



## **Report**

# **Funds-in-Trust Financing of UNESCO's Activities for Development Co-operation**

**1999/2000**

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I  
Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Funds-in-trust: a brief presentation	2
III.	UNESCO's funds-in-trust co-operation in 1999	3
IV.	Policy aspects of UNESCO's funds-in-trust co-operation, and future perspectives	5

**PROFILES OF UNESCO'S MAIN DONORS OF FUNDS-IN-TRUST**

Australia	9
Austria	9
Belgium	10
Canada	12
Denmark	12
Finland	14
France	14
Germany	15
Italy	17
Japan	18
Republic of Korea	19
Luxembourg	20
Netherlands	21
New Zealand	23
Norway	24
Portugal	25
Saudi Arabia	26
Spain	26
Sweden	27
Switzerland	28
United Kingdom	29
United States	30

II  
**ANNEXES**

- I On-going projects financed under funds-in-trust from bilateral Government donors as at mid-2000
- II Voluntary contributions in 1999 from bilateral Government donors
- III Funds-in-trust co-operation: a practical description
- IV Description of the cycle of a funds-in-trust project
- V Model outline for a funds-in-trust project proposal
- VI Model for a full project document for a Proposal for a funds-in trust-project
- VII Model for a funds-in-trust agreement with a funding source
- VIII Model for an exchange of letters on a funds-in-trust agreement with a funding source
- IX Model for a Plan of Operations with a beneficiary country
- X Model for a self-benefiting funds-in-trust agreement with the main elements of the Plan of Operations

## I. Introduction

This report describes UNESCO's current co-operation with donors of funds-in-trust and other voluntary contributions to the Organization's development co-operation activities. Virtually all UNESCO's Government donors belong to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) under OECD.

Voluntary contributions may take the form of **funds-in-trust** as described below, or may be channelled to the **special accounts** for UNESCO's various institutions or larger-scale programmes. These comprise notably the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), the World Heritage Fund (WHF), the Third World Academy of Science (TWAS), the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) and the Education for All Forum (EFA). A third modality for treating voluntary contributions is through **appropriations to the Regular Budget**. This modality is normally utilized for smaller contributions with the direct aim of reinforcing an activity already included in the Regular Programme. These contributions, although extended in addition to the assessed contributions, are normally not accounted for as extrabudgetary contributions.

While funds-in-trust contributions are tied to an individual project, approved by the donor, voluntary contributions to UNESCO's special programmes are donated to the programme as such and credited to the special account created for the purpose. Actual utilization of the contributions follows the procedures established for the programme in question. Many of these programmes have a steering committee or another form of governing body, representing donors as well as beneficiaries. In practice, the distinction between the funds-in-trust modality, and the special account modality, is not always clear, also because a number of deviations have been made from the main rules to comply with particular circumstances. In the aggregate figures given below, all voluntary contributions from bilateral Government donors are therefore presented together.

Most of the bilateral Government donors also contribute to UNESCO's **Associate Expert Scheme**, under which young professionals are made available to UNESCO for two or three years. While the contributions to the Scheme are included in the aggregate figures given in this report, this co-operation is not described here.

Under item II below is given a brief presentation of the main features of UNESCO's co-operation under funds-in-trust, which since 1993 has been the Organization's main source of extrabudgetary financing. Under item III are outlined the key figures for international development co-operation in 1999, and for UNESCO's funds-in-trust and other voluntary contributions. Item IV addresses future perspectives for UNESCO's funds-in-trust co-operation, as well as the policy aspects of this co-operation.

All these items *relate only to bilateral contributions from UNESCO's major Government donors* which are under the competence of the funds-in-trust division (FIT) under the Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding (BER). Other important sources of extrabudgetary contributions, not covered by this report (except for aggregate figures), are the United Nations system and the European Union (BER/OFP); the World Bank and the regional development banks (BER/BKS); funds raised from the private sector (BER/PFS); and funding from AGFUND and a few other multilateral Arab funding sources (CAB/HGA).

Enclosed in this document are also **brief profiles of UNESCO's major donors of funds-in-trust**, listing basic information on their international development co-operation policy and funding levels, as well as the main features of their co-operation with UNESCO. Annex I presents a list of all **on-going projects** under bilateral funds-in-trust financing as at mid-2000, while annex II lists the **voluntary contributions** extended in 1999 to UNESCO by the major bilateral Government donors. Annex III contains a **technical description of the funds-in-trust modality**, and annex IV explains the **cycle of a funds-in-trust project** from concept to formal closing. Annexes V to X represent **models for various key documents** in the funds-in-trust co-operation.

The information in this document is based mainly on internal UNESCO documents and statistics. Major elements in the donor profiles are, however, drawn from the 1999 Report from the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) under OECD, as well as from the OECD News Release of 12 May 2000, reproducing the statistical information on aid and

private flows during 1999 as included in the Chairman's press statement after the DAC High Level Meeting on 11 and 12 May 2000.

## II. Funds-in-trust: a brief presentation.

**Funds-in-trust** are cash contributions made available by Governments, organizations, private companies or individuals to enable UNESCO to carry out specific programmes and projects on behalf of the donor within the Organization's fields of competence. Annex III contains a more detailed description of the procedures applied under the funds-in-trust co-operation; and annex IV explains the cycle of a funds-in-trust project from conception to formal closing.

Funds-in-trust represent a **co-operation modality** and may thus be applied irrespective of the nature of the funding source, and irrespective of the purpose of the activity to be financed. In practice, however, almost all funds-in-trust provided to UNESCO come from bilateral Government donors and are channelled to activities for development co-operation. Funds-in-trust contributions may be **self-benefiting**, if they are intended for activities within the donor's own territory; if they are intended for activities elsewhere, they are called **donated funds-in-trust**. The last few years have seen a very rapid increase in self-benefiting funds-in-trust agreements, mainly with countries in Latin America and the Middle East; and the funds-in-trust contributions in 1999 for such arrangements actually largely surpassed the contributions for donated funds-in-trust. Under a funds-in-trust agreement, UNESCO may deliver **technical co-operation** in the form of project management, training, sector analysis and policy advice, procurement of equipment, and administration of fellowships.

The basis for a funds-in-trust agreement is a **project or a programme**, prepared by UNESCO - at Headquarters or in the field - in close co-operation with the potential beneficiary country. Projects and programmes may also be regional or global in scope. Models for a project outline, and a full fledged project document, are contained in annexes V and VI.

If the proposal is approved by a donor, a **funds-in-trust agreement** is concluded along the lines contained in annexes VII or VIII. The main purpose of this agreement is to stipulate the provisions for UNESCO's handling of the funds, including accrued interest, and the timing for the submission of substantive and financial reports. The agreement normally also addresses UNESCO's obligations in terms of the technical and administrative monitoring of the project, and contains provisions for evaluations. Subsequently, a **Plan of Operations** is concluded with the beneficiary along the lines contained in annexes IX or X. The main purpose of this document is to ensure the beneficiary's agreement with the project, and to stipulate possible counterpart contributions to be made by the beneficiary. The Plan of Operations also contains a number of standard provisions relating to UNESCO's immunities and privileges in connection with the implementation of the project. For regional or global projects, a full Plan of Operations is normally not concluded, but relevant provisions are formalized through an exchange of letters with the beneficiaries. The project document, and the corresponding budget, are annexed to the funds-in-trust agreement and the Plan of Operations.

In addition to the direct project costs, the donors finance, normally at the level of 13% of direct costs, **programme support costs** to help defray UNESCO's costs in the technical and administrative backstopping of the project. The programme support costs are transferred to a central account, FITOCA, and allocated by the Bureau of the Budget (BB) to the implementing sectors and to UNESCO's central services.

**Implementation** of a funds-in-trust project is the responsibility of the **project officer**, whether at Headquarters or in a field office. In addition to actual execution of the project activities, the project officer is also responsible for the preparation of regular **progress reports** - normally every six or 12 months - and, in co-operation with the relevant administrative officer (AO) and BB, for the preparation of annual revisions of the budget to reflect the actual implementation rate. The project officer also prepares the final report on the project, which normally contains an evaluation of the project and its results.

Regular **financial statements** on the projects are prepared by the Comptroller (BOC/ACT), who also prepares the final financial statement and closes the project account. Prior to this, the project officer, in co-operation with the relevant AO, ensures that all payments are made, and obligations liquidated. Possible savings in a project account are returned to the donor.

Throughout the year, the **Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding (BER)** remains in close contact with the funds-in-trust donors. In addition to numerous informal contacts - both with the donor country's capital, and through the Permanent Delegation to UNESCO - formal review meetings are normally carried out with the major donors once or twice a year, alternating between the donor's capital and UNESCO Headquarters. BER keeps UNESCO's Programme Sectors and field offices informed of major developments in donors' geographical and substantive priorities, and of available funding levels. Based on these indications, project proposals are solicited from the Programme Sectors and field offices and presented by BER, normally in a package in prioritized order once or twice a year, to a given potential donor of funds-in-trust. BER is also responsible for the conclusion of the funds-in-trust agreements and the Plan of Operations mentioned above; and submission of progress reports, financial statements, requests for funds for approved projects, and possible requests for modifications in the agreed project document and budget, also takes place through BER. The regular review meetings between UNESCO and the donor countries normally comprise a general policy discussion, and a review of on-going projects. Furthermore, new project proposals may be discussed, as are a number of financial and administrative issues.

By 1 October 2000, the Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding will become a Division (XBF) within the new Sector for External Relations and Co-operation. This change is not expected to imply any modifications in the procedures described above.

There are no established **criteria** for an "optimal" funds-in-trust project; and UNESCO obviously attempts to obtain funding for as many, and as broad a range as possible, of the Organization's activities in favour of its Member States. An important, but not the only, consideration is of course the priorities and preferences of the funding sources.

Most donors - and UNESCO itself - prefer projects where UNESCO is seen to "add value" to the preparation and the implementation of the activity in question. This normally implies that UNESCO delivers a substantial amount of technical co-operation, and that UNESCO is seen to have a comparative advantage over other actors in international development co-operation. It is also a common criterion that the project in question has a direct link to priority activities in UNESCO's Regular Programme, and that both sets of activities are seen to be mutually reinforcing. In this context, donors often prefer larger scale programmes over small, isolated project activities. Furthermore, the projects must be seen to be sustainable in the longer term; it is therefore important that the beneficiary country is committed to continuing the activity beyond the provision of external funding. Finally, donors give increasing emphasis to the overall quality of UNESCO's project design and implementation, and to the efficiency of the administrative and financial handling of the funds, including progress and financial reporting.

### III. UNESCO's funds-in-trust co-operation in 1999.

After several years of decline in **official development assistance (ODA)**, 1998 marked a substantial increase of 8,9% in real terms over 1997 with total ODA from OECD/DAC Member States reaching US\$ 52,1 billion. This trend continued during 1999, where total ODA from the OECD/DAC countries amounted to US\$ 56 billion (preliminary figures) in ODA. This represented a 4.9% increase and corresponded to 0,24% of DAC members' GNP over 0,23% in 1998. In spite of the slight increase, the 0,7% target established by the United Nations for ODA is thus still very far from being met. Only Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden continue to be above the target, with Luxembourg (0,64%) rapidly approaching.

Less than a third of total ODA in 1999 was extended through multilateral channels, including the United Nations system, representing a further drop over previous years. Furthermore, the United Nations system continues to receive a much smaller share of multilateral contributions than for instance the development bank system and the European Union. It is therefore a source of particular satisfaction that UNESCO also in 1999 continued to receive increasing voluntary contributions from bilateral Government donors. Also, allocations to new and on-going projects, and actual delivery, were considerably higher in 1999 than in 1998.

The bilateral voluntary contributions received in 1999 in UNESCO's accounts from Member States amounted to **US\$ 122,9 million**, a very substantial increase over the US\$ 102,7 million received in 1998. Out of the total contributions, **US\$ 78,3 million** were channelled through the funds-in-trust modality, also a substantial increase over the US\$ 57,6 million recorded in 1998. A major part of the increase in the funds-in-trust contributions is, however, as in 1998 due to

very large self-benefiting funds-in-trust arrangements concluded with a few mainly middle income developing countries.

The remaining part of the contributions was channelled to UNESCO's special programmes as described above, and the Associate Expert Scheme. The figures given represent only funds actually paid into UNESCO's accounts. In practice, the voluntary contributions to UNESCO's activities are considerably higher, since many Member States send personnel, finance workshops or studies, or provide other services or goods to UNESCO without any cash funds transiting the Organization's accounts.

While not detailed in this report, it is noteworthy that a large number of non-governmental funding sources, mainly foundations and a few commercial companies, made voluntary contributions to UNESCO during 1999 in the amount of some US\$ 11,1 million with US\$ 5,7 million being channelled through funds-in-trust arrangements. Included in these figures – both roughly at the level of 1998 - is also income from a number of direct mail campaigns, carried out by UNESCO on a pilot basis, and from a few licencing agreements with commercial companies. Furthermore, a number of intergovernmental funding sources made contributions in the amount of US\$ 16,3 million with US\$ 13 million being channelled through funds-in-trust arrangements. Total voluntary contributions to UNESCO in 1999 were thus some **US\$ 150,3 million**. **US\$ 97 million** had the form of funds-in-trust, an increase of some 20% over 1998.

**Sectorwise**, UNESCO's delivery under voluntary contributions during 1999 continued to take place mainly in the field of education (38,1%), followed by social science (17,6%) and intersectoral projects (15%). Science, culture and communication and information accounted for 13,2%, 9,5% and 6,6%, respectively. **Geographically**, 38,1% of the delivery took place under projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by projects of a global or interregional nature, which received 19,8%, and projects in the Arab region (16,2%). The African region, and countries in Asian and the Pacific, received some 11% each, with only some 4% going to countries in Europe. It should be noted that the exceptionally high proportion of projects implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the Arab States, is due in major part to a few very large self-benefiting funds-in-trust arrangements.

The table below shows **total expenditure** (including unliquidated obligations) from UNESCO under extrabudgetary contributions from all sources during 1997, 1998 and 1999, *including* contributions from the United Nations system and the development banks. After the sharp drop in 1996, both allocations and actual delivery continued to increase through 1997, 1998 and 1999, reaching **US\$ 191,0 million** and **US\$ 153,2 million** respectively in 1999.

The *volume* of delivery was almost 30% higher in 1999 than in 1998, reflection both increased allocations, but also a marked improvement in the *implementation rate* - reflecting actual expenditure compared to the extrabudgetary funds available to UNESCO – which rose to 80% over the 70% achieved in 1998. The implementation rate for funds-in-trust alone remains very high and attained more than 90% in 1999.

It should be noted that the figures in the table below, even for bilateral contributions, are not directly comparable to the contribution figures given above, since allocations/expenditure relate also to funds channelled to UNESCO in prior years and carried forward.

**Expenditure from UNESCO under extrabudgetary contributions from all sources  
in 1997, 1998 and 1999  
all figures in US\$**

	Bilateral contributions		United Nations		IBRD, regional development banks		Total US\$
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	
1997	60,1	67,8	24,0	27,1	4,6	5,1	88,7
1998	86,0	72,5	27,6	23,2	5,1	4,3	118,7
1999	113,7	74,2	36,6	23,9	2,9	1,9	153,2

As will be seen from the list in annex I, more than 250 funds-in-trust projects were on-going by mid-2000 under bilateral Government financing for total budgets of almost US\$ 123 million.

Unfortunately, no reliable statistics exist to allow a comparison between the level of UNESCO's activities for development co-operation under extrabudgetary contributions, and that of other specialized agencies under the United Nations system. Available data nevertheless suggests that UNESCO's voluntary contributions are growing more rapidly than those to other specialized agencies, still significantly below agencies such as WHO and FAO, but well ahead of ILO and UNIDO. Informal discussions are in process to establish an efficient network among the specialized agencies, and a number of the major United Nations funds and programmes, on funds-in-trust co-operation. Such a network would mainly exchange information on donor policies and procedures, but may also seek to achieve progress in the preparation of comparable statistics. The co-operation could also eventually lead to greater harmonization of the procedures that govern the co-operation between the United Nations system and its external funding partners.

#### IV. Policy aspects of UNESCO's funds-in-trust co-operation, and future perspectives

As will be clear from the enclosed donor profiles, and notably annex II, the funds-in-trust contributions from bilateral donor Governments to UNESCO are still, and increasingly so, **concentrated on a few very stable and generous donors**. Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway remain at a very high level with contributions in 1999 exceeding US\$ 2 million each; these three countries, together with Germany, Italy and Saudi Arabia, account for more than 90% of the volume of on-going funds-in-trust projects at mid-2000.

While all efforts obviously are deployed to even further enhance the co-operation with these donors, it continues to be a priority for UNESCO in coming years to **diversify its Government funding sources**. To this end, intensified contacts are being carried out, both at Headquarters and through the field offices, and through calls on the donors' capitals, in order to revive the funds-in-trust co-operation with former major donors to UNESCO, and to initiate such co-operation with new potential Government donors. Although the trend is promising, it is clear that the generation of results of any significance will be very time consuming.

As mentioned above, it has become increasingly obvious that success in enhancing and diversifying UNESCO's voluntary contributions from Government donors is conditional upon UNESCO's providing the necessary climate of confidence. It is therefore very important to ensure that efforts to increase the volume of extrabudgetary contributions are accompanied by measures to **enhance UNESCO's capacity** to handle these contributions in an optimal manner. This is becoming even more important, as a number of major donors - while still maintaining their voluntary contributions to UNESCO - recently have become very critical of UNESCO's professional capabilities for project design and implementation. As detailed in the individual profiles below, some donors have thus found it necessary to reinforce UNESCO's capacity through the provision of their own consultants and experts in project design and implementation. Other traditional donors have decided, at least in the shorter term, to freeze their funds-in-trust co-operation with UNESCO, pending tangible proof of a real improvement in UNESCO's capacity for project design and delivery.

Following preparatory work in an ad hoc group under the chairmanship of the Director of BER, the Director-General in December 1998 set forth a number of measures to **improve the implementation rate** under extrabudgetary contributions. Important components of these measures are an improved information system (EASY) that allows closer monitoring of the execution of the extrabudgetary projects, and trimestrial reviews conducted by each Programme Sector with a view to identifying projects with problems, and to take corrective measures. While the potential of these measures is promising, actual follow-up within the Secretariat continues to be rather slow, to a certain extent reflecting constraints in human resources.

Another important element is enhanced efforts to train UNESCO staff, at Headquarters and in the field, in all aspects of the preparation and implementation of extrabudgetary projects, including discussions with funding sources. A first seminar was conducted in Dakar in February 1999 for some 25 staff members of UNESCO field offices in Africa, and a second took place in Harare in December 1999. The results were very promising, not least in training the field staff in direct contacts with the local donor representatives. Further such training courses are planned at Headquarters during 2000, as well as in the field, probably in Bangkok before the end of the year. It must, however, be recognized that the preparation and implementation of the training courses are rather costly, both in funding and in human resources.



