



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture

Organización  
de las Naciones Unidas  
para la Educación,  
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

## Detailed Report on the activities of the Organization in 2006-2007

### External relations and cooperation

**EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION**

**I. Relations with Member States and National Commissions**

<b>Regular budget</b> (rounded to \$ thousand)	
<b>Planned: \$1,893,000</b>	<b>Actual: \$1,892,000</b>

**Para. 20009 – A. Cooperation with Member States**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Multilateral international cooperation strengthened and UNESCO's universality promoted</p>	<p>(i) Relations with Member States strengthened, in particular on the occasion of official visits by the Director-General in Europe and North America (Canada, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America), in the Arab States (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen), in the Asia and the Pacific region (Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines);</p> <p>(ii) Visits to the Organization's Headquarters by Heads of State or Government (in chronological order): the President of Slovenia, the President of Bolivia, the President of the Republic of Haiti, HRH Prince Albert of Monaco, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the President of Bulgaria, HM the King of Sweden, the President of Greece, the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, the Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Presidents of Croatia;</p> <p>(iii) Further steps have been taken to promote the universality of UNESCO. Montenegro became a Member State in March 2007, while Singapore became the 193rd Member State in October 2007.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harnessing the inputs of the Sectors and Services concerned to the briefings of the Director-General in a comprehensive and timely manner remains a key challenge. The coordination of action among the various parties concerned in the preparation and organization of the Director-General's encounters with representatives of Member States is thus an area that needs further improvements. The proactive involvement of the field offices concerned proved to be an important prerequisite in the successful organization of the Director-General's visit to Member States.</li> </ul>			

<p>Relations with Member States developed, particularly through their Permanent Delegates and established groups at Headquarters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with Member States strengthened, in particular on the occasion of the Director-General's meetings with ministers, ambassadors, Permanent Delegates and Members of the Executive Board. In the period covered by document 33 C/5, the Director-General met with 94 ministers or other authorities from the Latin America and the Caribbean region, 143 from the Asia and the Pacific region, 95 from the Arab States and 210 from the Europe and North America region. In addition, the Secretariat organized 46 information meetings for Permanent Delegates and Observers to UNESCO.</li> </ul>				
<p>Databases on cooperation activities with Member States and Associate Members updated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country profile documents have been updated for about 40 Member States, based on the "briefings" prepared for the Director-General's official visits.</li> <li>• ERC continued to participate with these documents in the updating of the geographical entry of the portal, namely for the preparation of mini-profiles by country. It is to be noted that the geographical entry of the portal evolved with the publication of thematic information by country in the fields of education, natural sciences, culture and communication and information, thus offering a more detailed picture of UNESCO's activities in its Member States.</li> <li>• Furthermore, ERC contributes to this geographical entry of the portal by publishing data on official relations and National Commissions. This data is provided by ERC databases, which are regularly updated and also available for consultation on the ERC Intranet website.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general information available in ERC databases is regularly updated and reliable. The level of reliability still needs further work with respect to the cooperation activities with Member States.</li> <li>• Improvement of communication and data collecting from the sectors and field units is fundamental for the successful implementation of this project.</li> </ul>			

**Para. 20016 – B. Cooperation with National Commissions**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Effective participation of National Commissions in elaboration, execution and evaluation of UNESCO's programmes and decentralization process promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This result was achieved to a large extent through the Director-General's consultations on draft documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 and quadrennial conferences of National Commissions, held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (27-31 May 2006), Hanoi, Viet Nam (6-9 June 2006), Luanda, Angola (13-17 June 2006), Athens, Greece (25-28 June 2006) and Montego Bay, Jamaica (3-6 July 2006). 178 National Commissions took part in this global process and thus contributed to the formulation and evaluation of UNESCO's strategy and programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These bottom-up consultations and quadrennial conferences constituted good opportunities for Commissions' reflection and debate on UNESCO's strategic objectives and programme priorities. Cluster consultations held on these occasions also helped to involve the Commissions in the decentralization process. The Commissions' participation would be more effective if they could conduct prior consultation at country level with the authorities and the intellectual communities/partners concerned before coming to the regional consultations. In doing so, they would need to receive the relevant questionnaire well in advance. More interactive and focused approaches seem necessary to increase the effectiveness of these meetings.</li> </ul>	<p>The importance of holding consultation meetings in the five regions is vital, as it sends a strong political message. Nevertheless, in the view of importance of decreasing travel costs, perhaps the comparative cost of occasionally organizing such meetings at Headquarters could be evaluated.</p>		
<p>Competences of National Commissions reinforced to enhance outreach function and their contribution to the greater visibility of UNESCO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This result was achieved through 11 training seminars organized at interregional, regional and national levels where outreach and visibility were among the key topics, as well as financial support to National Commissions in need, especially those from the developing countries and countries in transition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout the training, Commissions' new staff learned about how to work with civil society partners such as NGOs, parliamentarians, local authorities, UNESCO Clubs, ASPnet, etc. They were also provided financial contributions from the PP to carry out activities with their partners and media so as to promote UNESCO's action and visibility. Training seminars could be more practical and interactive in order to promote good practices and exchanges among the participants. They should be a platform for open dialogue, conducted with direct response to the needs instead of a series of presentations by speakers.</li> </ul>	<p>In order to save money on travel costs, staff from field offices could be more involved instead of staff coming from Headquarters. We also could investigate an increased use of teleconferencing.</p>		

