	**38,437**	**94,248**	**29.0%**	**199,592**	**47,287**	**152,305**	**23.7%**
B. Participation Programme	**20,000**	**418**	**19,582**	**2.1%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C. Programme related services								
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	1,055	364	691	34.5%	3,308	688	2,620	20.8%
2. Fellowships programme	1,262	94	1,168	7.5%	625	172	453	27.5%
3. Public information	2,900	907	1,993	31.3%	10,980	2,609	8,371	23.8%
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	1,264	512	752	40.5%	5,137	1,203	3,933	23.4%
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	206	39	167	19.0%	4,173	905	3,268	21.7%
Total, II.C	**6,687**	**1,916**	**4,771**	**28.7%**	**24,223**	**5,578**	**18,645**	**23.0%**
TOTAL, PART II	**159,373**	**40,771**	**118,601**	**25.6%**	**223,815**	**52,865**	**170,950**	**23.6%**

Appropriation Line	Activity Costs				Staff Costs			
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	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION								
A. Field management and coordination	**16,803**	**6,859**	**9,944**	**40.8%**	**4,393**	**1,134**	**3,258**	**25.8%**
(HQ activities and field offices' operating costs)								
B. External relations and cooperation	**3,384**	**1,386**	**1,998**	**41.0%**	**16,767**	**4,116**	**12,651**	**24.6%**
C. Human resources management	**14,752**	**4,374**	**10,378**	**29.6%**	**16,342**	**3,961**	**12,381**	**24.2%**
D. Administration								
1. Administrative coordination, support and procurement	348	151	196	43.6%	5,869	1,352	4,517	23.0%
2. Accounting, treasury management and financial control	1,627	687	940	42.2%	7,689	1,742	5,947	22.7%
3. Information systems and telecommunications	10,630	4,703	5,926	44.2%	13,031	3,060	9,970	23.5%
4. Conferences, languages and documents	3,853	908	2,945	23.6%	22,702	5,707	16,995	25.1%
5. Common services, security, utilities and management of premises and equipment	11,141	4,442	6,699	39.9%	16,621	3,984	12,637	24.0%
6. Maintenance, conservation and renovation of Headquarters premises	14,200	4,427	9,773	31.2%	-	-	-	-
Total, III.D	**41,798**	**15,320**	**26,478**	**36.7%**	**65,912**	**15,845**	**50,067**	**24.0%**
TOTAL, PART III	**76,737**	**27,938**	**48,799**	**36.4%**	**103,414**	**25,057**	**78,357**	**24.2%**
TOTAL, PARTS I - III	**255,984**	**73,131**	**182,853**	**28.6%**	**346,376**	**82,075**	**264,301**	**23.7%**
Reserve for reclassifications	**-**	**-**	**-**		**1,500**	**-**	**1,500**	**-**
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	**6,570**	**-**	**6,570**	**-**	**1,996**	**-**	**1,996**	**-**
TOTAL, PARTS I - IV	**262,554**	**73,131**	**189,423**	**27.9%**	**349,872**	**82,075**	**267,797**	**23.5%**