In addition to the above measures, efforts continue to further improve the qualitative aspects of UNESCO's handling of the voluntary contributions. One important element is **better overall planning** of the activities to be proposed for extrabudgetary funding. One step in this direction is the inclusion, to an increasing extent, of planned extrabudgetary activities in UNESCO's Regular Programme Budget (C/5), inviting Member States to pronounce themselves on priorities, and on the desirable links between the Regular Programme and activities for development co-operation activities under extrabudgetary funding.

The improvements achieved in the presentation of planned extrabudgetary activities in the context of the C/5, has, however, yet to be fully matched by actual follow-up to this presentation. No in-house mechanism has yet been established for the generation, evaluation and prioritizing of activities to be proposed for extrabudgetary funding; and overall co-ordination of the contacts to potential funding sources remains rather weak. This situation is obviously further exacerbated by the budgetary constraints that have weighed on UNESCO's Regular Budget for a number of years. Even if included in the approved Programme Budget, many activities can only be implemented through voluntary contributions, increasing competition for access to funding sources. While these voluntary contributions - often quite small - are indispensable to the implementation of the activity in question, their sheer multitude runs counter to efforts to achieve a coherent programme for activities to be funded from extrabudgetary sources.

Another important question is the **involvement of UNESCO's Governing Bodies** in the definition of the policies for extrabudgetary activities. More consistent attempts have been made in recent years through the inclusion, in the background document provided by the Secretariat for the annual debate in the Executive Board on UNESCO's role in operational activities for development, of more concrete information on extrabudgetary activities, and on policy issues to be addressed in this respect. Although the debate on the document has been quite lively, it is also clear that few delegations to the Board comprise experts in development co-operation issues. Informal discussions are in process with a number of particularly interested Member States on the best forum for such discussions. It is obvious that no formal decisions can be taken with regard to activities to be funded through voluntary contributions that may, or may not, be provided. It is equally obvious, however, that the volume of UNESCO's extrabudgetary contributions now is such, that modalities must be found for placing these activities in a comprehensive and transparent framework that ensures an effective interplay with the Regular Programme.

In this context, it is noteworthy that the debate during the Executive Board session in May 2000 gave major emphasis to UNESCO's collaboration with extrabudgetary funding sources; and the Board has requested, for its spring session in 2001, an in-depth analysis of this co-operation with specific focus on the nature of the funding sources, the arrangements concluded, the programming of the voluntary contributions, and the effect of this co-operation on the implementation of UNESCO's Regular Programme. The ensuing debate will undoubtedly lead to clearer guidelines for UNESCO's collaboration with extrabudgetary funding sources, and a better understanding of the role of the Governing Bodies in this respect. It is also expected that **UNESCO's involvement in self-benefiting funds-in-trust arrangements** will be given major emphasis during the debate. It is obvious that such arrangements fall within UNESCO's obligations to assist Member States at their request. The volume of these arrangements have, however, now surpassed the volume of donated funds-in-trust; and UNESCO's services under the self-benefiting arrangements risk to detract from other activities in the interest of a broader group of Member States.

A third important challenge facing UNESCO is the further **evolution of co-operation modalities** with external funding sources. One aspect is the need for the creation of more **flexible modalities**, since neither the funds-in-trust system, nor the special accounts may lend themselves easily to a given activity. This need has been accentuated by the fact that more and more donors abandon the idea of isolated projects in favour of comprehensive, multi-donor programmes that are seen to reinforce and complement UNESCO's Regular Programme activities directly. Even for such programmes, most donors do, however, maintain a wish for insight and visibility, including individual progress and financial reporting. A model should therefore be found that preserves the positive characteristics of funds-in-trust co-operation, but is less costly and cumbersome to administer.

Another aspect of the discussion of new co-operation modalities is the search for the most **adequate working relations** between UNESCO and its external funding sources. Most funding sources wish a certain degree of involvement in the design and approval of the UNESCO

activities they fund, and in the monitoring of the implementation of the activities; yet, they do not want to invest an excessive amount of human resources in these relations. The Framework Agreement concluded in June 1996 on the UNESCO/DANIDA (Denmark) co-operation under voluntary contributions was reviewed during 1999/2000 at the expiration of its first four year period. The review basically confirmed the overall orientation of the existing agreement, but further increased the emphasis on the programme approach, rather than continuing a project-by-project co-operation. A number of other donor countries have requested to be kept informed of the review and its results with a view to assessing whether they may wish to enter into similar arrangements with UNESCO. Perspectives in this context are, however, not overly promising.

Yet another aspect is the *daily administration* of the voluntary contributions, including their formalization, in particular when they are small and coming from non-traditional funding sources. A great deal of time is spent on reconciling UNESCO's own formats with formats suggested, or imposed, by the external funding sources. Although increasing and diversifying its external funding sources remains a priority for UNESCO, human resources constraints impose limits on the extent to which UNESCO can accommodate too specific administrative and financial requirements.

All the above issues are obviously heavily influenced by the increasing **decentralization** of UNESCO's activities, including development co-operation activities, providing both enrichment and sometimes complications. While constraints in financial and human resources still prevent a number of field offices from playing their full role in development co-operation, other field offices are increasingly successful in the mobilization of extrabudgetary contributions, and in the design and execution of concrete projects. This development is so much the more important as most donor countries also, to an increasing degree, decentralize decision making on international development co-operation to their overseas representatives.

While overall growth in UNESCO's voluntary contributions, as mentioned above, must be considered very satisfactory, it remains a fact that the purely bilateral programmes of most donors greatly surpass their funds-in-trust contributions. It is therefore a major challenge for UNESCO in coming years, mainly through its field offices, to **gain access to these bilateral programmes**. Such "access" can take the form of efforts to obtain the channelling of some of these funds through UNESCO, or simple advocacy of the Organization's mandates when these programmes are planned. As mentioned above, efforts to increase funds mobilization also at the decentralized level must be accompanied by efforts to enhance UNESCO's capacities correspondingly; and streamlining of administrative procedures becomes even more important.

In conclusion, it should be noted that UNESCO's role in international development co-operation cannot be assessed in quantitative terms only. **Advocacy** of the Organization's mandates, thereby helping to mobilize public opinion and consequent funding in Member States and other international institutions alike, has become increasingly important, as has UNESCO's **catalytic role**. In this context, and within its limited resources, UNESCO is rapidly increasing its services to Member States in "**upstream**" activities, such as sector analysis, needs assessment and programme formulation, thus underlining its intellectual and policy role. The results of these activities are sometimes translated into actual project implementation by UNESCO under extrabudgetary financing. In other cases, the beneficiary country might make use of UNESCO's analysis in its own discussions with internal and external funding sources, thus further enhancing UNESCO's relevance to its Member States.

## **DONOR PROFILES**

## AUSTRALIA

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### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

In 1999, Australia's official development assistance amounted to US\$ 981 million, corresponding to 0,26% of GNP, and representing a small decline over previous years. The Australian aid programme is managed by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) under the Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Parliamentary Secretary.

AusAID was restructured during 1998 to enhance the delivery of quality aid, and to reflect the new priorities of Australia's international development co-operation programme as identified in the Government statement on « Better Aid for a Better Future ». This statement was published in 1997 in response to the findings of an independent commission, who had reviewed the Australian aid programme during 1996. The key objective for the programme is to advance Australia's national interests by assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Among the substantive priorities of the programme are governance, education, health, rural development and infrastructure. Geographically, the programme remains strongly focused on Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Pacific and East Asia. Activities aiming at improving developing countries' capacity for good governance and respect for human rights are continuing to receive high priority. The Australian ODA is heavily focused on bilateral assistance; and the United Nations system is only given minor emphasis among the multilateral co-operation partners. A Programme Quality Group has been established with AusAID to enhance programme design and delivery.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 1999, Australia's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 65,010, mainly devoted to the World Heritage Fund and ACEID. Only a very small contribution, US\$ 1,217, was given to funds-in-trust co-operation; and perspectives for resumption of this co-operation remain dim. While a few project proposals have been submitted to Australia for consideration in recent years, no positive decisions have been taken; and there are no regular contacts between UNESCO Headquarters and Australia in this area. Perspectives for a development co-operation between UNESCO and Australia are undoubtedly better at the field level, as evidenced in the contribution to ACEID; but major concrete results in this respect have still to be achieved.

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**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

Several ministries continue to be involved in the administration of Austria's international development co-operation programme with the Department of Development Co-operation (DDC) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs having the main responsibility for bilateral co-operation, and for co-operation with most of the United Nations agencies. Other main actors are the Ministry of Finance, the Bundeskanzleramt, and several of the substantive ministries. In addition, the Austrian « Bundesländer » have major development co-operation programmes of their own. A very substantial part of Austria's official development assistance is channelled through NGOs.

The substantial fluctuations in the overall level of Austrian ODA reflects the absence of a central aid budget. The Austrian co-operation programme is also characterized by a number of activities where development considerations are not the main motivation (export credits, refugee assistance, and imputed costs for developing country students); and the aid programme remains dispersed over a large number of beneficiaries and implementing partners. In recent years, consistent efforts have been deployed by Austria to enhance the quality of its development co-operation programme, and to bring it more in line with the recommendations of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 1999, Austria's official development assistance amounted to US\$ 482 million, representing an increase in real terms over recent years, and corresponding to 0,24% of GNP. Only a very small proportion of Austria's ODA is channelled through the United Nations system; and the focus remains on UNIDO. Among the substantive priorities is education. Geographical emphasis remains on Eastern and Central Europe.

**CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

During 1999, voluntary contributions totalling US\$ 258,749 were made to UNESCO by Austria, mainly focused on the associate expert scheme, but also including the International Institute for Educational Planning, the World Heritage Fund, the Fund for Knowledge of Human Rights, as well as UNESCO activities in the field of promotion of the free media. No funds-in-trust co-operation has taken place with Austria in recent years; and perspectives in this respect remain dim. Beyond contacts to the Permanent Delegation, no regular communication has taken place with Austria in this area after a mission to Vienna in 1994.

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#### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Following a recent restructuring, Belgium's international development co-operation programme is now handled by the General Directorate for International Co-operation (DGCI) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the State Secretary for Development Co-operation having the political responsibility. A Policy Plan for International Co-operation has been adopted, as has legislation aiming at further enhancing the planning and implementation of Belgium's international development co-operation programme. Implementation of part of the programme is undertaken by an independent executive agency in the form of a state-owned public service company. A number of other Government institutions are also involved in international development co-operation, as are the Flemish and Francophone communities and their institutions.

In 1999, official development assistance extended by Belgium amounted to US\$ 753 million, corresponding to 0,30% of GNP and marking a substantial decrease in real terms over 1998. Some 40% of Belgium's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations; but the United Nations system is only given very minor emphasis. The substantive focus is on education, health care, agriculture and basic infrastructure. Geographical emphasis remains on Sub-Saharan Africa.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

Voluntary contributions from Belgium to UNESCO during 1999 amounted to US\$ 677,057, somewhat under the level for 1998. Besides a continued contribution from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the World Heritage Fund, most of the funds, US\$ 601,880, emanated from the Government of Flanders for funds-in-trust activities.

In recent years, the Government of Flanders has indeed been the main co-operation partner of UNESCO under a general co-operation agreement signed on the occasion of an official visit to UNESCO by the Minister President of the Government of Flanders in March 1998, and an agreement signed in September 1999 on a UNESCO/Flanders Trust Fund in Science. Under the latter agreement, the Government of Flanders makes annual contributions of about US\$ 1,1 million available to UNESCO for projects in the fields of oceanography and water management, selected by a joint Steering Committee, and implying a real partnership with Flemish institutions. The first project under this Fund will be launched in August 2000. By mid-2000, four funds-in-trust projects, in culture and in science, were under implementation with funding from the Government of Flanders for total budgets amounting to US\$ 1,384,220. Formal review meetings with Flanders are carried out once or twice a year in the Steering Committee for the Trust Fund in Science; on the same occasion, other UNESCO/Flanders projects are also reviewed.

During the early summer of 2000, discussions have taken place between UNESCO and representatives of the Cabinet of the State Secretary for Development Co-operation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGCI) on the conclusion of a four-year programme co-operation agreement with annual contributions of around US\$ 460,000 for projects mainly in the field of culture and development. The first projects are expected to become operational during the fall of 2000. Formal review meetings are expected to be carried out once a year within the co-operation agreement.

Furthermore, contacts have been renewed with representatives of the francophone community of Belgium, mainly through its mission in Paris, with a view to identifying fields for future co-operation, possibly to be carried out within a general agreement.

Finally, a Belgian NGO, CODEART, is funding, with US\$ 100,000 emanating from the Belgian development co-operation budget, a project on vocational training in Haiti (570-HAI-10).

## CANADA

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### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has the overall responsibility for the planning and execution of Canada's international development co-operation programme. In 1998, the Agency presented its first Performance Report to Parliament in line with its commitment to achieve greater transparency and increased focus on concrete results. The results based management is continuing, with the main aim of supporting a high quality of development assistance programming, and with sufficient respect for available resources. Internet has recently come into use in CIDA's efforts to build partnerships and strengthen cross-cultural understanding of critical aspects of international co-operation.

In 1999, Canada's official development assistance amounted to US\$ 1,721 million, corresponding to 0,28% of GNP, and remaining roughly at the level of 1998. The Canadian Government maintains its commitment to make progress towards the 0.7% ODA target; and the budget for international development co-operation is expected to increase in coming years. About a third of Canada's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations with about a quarter of this share going to the United Nations system. Substantive focus includes education, health, environment and governance. Major Canadian initiatives have been taken in the field of peace building and post conflict reconciliation. Geographical focus remains rather dispersed throughout the world.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 1999, Canada's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 189,036, slightly above the level for the preceding year. Most of the contribution is devoted to the World Heritage Fund and to activities to promote the free press and democracy in Indonesia, with a small contribution going to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and an even smaller one, US\$ 4,505, to funds-in-trust activities. Four funds-in-trust projects remain open, as detailed in annex 1, for a total budget of US\$ 116,914 ; but no major new projects have been approved in recent years.

Contacts between UNESCO and CIDA have been somewhat intensified in recent years, mainly facilitated by the Permanent Delegation and the National Commission. Progress in terms of concrete results does, however, remain very limited, and it has so far not proved possible to schedule a general presentation mission to Ottawa. CIDA, as well as other relevant Canadian institutions, remain generally interested in exploring co-operation possibilities with UNESCO, but quote budgetary constraints and hesitation with regard to UNESCO's capabilities for design and delivery of projects as obstacles for the launching of a larger-scale co-operation. Conversely, decentralized contacts between UNESCO's field offices and the local Canadian representatives have in a number of cases proved fruitful and have sometimes resulted in small scale contributions to UNESCO activities.

## DENMARK (DANIDA)

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Denmark's development assistance programme; the Ministry is advised by the Board of International Development Co-operation with nine members appointed in a personal capacity. All major programme and project activities are submitted to the Board for consideration and approval.

In 1999, Denmark's ODA amounted to US\$ 1,724 million, corresponding to 1% of GNP, and largely maintaining Denmark's position of having the highest ODA/GNP ratio among the donor countries. Denmark also maintains a high share of multilateral co-operation, guided by the principle of « active multilateralism ». Some 20% of total ODA is channelled through the United Nations system.

The objective of the Danish international development co-operation programme - as most recently confirmed in the policy strategy document « A World in Development » on Denmark's development cooperation in the 1990's - is to assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development and reduction of poverty, based on improvement in living conditions through socially balanced economic growth, and with respect for political independence. Equal and free opportunities for the individual, in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, are also important considerations in Denmark's development co-operation. Furthermore, transverse themes, such as the role of women in development, environment protection, and promotion of good governance and human rights, are pursued at all levels of the assistance programme. The programme has a strong focus on the least developed and other very poor countries. Preparations are currently in process to update the strategy for international development co-operation, focusing even more strongly on the concept of partnership.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

DANIDA's development co-operation with UNESCO takes place within a Framework Agreement that came into force in June 1996. The Agreement leaves UNESCO almost total freedom and responsibility in the selection and management of the funds made available under the Agreement within the limits of the agreed policy papers on the four priority areas selected by DANIDA: education, environment, human rights and communication, currently receiving 45%, 10%, 10% and 35%, respectively, of the total funds. Among the four areas. Each year, DANIDA indicates the amount of funds to be made available for a rolling four year period, currently some US\$ 18 million for the years 2000-2003, allowing UNESCO the possibility for longer-term planning. Following the termination, in 1999, of the first four year period of the Framework Agreement, an overall review of the Agreement as an instrument, as well as of its substantive contents, has taken place. In June 2000, a revised Programme Co-operation Agreement was signed, maintaining the basic features of the original agreement, but emphasizing the programme approach even more strongly. UNESCO is also requested to ensure compliance between the activities under the Agreement and other relevant activities, including DANIDA's bilateral development co-operation programme.

While the UNESCO/DANIDA Programme Co-operation Agreement is followed with major interest by other donor countries, it has so far only to a very limited extent proved possible to conclude similar agreements.

In 1999, Denmark's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 5,161,197 with US\$ 3,273,241 being devoted to funds-in-trust projects, maintaining Denmark as one of UNESCO's most important partners in funds-in-trust co-operation. Major amounts were also going to the Associate Expert Scheme, the International Programme for the Development of Communication, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Institute for Educational Planning, activities in favour of the free media and democracy in Indonesia, EFA, and inclusive schools. Currently, Denmark is funds-in-trust financing 35 projects, as listed in annex 1, for a total budget of US\$ 16,821,731.

Formal review meetings with DANIDA are scheduled at least once a year. The most recent review meeting took place at UNESCO Headquarters in June 2000.



## FINLAND

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### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for Finland's international development co-operation, which is administrated by the Department for International Development Co-operation. A recent restructuring of the Ministry and the aid administration is reflecting Finland's wish to integrate its international development co-operation programme into a coherent framework of overall foreign policy. A general strategy statement on Finland's relations with developing countries was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 1998, complementing the Governmenfs decision-in-principle of September 1996.

Finland remains committed to an increase in official development assistance towards the overall 0,7% target and undertakes regular assessments of the impact of the assistance and its implementation in practice. The main goals of Finland's development co-operation remain as defined in the strategy adopted in 1993: sustainable development and poverty reduction with special focus on environment protection, equality between genders, demography, training and education, and rural development. Almost half of Finland's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations with a major emphasis on the United Nations system. In 1999, Finland's ODA amounted to US\$ 402 million, corresponding to 0,32% of GNP, and remaining at the level of the preceding year. Efforts are being deployed to concentrate Finland's bilateral assistance on only some 10 priority countries.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 1999, Finland's voluntary contributions to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 927,675, less than half the level of 1998. Only a very small amount, US\$ 17,966, went to funds-in-trust activities; the main emphasis was on the International Institute for Educational Planning, the International Programme for the Development of Communication, the Education for All Forum, the associate expert scheme, the World Heritage Fund, and activities in favour of promotion of free media.