<p>Links among National Commissions, field programme networks, national policy-makers strengthened at country level and across regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This result was reached partially through consultations at different levels with and training seminars for National Commissions, where status and role of National Commissions, as well as relations with their government and academics, were broadly emphasized and discussed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Much remains to be done to enhance the status and structure of the National Commissions. More adapted and updated structures seem needed to enhance the Commissions' role in the context of reform. The Secretariat is looking at this matter, in order to review the overall architecture of National Commissions in collaboration with the latter during the 2008-2009 biennium.</li> </ul>			
<p>Action coordinated and interaction and communication improved between the UNESCO Headquarters, field offices and National Commissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This goal was attained mainly through the development and updating of the database, the portal and publications for National Commissions, as well as constant advocacy in favour of improved communication, frequent contacts and regular exchanges among the Headquarters units, field offices and National Commissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress has been made thanks to joint efforts, especially in the development of online communication tools such as database and portal. New version of the database was launched with more than 100 Commissions registered on it and portal updated. Communication and coordination among three parties were also improved as compared with the past. More efforts are needed to consult the concerned Commissions on or keep them informed of the projects to be implemented by the Secretariat, and vice versa. Closer collaboration among the three will be in the best interest of the Organization and benefit all of them.</li> </ul>			

**II. Cooperation with international organizations and new partnerships  
Para. 20018**

<b>Regular budget</b> (rounded to \$ thousand)	
<b>Planned: \$911,000</b>	<b>Actual: \$909,000</b>

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Visibility of UNESCO and the impact of its action in Member States improved by means of interaction with international partners – in particular within the United Nations system –, governmental partners and representatives of civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation and participation in the CEB (4 sessions).</li> <li>• Follow-up and implementation at Headquarters and in the field of CEB agreed conclusions.</li> <li>• Coordination ensured for meeting of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) ECOSOC substantive sessions for 2006 and 2007;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved coordination in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of efforts in relation with the United Nations system and within the context of the United Nations reform</li> <li>• Effective in-house information sharing and coordination</li> </ul>			

	<p>(ii) 61st and 62nd sessions of United Nations General Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The committee on NGOs of the Executive Board was further revitalized with active participation of NGOs and Member States and through the organization of thematic meetings, round tables and open forums.</li> <li>• The International Forum of Civil Society was held during the 34th session of the General Conference.</li> <li>• Presentation on the modalities of cooperation among UNESCO's National Commissions and NGOs in NATCOM training seminars.</li> <li>• Fellowships granted on the basis of UNESCO priorities, namely Africa and women.</li> </ul>	<p>Please refer to Part IV – Assessment and recommendations – of the Sexennial Report on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by NGOs (2001-2006) document 34 C/27.</p>			
<p>Awareness of partners and their commitment to UNESCO's programme priorities and initiatives improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of partners and their commitment to UNESCO's programme priorities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consultations of partners (United Nations system organizations, NGOs) on UNESCO's draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4) and the draft Programme and Budget for 2008-2009;</li> <li>- organization of joint meetings with IGO partners (ISESCO, OIC) with the view to preparing joint programmes of cooperation for 2006-2007.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The International Forum of Civil Society convened more than 500 participants representing various non-governmental partners of UNESCO (NGOs, parliamentarians, mayors, UNESCO Clubs, private sector) and the Member States.</li> <li>• The website on the NGO section has been enriched to expand its outreach and the database has been further updated. Publication of updated flyers on UNESCO's cooperation with NGOs and of the Directory of NGOs in official relations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting and strengthening tripartite partnership between field offices and National Commissions</li> </ul> <p>Please refer to Part IV – Assessment and recommendations – of the Sexennial Report on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by NGOs (2001-2006) document 34 C/27.</p>			
<p>Involvement in activities of the international system, in particular in the framework of CEB and UNDG and the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and world conferences increased, and cooperation strengthened with partners with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO participated in meetings and conferences of the United Nations system.</li> <li>• Ensured implementation of CEB and UNDG decisions in UNESCO's programmes.</li> <li>• Involvement of UNESCO in the "Delivering as One" process in the United Nations system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure greater degree of involvement and contribution to United Nations system mechanism by reaffirming and increasing UNESCO presence, profile and impact on the said mechanism.</li> </ul>			