Perspectives for further enhancing the development co-operation between UNESCO and Finland still seem promising in view of the planned increase in ODA. Formal contacts with Finland, have, however, been rather scarce over the last few years; and the agreement reached during a review meeting in Helsinki in May 1998 to seek to intensify development co-operation has not yet been followed up by concrete activities. There is, however, agreement in principle that policy contacts will be renewed towards the end of 2000. Currently, three funds-in-trust projects, as listed in annex 1, are carried out for a total budget of US\$ 530,690.

## FRANCE

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A major restructuring has taken place of the French aid administration in recent times, i.a. integrating the Ministry of Development Co-operation into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and creating a Directorate for International Co-operation and Development. Since a number of other Government institutions, including the Ministry of Finance, and the French Development Agency, also play major roles in international development co-operation, an Interministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (CICID) has been established to ensure overall co-ordination.

The co-operation programme remains focused on poverty reduction with a continued emphasis on bilateral assistance to mainly francophone countries in Africa and the Pacific. The French development co-operation programme is increasingly implemented under the notion of partnership; and a Priority Zone for Solidarity has been created with some 50 beneficiary partners. France is also committed to efforts to further strengthen and streamline the international development co-operation system. In 1999, total French ODA amounted to US\$ 5,494 million, corresponding to 0,38% of GNP and continuing the decrease of recent years. France nevertheless remains the G/7 member with the highest GNP/ODA share. Only a quarter of France's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations with the United Nations system receiving only a very minor part of this.

**CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

During 1999, France's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 1,779,886, more than double the level of 1998. US\$ 229,485 was given to funds-in-trust activities; for the rest, focus remains on the World Heritage Fund, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Programme for the Development of Communication, the associate expert scheme, the International Information Programme and the Media Fund.

France's funds-in-trust co-operation with UNESCO has so far been heavily concentrated on small-scale projects prepared under the International Programme for the Development of Communication, sometimes with a view to complementing bilateral French activities. In recent years, France has also made funds-in-trust contributions to a number of projects in the field of cultural heritage, notably the restoration of the Angkor monuments in Cambodia; and discussions are in process on a project in favour of the restoration of the Mostar Bridge in Bosnia.

Following the recent restructuring of the French aid administration, UNESCO has increased its efforts to enhance development co-operation with France, both in terms of volume and substantive scope. A number of useful contacts have been established with relevant bureaux in the French aid administration. The contacts have confirmed France's commitment in principle to an increased co-operation with UNESCO, but hesitations with regard to UNESCO's role and capacity in country based development projects. Currently, France is funds-in-trust financing 12 projects, as listed in annex 1, for a total budget of US\$ 1,370,429.

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#### OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The main responsibility for the planning and implementation of the German international development co-operation programme lies with BMZ, while a number of other ministries also finance and execute development activities within their competence. Efforts are being deployed to promote a better internal planning and co-ordination of the German development co-operation programme. Efforts are also made to ensure stronger participation of beneficiary target groups, including women, in the design, and implementation of German assistance projects. Priority fields remain poverty alleviation, basic education, and environment protection through actions with a highly participatory approach. Good governance, and respect for human rights, are also main criteria for the extension of German development assistance. GTZ continues to be the main executing agency for Germany's co-operation programme.

In 1999, total German ODA amounted to US\$ 5,478 million, corresponding to 0,26% of GNP and remaining at the level of the preceding year. Notwithstanding a political commitment to maintain a high ODA volume in spite of the economic problems flowing from the reunification, the German aid budget has in recent years suffered from the overall austerity measures. The change in government in 1999 has so far not implied any major modifications in this respect. About a third of Germany's ODA is extended through multilateral channels. Only a minor part goes through the United Nations system.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

The total voluntary contribution from Germany to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 4,294,377 in 1999, substantially under the level of 1998. US\$ 1,204,231 were devoted to funds-in-trust projects with the remaining part being channelled mainly to the associate expert scheme, the World Heritage Fund, the International Programme for the Development of Communication, UNESCO's activities in favour of street children, UNEVOC, the Education for All Forum and various rehabilitation activities in ex-Yugoslavia. Goodwill ambassadors and the German National UNESCO Commission play a major role in fund raising for UNESCO activities, accounting for almost half of the voluntary contributions to UNESCO.

While Germany for several years has been one of UNESCO's most stable and generous donors of funds-in-trust, 1997 marked a negative change in this policy. No new funds-in-trust projects were approved for 1998 or for 1999; but BMZ remains committed to finance the projects already in process, most of which are expected to terminate in 2000 or early 2001.

At the end of 1999 was, however, signed an agreement that foresees longer term support for UNESCO activities in the field of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) to be carried out in the framework of the international center to be established in Bonn to this effect. The host country agreement on the Bonn Center was signed in July 2000; and concrete project activities are expected to start in the near future, also paving the way for a further agreement with BMZ on support in this field.

Because of the significant change in Germany's policy with regard to development co-operation with UNESCO, contacts both at the policy and technical level have been scarce in recent years, although relations with the Permanent Delegation have remained excellent. A few technical consultations have taken place on the on-going projects; and a mission to Bonn in January 2000 also gave rise to a number of policy oriented discussions. While the discussions confirmed Germany's general interest in continued co-operation with UNESCO, budgetary constraints and the overall wish to concentrate the development co-operation programme on fewer partners imply that chances are scarce to find BMZ funding for UNESCO projects outside TVET. As listed in annex 1, 15 projects are still open; together with the projects listed below, funded by BMBF, the total budgets amount to US\$ 10,992,453.

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#### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

While no regular co-operation is taking place with the Ministry for Research and Technology, two major UNESCO projects are, as listed in annex 1, in fact being financed under funds-in-trust agreements with the Ministry. A further funds-in-trust agreement is under negotiation with BMBF on a project on ecology in China. BMBF is also increasingly collaborating with UNESCO in the field of TVET, notably through contributions to the infrastructure of the International Center in Bonn mentioned above.

## ITALY

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#### OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (General Directorate for Development Co-operation, DGCS) is responsible, in co-ordination with the Ministry of the Treasury, for Italy's international development co-operation programme. A major reform process was launched in 1998 and is still going on, mainly aiming at the creation of a new agency to implement the projects and programmes approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1999, total Italian ODA amounted to US\$ 1,750 million, corresponding to 0,15% of GNP, and marking a sharp decrease over the preceding year. The bilateral development programme is being concentrated on fewer beneficiary countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a continued focus of poverty reduction. However, almost two thirds of Italy' ODA are extended through multilateral channels.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 1999, Italy's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 19,079,072, making Italy the single largest donor to UNESCO (after Brazil, whose contributions are, however, essentially devoted to self-benefiting funds-in-trust activities). A very large share of Italy's contribution continues to be directed towards institutional support to UNESCO institutes in Italy, notably the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste (US\$ 13,522,510), and ROSTE in Venice (US\$ 4,195,000). US\$ 1,094,188 were devoted to funds-in-trust projects, marking a significant increase over recent years. Other Italian contributions were channelled to the associate expert scheme and the World Heritage Fund.

In its funds-in-trust co-operation with UNESCO, Italy has so far covered most of UNESCO's mandate. During 1999, Italy did, however, indicate a preference for concentrating future funds-in-trust contributions on fewer areas of co-operation, mainly cultural heritage preservation, physical as well as intangible. Italy continues to be very active in the formulation and choice of the projects to be funds-in-trust financed, and the initiative to such projects in many cases comes from Italy itself. Because of the change in policy, and following a number of

personnel changes, formal contacts with Italy have been scarcer in recent years than hitherto. A formal review meeting took place at UNESCO Headquarters in September 1999; and a further such meeting is expected to take place, also at UNESCO Headquarters, in October 2000.

Since Italy, as opposed to most other major donors of funds-in-trust, transfers its voluntary contribution to UNESCO as a lump sum once a year with project consideration and approval to follow subsequently, a considerable accumulation of unutilized funds has continued to take place in UNESCO's accounts, pending agreement on concrete projects. With the future concentration on fewer co-operation areas, disbursements under the available funds are expected to increase. Currently, 15 projects for total budgets of US\$ 5,551,128, as listed in annex 1, are in process under funds-in-trust, provided by Italy. In addition, a number of major projects have been approved during the summer of 2000, including two projects in the field of humanitarian assistance to Somalia.

## **JAPAN**

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### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Japan's overall policy for international development co-operation, which for several decades has been a main pillar in Japan's foreign policy. However, other ministries also carry out development co-operation activities in their own fields of competence, notably the Ministry for Education and Science.

In 1999, Japan's ODA amounted to US\$ 15,302 million, another very major increase over the preceding year and corresponding to 0,35% of GNP. Japan remained the world's largest donor of ODA. The main priorities for Japan's international development co-operation are protection of the environment; demography and AIDS prevention; assistance to refugees; promotion of democracy and support for transit to market economy; and enhancement of the status of women. Japan's development co-operation programme is carried out with a strong participatory approach; and Japan is increasingly committed to improved donor co-ordination. As an innovation, the Government of Japan has decided to publicize its medium-term policy on ODA. Country specific strategies are also being developed with a limited number of priority partner countries.

Japan's development co-operation focuses on Asian countries due to historical, economic and geographical reasons. However, efforts to extend assistance to other regions as well, notably Africa, are still being pursued. Only some 20% of total ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations, with the United Nations system receiving about a third of this share.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

During 1999, Japan's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 11,215,654, another significant increase over the already high contribution for 1998. US\$ 9,420,704 were channelled to funds-in-trust activities, making Japan UNESCO's largest donor of funds-in-trust also in 1999. The remaining part of the voluntary contributions was mainly devoted to the associate expert scheme and the World Heritage Fund.

Contacts with Japan on funds-in-trust co-operation are mainly carried out through the Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO. As a matter of routine, all project proposals are first submitted informally to the Permanent Delegation, who obtains a preliminary reaction from Tokyo. If the reaction is positive, the project is finalized by UNESCO and formally submitted to the Delegation for subsequent approval by the Japanese authorities. Furthermore, Japan wishes to be consulted before the submission of the draft Plan of Operations to beneficiary countries of Japanese financed funds-in-trust projects.

Since 1993, formal review meetings are held once a year either at UNESCO Headquarters or in Tokyo; on a few occasions, the review meetings have also been held at UNESCO's Office in Bangkok, since the majority of the activities carried out under Japanese funds-in-trust for education are implemented by that office. In addition, informal consultations are held between UNESCO and Japan, notably when Japanese delegations are at UNESCO Headquarters for other meetings.

The majority of the Japanese funds-in-trust contributions, provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are devoted to culture, with the remaining part, provided by the Ministry of Education, is channelled to projects and programmes within education and science. In the field of culture, Japan has established two umbrella funds-in-trust agreements with UNESCO: the Japanese Trust Fund for Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage, created in 1989, and the Japanese Trust Fund for the Preservation and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage, created in 1993. In 1999, Japan has also launched a major co-operation with UNESCO in favour of the Silk Roads Programme with the main emphasis on China.

The funds to the two Trust Funds in culture are transferred to UNESCO once a year, upon which discussions take place on the preparation and approval of concrete project proposals. This procedure has over the years led to a major accumulation of funds in the two trust funds. In spite of considerable efforts on both sides to speed up project preparation and approval, and subsequent implementation, the level of available funds remains too high. A useful element in these efforts has, however, been the agreement that accrued interest may be utilized, upon approval by Japan, for activities aimed at enhancing the overall utilization of the trust funds. While the projects so far have been heavily concentrated on Asia, notably Cambodia, recent approvals have included projects in other regions as well. Japan is becoming increasingly active in the identification of new projects; and implementation in some cases take place in co-operation with Japanese experts and institutions. The most recent annual review meeting in the field of culture took place in March 2000 at UNESCO Headquarters.

In the field of education, projects are concentrated on basic literacy in Asia and the Pacific (APPEAL), mobile training teams under the APEID programme in various fields of education in countries in Asia and the Pacific, and on preventive education against AIDS. Japan has furthermore recently created a trust fund on informatics. In the field of science, Japan funds projects and programmes within basic science, oceanography, hydrology, biosphere preservation and solar energy. Most of the activities within education and science are prepared and implemented by UNESCO's main field offices in Asia, notably in Bangkok and Jakarta. UNESCO Headquarters does, however, ensure overall co-ordination, also involving other field offices in Asia and the Pacific. The most recent review meeting on the co-operation activities in the fields of education and science took place in Bangkok in June 2000, where a number of useful decisions were taken to promote a smoother implementation of the various components of the trust fund agreements within a longer term planning framework. As is the case for the trust funds on culture, accrued interest may be utilized, upon approval by Japan, on activities aimed at enhancing the overall implementation of the trust fund activities.

In addition to the various funds-in-trust agreements listed above, Japan and UNESCO, in the spring of 2000, concluded agreements on two very major new trust funds, the Trust Fund for International Co-operation and Mutual Understanding, funded by the Ministry of Education, and the Trust Fund for Capacity Building for Human Resources, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Within overall guidelines agreed between the parties, UNESCO will have major freedom in the selection of the activities to be implemented under these two trust funds.

In total, 90 projects, as listed in annex 1, are on-going under funds-in-trust provided by Japan. The combined budgets amount to US\$ 35,123,419.

## **Republic of KOREA**

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the overall policy of the Republic of Korea for international development co-operation; the Korean International Co-operation Agency (KOICA) is entrusted with most of its execution. Soft loans are dealt with by the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Other ministries also carry out development co-operation activities in their own fields of competence. Loans are mainly extended for procurement of equipment (eg. telecommunication, electricity, transport, health and social welfare). The main part of the development co-operation programme does, however, consist in grants, mainly for training, personnel assistance and studies. The general objectives of the development co-operation are to meet basic human needs, to contribute to world peace, to promote democracy and market economy systems, and to promote economic development. Geographic priority is given to the developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The Republic of Korea became a member of OECD in 1996, but still does not participate in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). It is estimated that the current ODA volume amounts to US\$ 183 million, corresponding to 0,06% of GNP.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

Funding sources in the Republic of Korea for voluntary contributions to UNESCO are several, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, and KOICA. The contributions of the Republic of Korea are often provided under direct arrangements with UNESCO's field offices (mainly in Asia), or directed to UNESCO's various special accounts. Contributions from the Republic of Korea mainly cover activities related to education, communication and science in Asia, although a major project is currently being carried out in Africa.

In recent years, the Republic of Korea has expressed interest in achieving a better structuring of its co-operation with UNESCO through voluntary contributions. A number of contacts were made in this respect with the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea; and a mission to Seoul took place in June 1995. Contacts have, however, been scarce during the last years, also reflecting the difficulties currently faced by the Korean economy. However, a useful discussion took place in the spring of 2000 with the Permanent Delegation, leading to a number of decisions on a more structured co-operation with UNESCO in the field of development, and a stricter monitoring of on-going activities.

Voluntary contributions from the Republic of Korea to UNESCO in 1999 reached US\$ 240,931, roughly the level of 1998. US\$ 93,874 went to funds-in-trust activities, with the remaining funds being devoted to the World Heritage Fund, the associate expert scheme, and a literacy prize. Currently, 10 projects, as listed in annex 1, are in process with funds-in-trust from the Republic of Korea with budgets totalling US\$ 718,222. Discussions on a funds-in-trust contribution from the Republic of Korea to a project in the field of cultural heritage in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea are expected to be successfully concluded in the near future.

## LUXEMBOURG

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Luxembourg's aid programme is administered by the Development Co-operation Directorate under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in co-operation with the main executing agent for bilateral projects, Lux-Development, and under the overall responsibility of the Minister for Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid. A framework convention has been developed to define more precisely the relationship between the Development Co-operation Directorate and Lux-Development.

Luxembourg remains committed to increasing its ODA towards the 0,7% target; and the Luxembourg ODA has in fact in recent years been one of the most rapidly growing within OECD/DAC. Luxembourg also pursues measures to enhance the quality of its programme. A number of project and programme evaluations have been carried out to this effect. Special emphasis is given to gender equality, protection of the environment, development education and promotion of human rights and democracy. A major part of Luxembourg's bilateral assistance is implemented by NGOs, leading to a substantial spread in countries and sectors covered by aid from Luxembourg. About one third of total ODA is extended through multilateral channels, with the United Nations system receiving about one third of this share. In 1999, official development assistance extended by Luxembourg amounted to US\$ 115 million, corresponding to 0,64% of GNP, and continuing the very substantial increase that has marked recent years.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

Luxembourg's voluntary contribution to UNESCO in 1999 amounted to US\$ 95,767, only about a quarter of the contribution for 1998. Most of the contribution went to the International Programme for the Development of Communication; no new contributions were given to funds-in-trust activities. Negotiations are, however, in process on a funds-in-trust project in favour of restoration of one of the Mostar bridges in Bosnia. Currently, only one project, as listed in annex 1, is in process with funds-in-trust provided by Luxembourg, with a budget of US\$ 54,000.

While UNESCO's funds-in-trust co-operation with Luxembourg so far has been too small to justify regular review meetings, attempts have been made in recent years to intensify the contacts with Luxembourg, mainly through the Permanent Delegation. It has, however, not so far proved possible to schedule a formal mission to Luxembourg to explore the longer term perspectives for an enhanced funds-in-trust collaboration, also beyond the field of communication.

## NETHERLANDS

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### International Organizations Department

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The international development co-operation, under the responsibility of the Minister for Development Co-operation, is administratively fully integrated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A major review of the Netherlands foreign policy took place during the mid- 1990's with the purpose of defining a more effective and cohesive policy. A result of this review was a further decentralization of the administration of the Netherlands international development co-operation programme to the overseas Netherlands representatives. Following the change in Government in 1998, a new policy review has led to a much greater concentration of the



bilateral structural aid programme, restricted to 17 priority countries, although a number of other developing countries remain eligible for Netherlands assistance within certain fields, or within certain time frames. The main goal of the Netherlands development co-operation policy remains poverty reduction. The Netherlands is also increasingly moving towards the notion of partnership, and towards a sectorwide approach, rather than project-by-project co-operation. As a longer-term goal, the Netherlands remains committed to sectoral budget support, implying substantial donor co-ordination under the overall leadership of the partnership country in question.

Total Netherlands ODA in 1999 was US\$ 3,134 million, corresponding to 0,79% of GNP and thereby roughly remaining at the level of recent years. The provision of basic social services and protection of the environment are main priorities for the Netherlands. The geographical focus remains on the least developed and other very poor countries. A little over a quarter of Netherlands ODA is extended through multilateral channels, with the United Nations system receiving about a third of this share.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

The UNESCO/Netherlands funds-in-trust co-operation resumed in the mid-1990s and has since become one of the largest and most dynamic co-operation programmes, although recent policy developments unfortunately give rise to fear that this positive trend will be reversed. In 1999, the Netherlands' voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 7,149,169, a marked decrease over 1998. US\$ 4,414,496 were devoted to funds-in-trust projects, maintaining the Netherlands as one of UNESCO's largest donors of funds-in-trust. Other Netherlands contributions were allocated to the associate expert scheme, the International Institute for Educational Planning, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and the Education for All Forum.

Priorities for the Netherlands' funds-in-trust co-operation with UNESCO are education (including educational planning), ecology and culture. The projects must have an innovative, catalytic character and be executed in the field. In this context, direct contacts between UNESCO's field offices and the local Netherlands embassies are strongly encouraged by the Netherlands and have in a number of cases led to positive results.

As mentioned above, the new Netherlands Minister for Development Co-operation has unfortunately taken a very negative view on UNESCO, based on overall policy considerations more than on concrete dissatisfaction with UNESCO's performance in project preparation and implementation. While the Netherlands remains committed to the funding of all the projects currently in process, it seems highly unlikely that any new approvals will take place in the near future, with the possible exception of projects negotiated directly between the local representatives of UNESCO and the Netherlands in one of the priority countries. Attempts from UNESCO to obtain a framework agreement as concluded between the Netherlands and other major specialized agencies, notably WHO, ILO and FAO, have been in vain.

Even prior to the negative change in policy, the review cycle with the Netherlands has been rather irregular in recent years, although contacts with the Permanent Delegation have remained excellent. A mission to the Hague in July 2000 allowed decisions on a number of outstanding issues with regard to on-going projects. The policy discussions did, however, unfortunately confirm the message that UNESCO will have little chance to maintain its funds-in-trust co-operation with the Netherlands at the current level, let alone enhance it.

Currently, 19 projects are in process under Netherlands funds-in-trust financing, as listed in annex 1, for total budgets of US\$ 25,557,707. The figures include a project financed from funds the Netherlands has provided to the Southern African Development Co-operation organization (SADC), which are channelled through UNESCO under a funds-in-trust arrangement. The figure also includes the two projects listed below, funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

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In addition to the funds-in-trust co-operation with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNESCO and the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science concluded, in late 1993, an arrangement on a Netherlands Trust Fund for the Development of the State Hermitage Museum in the Russian Federation. In addition to an initial contribution of US\$ 1,2 million, a further US\$ 500,000 was donated to the Trust Fund in 1997. The projects focus on a number of technical studies for the Museum, training and management for the Museum staff, and rehabilitation of the buildings. The on-going project, for a total budget of US\$ 475,000, is listed in annex 1. In 1998, a new agreement was reached with the Ministry on the funding of a major project on disaster reduction in Central America, also listed in annex 1, for a total budget of US\$ 861,730.

The above mentioned mission to the Hague in July 2000 also gave occasion to a call on the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The policy discussions reflected the same constraints as for the development co-operation, since the majority of the funding for projects also within this Ministry's competence is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science did, however, indicate its wish to maintain a dialogue with UNESCO, and has also taken the initiative to create a study group, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Commission, to reflect on the overall Netherlands vision on UNESCO.

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### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

In 1999, total ODA from New Zealand amounted to US\$ 134 million, corresponding to 0,27% of GNP and roughly at the level of the preceding year. New Zealand's development co-operation programme (NZODA) remains heavily focused on direct assistance to developing countries in the South Pacific region with emphasis on education (including training in New Zealand), good governance, and private sector development. Some 25% of New Zealand's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations; about a quarter of this went to the United Nations system.

A policy framework for the New Zealand official development assistance programme, « Investing in a common future » was approved in 1996 and updated in 1998. The strategy emphasizes aid as a major instrument of foreign policy, helping to promote stability and harmony in the international community. A key priority in recent years has been the strengthening of the institutional capacity of partner countries in the South Pacific, particularly in the fields of law and justice, capacity building and environmental management. In general, New Zealand's international development co-operation policy stresses dialogue with its partners, including other donors. Country programmes based on strategy papers and three year rolling work programmes have been prepared, and comprehensive evaluation and appraisal systems to ensure quality control and incorporation of lessons learnt are in place.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

In 1999, New Zealand's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 481,427, only a little over half of the figure for 1998. Almost all this amount (US\$ 433,927) was devoted to a funds-in-trust projects in favour of education in countries in the Pacific, negotiated directly by UNESCO's Office in Apia (Western Samoa), and a project in the field of culture carried out by

UNESCO's Office in Bangkok. Currently, two projects, as listed in annex 1, are in process with New Zealand funds-in-trust financing for a total budget of US\$ 677,559.

Contacts with New Zealand are mainly carried out through UNESCO's relevant field offices. In view of the increasing importance of the development co-operation between UNESCO and New Zealand, enhanced contacts at Headquarters level have, however, recently been established. These contacts mainly aim at exchange of information, but may be further developed, if the UNESCO/New Zealand funds-in-trust co-operation continues to grow and diversify. For the moment, perspectives do, however, appear uncertain.

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### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

The overall responsibility for the Norwegian international development co-operation lies with the Minister for International Development and Human Rights, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry administers Norway's multilateral development co-operation, whereas bilateral co-operation is the responsibility of the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD). In 1999, total Norwegian ODA amounted to US\$ 1,370 million, a slight increase over 1998 and corresponding to 0,91 % of GNP.

In 1999, the Minister issued a major policy statement, reiterating Norway's basic commitment to poverty reduction as the foundation for the aid programme, and confirming the importance of the international aid co-ordination system. At the same time, the policy statement emphasized that a number of key policy issues must be addressed through development co-operation: human rights, democratic development, the fight against corruption, and conflict resolution. In accordance with the 20/20 initiative, major emphasis is put on the provision of basic social services through education and health care. The promotion of women in development is seen as an important transverse theme and indeed a necessary component of all activities. About a quarter of Norway's ODA goes to multilateral organizations, with the main part channelled through the United Nations system.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

In 1999, Norway's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 5,517,159, somewhat down from 1998. US\$ 2,948,015 were devoted to funds-in-trust projects, a slight increase over previous years. Other large contributions were given to the International Institute for Education Planning, the associate expert scheme, the World Heritage Fund, and the International Programme for the Development of Communication.

Formal review meetings are normally scheduled twice a year, alternating between UNESCO Headquarters and Oslo. However, both due to personnel problems in the relevant Norwegian department, and probably also due to less Norwegian emphasis on the collaboration with UNESCO, contacts have been scarcer in recent years. The most recent annual review meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took place in December 1998 at UNESCO Headquarters, with a mid-term review carried out in Oslo in June 1999. So far, it has not proved possible to schedule a formal review meeting in 2000.

Norway is particularly interested in basic education, sustainable development, promotion of women in development, and protection of the environment. Priority is given to least developed

and other very poor countries. Although final modalities have yet to be agreed upon, Norway has reiterated a strong preference for structuring its funds-in-trust co-operation with UNESCO under a large-scale programme approach. Norway has, however, become increasingly critical in recent years with regard to UNESCO's professional capabilities for project preparation and implementation and has on a number of occasions found it necessary to provide its own consultants to reinforce UNESCO's work. Furthermore, Norway has decided that two major projects in education, recently approved, will start with pilot phases with a limited budget. The full projects will only be approved, if the pilot phases are considered satisfactory. Norway is also closely monitoring UNESCO's evaluation system, and Norwegian auditors conducted, in September 1999, an overall assessment of Norway's co-operation with UNESCO. Pending decisions on all these issues, Norway has currently put consideration of new UNESCO project proposals on hold.

In recent years, a very fruitful co-operation has been established between UNESCO and NORAD, the bilateral executing agency, mainly in the field of education and communication, and in activities related to UNESCO's Slave Routes Programme. In spite of an agreement that review of the co-operation with NORAD in the future will take place as part of the general review meetings with Norway, this has not proved possible so far, mainly due to the above mentioned difficulties with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The most recent review meeting with NORAD took place at UNESCO Headquarters in March 2000.

Currently, Norway, including NORAD, is funds-in-trust financing 19 UNESCO projects, as listed in annex 1, for total budgets of US\$ 12,071,598.

## PORTUGAL

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### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The main institution responsible for Portugal's international development co-operation programme is the Institute for Portuguese Co-operation (ICP), who also plays a co-ordinating role for the still very decentralized administration of the programme. The Institute continues to depend on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, although it is financially and administrative autonomous. In 1999, Portugal approved for the first time a single integrated budget for development co-operation, which established the funding level for each channel of Portuguese aid. The programme continues to be heavily focused on the five Portuguese speaking African countries and is therefore directly influenced by Portugal's relations with these countries, and their socio-economic situation. Portuguese aid is concentrated on teaching and dissemination of the Portuguese language, training, structural and economic transformation, including debt relief, and the promotion of peace and democracy.

Portugal's ODA amounted to US\$ 274 million in 1999, corresponding to 0,25% of GNP, and roughly at the level of recent years. About a third of all ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations with the main emphasis on the European Communities. Only a very small part of Portugal's aid goes to the United Nations system.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

In July 1993, the Portuguese Government signed a funds-in-trust agreement with UNESCO, stipulating an initial annual contribution US\$ 330,000 with subsequent replenishments, aimed at

financing projects in African Portuguese speaking countries. For a number of reasons, the co-operation under the Trust Fund has not been implemented fully as envisaged; and replenishments have not taken place at the level foreseen. Agreement has therefore been reached between the parties to structure the funds-in-trust co-operation better, and pursue optimal utilization of available funds. Concrete progress has, however, been limited, also due to the constraints on the relevant Portuguese staff flowing from the recent Portuguese presidency for the European Union. Contacts with the Permanent Delegation have remained excellent throughout and will hopefully be followed by a formal mission to Lisbon before the end of 2000. Such a mission may also be the occasion to revive contacts with a number of the major Portuguese foundations and their co-ordinating body.

In 1999, Portugal's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 42,011, an extremely sharp reduction over 1998, with US\$ 25,879 going to funds-in-trust activities, and the rest to the World Heritage Fund. Currently, six projects, as listed in annex 1, are in process with Portuguese funds-in-trust for total budgets of US\$ 633,612.

## **SAUDI ARABIA**

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### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

Saudi Arabia is the only major Government donor of funds-in-trust contributions to UNESCO who is not a member of OECD. Roughly a third of Saudi Arabia's international development CO-operation is extended through multilateral organizations.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

The UNESCO/Saudi Arabia funds-in-trust co-operation has been greatly revived in recent years, mainly, but not exclusively, utilizing the very substantial funds transferred to UNESCO several years ago. In addition, the authorities of Saudi Arabia have recently approved three small projects in Haiti in the framework of IPDC, as well as a self-benefiting funds-in-trust arrangement on redefinition of the school concept in Saudi Arabia (US\$ 553,500). Currently, seven projects, as listed in annex 1, are in process with funds-in-trust provided by Saudi Arabia for a total budget of US\$ 6,555,475.

In 1999, Saudi Arabia's sole new voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 20,660, all going to the World Heritage Fund. Formal review meetings are not carried out with Saudi Arabia; but contacts with the Permanent Delegation remain excellent.

## **SPAIN**

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Spanish aid programme is one of the youngest among the international donors and is still undergoing major restructuring. Following the adoption in 1998 of a law on international co-operation for development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays the main role, both as an implementor and a co-ordinator of the aid programme. Mechanisms for multi-year planning are being developed, as is methodology and annual plans for evaluation of aid programmes. Spain's overall international development co-operation remains rather decentralized with autonomous regions, municipalities and other local entities playing major roles in direct co-operation activities.

In 1999, official development assistance from Spain amounted to US\$ 1,347 million, corresponding to 0,23% of GNP and representing a slight decrease over 1998. Spain, sustained by a favourable public opinion, remains committed to a substantial improvement both in the volume and the quality of its development co-operation programme. Spanish development assistance is focused on agriculture, health, Spanish language teaching, professional training, institution building and basic infrastructure. Some 40% of Spain's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations; the United Nations system, does, however, only receive a very minor share of this.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 1999, Spain's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to US\$ 653,158, a sharp increase over 1998. Most of the funds (US\$ 487,849) went to funds-in-trust activities, with the remaining part devoted to the World Heritage Fund and the associate expert scheme.

In the late 1980s, Spain made a number of very substantial voluntary contributions to UNESCO's activities, mainly handled under other modalities than funds-in-trust. This is the case for programmes on literacy campaigns in Africa, informatics, university networks and notably the major education programmes in favour of Latin America. With the exception of the latter, activities have all but ceased; and a certain volume of funds remain unutilized in UNESCO's account. The education programme for Latin America is included in annex 1 for a total budget of US\$ 3,232,200 as a funds-in-trust project, although it is largely handled as a special account.

Recent contacts with Spain, mainly facilitated by the Permanent Delegation, have confirmed Spain's interest in principle in enhancing its development co-operation with UNESCO, both in order to disburse the funds already available, and possibly also under new contributions. Since Spain has made known its wish to achieve a better structure and visibility of its co-operation with UNESCO, discussions have also taken place on the conclusion of a form of general co-operation agreement, to be complemented by individual agreements on projects and programmes. In spite of much good will from both sides, concrete progress has, however, been very limited. In particular, it has proved impossible so far to schedule a mission to Madrid to pursue contacts already established under a similar mission in 1995.

Perspectives seem most promising with regard to the major education programme for Latin America. Following an evaluation in 1999, the parties have agreed to review the modalities for their future co-operation under this programme. Agreement has also been reached to terminate the arrangements on the general African literacy programme, IFOMA, and allow the funds to be used for concrete project activities in favour of education in a number of African countries. Discussions are currently in process on project proposals. Furthermore, the parties are reviewing the modalities for the utilization of the very substantial funds that have accumulated over the years under Spain's voluntary contribution to IIP.

## SWEDEN

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#### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

Sweden's international development co-operation programme has in recent years undergone major policy reviews and internal restructuring, following both discussions in Parliament, and a number of expert studies. Sida, resulting from a merger in 1995 of five major Swedish development co-operation institutions, is the main responsible for Sweden's bilateral aid. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to handle overall policy, including regional strategies, and multilateral co-operation. The Swedish co-operation programme is focused on achieving poverty reduction, gender equality, and promotion of democracy, human rights and conflict resolution. The programme is also increasingly emphasizing quality and effectiveness, and responsiveness and co-responsibility in the beneficiary countries.

In 1999, total Swedish ODA amounted to US\$ 1,643 million, corresponding to 0,70% of GNP, and thereby remaining at the level of 1998. Because of Sweden's tight budgetary situation, Parliament has suspended the previous commitment to achieving the 1% ODA/GNP target. About a third of Sweden's ODA goes through multilateral channels, with the United Nations system receiving a little under half of this share. Sweden has in recent years increasingly advocated better co-ordination among the multilateral organizations, increased focus on poverty reduction, and better burden sharing among the donors.

#### **CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

Sweden (Sida) has for many years been one of UNESCO's stable contributors of funds-in-trust. However, in recent years this co-operation has all but ceased. Conversely, Sweden's overall voluntary contribution to UNESCO, amounting to US\$ 2,882,396 in 1999, remains at a stable high level, but is almost exclusively devoted to institutional support. The International Institute for Educational Planning, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, the Third World Academy for Science and the associate expert scheme remain the main recipients of the contribution.

During a mission to Stockholm in April 1998, perspectives for a resumption of the funds-in-trust co-operation between UNESCO and Sida were reviewed. While remaining positive with regard to UNESCO's activities in development, Sida reiterated its reluctance with regard to the funding of individual funds-in-trust projects. A possible future co-operation would therefore have to focus on larger UNESCO programmes, preferably with multi-donor funding. Concrete progress in this respect does, however, remain limited, also because of Sida's tight budgetary situation, and the rather weak emphasis given to co-operation with UNESCO. Following recent informal contacts, both with the relevant department of Sida and with the Permanent Delegation, agreement has been reached in principle to intensify contacts during the last months of 2000, either in Stockholm or in Paris, in order to assess the broader perspectives for the future co-operation between UNESCO and Sweden. Such discussions would also include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the moment, only one project, as listed in annex 1, is in process with funds-in-trust provided by Sida for a total budget of US\$ 972,124. The project agreement has expired; but discussions are in process with Sida on a continuation of project activities, at least within the funds available.

## **SWITZERLAND**

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**Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to UNESCO****1, rue Miollis****75732 Paris Cedex 15****Phone 01.45.68.33.9617****Fax 01.43.06.21.39****ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

The Swiss Directorate for Development Co-operation within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the main part of Switzerland's development co-operation, with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs handling direct economic assistance. In 1999, total Swiss ODA amounted to US\$ 976 million, corresponding to 0,35% of GNP and representing a significant increase over 1998.

The Swiss aid is principally concentrated on agriculture, education, health care and emergency assistance with a grass-roots level approach. Switzerland also attaches importance to poverty reduction and policy reform, in particular aimed at good government and protection of human rights, and has recently adopted formal guidelines in this respect. In general, Switzerland is concentrating its development aid on fewer countries and fewer sectors. Some 30% of Swiss ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations, with the United Nations system receiving almost half of this share.

**CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

After a long period with fairly substantial contributions to UNESCO's funds-in-trust projects, mainly those prepared by the International Programme for the Development of Communication, (IPDC), Switzerland has in recent years sharply reduced its co-operation with UNESCO because of budgetary constraints. Switzerland's overall voluntary contribution to UNESCO in 1999, amounting to US\$ 756,709, was nevertheless significantly above the figure for 1998. More than half of the contribution was given to EOLSS, with the remaining part divided between the International Institute for Educational Planning, the International Programme for the Development of Communication and the World Heritage Fund. No contributions were given to funds-in-trust projects.

Perspectives for a revival of the UNESCO/Switzerland funds-in-trust co-operation have been reviewed during a mission to Bern in April 1998. While remaining positive with regard to UNESCO's activities in development, Switzerland expressed reluctance with regard to the concept of funds-in-trust financing of individual projects. While not excluding such co-operation in the future, Switzerland insisted that direct discussions must take place in the field between the relevant UNESCO and Swiss representatives. Following these indications, UNESCO has made an attempt, through a few field offices, to launch such discussions; but no results have been obtained so far. During a recent discussion with the Permanent Delegate of Switzerland, the parties' interest in maintaining contacts, and eventually enhance concrete co-operation activities, was, however, confirmed.

For the moment, only one project, as listed in annex 1, is in process with funds-in-trust provided by Switzerland for at total budget of US\$ 190,000.