<p>a view to programme implementation and the promotion of UNESCO's ideals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensured UNESCO's contribution to various reports to the General Assembly, ECOSOC and to governing bodies of the United Nations system for the implementation of and follow-up to world conferences and the Millennium Declaration.</li> <li>• Ensured the preparation and signature of a joint programme of cooperation activities with ISESCO for 2006-2007.</li> <li>• Strengthened cooperation with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee (participation in the International Conference of NGOs and Joint Programmatic Commissions (JPC); ensuring information and participation of NGOs in the General Conference; disseminating information on the collective activities of NGOs; etc.).</li> <li>• Updated list of NGOs, foundations and other similar institutions maintaining official relations with UNESCO in accordance with the relevant directives and existing concrete cooperation with programme sectors.</li> <li>• The Sexennial Report 2001-2006 (34 C/27) that was adopted by the General Conference at its 34th session assessed the contributions of NGOs to the work of UNESCO and proposed recommendations to various stakeholders in order to strengthen cooperation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commitment of programme sectors in the preparation of joint programme activities with some IGOs has once again strengthened cooperation with them (notably ISESCO) and ensured the promotion of UNESCO's ideals in its Member States.</li> </ul> <p>Please refer to Part IV – Assessment and recommendations – of the Sexennial Report on the contributions made to UNESCO's activities by NGOs (2001-2006) document 34 C/27.</p>			
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**Paras. 20020 and 20023 – A. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>UNESCO's cooperation and involvement with the United Nation system intensified and improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO contributed to the United Nations Secretary-General's reports and participated, at high-level representation, in the five segments of the substantive sessions of ECOSOC for 2006 and 2007. Reports on the salient features and results of the debates were prepared and sent to programme sectors concerned for follow-up action as well as to the Permanent Delegates for information.</li> <li>• UNESCO, through its New York Office, participated in the 61st session (2006) and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERC has continued to play its role in facilitating, catalysing and coordinating cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system.</li> <li>• This has entailed, in cooperation with the programme sectors and the two liaison offices (NYO and GLO), the further strengthening of cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system, not</li> </ul>			

	<p>62nd session (2007) of the General Assembly. Reports were prepared on recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO in order to inform the Executive Board on the outcomes of these mentioned sessions, notably with emphasis in the developments of the United Nations reform process notably the recommendations of the high-level panel on United Nations system-wide coherence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO participated in meetings held in New York and Geneva (ensured by New York and Geneva Offices), as well as in other countries, with a view to strengthening cooperation with the organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and ensuring UNESCO effective participation in United Nations system-wide efforts.</li> <li>• UNESCO contributed to the report entitled ILO Toolkit on Employment and Decent Work which was submitted to the CEB spring session of 2007 and to the 2007 ECOSOC substantive session.</li> <li>• Contributions on relevant information regarding countries' position and standing in the United Nations system were prepared for the briefings of the Director-General's visits to Member States.</li> </ul>	<p>only by coordinating UNESCO's participation in the inter-secretariat and intergovernmental meetings, but also through UNESCO's contribution to various reports by the Secretary-General to ECOSOC and to the United Nations General Assembly and to other bodies of the system. In this context, too, ERC has played a supportive and facilitator role for the liaison offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given that ERC depends on the programme sectors for contributions, its coordination efforts cannot succeed without the commitment, involvement and support of the sectors and the field and liaison offices with which RPO/IGO tries to maintain cordial relations as much as possible.</li> <li>• In order to facilitate understanding on the subject, a website has been created containing information on the overall cooperation between UNESCO and the United Nations system as well as IGOs.</li> </ul>			
<p>UNESCO activities better integrated into and aligned with system-wide policies and strategies at the inter-agency level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO governing bodies were informed on recent decisions and activities of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO and the results of the decisions taken by the 61st session (2006) and 62nd session (2007) of the General Assembly were sent to programme sectors for appropriate follow-up actions.</li> <li>• The follow-up of the substantive sessions of ECOSOC for 2006 and 2007 were ensured by the preparation of reports to the Director-General and sent to programme sectors for action as well as to the Permanent Delegates for information. These reports feature the salient results of the debates, as well as a list of resolutions and decisions of the sessions of interest to UNESCO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of decisions taken by the General Assembly and ECOSOC were taken into account and implemented by programme sectors in their activities.</li> </ul>			