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## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

In 1999, official development assistance from the United Kingdom amounted to US\$ 3,279 million, corresponding to 0,23% of GNP, and representing a substantial drop over 1998. The international development co-operation programme of the United Kingdom is implemented by the Department for International Development (DFID), with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various sectoral ministries also playing a role. The Labour Government, taking office in 1997, has initiated a major reform of the international development programme within the framework of the white paper « Eliminating World Poverty », and has also committed itself to a steady increase of the ODA volume to implement this strategy.

Almost half of British ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations; and strategy papers are being prepared for institutions receiving major contributions from DFID. The United Nations system is being given less emphasis in this co-operation than other multilateral organizations.

### CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

The United Kingdom re-entered UNESCO on 1 July 1997. In 1999, voluntary contributions were made to UNESCO in the amount of US\$ 687,418, somewhat above the figure for 1998, and mainly focused on the World Heritage Fund, the Education for All Forum, the International Institute on Educational Planning, and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. A small contribution of US\$ 1,000 was made to funds-in-trust activities.

Several consultations have been carried out with the United Kingdom during the last two years on the establishment of a larger-scale funds-in-trust co-operation. Although a number of UNESCO's priorities correspond to those of the United Kingdom, and although the Labour Government, as opposed to its predecessor, views multi-bilateral co-operation favourably, concrete progress has, however, been almost nil.

An initial mission to London was carried out in April 1998. While allowing the establishment of a number of useful contacts, no agreement was reached on the various project proposals UNESCO had submitted to DFID. The British country based development co-operation is heavily decentralized and does not lend itself easily to co-operation with UNESCO under the traditional funds-in-trust modality. Conversely, DFID's substantive advisers in the fields relevant to UNESCO's mandate remain committed to an enhanced co-operation with UNESCO, but have little operational funding available for such co-operation. Contacts with the United Kingdom remain, however, very regular, not least since the transfer of the operational responsibility for relations with UNESCO to the Permanent Delegation. Very positive developments have taken place recently with DFID making a number of financial contributions to the EFA 2000 Assessment exercise. The contributions have been extended both at the centralized and the decentralized level.

As listed in annex 1, one small project, negotiated between the respective representatives of UNESCO and the United Kingdom in Amman, is in process with a budget of US\$ 23,000.

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#### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION**

The international development co-operation programme of the United States is mainly implemented by USAID, which now forms part of the State Department. Besides USAID, State Department itself, and a number of other American institutions, also handle major parts of the American budget for international development co-operation. In 1999, official development assistance from the United States amounted to US\$ 9,135 million, corresponding to 0,10% of GNP, and representing a slight increase over the figure for 1998.

The American development assistance programme is heavily focused on the promotion of economic growth, sustainable development, peace and democracy, and capacity building; emphasis is also put on the promotion of the United States' prosperity and advancing diplomacy. Humanitarian assistance plays an important role in the programme. Education and health, and the promotion of women, also enjoy high priority. USAID is strongly committed to the partnership principle and to implementing these goals under a results oriented participatory approach. The recent publication « Partnering for Results » provides a users' guide to intersectoral partnering. Some 30% of American ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations, with a little under half of this volume going to the United Nations system.

#### **CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO**

The United States has not been a member of UNESCO since 1985. Nevertheless, the United States has continued to make voluntary contributions to a number of UNESCO's activities; in 1999, this contribution amounted to US\$ 2,279,798, significantly over the level for 1998. The contribution continues to be focused on the World Heritage Fund, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and activities to monitor biosphere reserves. Part of the contribution also went, divided into several relatively small amounts, to a large number of UNESCO activities in the field of peace building, democracy, culture and education.

In the fall of 1999, two funds-in-trust agreements were concluded with USAID for activities in vocational education, secondary education, and early childhood education with total budgets of US\$ 215,000. The projects, listed in annex 1, are carried out in close partnership with American institutions.

Following an initial mission to Washington in March 1999, calling both on the Department of State, and on USAID, a number of useful contacts were established, reflecting the wish of the United States to enhance development co-operation with UNESCO under modalities suitable to both parties. A further mission took place in March 2000; and increased voluntary contributions from both State Department and USAID are likely in 2000. In addition to the voluntary contributions mentioned above, perspectives seem particularly promising for a co-operation at the field level.

			Annex I
<b>On-going projects financed by bilateral Government donors by mid-2000</b>			
<b>Budget code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Region/Country</b>	<b>Total Budget \$</b>
<b>Belgium (Flanders)</b>			
513RAB40	CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CENTER IN AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY, GAZA	ARAB STATES	550,200
513RAB70	REHABILITATION OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING IN HOSH AL SYRIAN (BETHLEHEM) AND ITS REFURBISHING AS A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY (PALESTINE)	ARAB STATES	304,400
513RAF40	OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA AND INFORMATION NETWORK FOR AFRICA (ODINAFRICA)	AFRICA	309,620
513RUS71	RESTAURATION DE LA GALERIE RUBENS AU MUSEE HERMITAGE A SAINT PETERSBOURG	RUSSIA	220,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,384,220</b>
<b>Canada</b>			
525CHI10	BASIC LITERACY	CHILE	48,200
525GUY60	ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY BROADCASTING SERVICE AT IWOKRAMA	GUYANA	15,273
525RAF70	WRITING, PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS FOR 12-17 YEAR-OLDS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR MOZAMBIQUE AND ANGOLA	AFRICA	47,435
525ZIM10	ROUNDTABLE SERIES FOR DIALOGUE ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE	6,006
<b>Total</b>			<b>116,914</b>
<b>Denmark</b>			
510BKF55	DONNER DES MOYENS D'ACTION AUX FEMMES RURALES AU NIVEAU COMMUNAUTAIRE	BURKINA FASO	153,000
510BOL55	GESTION INDIGENE LOCALE	BOLIVIA	253,323
510CMB61	CAMBODIA COMMUNICATION INSTITUTE - PHASE II	CAMBODIA	467,797
510CVI55	MUNICIPALITIES TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY	CAPE VERDE	153,928
510ECU55	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE AMAZON REGION	ECUADOR	255,000
510ECU56	PROGRAMME FOR THE SHUAR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	ECUADOR	270,886
510GLO10	INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DECADE	GLOBAL	22,600
510GUA56	HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, PHASE II	GUATEMALA	219,050

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
510INS40	COMMUNICATION OF ECODEVELOPMENT INFORMATION FOR EDUCATION AND RAISING AWARENESS OF SELECTED OPERATIONAL SECTORS IN LAKE TOBA AND NIAS ISLANDS	INDONESIA	250,000
510INS60	DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA	INDONESIA	36,000
510INT10	FROM PLAN TO PRINT: A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE PROVISION OF LEARNING MATERIALS	INTERNATIONAL	1,777,340
510INT11	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF NON-FORMAL BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES	INTERNATIONAL	203,400
510INT12	UIE/CONFITEA FOLLOW UP PROJECT ON ADULT LEARNING	INTERNATIONAL	81,940
510MLW10	WORKING TOWARDS THE INTEGRATION OF SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION WITHIN THE REGULAR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	MALAWI	33,900
510MLW55	PARLIAMENTARIAN TRAINING PROGRAMME	MALAWI	191,180
510MON11	NON-FORMAL BASIC DISTANCE EDUCATION	MONGOLIA	1,775,600
510MON55	HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE BAG LEVEL	MONGOLIA	332,684
510NAM60	STAFF TRAINING IN THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION	NAMIBIA	559,292
510NEP60	REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY IN SUPPORT OF LITERACY PROGRAMMES.	NEPAL	353,932
510PER12	LITERACY AND CIVIC EDUCATION OF DISPLACED AND INDIGENOUS PEASANT WOMEN	PERU	351,883
510PHI62	TAMBULI COMMUNITY RADIO, PHASE II	PHILIPPINES	538,040
510RAF10	PROMOTING GIRLS AND WOMEN'S EDUCATION I	AFRICA	850,000
510RAF11	NATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR EDUCATION SECTOR ANALYSIS	AFRICA	310,000
510RAF12	EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA	AFRICA	1,724,400
510RAF40	BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE SOIL MANAGEMENT IN SMALL-SCALE FARMING SYSTEMS	AFRICA	572,739
510RAF61	PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY LIBRARIES AS GATEWAYS TO INFORMATION HIGHWAYS AND IN SUPPORT TO EDUCATION	AFRICA	650,000
510RAF62	ACCES PUBLIC A L INFORMATION SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	AFRICA	167,500
510RAS40	PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE & EQUITABLE USE OF PLANT RESOURCES IN THE HINDU-HIMALAYAN REGION	ASIA	450,000
510RLA11	INTEGRATION OF DISABLED CHILDREN INTO REGULAR SCHOOLS IN PERU, BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR	LATIN-AMERICA	545,798
510RLA12	HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS, PHASE II	LATIN-AMERICA	565,000
510SEN55	DROIT DE L'HOMME, CITOYENNETE ET DEMOCRATIE LOCALE	SENEGAL	213,359
510SHS56	UPSTREAM ACTIVITIES	GLOBAL	39,500

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
510URT10	SHORT COURSES FOR REGULAR SCHOOL TEACHERS ON SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION	TANZANIA	33,900
510ZAM10	DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMMES	ZAMBIA	32,200
510ZIM62	FILM TRAINING INSTITUTE	ZIMBABWE	2,386,560
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,821,731</b>
<b>Finland</b>			
508INT70	CONFERENCE ON FINANCING OF CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	INTERNATIONAL	17,966
508RAF10	GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR SCHOOL-AGE GIRLS	AFRICA	368,999
508RAF70	SCIENCE FOR AFRICA PROGRAMME	AFRICA	143,725
<b>Total</b>			<b>530,690</b>
<b>France</b>			
520ALB60	SUPPORT TO THE INDEPENDENT PRESS	ALBANIA	30,705
520CMB79	COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE COORDINATION POUR LA SAUVEGARDE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU SITE HISTORIQUE D' ANGKOR (CIC)	CAMBODIA	49,268
520CMB80	COLLOQUIUM ON "ANGKOR AND WATER"	CAMBODIA	28,300
520INT40	JOINT PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY	INTERNATIONAL	454,834
520MCD60	CREATION OF A NEWS AGENCY	MACEDONIA	42,986
520MOR63	BANQUE DE DONNEES POUR L'AGENCE MAGHREB ARABE PRESSE	MOROCCO	108,280
520RAB60	TRAINING CENTER FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION	PALESTINE	63,986
520RAF71	PLANS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF NATURAL HERITAGE	AFRICA	42,900
520RAF80	SYSTEME D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE SUR LES DEPENSES DE L'EDUCATION	AFRICA	376,290
520TUN62	SYSTEME INFORMATISE DE GESTION DE LA DOCUMENTATION	TUNISIA	100,000
520TUN63	SYSTEME INFORMATISE DE GESTION DE LA DOCUMENTATION, PHASE II	TUNISIA	20,000
520YUG60	ASSISTANCE TO THE BETA PRESS AGENCY	YUGOSLAVIA	52,880
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,370,429</b>
<b>Germany</b>			
507GLO02	PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PREPARATION FUND - PHASE III	GLOBAL	232,181
507GLO40	SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE HUMID TROPICS	GLOBAL	750,001
507GLO41	INTEGRATED BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES FOR ISLANDS AND COASTAL AREAS (IBSICA)	GLOBAL	750,000
507INT10	CAPACITY-BUILDING TO PROMOTE INNOVATIONS IN BASIC EDUCATION IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	INTERNATIONAL	1,666,168
507INT13	TRAINING IN EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION AT IIEP	INTERNATIONAL	1,261,080
507INT14	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GRASSROOTS NGOs IN LDCs IN AFRICA AND SOUTH ASIA	INTERNATIONAL	666,566

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
507INT42	SACRED SITES-CULTURAL INTEGRITY AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	INTERNATIONAL	59,890
507MAU40	DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUADANE OASIS	MAURITANIA	384,500
507RAF12	PROMOTING CHANGE AND RENEWAL OF BASIC EDUCATION	AFRICA	559,689
507RAF13	BASIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH IN AFRICA	AFRICA	740,000
507RAF45	MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, LAKE CHAD BASIN	AFRICA	617,000
507RAF73	PREVENTION IN MUSEUMS IN AFRICA (ICCROM/PREMA), PHASE III	AFRICA	847,500
543RAF61	COMMUNITY MEDIA IN SUPPORT OF BASIC EDUCATION	AFRICA	861,060
543RAF62	COMMUNICATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN WESTERN AND IN CENTRAL AFRICA	AFRICA	576,000
543RAF63	DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF AFRICAN MEDIA WOMEN	AFRICA	391,867
<b>Germany (BMFT)</b>			
509RAS41	RESEARCH ON AMELIORATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN THE ECOLOGICAL CRISIS AREA OF THE ARAL SEA (PHASE II)	ASIA	398,354
509UKR40	ECOLOGICAL INVESTGATION AND EVALUATION OF THE UPPER DNIESTER-REGION, PHASE II	UKRAINE	230,597
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,992,453</b>
<b>Italy</b>			
534AFG70	SAUVEGARDE DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL	AFGHANISTAN	113,000
534ANG11	PROMOTION D'OPPORTUNITES EDUCATIVES POUR LA REHABILITATION DES ENFANTS VULNERABLES	ANGOLA	300,000
534ANG70	REHABILITATION ET PROMOTION DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL	ANGOLA	110,740
534BEN70	IMPROVEMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE TWO ROYAL PALACES OF ABOMEY	BENIN	481,476
534GUA10	CULTURE OF PEACE	GUATEMALA	350,000
534INT13	BASIC EDUCATION FOR PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRACY: KEY ISSUES IN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (TEACHERS AND MULTICULTURAL/ INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION)	INTERNATIONAL	300,000
534INT40	ENVIRONMENTAL KITS ON DESERTIFICATION	INTERNATIONAL	273,460
534MOZ10	SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES THROUGH COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	MOZAMBIQUE	582,063
534RAB14	POLICY ANALYSIS AND FORMULATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (PALESTINE)	ARAB STATES	300,000
534RAB40	TRAINING COURSES IN GEOMINING	ARAB STATES	93,500
534RAB60	RESTRUCTURATION ET RENFORCEMENT DE L'AGENCE DE PRESSE PALESTINIENNE (WAFA)	ARAB STATES	1,499,999
534RAB74	GESTION DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES ARCHEOLOGIQUES EN SYRIE ET EN JORDANIE	ARAB STATES	300,410

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
534RAB75	RESTAURATION DES MOSAIQUES DE JERICHO, PHASE II	ARAB STATES	202,142
534RAF61	RESEAU INFORMATIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE (RINAF)	AFRICA	305,338
534RER10	EDUCATION INTERCULTURELLE ET EDUCATION AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME DANS LES BALKANS	EUROPE	339,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,551,128</b>
<b>Japan (Education and science)</b>			
506INT45	UNESCO/UNU CHAIR IN PLANT BIOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY OF BEIJING	CHINA	14,972
506NAM10	UNU/UNESCO CHAIR ON THE CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF ZERO EMISSIONS IN AFRICA	NAMIBIA	25,000
506RAS19	PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS THROUGH QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF CURRICULUM AND TEACHING/LEARNING MATERIALS	ASIA	69,193
506RAS20	PREVENTIVE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES OF THE UPPER MEKONG REGION THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED NON FORMAL AND FORMAL EDUCATION	ASIA	230,000
506RAS21	PREVENTIVE EDUCATION AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC PHASE III	ASIA	150,000
506RAS22	CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN COMPUTER SCIENCE	ASIA	27,549
506RAS31/35	FIVE MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS	ASIA	161,300
506RAS40	SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAMME	ASIA	25,000
506RAS42	BSC- MICROBIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS	ASIA	70,000
506RAS43	IHP - INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME	ASIA	80,001
506RAS44	REGIONAL PROJECT ON GLOBAL OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEM (GOOS) IOC WESTPAC PROGRAMME	ASIA	79,999
506RAS45	MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME (MAB) - REGIONAL WORKSHOP AND FIELD STUDIES	ASIA	50,000
506RAS46	WORLD CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE: TRAVEL GRANTS FOR YOUNG OR WOMEN SCIENTISTS FROM ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION	ASIA	37,120
506RAS47	IHP-INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME	ASIA	75,000
506RAS49	REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE BASIC SCIENCES OF CHEMISTRY OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS AND MICROBIOLOGY/MICROBIAL BIOTECHONOLGY	ASIA	70,000
506RAS50	IOC-WESTPAC PROGRAMME	ASIA	75,000
506RAS52	MAB - REGIONAL WORKSHOPS OF ECOTONES	ASIA	45,000
506RAS60	PLANNING HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FOR INFORMATION SOCIETIES	ASIA	30,002
506RAS61	SERIES OF TRAINING COURSES FOR TRAINERS ON APPLICATIONS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) IN SUPPORT OF NIID	ASIA	30,000

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
506RAS62	TRAINING FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE	ASIA	29,999
546RAS18	EIGHT MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS	ASIA	255,820
546RAS42	BSC - MICROBIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS	ASIA	70,000
546RAS43	INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME (IHP)	ASIA	79,999
546RAS44	REGIONAL PROJECT ON GLOBAL OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEM (GOOS) - IOC WESTPAC PROGRAMME	ASIA	79,999
546RAS45	MAB - REGIONAL WORKSHOPS AND FIELD STUDIES ON CHARACTERISTICS OF ECOTONE AND ITS REHABILITATION IN COASTAL ZONES	ASIA	50,000
546RAS60	MICROBIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS	ASIA	100,000
537RAS10	ENHANCEMENT OF TEACHING-LEARNING IN NON FORMAL EDUCATION	ASIA	190,970
537RAS11	DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC LITERACY READING MATERIALS FOR YOUTH AND ADULTS	ASIA	100,000
537RAS12	DEVELOPMENT OF LITERACY DATA BASE	ASIA	200,000
537RAS13	MULTI-CHANNEL LEARNING FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN FARMERS IN THREE ASIAN HIGHLY POPULATED COUNTRIES	ASIA	169,950
537RAS14	DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY MATERIALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION	ASIA	180,000
537RAS17	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS TO ASSESS EDUCATION FOR ALL GOALS AND TARGETS	ASIA	113,000
537RAS18	APPEAL SYMPOSIUM ON BASIC EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING	ASIA	25,990
537RAS19	CAPACITY BUILDING AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATION IN LITERACY AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	ASIA	200,000
537RAS20	BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	ASIA	100,000
537RAS21	SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME ON FEMALE TEACHERS	ASIA	65,000
537RAS23	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FUNCTIONAL LITERACY FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION	ASIA	50,000
537RAS24	MULTI-CHANNEL LEARNING FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN FARMERS IN THREE ASIAN HIGH POPULATION COUNTRIES	ASIA	169,000
537RAS25	PROMOTION OF BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	ASIA	100,000
537RAS26	DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S PRE-LITERACY SKILLS AT HOME	ASIA	150,000
537RAS27	LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN NON/FORMAL EDUCATION: INNOVATIVE TRAINING FOR DISTRICT/COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES	ASIA	76,275



Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
537RAS28	BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN	ASIA	105,670
547RAS11	APPEAL: TRAINING AND COOPERATION IN LITERACY AMONG THE FIVE LARGEST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ASIA	ASIA	176,280
547RAS14	COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTRES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	ASIA	508,873
547RAS15	DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTRES, PHASE II	ASIA	300,000
<b>Japan (culture)</b>			
536BHU70	REHABILITATION OF TAKSHANG MONESTARY	BHUTAN	23,504
536CMB74	REHABILITATION OF CAMBODIA PERFORMING ARTS (LOKHON-KHOL)	CAMBODIA	101,700
536CPR71	PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE ANCIENT RUINS OF JIAOHE, PHASE II	CHINA	610,150
536CPR72	PRESERVATION OF TRADITIONAL FOLK TALES, POEMS AND OTHER NON-PHYSICAL CULTURAL PROPERTY OF THE HAN NATIONALITY	CHINA	120,345
536CPR73	CONSERVATION OF DAMING PALACE	CHINA	1,000,000
536CPR76	PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF HANYUAN HALL OF DAMING PALACE, PHASE II	CHINA	1,353,740
536CPR77	ASSISTANCE TO KUMUTRA THAOUSAND BUDDHA CAVES	CHINA	35,545
536DKR70	PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE	PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA	34,126
536GLO70	EXHIBITION ON THE UNESCO/JAPAN TRUST FUND AND PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITES.	GLOBAL	43,025
536GLO71	CREATION OF A WEBSITE ON THE COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE THROUGH THE UNESCO/JAPAN TRUST FUND	GLOBAL	15,526
536GLO74	PRODUCTION OF A PAMPHLET ON INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	GLOBAL	44,734
536GLO75	ENHANCING THE REPRESENTATIVITY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST	GLOBAL	300,000
536IND70	CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE BUDDHIST MONUMENTS AT SANCHI AND SATDHARA	INDIA	500,000
536IRA70	CONSERVATION OF CHOGHA ZANBIL	IRAN	500,000
536LAO71	(INTANGIBLE) PUBLICATION ON 47 ETHNIC GROUPS	LAOS	105,090
536MON70	PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE ANCIENT RUINS OF KHARAKHORUM CITY	MONGOLIA	450,517
536MON72	AUDIOVISUAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE ORAL HERITAGE	MONGOLIA	133,001
536MYA71	PUBLICATION OF AN ALBUM ON EAST ASIAN LACQUERWARE	MYANMAR	98,982
536PAK70	PRESERVATION OF THE GANDHARA MONUMENTS	PAKISTAN	500,000

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
536PAK73	PRESERVATION OF THE GANDHARA MONUMENTS, PHASE II	PAKISTAN	499,460
536RAS71	WORKSHOP ON THE TRANSMISSION OF THE TRADITIONAL TECHNIQUE OF COSTUMA-MAKING OF THE MIAO-HMONG PEOPLE IN CHINA, LAOS, THAILAND AND VIETNAM	ASIA	108,000
536PER70	RESTORATION OF KUNTUR WASI	PERU	860,000
536ROM70	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE PROBOTA MONASTERY	ROMANIA	993,478
536ROM71	DATA BASE FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE PROBOTA MONASTERY	ROMANIA	80,456
536ROM72	RESTORATION OF THE PROBOTA MONESTARY, PHASE II	ROMANIA	257,432
536UZB70	THE BLUE OF SAMARKAND	UZBEKISTAN	94,000
536VIE73	PUBLICATION OF 53 ETHNIC GROUPS	VIET NAM	104,700
536VIE74	INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE TRADITIONAL UTILIZATION OF BAMBOO IN MODERN LIFE	VIET NAM	90,400
556CMB71	SELECTION OF INSCRIPTIONS ON CAMBODIA IN ANGKOR- PUBLICATION OF EPIGRAPHIC REFERENCE BOOK	CAMBODIA	79,100
556CMB72	TRAINING FOR NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS	CAMBODIA	425,414
556CMB73	TRAINING FOR NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS, PHASE II	CAMBODIA	1,403,754
556CMB74	CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE ROYAL PLAZA, THE BAYON AND ANGKOR WAT, PHASE II	CAMBODIA	10,966,479
556CMB75	EXHIBITION ON ANGKOR	CAMBODIA	20,278
556CMB76	VIDEO ON ANGKOR	CAMBODIA	16,183
556CMB77	SUPPORT TO ICC	CAMBODIA	24,634
<b>Japan (Promotion of international co-operation and mutual understanding)</b>			
551GLO01	INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL	2,916,666
551GLO02	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT MISSIONS	GLOBAL	113,000
551GLO10	STRATEGIC INDICATORS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY	GLOBAL	200,000
551GLO70	DIALOGUE AMONG CIVILIZATIONS	GLOBAL	45,200
551GLO71	PROCLAMATION OF MASTERPIECES OF ORAL AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE OF HUMANITY	GLOBAL	1,372,950
551GLO72	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE	GLOBAL	105,090
551GLO80	CULTURAL DIALOGUE	GLOBAL	126,210
<b>Japan (Capacity building for human resources)</b>			
552GLO01	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR HUMAN RESOURCES	GLOBAL	210,067
552GLO40	WORLD FRESH WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME	GLOBAL	2,999,367
552LAO70	TRAINING ON HAND WOVEN TEXTILE	LAOS	49,155
<b>Total</b>			<b>35,123,419</b>

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
<b>Republic of Korea</b>			
526AZE61	ESTABLISHMENT OF NAKHICHEVAN COMPUTER CENTRE FOR TRAINING AND BUSINESS INFORMATION SERVICES	AZERBAIJAN	90,000
526CMB10	DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTBOOKS	CAMBODIA	9,930
526KZH60	ADVANCED INFORMATICS TRAINING AND INFORMATION SERVICES (AITIS) CENTRE	KAZAKHSTAN	90,000
526MON10	EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	MONGOLIA	12,001
526RAF10	TRAINING IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LITERACY PROGRAMMES IN MOZAMBIQUE AND ZAMBIA	AFRICA	100,000
526RAS11	REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON EDUCATION	ASIA	39,324
526RAS12	MEETING ON EDUCATIONAL PLANNING	ASIA	19,984
526RAS13	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	ASIA	150,000
526RAS60	BUILDING A SKY NET FOR FULL INTERNET ACCESS FOR KATTUK MEMBER STATES	ASIA	195,000
526VIE10	NATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING	VIET NAM	11,983
<b>Total</b>			<b>718,222</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>			
548RAB60	FORMATION EN PRODUCTION POUR LA TELEVISION PALESTINIENNE	ARAB STATES	54,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>54,000</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>			
519COS12	SUPPORT TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, PHASE III	COSTA RICA	2,014,600
519GHA70	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FORT CREVECOEUR	GHANA	9,377
519GLO01	REPRINTING OF THE PASSPORT TO EQUALITY	GLOBAL	83,000
519GLO42	LONG TERM VISION FOR WATER, LIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT	GLOBAL	1,126,170
519GUA11	BASIC EDUCATION FOR WORK IN ZACAPA AND CHIQUIMULA (BEZACHI)	GUATEMALA	3,819,960
519GUA12	SUPPORT TO MAYAN EDUCATION, PHASE II	GUATEMALA	3,462,255
519HAI10	SUPPORT TO THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	HAITI	576,639
519INT71	WORLD CULTURE REPORT PROJECT	INTERNATIONAL	500,000
519MAG42	CONSERVATION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS, PHASE II	MADAGASCAR	2,708,234
519MOZ11	TRANSFORMATION OF THE BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM	MOZAMBIQUE	3,210,527
519MOZ40	LOCAL RESOURCES: USE OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS	MOZAMBIQUE	43,847
519NIC12	SUPPORT TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NICARAGUAN EDUCATION, PHASE III	NICARAGUA	1,888,700
519RAF10	INTERACTIVE RADIO INSTRUCTION IN PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING AFRICAN COUNTRIES(IRI/PALOP)	AFRICA	3,629,600
519RAF12	EDUCATION FACILITIES	AFRICA	169,000

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
519RAS71	INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE PRESERVATION PHASE II	ASIA	265,000
519RLA40	PROGRAMME FOR DISASTER REDUCTION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	LATIN-AMERICA	861,730
519RUS74	STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM, ST PETERSBURG	RUSSIA	475,000
519SAF60	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FOR THE MEDIA	STH AFRICA	451,355
<b>SADC(Netherlands)</b>			
549RAF10	EDUCATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	AFRICA	262,713
<b>Total</b>			<b>25,557,707</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>			
528LAO71	NAM HA ECOTOURISM	LAOS	251,559
528RAS13	BASIC EDUCATION AND LITERACY SUPPORT	ASIA	426,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>677,559</b>
<b>Norway</b>			
504GLO11	EDUCATORS FOR BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME: INTEGRATED POLICY AND TRAINING	GLOBAL	268,940
504INT10	INCLUSIVE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMMES	INTERNATIONAL	378,550
504LAO12	DISTANCE BASIC EDUCATION IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	LAOS	1,830,713
504MLI11	PROMOTING THE PARTICIPATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN BASIC EDUCATION	MALI	950,000
504RAB70	RETURN TO JERICHO - A PATH TO PEACE	ARAB STATES	49,982
504RAF10	SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS	AFRICA	127,000
504RAF40	PROMOTION OF ETHNOBOTANY AND THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PLANT RESOURCES, PHASE II	AFRICA	800,000
504RAS12	TRAINING OF LITERACY PERSONNEL UNDER APPEAL, PHASE III	ASIA	2,384,165
504RAS70	CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND TOURISM: MODELS FOR CO-OPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS	ASIA	269,000
504THA10	SECONDMENT OF PROGRAMME SPECIALIST TO APPEAL(UNESCO BANGKOK)	THAILAND	166,964
<b>Norway (NORAD)</b>			
516INT11	ASSOCIATED SCHOOLS PROJECT: SLAVE ROUTES PROGRAMME	INTERNATIONAL	580,000
516INT12	YOUNG PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN WORLD HERITAGE PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION	INTERNATIONAL	547,000
516INT60	SLAVE ROUTES ARCHIVES	INTERNATIONAL	581,950
516INT70	ARTISTS IN DEVELOPMENT: CREATIVITY WORKSHOP PROGRAMME	INTERNATIONAL	1,356,000
516INT71	SLAVE ROUTES PROGRAMME	INTERNATIONAL	799,405
516LAO70	CULTURAL SURVIVAL OF LUANG PRABANG	LAOS	259,429

Budget code	Title	Region/Country	Total Budget \$
516RAB10	ELABORATION OF A STRATEGY FOR RATIONALIZING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PALESTINE)	ARAB STATES	190,000
516RAB11	PHYSICAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IN THE GAZA STRIP AND THE WEST BANK	ARAB STATES	250,000
516RWA61	TRAINING OF A NEW CORPS OF JOURNALISTS, PHASE II	RWANDA	282,500
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,071,598</b>
<b>Portugal</b>			
540CVI71	ECOLE DE MUSIQUE DOM BOSCO	CAPE VERDE	25,879
540INS60	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO EAST TIMOR	INDONESIA	121,000
540MOZ50	ENTREPRISE JEUNESSE AU MOZAMBIQUE	MOZAMBIQUE	253,233
540MOZ51	CONSTRUCTION OF A CRAFTS CENTER	MOZAMBIQUE	74,000
540RAF11	CAPACITY BUILDING IN BUDGET ANALYSIS	AFRICA	121,000
541RAF60	CREATION D'UN INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET DE PERFECTIONEMENT POUR LES PROFESSIONNELS DES MEDIAS AFRICAINS DE LANGUE PORTUGAISE	AFRICA	38,500
<b>Total</b>			<b>633,612</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>			
505BIH01	THE SAUDI COMMISSION ASSISTANCE TO THE BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINAN PEOPLE.	BOSNIA HER	1,000,000
505HAI60	ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL RADIO	HAITI	27,000
505HAI61	CAPACITY BUILDING IN TELEVISION	HAITI	18,000
505HAI62	EDUCATION FOR PREVENTION OF AIDS	HAITI	5,000
505RAB11	REHABILITATION D'ECOLES EN PALESTINE	ARAB STATES	2,000,000
505RAB71	SAFEGUARDING OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE, PARTICULARLY THE ISLAMIC MONUMENTS OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM	ARAB STATES	2,951,975
910SAU10	PLANNING, RESEARCH, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS	SAUDI ARABIA	553,500
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,555,475</b>
<b>Spain</b>			
514RLA12	ECHANGE ET COOPERATION POUR LA FORMATION DE FORMATEURS EN PLANIFICATION ET ADMINISTRATION DE L EDUCATION EN AMERIQUE LATINE ET AUX CARAIBES	LATIN-AMERICA	3,232,200
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,232,200</b>
<b>Sweden</b>			
503RAF81	NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION (NESIS), PHASE II	AFRICA	972,124
<b>Total</b>			<b>972,124</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>			
501KIZ55	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN A MULTICULTURAL AND MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY	KYRGYZ REP	190,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>190,000</b>

<b>Budget code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Region/Country</b>	<b>Total Budget \$</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
545JOR10	ASSISTANCE TO THE HEARING IMPAIRED	JORDAN	23,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>23,000</b>
<b>United States</b>			
535INT10	REFORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION	INTERNATIONAL	45,000
535INT11	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	INTERNATIONAL	20,000
535INT12	BASIC AND CRISIS EDUCATION	INTERNATIONAL	50,000
535RLA10	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	LATIN AMERICA	100,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>215,000</b>

<b>Voluntary contributions from bilateral Government donors in 1999</b>			
<b>(all in US\$)</b>			
	<b>Funds-in-trust</b>	<b>Total contribution</b>	<b>Total volume of on-going funds-in-trust projects (mid-2000)</b>
Japan	9,420,704	11,215,654	35,123,419
Netherlands	4,414,496	7,149,169	25,557,707
Denmark	3,273,241	5,161,197	16,821,731
Norway	2,948,015	5,517,159	12,071,598
Germany	1,204,231	4,294,377	10,992,453
Italy	1,094,188	19,079,072	5,551,128
Belgium	601,880	677,057	1,384,220
Spain	487,849	653,158	3,232,200
New Zealand	433,927	481,427	677,559
France	229,485	1,779,886	1,370,429
Republic of Korea	93,874	240,931	718,222
Portugal	25,879	42,011	633,612
Finland	17,966	927,675	530,690
Canada	4,505	189,036	116,914
Australia	1,217	65,010	
United Kingdon	1,000	687,418	23,000
Sweden		2,882,396	972,124
Luxembourg		95,767	54,000
United States		2,279,798	215,000
Switzerland		756,709	190,000
Saudi Arabia		20,660	6,555,475
Austria		258,749	

## **Funds-in-trust co-operation: a practical description**

The procedures, and the distribution of responsibilities, for UNESCO's **funds-in-trust co-operation** are described in Manual item 545. The annexes to that item correspond to annexes V to IX of this report. Manual item 251 deals with **voluntary contributions** to UNESCO in general; and Manual item 255 describes procedures for **special accounts**.

Below are summarized the main features of funds-in-trust co-operation, including a reproduction of the main points of Manual item 545.

### DEFINITIONS

**Funds-in-trust** are extra-budgetary contributions received from governments, organizations - international, national or non-governmental - foundations, private companies or other sources for the purpose of enabling UNESCO to carry out, on their behalf and at their request, specific activities that are consistent with the aims and policies of the Organization. Funds-in-trust contributions are utilized by UNESCO for the planning, implementation, and supervision of projects or programmes selected by the donor in co-operation with the Organization. UNESCO's services may consist of the provision of personnel assistance, analysis and advice, the organization of training activities (including the administration of fellowships), the procurement of equipment, or other services consistent with the Organization's mandate and requested by the donor.

### **Programme support costs**

- a. **Standard charges.** The funds-in-trust are utilized to finance direct project costs in accordance with the approved project document and the corresponding budget, and also to contribute, at the rate of 13% of direct project costs, towards UNESCO's costs in connection with the administrative and technical backstopping of the project. The support costs rate may be reduced to 8% with regard to the equipment component of a project at the donor's request. Under exceptional circumstances, the Director-General, following proposal ADG/Head of the executing unit, and upon recommendation from BER and BB, may decide to waive normal support costs requirements.
- b. **The Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA).** Programme support costs funds are credited to the Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account. This account is also credited with part of the interest on investments of temporary surplus funds. FITOCA is administered by BB, who draws up an annual budget in consultation with the sectors/bureaux/offices concerned for approval by the Director-General. Obligations under FITOCA are raised on the basis of the approved budget and in accordance with standard procedures, including budgetary control by BB.

### MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

#### Programme sectors and field offices

**Formulation of project or programme proposals.** The programme sectors and field offices (also referred to as the executing units) prepare project or programme proposals for submission to potential donors of funds-in-trust through the Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding (BER). This Bureau will as at 1 October 2000 become the Division for Extrabudgetary Funding (XBF) under the new Sector for External Relations and Co-operation (ERC); but the procedures described in this annex will not be modified. Project or programme proposals may be prepared at UNESCO's own initiative, or at the request of Member States. Under all circumstances, the concurrence of the potential beneficiary should be sought before external presentation of the proposal. Project proposals, including the corresponding budget estimates, shall be presented in the standard format for funds-in-trust project proposals, preferably first in outline form (annex V or Appendix 5K of the Manual). Once an indication of preliminary donor interest has been obtained, a full-fledged project document shall be prepared (annex VI or Appendix 5L of the Manual). The project shall foresee a realistic timeframe for its implementation. The project document shall contain provisions, including budgetary provisions, for the carrying out of project reviews and evaluations as appropriate, and shall be formulated in a manner that lends itself to evaluation of the quantitative and qualitative results of the project. The project



budget shall also provide for costs for preparation, printing, and distribution of progress reports, and the final report, on the project. At all events, the project budget shall be prepared in co-operation with BB and the appropriate AO and shall reflect the entire direct costs of the project, plus project support costs.

**Implementation of projects.** The programme sector or field office concerned is responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the project, once approved by a donor of funds-in-trust. When informed by BER that a project proposal has been approved by a funding source, and that the funds-in-trust agreement and the Plan of Operations have been signed, the project officer, in co-operation with the relevant Administrative Office (AO), submits a detailed costed workplan to BB and requests that the corresponding allotments be issued, so that project implementation may be initiated. The work plan, and - if necessary - the project document and budget/payment schedule shall reflect the actual starting date of project activities.