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For 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), a consultation letter transmitting the said documents was sent to all United Nations system organizations for comments.</li> </ul>				
<p>Coherence and complementarity improved between UNESCO policies and practices and those of other United Nations partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active participation in United Nations inter-agency mechanisms and processes was ensured, and efforts were made to align UNESCO practices and policies with those of other United Nations partners, and ensure coherence, especially at country level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In parallel to achieving United Nations-wide coherence, UNESCO should also improve its in-house coordination and coherence. The Secretariat will therefore further improve coordination among in-house actors, including the two liaison offices, to avoid overlapping and duplication of efforts in relations with the United Nations system.</li> </ul>			
<p>UNESCO's visibility increased within the multilateral framework, both at the executive and the country levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO's visibility and impact was ensured mainly through active participation in interagency mechanisms, such as UNDG programme and management groups and task teams, UNCTs, and thanks to initiatives such as UCPDs.</li> </ul>				
<p>Cooperation with IGOs strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation strengthened with ISESCO through the holding of the ninth UNESCO/ ISESCO Joint Committee Meeting held at ISESCO, Rabat, from 13 to 15 March 2006 to review cooperation programme proposals for 2006-2007, concluded by the signature of a new programme of cooperation for 2006-2007 including 103 projects covering education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and external relations. As a follow-up to this cooperation programme, the experts concerned in both organizations held coordination meetings at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (24-26 January 2007) and at ISESCO Headquarters in Rabat (16 March 2007 for Natural Sciences), in order to evaluate the projects implemented in 2006, as well as to discuss the projects to be implemented in 2007. UNESCO ensured training of ISESCO staff in the fields of financial and administrative affairs at UNESCO Headquarters in December 2007. ISESCO has appointed in UNESCO a Permanent Observer in February 2007 in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO increased visibility of cooperation with IGOs in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- with ISESCO and the Islamic Conference through active participation of UNESCO in meetings of the governing bodies of these IGOs. The commitment of programme sectors and field offices in the preparation of the UNESCO/ISESCO programme of cooperation for 2006-2007 has once again strengthened cooperation with ISESCO which has become a solid partner for UNESCO;</li> <li>- with the <i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i> (OIF) with the Director-General's participation in the XI Francophonie Summit held in Bucharest, Romania, has strengthened UNESCO's cooperation with this organization</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

order to strengthen their cooperation.

- Cooperation strengthened with the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF) through the participation in the XI Francophonie Summit held in Bucharest, Romania (27-29 September 2006) whose main theme was ICT in education. This Summit acknowledged and highlighted the important role of UNESCO in this field.
- UNESCO also participated in the following IGO meetings: (1) inauguration of ISESCO's new headquarters, Rabat, Morocco (May 2006); (2) the 33rd session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Baku, Azerbaijan (June 2006); (3) the coordination meeting between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized agencies, ISESCO Headquarters, Rabat, Morocco (July 2006); (4) the ninth session of the General Conference of ISESCO (December 2006); (5) the 34th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Pakistan (May 2007).
- For 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), a consultation letter transmitting the said documents was sent to IGOs maintaining relations with UNESCO for comments.
- UNESCO signed on 30 November 2006 a Memorandum of Understanding with the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA, which is a specialized agency of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), and the Republic of Turkey to create a "Book Hospital" to preserve and restore endangered manuscripts and ancient books.
- Strengthening of cooperation between UNESCO and interregional groups of Member States by:
  - assisting the Group of 77 in the preparation of the 39th meeting of Chairmen/ Coordinators of G77 Chapters, UNESCO (February 2006) which the Director-General attended together with other executive heads; and providing technical assistance for

and has also highlighted and acknowledged the important role of UNESCO in the fields of ICT in education and thus enhanced UNESCO's action in the Francophonie countries.

- Furthermore, UNESCO has provided considerable support to the UNESCO regional groups (Francophonie, Group of 77, Commonwealth and OIC Group) for the organization of their political meetings and cultural events, which has occasionally entailed assistance with fund-raising.