**Revision of project documents and project budgets.** Every year, before the end of November, the project officer, in co-operation with the concerned administrative officer (AO), prepares a revision of the project budget to reflect actual progress under the project. The revised budget is submitted to BER, after visa by BB, for transmission to the donor for approval if the modifications are sufficiently important to warrant the donor's approval. If the donor so requests for planning purposes, the project officer may also be required to prepare budget revisions at other times of the year.

**Drafting of reports.** The project officer prepares annually (or twice annually if required by the donor) a report on the progress of the project. BER will inform the project officers if the donor requires any particular format for the progress reports. The project officer shall also prepare a final report as soon as possible after the completion of the project in accordance with the format established by MA/PSD/REP. Even if the final report is prepared by the Chief Technical Adviser for the project, or an implementing organization sub-contracted by UNESCO, UNESCO must add its own comments and approval of the report before its finalization. The final report shall be submitted to the funding source under a covering letter signed by BER. Also, before each regular review meeting with the funding source, the project officer concerned will be requested by BER to prepare a short implementation status report, updating the most recent progress report, and providing recommendations on decisions to be made during the meeting.

**Evaluation of projects.** The project officer, in collaboration with the Central Evaluation Unit (BPE/CEU), is responsible for initiating, organizing and following up project evaluations in accordance with the approved project document and corresponding budget, and the guidelines for the evaluation of development co-operation projects. Terms-of-reference and budget (if beyond the originally approved project budget) for the evaluation must be submitted, through BER, for approval by the donor, who shall also be invited to take part in the evaluation. Only if the donor so agrees may the terminal evaluation report be considered also as the final report on the project.

**Closing of project accounts.** When all project activities are completed, the project officer, in co-operation with the concerned AO, monitors the final payments under the obligations raised and instructs BOC/ACT to liquidate the obligations as soon as possible with a view to formally closing the project account.

### **The Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding (BER) (future ERC/XBF)**

**Submission of project proposals to donors.** Proposals will be submitted to each donor according to an agreed schedule, normally once or twice a year for each major donor. Prior to each presentation, BER asks the focal points of the programme sectors to prepare project proposals, in collaboration with the field offices. BER appraises, in consultation with the submitting programme sector or field office, the project proposals for quality in presentation and overall compatibility with the substantive and regional priorities indicated by donors and their criteria for approving projects for funding. BER monitors the donor's consideration of the proposals and keeps the submitting programme sector or field office informed.

**Preparation of funds-in-trust agreements and Plans of Operations.** When a project proposal is accepted by a donor, BER prepares a funds-in-trust agreement to be concluded with the donor. BER also, in co-operation with the project officer, prepares a Plan of Operations to be established with the beneficiary (annexes VII-X or Appendices 5M, 5N and 5P of the Manual). The signed documents are

copied to the project officer and the relevant central services, including Archives, and BB is requested to establish the project.

***Transfer of funds to UNESCO and terms of payment.*** When the Plan of Operations has been signed by the beneficiary country, BER requests the donor to transfer funds to UNESCO in accordance with the agreed budget. When the funds are received, and BB has issued allotments at the request of the project officer as mentioned above, project activities may be launched.

***Co-ordination of relations with donors and of Secretariat representation at review meetings.*** During the implementation of the project, BER, in close co-operation with the project officer and the concerned central services, presents relevant information on the progress of the project and its financial status to the donor through regular review meetings and through informal contacts as necessary. BER ensures that the executing unit as well as other relevant UNESCO units are invited to review meetings held at Headquarters. BER records the decisions taken at review meetings and ensures distribution of the agreed minutes to all units concerned. The field and liaison offices maintain close contacts with the local representatives of the funding sources and inform BER of any major outcome of such contacts.

#### **The Bureau of the Budget (BB)**

On receipt of the approved funds-in-trust agreement and the Plan of Operations, BB establishes the project account and assigns a specific budget code to it. BB also reviews and advises on budgetary aspects of project documents and budget revisions, issues authorization for expenditure in the form of allotments, issues periodical budgetary status reports and financial forecasts, and exercises budgetary control through the allotment system. Allotments for a given funds-in-trust project are issued by BB upon request from the project officer and the AO concerned, based on a detailed costed work plan, and on condition that the Plan of Operations has been signed, and the first installment of the funds has been received from the donor. When the allotments have been issued, obligations may be raised, and project activities commence. If funds in a project account prove insufficient to allow the raising of obligations deemed necessary for the implementation of the project, BER must be consulted by the project officer or BB and, if need be, requested to approach the donor to accelerate the transfer of funds.

#### **The Bureau of the Comptroller (BOC/ACT)**

carries out the financial administration of funds-in-trust (including the receipt, management, investment, and disbursement of funds), maintains the accounts of the projects and ensures the application of the relevant financial regulations, rules and procedures to the funds-in-trust projects. BOC prepares annual financial statements on all income, obligations, and expenditure under funds-in-trust accounts, as well as interim financial statements when requested by the donor. When a project is operationally terminated, BOC/ACT, upon instruction from the project officer and the relevant AO, liquidates obligations as and when possible. When all obligations are liquidated, BOC/ACT requests BER to consult the donor on the handling of possible savings. When the balance in the account is zero, BOC/ACT issues a final financial statement, and formally closes the project account.

All financial commitments and expenditures with respect to assistance provided under a funds-in-trust agreement shall be made in accordance with UNESCO's regulations, rules, and procedures. In particular, obligations and payments are effected in accordance with standard procedures as set out in Manual items 325 and 330 respectively. At the end of each calendar year, obligations that relate to prior years are automatically deleted by BOC, unless the project officer requests in writing that they be maintained.

#### **The Reports Unit of the Equipment, Fellowships and Reports Division (MA/PSD/REP)**

monitors the regular progress reporting on funds-in-trust projects, as well as the preparation and overall distribution of the final report in accordance with the agreed format.

#### **The Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA)**

is consulted by BER, if the proposed agreements with the donors or with the beneficiaries deviate substantially from the standard models.

### **The Central Evaluation Unit (BPE/CEU)**

provides methodological backstopping and support to executing units for the elaboration of terms of reference for evaluations and participates, as necessary in such evaluations. CEU also maintains a data base on completed evaluations, so that UNESCO and the Member States can draw lessons from the evaluations.

### Cycle of a funds-in-trust project

Stages in the project cycle	Responsible unit(s)
<b>1. Preparation of the project</b>	
Field mission; preliminary discussions with the potential beneficiary; preparation of the project outline (Annex V)	Programme Sectors, Field Offices
Initial soliciting of funding source	ERC/XBF/FIT, Field Offices
Preparation of full project document (Annex VI)	Project Officer
Conclusion of funds-in-trust agreement with donor (Annex VII or VIII)	ERC/XBF/FIT (BB, BOC, LA)
Establishment of Plan of Operations with the beneficiary (Annex IX or X)	ERC/XBF/FIT Project officer (BB, BOC, LA)
Creation of the project	BB
<b>2. Execution of the project</b>	
Launching of project activities (revised work plan, allotments)	Project officer, AO, BB
Implementation/backstopping of project activities in accordance with project document	Project officer
Preparation of regular (annual/semi-annual) progress reports	Project officer
Preparation of regular financial statements	BOC/ACT
Preparation of annual revisions of the approved budget	Project officer, AO BB/XB
Contacts to the funding source (submission of progress reports and financial statements; soliciting donor's approval of revisions of project document and budget; transmission of fund request; co-ordination of regular review meetings)	ERC/XBF/FIT
<b>3. Closing of the project</b>	
Final evaluation of the project	Project officer CEU
Preparation of final report	Project officer, MA/PSD/REP
Liquidation of all obligations	Project officer AO
Preparation of final financial statement	BOC/ACT
Transmission of final report and final financial statement to funding source	ERC/XBF/FIT
Closing of the account	BOC/ACT, BB, DIT

**STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT OUTLINE FORMAT FOR PRESENTATION  
OF PROPOSALS TO POTENTIAL DONORS OF FUNDS-IN-TRUST**

**I. Context and project justification**

Description of situation in the beneficiary country  
Problems to be addressed: the present situation  
Relevance of the project's expected results to the project's objectives  
Target beneficiaries  
Project strategy and implementation arrangements  
Reasons for proposing UNESCO assistance  
Relationship between the project and UNESCO's regular programme priority activities in the same area

**II. Objectives of the project**

Immediate and development objectives

**III. Main inputs**

Nature and scope of the resources required for carrying out the project's activities (e.g. personnel services, equipment, fellowships or other training grants)

**IV. Main activities**

Tasks to be performed by project staff and aimed at producing the project's outputs

**V. Main results to be achieved**

Products of the activities of the project (outputs)

**VI. External factors to be taken into consideration**

Assumptions, risks, etc.

**VII. Special considerations**

Impact of the project on priority target groups (e.g. women) and on global priorities (e.g. environment, cultural dimension of development) as defined in UNESCO programme

**VIII. Timing and modalities for project reviews, reporting and evaluation**

**Annexes**

**1. Preliminary work plan**

**2. Estimated budget in US dollars** (including information on the exchange rate used, if original budget estimates were established in local currency)

**STANDARD PROJECT DOCUMENT FORMAT FOR PRESENTATION  
OF PROPOSALS TO POTENTIAL DONORS OF FUNDS-IN-TRUST**

**I. Context**

Description of situation in the beneficiary country  
Description of the sector/subsector within which the project will be carried out (institutional framework, beneficiary country strategy, prior or on-going international assistance)

**II. Project justification**

Problems to be addressed: the present situation  
Relevance of the project's expected results to the project's objectives  
Target beneficiaries  
Project strategy and implementation arrangements  
Reasons for proposing UNESCO assistance  
Relationship between the project and UNESCO's regular programme priority activities in the same area  
Co-ordination arrangements (with possible other donors)  
Counterpart support capacity  
Long-term sustainability of the project: plans for phasing out of external assistance in favour of gradually increasing responsibilities for national institutions

**III. Development objective(s)**

Description of the broader objective(s) the project is expected to help attain through the achievement of its immediate objective(s)

**IV. Immediate objective(s)**

Description of the objective(s) which the project itself is expected to achieve; the statement of an immediate objective may be qualitative or quantitative or both, but in any case should be explicit and precise

**V. Inputs**

Description of the resources (personnel, fellowships and study grants, sub-contractor services, buildings, equipment, ...) needed to implement the activities, produce the outputs and attain the immediate objective(s), including precise indications on their scope

**VI. Activities**

Description, for each immediate objective, of the activities which will be carried out in order to produce the required outputs

**VII. Results to be achieved**

Quantitative and qualitative indicators that will help measure the extent to which the immediate objective(s) will have been achieved through the project's activities; the description should specify, as precisely as possible, and in verifiable terms, the types and scope of the outputs to be produced and also specify the target dates for their production

**VIII. External factors to be taken into consideration**

Assumptions on external factors that are necessary for successful project implementation, or that may adversely affect project implementation

**IX. Special considerations**

Impact of the project on the priority groups which are beneficiaries of the Organization's action: women, youth, the least-developed countries and Africa  
Impact of the project on the global priorities set by the Organization's governing organs (e.g. environment, cultural dimension of development)

**X. Timing and modalities for project reviews, reporting and evaluation**

## **Annexes**

### **1. Detailed costed work plan**

Including indications on the beginning and end of each project activity or sub-activity, as the case may require, and the target dates for outputs

### **2. Budget in US dollars**

Including information on the exchange rate used, if original budget estimates were established in local currency

**MODEL GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR FUNDS-IN-TRUST ARRANGEMENTS  
WITH A DONOR COUNTRY**

AGREEMENT

between

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF .....  
.....

(hereinafter called 'UNESCO')

(hereinafter called 'the Government')

WHEREAS the Government is conscious of the purpose of UNESCO to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, culture and communication in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedom which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS the Government desires to strengthen its co-operation with UNESCO by making funds available to UNESCO for the implementation of mutually agreed programmes and projects; and

WHEREAS the Director-General of UNESCO welcomes this strengthened co-operation with the Government which will contribute to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives by promoting the advancement of education, science, culture and communication as defined in Article I of the UNESCO Constitution, and

WHEREAS the Director-General of UNESCO is authorized, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, to receive funds from donors for the purpose of paying, at their request, expenses in carrying out activities which are consistent with the aims, policies and activities of UNESCO;

NOW THEREFORE, the Government and UNESCO hereby agree as follows:

**Article I**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Government is prepared to grant UNESCO funds or contributions in kind to enable UNESCO to provide assistance, upon request, to [other Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO] [the Government]\*\* for the implementation of programme and projects selected by UNESCO and the Government.
2. UNESCO may submit to the Government, and the Government may submit to UNESCO, proposals for projects to be financed under funds-in-trust which are consistent with the aims, policies and activities of UNESCO.

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\* Pertains to donated funds-in-trust.

\*\* Pertains to self-benefiting funds-in-trust.



**Article II**  
**Forms of assistance**

1. Assistance which may be made available by UNESCO to the [recipient Governments]\* [Government]\*\* from funds held in trust (hereinafter called 'assistance under funds-in-trust') under this Agreement may consist of:
  - a. the services of experts and consultants, including consultant firms or organizations, selected by and responsible to UNESCO;
  - b. seminars, training programmes, expert working groups and related activities;
  - c. fellowships and grants, or similar arrangements under which candidates nominated by the Government or by recipient Governments and approved by UNESCO may study or receive training;
  - d. the provision of equipment, supplies, materials and publications; and
  - e. any other form of assistance under funds-in-trust which may be agreed upon by the Government and UNESCO.
2. The assistance referred to in para. 1 above shall be provided in accordance with UNESCO's regulations, rules and procedures, relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNESCO organs, and subject to the availability of funds from the Government and to such reasonable limits as may be imposed by the difficulties of recruiting specialists, placing fellows and of procuring equipment, supplies, materials and publications, and by other factors over which UNESCO has no control.

**Article III**  
**Distribution of functions between UNESCO and the Government**  
**with regard to the selection and administration of projects**

1. It is the intention of the parties that there shall be close co-operation between them for the purpose set forth in this Agreement. To that end they shall regularly consult with each other and shall make available to each other all such information and assistance as may reasonably be requested.
2. UNESCO shall have the primary responsibility for selecting and processing project requests to be considered in the context of this Agreement.
3. Consultations shall take place periodically and at an early preparatory stage with regard to such project requests as UNESCO considers suitable for financing under the terms of this Agreement.
4. [UNESCO shall submit to the Government projects proposed for financing with appropriate supporting documents] [The Government may submit requests for assistance under funds-in-trust for one or more projects]\*\*. Joint meetings shall be held when necessary to discuss these projects. [The Government shall inform UNESCO as soon as possible of the projects which are likely to be approved by the Government]\*.

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\* Pertains to donated funds-in-trust.

\*\* Pertains to self-benefiting funds-in-trust.

5. Preparatory missions may be proposed by either party and shall be undertaken as agreed. Such proposals, including the terms of reference and cost estimates, shall be presented as the need arises, and the Government shall normally inform UNESCO of its reaction within two months.
6. Agreement on each project shall be formalized through an exchange of letters. The approved project document, including the corresponding budget, shall be annexed to this project agreement.
7. [UNESCO shall then enter into more detailed negotiations with the prospective recipient Government and prepare a draft plan of operation or other arrangements. UNESCO shall forward to the Government a signed copy thereof]\*. [UNESCO shall submit a draft plan of operation for the approval of the Government]\*\*. The approved project document, including the corresponding budget, shall be annexed to the plan of operation.
8. The Government shall then deposit in UNESCO's account the amounts necessary to finance the project as funds-in-trust in accordance with Article IV of this Agreement.
9. UNESCO shall be responsible for project supervision and control, and shall be free to appoint sub-contractors in accordance with the practice of UNESCO, for the execution of the whole or part of a project.

**Article IV**  
**Funds-in-trust and contributions in kind**

1. a. Pursuant to Article III, para. 8, the Government shall make available to UNESCO in advance, as funds-in-trust, such amounts in United States dollars and at such times as UNESCO may require for disbursement on a yearly basis to:
  - (i) give effect to agreements with [recipient Governments] [the Government]\*\*, according to Article III, para. 7;
  - (ii) carry out preparatory missions in accordance with Article III, para. 5;
  - (iii) cover UNESCO's technical and administrative costs in an amount corresponding to 13% of the project costs incurred in regard to each of the funds-in-trust. The corresponding amount of overhead costs shall be indicated in connection with the presentation of any plan of operation or other arrangements referred to in Article III, para. 7.
- b. If the total costs incurred under any funds-in-trust project during any calendar year exceed the amount estimated, the Government may be required by UNESCO to deposit an additional amount to cover the difference.
- c. The Government shall be responsible for meeting the entire cost of execution of funds-in-trust projects and preparatory missions under this Agreement, including overhead costs agreed to between UNESCO and the Government. It is understood that the costs chargeable to the projects shall include the indemnities and payments made by UNESCO in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Staff Regulations and Rules, as well as the contributions paid to the UNESCO Medical Benefits Fund and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the premiums for total insurance coverage in respect of possible liabilities under the UNESCO Staff Compensation Plan.

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\* Pertains to donated funds-in-trust.

\*\* Pertains to self-benefiting funds-in-trust.

- d. UNESCO will submit final accounts for each project to the Government as soon as feasible after the completion of the project, any over- or under-expenditure being payable to UNESCO by the Government or refunded by UNESCO to the Government upon presentation of the final account.
2. UNESCO shall establish a separate fund-in-trust for each project or mission undertaken under this Agreement.
3. UNESCO shall administer and account for the funds-in-trust in accordance with its own financial regulations and other applicable rules. Whenever possible, UNESCO will invest temporary surplus funds on short-term bank deposits; interest shall be credited to the Government in accordance with UNESCO's financial rules and standard practices.
4. All financial commitments and expenditures made by UNESCO with respect to assistance provided under this Agreement shall be expressed in United States dollars.
5. In addition to, or instead of, cash payments referred to in para. 1.a of this Article, the Government may make available goods and services as contributions in kind.

**Article V**  
**Agreements entered into by UNESCO with**  
**[recipient Governments]\* [the Government]\*\***

1. Agreements entered into by UNESCO within the framework of the present Agreement shall be prepared and construed in accordance with the standard practices and policies of UNESCO.
2. [Agreements with recipient Governments entered into by UNESCO within the framework of the present Agreement shall contain provisions allowing UNESCO and the Government to follow the development of the projects through relevant reports and documentation, and by inspection.]\*
3. Agreements entered into by UNESCO within the framework of the present Agreement shall contain a provision to the effect that UNESCO's obligations specified therein shall be subject to:
  - a. the decisions of its governing bodies and to its constitutional, financial and budgetary rules;
  - b. the receipt of the necessary contributions from the Government.
4. The project work plan and budget annexed to the agreement on each project and to the approved plan of operation may be subject to revision at the request of either party to this Agreement. Revisions may be designed to recost projects or to restrict activities in the event of increased cost.

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\* Pertains to donated funds-in-trust.