	<p>the 40th anniversary of this Group;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing technical assistance to the Group of Francophonie for the successful organization of the Day of Francophonie; and cooperation strengthened with that group through a working lunch between the Director-General and the Group of Francophonie and the Secretary-General of the <i>Organisation de la Francophonie</i> to discuss matters of common interest in EFA and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Diversity;</li> <li>- participating in the annual working lunch between the Director-General and the members of the Commonwealth Group (October) to discuss Education for All (EFA);</li> <li>- participating in the 14th Non-Aligned Summit held in Havana, Cuba (11-16 September).</li> </ul>				
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**Para. 20026 – B. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Contribution of international NGOs in statutory relations with UNESCO to the implementation of the Organization's activities assessed.</p> <p>Mechanisms and modalities for interaction with international NGOs made more effective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sexennial Report 2001-2006 assessed the contributions of NGOs to the work of UNESCO and proposed recommendations to various stakeholders that were adopted by the General Conference at its 34th session.</li> <li>• The Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations of the Executive Board was further revitalized with active participation of NGOs and the Member States and through the organization of a number of thematic meetings, round tables and open forums on the themes relevant to the work of the Organization.</li> <li>• The International Forum of Civil Society was held during the 34th session of the General Conference with more than 500 participants representing various non-governmental partners of UNESCO (NGOs, parliamentarians, mayors, UNESCO Clubs, private sector) and the Member States.</li> <li>• In conformity with the 1995 directives, nine NGOs were newly admitted to operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please refer to Part IV – Assessment and recommendations – of document 34 C/27.</li> </ul>			

	<p>relations, two NGOs reclassified from operation to formal consultative relations and five foundations and other similar institutions admitted to official relations.</p>				
<p>Consultations of NGOs on a range of MDG-related and programme issues facilitated and enhanced, through the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee.</p> <p>National networks of local NGOs active in UNESCO's fields of competence established and awareness increased at the national level about potential NGO contributions to UNESCO's goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing-activity contract signed with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee for: ensuring supporting services and logistics necessary for the functioning of the committee; organizing meetings and conferences of NGOs (e.g. the International Conference of NGOs, Joint Programmatic Commissions) on the themes relevant to the work of UNESCO; ensuring information and participation of representatives of NGOs in the 34th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, disseminating information on the collective activities of NGOs, etc.</li> <li>• Regular participation in the various meetings of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and the Joint Programme Commissions organized on a range of priority programme issues of UNESCO.</li> <li>• Presentation on the different modalities of cooperation among UNESCO, National Commissions for UNESCO and NGOs, as well as some of the assessments of the Sexennial Report in NATCOM training seminars held both at Headquarters and in the field.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please refer to Part IV – Assessment and recommendations – of document 34 C/27.</li> </ul>			
<p>International Directory on NGOs and information material on existing databases and reference works published.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The website on the NGO section has been enriched with various information to expand its outreach.</li> <li>• The database has been further updated following the consultations for the preparation of the Sexennial Report.</li> <li>• Publication of new, updated, information flyers concerning UNESCO's cooperation with NGOs and of a new updated Directory of International NGOs maintaining official relations with UNESCO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please refer to Part IV – Assessment and recommendations – of document 34 C/27.</li> </ul>			

**Paras. 20030, 20034 and 20036 – C. Cooperation with Clubs for UNESCO and new partnerships**

**UNESCO Clubs, centres and associations (para. 20030)**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Capacities and resource base of the World Federation of Centres, Associations and Clubs for UNESCO strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO continued to cooperate with the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA) primarily by participating in the meetings of the transitional Executive Board of WFUCA, in March 2006, in Athens, and in March 2007, in Valletta, and by providing financial and logistical support for the holding of the World Congress of WFUCA in July 2007 in Athens. The 177th session of the Executive Board decided, in line with the “recommendation of the Director-General, to renew for six years formal associate relations with the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA)” (177 EX/Decision 57).</li> <li>• The International Directory of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations was published in the spring of 2007 and a Practical Guide for UNESCO Clubs is being prepared.</li> </ul>				
<p>Network of UNESCO Clubs, centres and associations revitalized and made operational.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support was provided under the Participation Programme for activities by UNESCO Clubs in several Member States: Morocco (June 2006), Tajikistan (July 2006), Paraguay (July 2006), Zaire (August 2006), Trinidad and Tobago (October 2006), Guinea (November 2006), Gambia (November 2006), Palestinian Authority (February 2007) and Costa Rica (May 2007).</li> <li>• UNESCO also supported and participated in the second ad hoc meeting of UNESCO Clubs, centres and associations in Latin America and the Caribbean with a view to the establishment of that region’s Federation in Kingston, held in March 2008 in Montevideo.</li> <li>• Several activities aimed at promoting the UNESCO Clubs Movement were organized in cooperation with the National Commissions and the regional offices concerned in the Arab States region (Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon), in the Africa region (Côte d’Ivoire, Congo, Democratic</li> </ul>				