\*\* Pertains to self-benefiting funds-in-trust.

**Article VI**  
**Reports**

1. UNESCO shall submit to the Government each year a statement of accounts showing the use of the funds expended for the implementation of projects financed under this Agreement during the previous calendar year.
2. UNESCO shall provide the Government with annual reports on the progress of projects and with information suitable for dissemination to the public. In addition, periodic reports and other relevant information on the progress of the projects under this Agreement will be forwarded by UNESCO to the Government, as often as may reasonably be requested by the Government.
3. UNESCO shall provide the Government with a final report after the termination of each project, containing such elements as are essential for an assessment of the project, as well as UNESCO's own conclusions thereon.
4. The Government may send one or more representatives to participate in any joint evaluation missions in the field or sessions that may be held at UNESCO Headquarters concerning projects under this Agreement.
5. In appropriate cases to be agreed between the Government and UNESCO, project assessment reports shall be prepared either by a mission composed of personnel representing the [Government, UNESCO and the recipient Government]\* [Government and UNESCO]\*\*, or by an independent institution contracted for this purpose.
6. A meeting shall be held once a year at a time to be agreed upon between UNESCO and the Government to make a general review of the project performance and other matters related to the project.

**Article VII**  
**Authorized representatives of the parties**

In matters relating to the implementation of this Agreement, including supplementary agreements and arrangements, the Ministry of ..... shall be competent to represent the Government, and the Director-General of UNESCO, or any person designated by him, shall be competent to represent UNESCO.

**Article VIII**  
**Supplementary agreements and arrangements**

The parties may enter into such supplementary agreements and arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of experience.

**Article IX**  
**Entry into force and termination**

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by both parties.
2. This Agreement shall remain in force until either party considers that the co-operation envisaged therein can no longer appropriately or effectively be carried out, at which time this Agreement may be terminated by mutual consent or by either party serving six months' written notice to the other party.

3. If notice of termination of this Agreement is given by one of the parties in accordance with the preceding paragraph, both parties shall forthwith hold consultations with a view to determining the most appropriate measures to be taken in order to wind up operations being carried out by UNESCO or agreements [with recipient Governments]<sup>\*</sup> [the Government]<sup>\*\*</sup>. In any event, the Government shall authorize UNESCO to meet any current legal obligation arising prior to termination of the Agreement and relating to personal and other contractual services, supplies, equipment and travel. Any over-expenditure will be reimbursed to UNESCO by the Government and any unspent balance in cash or uncommitted equipment remaining after the winding up operations shall be returned to the Government.

Signed on behalf of the United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization:

Signed on behalf of the Government of .....

:

Name .....

Name.....

Title .....

Title.....

Date .....

Date.....

Signature.....

Signature .....

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\* Pertains to donated funds-in-trust.

\*\* Pertains to self-benefiting funds-in-trust.

Annex VIII

**MODEL LETTER FOR A FUNDS-IN-TRUST PROJECT AGREEMENT  
WITH A DONOR**

Sir/Madam,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of ..... by which you informed me of [the offer of the Government of .....] [your offer] to make available to UNESCO the amount of US\$ ..... under a funds-in-trust agreement to implement the project on .....

It gives me great pleasure to accept this generous offer and accordingly propose the following arrangements for these funds-in-trust:

1. The aim of the project shall be to assist the Government of ..... in ..... The project document, including the corresponding budget, is annexed to this letter.
2. [The Government of .....] [The donor] shall deposit in UNESCO's account No. .... the amount of US\$ ..... This sum is intended to cover the direct costs of the project and to contribute, at the rate of 13% of direct project costs, to UNESCO's expenses for the technical and administrative supervision of the project.
3. UNESCO may draw against the sum so deposited for direct project costs and for support costs as mentioned above.
4. Whenever possible, UNESCO will invest temporary surplus funds on short-term interest bearing deposits. Interest shall be credited to the [Government] [donor] in accordance with UNESCO's financial rules and practices.
5. After receipt of the funds mentioned under paragraph 2 above, UNESCO shall establish, with the [recipient Government(s)]\* [Government]\*\*, a plan of operation or other agreement for the implementation of the project. The plan of operation or other agreement shall provide that the obligations of UNESCO are conditional upon the funds being made available by [the Government of .....] [the donor] in accordance with the approved budget and the agreed payment schedule for the funds-in-trust contribution.
6. UNESCO shall establish a separate account for this project and record therein all receipts and expenses under the project, as well as programme support costs. Since UNESCO's accounts are kept in US dollars, contributions in other currencies will be credited to the account at the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of the transaction or at the market rate prevailing at the time of the transfer.
7. UNESCO shall submit to [the Government of .....] [the donor] annual statement of accounts and provide intermediary financial statements as often as may reasonably be requested by the [Government] [donor]. As soon as feasible after the operational termination of the project, UNESCO shall submit a final financial statement to the [Government] [donor], showing any amount due to the [Government] [donor] by UNESCO, or to UNESCO by the [Government] [donor]. Any balance remaining in the project account after liquidation of all outstanding obligations shall be returned to the [Government] [donor], unless otherwise decided by the [Government] [donor] upon proposal by UNESCO.

\* Pertains to donated funds-in-trust.

\*\* Pertains to self-benefiting funds-in-trust.

8. UNESCO shall provide the [Government] [donor] with an annual report on the progress of the project. In the interval between two progress reports, relevant information on the progress of the project under this Agreement will be forwarded by UNESCO to the [Government] [donor], as often as may reasonably be requested by the [Government] [donor]. Upon completion of the project, UNESCO shall prepare a final report, including an assessment of the results of the project.
9. The [Government] [donor] shall be invited to participate in evaluation missions carried out with regard to the project.
10. The [Government] [donor] shall reimburse to UNESCO any indemnities and payments made by UNESCO in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules, and its Staff Regulations and Rules.

I should be grateful to receive your comments on the above. If these proposals meet with your approval, your letter to that effect and this letter will constitute the formal funds-in-trust agreement between UNESCO and [the Government of .....] [donor] on this project.

Sincerely yours,

Name and title

**MODEL PLAN OF OPERATION FOR A FUNDS-IN-TRUST PROJECT**  
(Agreement with the beneficiary country)

**AGREEMENT**

between

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF .....

.....

(hereinafter called 'UNESCO')

(hereinafter called 'the Government')

**Introduction**

WHEREAS the Government has requested assistance from UNESCO for the project on .....

WHEREAS the Director-General of UNESCO is authorized by the General Conference to receive funds from donors for the purpose of carrying out activities which are consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization;

WHEREAS by virtue of an agreement with UNESCO, [donor] will make funds available to UNESCO to enable UNESCO to assist the Government in implementing the project described in the Annex to this Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, the Government and UNESCO hereby agree as follows:

**Article I  
Purpose and description**

1. The main objectives of the project are
2. A detailed description of the project, including the corresponding budget breakdown, is annexed to this Agreement.

**Article II  
Obligations of the Government**

The Government shall make all necessary arrangements and provide, when needed, appropriate assistance to the project, in particular

**Article III  
Obligations of UNESCO**

1. During the period of the project, and within the framework of the budget estimated at US\$ ..... (including 13% programme support costs) as outlined in the Annex to this Agreement, UNESCO shall:



- a. provide the services of experts as specified in the Annex to this Agreement;
  - b. furnish equipment and materials as available, as shown in the Annex to this Agreement;
  - c. prepare the contractual arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the project;
  - d. provide other technical and administrative backstopping necessary for the successful execution of the project.
2. The assistance of UNESCO as described in para. 1 above shall be subject to the availability of funds from [donor] and to the decisions of the General Conference of UNESCO, and shall be provided in accordance with the regulations, rules and procedures of UNESCO.
  3. Any UNESCO funds not applied by the Government in accordance with this Plan of Operation, or remaining unspent on the completion or termination of the project, shall be returned to [donor] together with any surplus funds held by UNESCO.

**Article IV**  
**Fellowships, equipment, materials and supplies**

1. The Government shall take the necessary measures to:
  - a. arrange at its expense for the medical examination of the fellowship candidates according to UNESCO standards;
  - b. enable fellows to support any dependants and to satisfy other financial obligations during their stay abroad;
  - c. insure the fellows during their stay abroad against all claims arising from accidents, disability and death since UNESCO assumes no responsibility for such expenses.
2. All equipment, materials and supplies provided in accordance with this Plan of Operation shall be devoted exclusively to the execution of the project. Non-expendable equipment with an individual value exceeding US\$1,000 shall remain the property of UNESCO and shall be recorded in its inventory register. On termination of the project, UNESCO shall, in consultation with [donor], decide on the transfer of the official title of such equipment. The title to all other equipment, materials and supplies is considered to have been transferred to the Government when they are delivered to the project site.
3. In the case of aid furnished by UNESCO in the form of materials and supplies, the Government, in consultation with the UNESCO experts, shall take all necessary measures to arrange for, and bear the cost of, its importation and customs clearance, reception, transportation, handling and storage from the port of entry to the project site, and, after delivery to the project site, its safe custody, maintenance and insurance and, if necessary, its installation, erection and replacement.

**Article V**  
**Other conditions**

1. Assistance by UNESCO shall not preclude the Government from receiving supplementary assistance from other United Nations Agencies, bilateral programmes, or private foundations.
2. The Government shall give UNESCO information on such assistance applied for or received.

**Article VI**  
**Information and reports**

1. The Government shall furnish UNESCO with such information as UNESCO may request on the project.
2. Without limiting the preceding statement, in the event that the Government be the project executor, the Government shall submit six-monthly progress reports, including a financial statement, details of the work carried out during the period and of the work planned for the succeeding period.
3. For the purpose of inspecting and verifying the nature, quality and extent of the execution of the project, the Government shall accord to UNESCO or its designated representative(s) access to the project site and to any relevant financial records and documentation. Such records and documentation shall be made available to UNESCO by the Government and preserved for at least five years after the completion or termination of the project.

**Article VII**  
**Privileges and immunities**

1. The Government shall apply to UNESCO, its property, funds and assets, and to its officials, experts and other persons performing services on its behalf, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and Annex IV thereof, it being understood in particular that no restriction shall be imposed on the right of entry into, sojourn in, and departure from the ..... territory of UNESCO officials, experts and other persons performing services on its behalf in connection with this project, without distinction of nationality.
2. The Government undertakes not to impose taxes, fees or other levies upon the equipment or materials, or for the supplies and services necessary for the execution of the project.
3. Neither the Government nor its instrumentalities shall impose any commercial bank charges on the transfer of funds by, or to the account of, UNESCO.
4. The Government shall take such measures which may be necessary to facilitate the activities under this Plan of Operation and shall grant UNESCO and its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf such facilities as may be necessary for the speedy and efficient execution of the project. It shall, in particular, grant them the following rights and facilities:
  - a. the prompt issuance without costs of necessary visas, licences or permits;
  - b. access to the sites of work and all necessary rights of way;
  - c. free movements, whether within or to and from the country, to the extent necessary for proper execution of the project;
  - d. the most favourable legal rate of exchange;
  - e. any permits necessary for the importation of equipment, materials and supplies in connection with this Plan of Operation and for their subsequent exportation;
  - f. any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to, and intended for the personal use or consumption of, officials of UNESCO or other persons performing services on its behalf, and for the subsequent exportation of such property.

5. The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNESCO, its property and its personnel or other persons performing services on behalf of UNESCO and shall hold harmless UNESCO, its property, personnel and such persons in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from activities under this Plan of Operation, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the Government that such claims or liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such personnel or persons.

**Article VIII**  
**Final provisions**

1. This Plan of Operation shall enter into force upon signature by both parties. It may be modified by written agreement between UNESCO and the Government. Each party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other party for the amendment of this Plan of Operation.
2. This Plan of Operation may be terminated by UNESCO or by the Government upon written notice to the other party and shall terminate ninety (90) days after receipt of such notice provided that such termination shall not affect the obligations of the parties under this Plan of Operation in regard to liabilities incurred *bona fide* by either of them under this Plan of Operation prior to such termination.
3. The obligations assumed by UNESCO and the Government under this Plan of Operation shall survive the expiration or termination of this Plan of Operation to the extent necessary to permit the orderly withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of UNESCO and the settlement of accounts between the parties hereto.

Signed on behalf of the United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization:

Signed on behalf of the Government of .....

Name .....

Name .....

Title .....

Title .....

Date .....

Date .....

Signature .....

Signature .....

MODEL AGREEMENT ON A SELF-BENEFITING FUNDS-IN-TRUST  
WITH MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of ....., by which you informed me, on behalf of your Government, of the offer to make available to UNESCO the amount of US\$ ..... under a funds-in-trust agreement to implement the project on .....

It gives me great pleasure to accept this generous offer and accordingly propose the following arrangements for these funds-in-trust:

1. The aim of the project shall be to assist the Government of ..... (hereinafter called the Government) in implementing the project on ..... The project document and the corresponding budget are annexed to this letter.
2. The Government of shall deposit in UNESCO's account no..... the amount of US\$ ..... This sum is intended to cover the direct costs of the project and to contribute, at the rate of 13% of direct project costs, to UNESCO's expenses for the technical and administrative supervision of the project.
3. UNESCO may draw against the sum so deposited for direct project costs and administrative support costs as mentioned above.
4. Whenever possible, UNESCO will invest temporary surplus funds in short-term interest bearing deposits. Interest shall be credited to the Government in accordance with UNESCO's financial regulations and rules.
5. UNESCO shall establish for this project a separate account and record therein all receipts and expenses under the project, as well as programme support costs. Since UNESCO's accounts are kept in US dollars, contributions in other currencies will be credited to the account at the United Nations standard rate of exchange in effect on the date of the transaction.
6. UNESCO shall submit to the Government annual statement of accounts and provide intermediary financial statements as often as may reasonably be requested by the Government. As soon as feasible after the operational termination of the project, UNESCO shall submit a final financial statement to the Government, showing any amount due to the Government by UNESCO, or to UNESCO by the Government. Any balance remaining in the project account after liquidation of all outstanding obligations shall be returned to the Government, unless otherwise decided by the Government upon proposal by UNESCO.
7. UNESCO shall provide the Government with six-monthly reports on the progress of the project. Upon completion of the project, UNESCO shall prepare a final report, including an assessment of the project and its results.
8. The Government shall be invited to participate in evaluation missions carried out with regard to the project.
9. UNESCO and the Government furthermore agree on the following conditions for the implementation of the project:

**Obligations of the Government**

The Government shall make all necessary arrangements and provide, when needed, appropriate assistance to the project, in particular .....

### **Obligations of Unesco**

1. During the period of the project, and within the framework of the budget estimated at US\$ ..... (including 13% programme support costs), as outlined in the annex, UNESCO shall :
  - a) provide the services of experts as specified in Annex I;
  - b) furnish equipment and material as available, as shown in Annex I;
  - c) prepare the contractual arrangements for the execution and monitoring work as well as for supervision; and
  - d) provide other technical and administrative backstopping necessary for the successful execution of the project.
2. The assistance of UNESCO as described in paragraph 1 above shall be subject to the availability of funds from the Government and to decisions of the General Conference of UNESCO, and shall be provided in accordance with the regulations, rules and procedures of UNESCO.

### **Fellowships, Equipment, Materials and Supplies**

1. [The Government shall take the necessary measures to :
  - a. arrange at its expense for the medical examination of the fellowship candidates according to UNESCO standards;
  - b. enable fellows to support any dependents and to satisfy other financial obligations during their stay abroad;
  - c. insure the fellows during their stay abroad against all claims arising from accidents, disability and death since UNESCO assumes no responsibility for such expenses.]
2. All equipment, materials and supplies provided in accordance with the Plan of Operations shall be devoted exclusively to the execution of the project. Non-expendable equipment with an individual value exceeding US\$ 1,000 shall remain the property of UNESCO and shall be recorded in its inventory register. On termination of the project, UNESCO shall, in consultation with [donor], decide on the transfer of the official title of such equipment. The title to all other equipment, materials and supplies is considered to have been transferred to the Government when they are delivered to the project site.
3. In the case of aid furnished by UNESCO in the form of materials and supplies, the Government shall take all necessary measures to arrange for, and bear the cost of, its importation and customs clearance, reception, transportation, handling and storage from the port of entry to the project site, and, after delivery to the project site, its safe custody, maintenance and insurance and, if necessary, its installation, erection and replacement under the direction of the UNESCO experts.

### **Other Conditions**

1. Assistance by UNESCO shall not preclude the Government from receiving supplementary assistance from other United Nations agencies, bilateral programmes, or private foundations.
2. The Government shall give UNESCO information on such assistance applied for and received.

### **Information and Reports**

1. The Government shall furnish UNESCO with such information, as UNESCO may request on the project.
2. For the purpose of inspecting and verifying the nature, quality and extent of the execution of the project, the Government shall accord to UNESCO, or its designated representative, access to the project site and to any relevant financial records and documentation. Such records and documentation shall be made available to UNESCO by the Government and preserved for at least five years after the completion or termination of the project.

### **Privileges and Immunities**

1. The Government shall apply to UNESCO, its property, funds and assets, and to its officials, experts and other persons performing services on its behalf, the provisions of the convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and thereof, it being understood in particular that no restriction shall be imposed on the right of entry into, sojourn in and departure from the territory of the country by UNESCO officials, experts and other persons performing services on its behalf in connection with this project, without distinction of nationality.
2. The Government undertakes not to impose taxes, fees or other levies upon the equipment or materials, or for the supplies and services necessary for the execution of the project.
3. Neither the Government, nor its instrumentalities shall impose any commercial bank charges on the transfer of funds by, or to the account of, UNESCO.
4. The Government shall take such measures which may be necessary to facilitate the operations under this Agreement and shall grant UNESCO and its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf such facilities as may be necessary for the speedy and efficient execution of the project. It shall, in particular, grant them the following rights and facilities :
  - (a) the prompt issuance without costs of necessary visas, licences or permits ;
  - (b) access to the sites of work and all necessary rights of way;
  - (c) free movements, whether within or to and from the country, to the extent necessary for the proper execution of the project;
  - (d) the most favourable legal rate of exchange;
  - (e) any permits necessary for the importation of equipment, materials and supplies in connection with this Plan of Operations and for their subsequent exportation;
  - (f) any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to, and intended for the personal use or consumption of, officials of UNESCO or other persons performing services on its behalf, and for the subsequent exportation of such property.

5. The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNESCO, its property and its personnel or other persons performing services on behalf of UNESCO and shall hold harmless UNESCO, its property, personnel and such persons in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from activities under this Plan of Operations, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the Government that such claims or liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such personnel or person

I should be grateful to receive your comments on the above. If the proposals meet with your approval, your letter to that effect, and this letter, will constitute the formal funds-in-trust agreement between UNESCO and the Government on this project.

The agreement may be modified, at the initiative of either party, through an exchange of letters between the parties.

Sincerely yours,