	<p>Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Liberia) and in the Europe region (Malta, France and Greece).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO held a UNESCO Clubs seminar in the Asia and the Pacific region to mark the 60th anniversary of the UNESCO Clubs Movement (November 2007, Bangkok). The UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network of the region was represented. The aim of the three-day seminar was to strengthen and broaden the debate on the future of the Clubs Movement in the light of its success in the last 60 years, especially in the Asia and the Pacific region. Owing to those activities, the Movement has grown, in particular through the establishment of clubs in the countries where there was previously none.</li> </ul>				
<p>Contribution of UNESCO Clubs Movement to UNESCO programme priorities enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERC/PTS support for and participation in National Commission training seminars on the conduct of meetings on UNESCO's cooperation with its civil society partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) training seminar for the members of the Yemeni National Commission for UNESCO (Sana'a, May 2006);</li> <li>(ii) training seminar for the members of the Moroccan National Commission for Education, Culture and Science (Rabat, June 2006);</li> <li>(iii) training seminar for new members of the National Commissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in English-speaking Africa (Banjul, May 2007);</li> <li>- in Asia (Kuala Lumpur, May 2007, and Samoa, June 2007);</li> <li>- in the Arab States region (Cairo, June 2007);</li> <li>- in the Caribbean region (Curaçao, July 2007);</li> <li>- in Europe (Bratislava, November 2007);</li> <li>- in Latin America (Montevideo, December 2007).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Member States were all requested to include in their delegations to the 34th session of the UNESCO General Conference elected local representatives from their countries to participate in the International</li> </ul>				

	Forum of Civil Society – UNESCO's Partners on 25 October 2007 in Paris (the travel and subsistence expenses of representatives from the LDCs were met by ERC/PTS). On that occasion, the President of the Arab Federation of UNESCO Clubs (FEDACLU) described the fruitful experience of that young Federation of Clubs, especially its programme for the development of the Movement in the Gulf States.				
UNESCO's name and emblem properly used by UNESCO Clubs, centres and associations in conformity with the relevant UNESCO guidelines, rules and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rules and regulations on the use of UNESCO's name and emblem by UNESCO Clubs, centres and associations were redefined and widely disseminated to the Clubs.</li> </ul>				
UNESCO's visibility enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the above activities have helped considerably to enhance the visibility of the Organization's programmes from the local to the global levels.</li> </ul>				

**Parliamentarians (para. 20034)**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Parliamentarians better informed about and more aware of UNESCO programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>At the regional level</u>, cooperation with regional parliamentary and/or specialized associations was reinforced as they were involved more closely in UNESCO's flagship activities and UNESCO participated actively in their principal meetings.</li> <li>UNESCO was invited to deliver a speech on the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) at the 32nd session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie (APF) (Rabat, June-July 2006). At the end of that session, an appeal was made to APF member countries to ratify the Convention.</li> <li>UNESCO also participated in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the third part of the 2006 ordinary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the themes of "Alleged secret detentions and unlawful inter-State transfers of detainees involving Council of Europe</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

	<p>member states” and “Freedom of expression and respect for religious beliefs” (Strasbourg, June 2006);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the 29th Conference of the Speakers of National Parliaments of the Union of African Parliaments (UAP) (Bujumbura, November 2006);</li> <li>- the 28th session of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Saint Petersburg, May 2007);</li> <li>- the second session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (Tehran, November 2007).</li> </ul>				
<p>Parliamentarians involved in activities and programme implementation, including joint projects and consultant services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2006, awareness-raising seminars were organized, in cooperation with the regional offices concerned, so as to further parliamentarians’ contribution to support for the development of education in a number of sub-Saharan African countries (Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone and South Africa).</li> <li>• In June 2006, UNESCO organized the first Conference of Elected Representatives of the Mediterranean, in cooperation with ISESCO in Rabat, in order to strengthen its partnership with parliamentarians by involving them more closely in the implementation of its priority programmes.</li> <li>• A parliamentary meeting to assess the challenges of education in the Arab world was organized in cooperation with ISESCO, ALECSO and ABEGS (Rabat, 25-26 June 2007). At the end of the meeting, the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians for Education (FARPED) was established.</li> <li>• UNESCO organized, in cooperation with the PARLATINO, an Interparliamentary Conference of the Latin American and Caribbean Region (Sao Paolo, September 2007). The deliberations sought in particular: (i) to strengthen the partnership between UNESCO and the parliamentarians of the Latin American and Caribbean region; (ii) to support Education for All; (iii) to encourage the ratification of UNESCO’s international conventions; (iv) to promote human rights and democracy; (v) to facilitate access to water; and (vi) to encourage access to information</li> </ul>				



	<p>and knowledge. At the end of the conference, the parliamentarians adopted a Declaration in which they acknowledged UNESCO's efforts to reinforce the cooperation with the parliamentarians and the PARLATINO in all its fields of competence and recommended the designation of focal points in the Latin American parliaments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary focal points were invited to participate in the International Forum of Civil Society on 25 October 2007 in Paris (travel and subsistence expenses of the representatives of the LDCs were borne by ERC/PTS). On that occasion, the Romanian parliamentary focal point explained the process under way to establish a standing commission on UNESCO in the Romanian Parliament.</li> <li>• A multilingual collection of parliamentary Declarations, which had been adopted by the elected representatives at the end of the principal meetings organized by UNESCO from 2002 to 2007, was published in October 2007.</li> </ul>				
<p>Cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union intensified and networks established of parliamentary focal points for UNESCO and with regional parliamentary associations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>At the international and national levels</u>, action to designate parliamentary focal points in national parliaments was continued in close cooperation with IPU and 26 parliamentary focal points were designated. There are 69 to date.</li> <li>• Cooperation with IPU, aimed at reinforcing political, legislative and financial support by building the Member States' parliamentarians' awareness of UNESCO's priority programmes, was developed. In that context, UNESCO and IPU held a working meeting in October 2006 to discuss the promotion of the network of UNESCO's parliamentary focal points and the preparation of an EFA guide for parliamentarians. The preparation of that guide, which is under the responsibility of the Education Sector, has unfortunately been considerably delayed.</li> <li>• The Guide to Parliamentary Practice was distributed widely to IPU Member Parliaments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preparation of the EFA guide for parliamentarians, in cooperation with the Education Sector and IPU, has fallen behind schedule. Unfortunately, despite several attempts by ERC to ED, a consultant has still not been appointed to draft the guide. Intersectoral cooperation should be enhanced to ensure that deadlines are met and retain some credibility vis-à-vis our partners.</li> </ul>			

	<p>and to the National Commissions for UNESCO in order to encourage the designation of parliamentary focal points and facilitate the establishment of institutional relations at the national level between parliaments and National Commissions for UNESCO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO successively participated in the 115th (Geneva, October 2006), in the 116th (Bali, April-May 2007) and in the 117th (Geneva, October 2007) IPU Assembly. In turn, IPU was actively involved in the International Forum of Civil Society – UNESCO's Partners, organized by ERC in Paris on 25 October 2007 on the sidelines of the 34th session of the General Conference.</li> </ul>				
<p>Legislative and financial support for UNESCO programmes increased at the national level and ratification of conventions drawn up by UNESCO accelerated and increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At all events in which ERC/PTS was involved, the parliamentary participants were urged to support UNESCO's programmes and become involved in the ratification of the conventions drawn up at UNESCO.</li> </ul>				

**Cities and local authorities (para. 20036)**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Greater awareness of UNESCO's priorities and initiatives on the part of cities and local authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen cooperation with associations of cities and local authorities, an intersectoral coordination mechanism was established within ERC/PTS to prepare for UNESCO's participation in the main international meetings planned in this field. In this context, all of the programme sectors' activities relating to cities and local authorities were indexed and published on the web portal.</li> <li>• As part of this cooperation mechanism, preparations are under way for UNESCO's contribution to the World Urban Forum IV (Nanjing, March 2008).</li> <li>• Furthermore, the brochure on partnership between UNESCO and cities was updated in cooperation with the programme sectors concerned and published in December 2007. It is being translated into Spanish and into</li> </ul>				

	<p>Arabic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general information brochure of the ERC/PTS Section on partnership with the three components of civil society (parliamentarians, cities and UNESCO Clubs), for which it is responsible, was updated in September 2007.</li> </ul>				
<p>Systematic involvement of cities and local authorities in the implementation of programmes in relation to urban policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In June 2006, UNESCO organized the first Conference of Elected Representatives of the Mediterranean, in cooperation with ISESCO in Rabat, in order to strengthen its partnership with parliamentarians and the elected local representatives by involving them more closely in the implementation of its priority programmes. The mayors of the capitals or their representatives and elected local representatives of the Mediterranean were invited to participate. United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC) were also represented.</li> <li>• All Member States were requested to include in their delegations attending the 34th session of the General Conference of UNESCO elected local representatives from their countries to participate in the International Forum of Civil Society – UNESCO's Partners on 25 October 2007 in Paris. On that occasion, the Mayor of Medellin gave a presentation on the development of his city, particularly in the cultural and educational spheres.</li> </ul>				
<p>Partnership with UCLG implemented and cooperation with national and regional associations of cities reinforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the ceremony at which the cooperation agreement between UNESCO and UCLG was signed in May 2007, a working meeting of the UNESCO and UCLG Secretariats was held in June 2007 to draw up a joint cooperation programme for 2008-2009.</li> </ul>				

<p>Joint projects and local cooperation on specific issues linked to urban problems addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO participated actively in World Urban Forum III organized by UN-HABITAT (Vancouver, Canada, June 2006) and in the second UCLG International Conference (Jeju, Republic of Korea, October 2007). UNESCO's cities programmes were disseminated widely at those meetings.</li> </ul>				
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**III. Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources  
Para. 20040**

<p><b>Regular budget</b> (rounded to \$ thousand)</p>	
<p><b>Planned: \$686,000</b></p>	<p><b>Actual: \$683,000</b></p>

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Volume of extrabudgetary resources for programme activities increased, and funding sources further diversified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While statistics for resource mobilization and diversification of funding sources will only be available during the spring of 2008, information received thus indicated that the result has been achieved. Adequate measures to enhance funding under self-benefiting arrangements, and South-South cooperation have also been realized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the increasing emphasis on UNESCO's mandates in international development cooperation, resource mobilization is becoming easier. However, UNESCO must ensure that quality in programme preparation and delivery is commensurate with the resources mobilized.</li> </ul>	<p>The implementation modalities are seen to be fully conducive to the results obtained.</p>	<p>Statistical evidence.</p>	
<p>Effective resource mobilization strategies developed, both for Headquarters and the field offices, with a focus on unfunded needs, taking into account national development priorities and the requirements of United Nations system programming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Director-General's Action Plan for improved management of Executive Board funds has been drawn up, and has been well received by the governing bodies. A Blue Note has been circulated on the up-front programming of targeted/projected Executive Board resources during the 2008-2009 biennium, which in turn will form the basis for the preparation of an overall Executive Board resource-mobilization strategy. A first step in this context will be collective donor consultations in February 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While understanding for and commitment to the Action Plan is substantial, both within the Secretariat and among the funding sources, the "individualized" ad hoc approach to project preparation and resource mobilization is still too widespread.</li> </ul>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Statistical evidence; increasing involvement of FO's in programming and resource mobilization; increasing recognition of UNESCO's role and mandate in country-level programming.</p>	
<p>Effective partnerships with bilateral donor agencies, international organizations and the private sector established and implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework cooperation agreements and MoUs (also multi-donors) have been renewed and/or signed with several governmental donors and private sector partners (Barcelona Football club, Mercedes-Benz China), individuals (Sheikha Fatima Bint Mubarak of UAE) and foundations (Hewlett Foundation, Getty Foundation, Packard Foundation, Moore Foundation and the Virginio Bruni-Tedeschi Foundation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the context of the One United Nations programme for a beneficiary country, to convince the governmental donors to support UNESCO's fields of competence will be a major challenge that UNESCO needs to take into account, in collaboration with recipient countries.</li> <li>• Visibility of successful cooperation with donors should be further</li> </ul>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Efforts will be made to continue to participate in United Nations-wide approaches to, and partnerships with, other multilateral organizations.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2006 UNESCO acceded to a United Nations-World Bank Financial Framework Agreement.</li> <li>• New modalities of funding arrangements, for example the participation of governmental donors in United Nations joint programming activities have been implemented.</li> </ul>	<p>increased in order to attract new funding sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased multi-donor partnership with governmental, private and multilateral funding sources should be encouraged. In some regions, e.g. Arab States, this represents considerable funding potential.</li> </ul>			
<p>Capacity of programme sectors and field offices for resource mobilization and for project preparation and management strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive information and training material has been prepared on the Executive Board Action Plan: a table on delegation of authority and accountability has been published; the Practical Guide has been revised; the Administrative Manual is being revised; a Quick Start Handbook on Executive Board activities has been prepared; and electronic interactive training material is being developed. The training material has been tested on several occasions at Headquarters and in the field; and a series of training courses will be carried out during the 2008-2009 biennium.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information and training package has been very well received among UNESCO staff and increasing priority must now be given to its utilization, and further development.</li> </ul>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity for UNESCO staff in programming and resource mobilization for Executive Board activities to be measured in statistical evidence, and through more effective monitoring tools regarding both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of management of Executive Board activities.</p>	