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## **FOLLOW-UP TO DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT THEIR PREVIOUS SESSIONS**

### **PART I: PROGRAMME ISSUES**

#### **ACTIVITIES BENEFITTING SIDS WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION'S PROGRAMME (2014-2017), AND BUDGET (38 C/5), INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

##### **SUMMARY**

This document, which complements 197 EX/5 Part I D provides: (i) an overview of specific activities associated with SIDS within the current quadrennial programme (2014-2017) and related budget allocations, including a preliminary assessment of the funding gap for 2016-2017 to be addressed through extrabudgetary funds; and (ii) information on a resource mobilization strategy for SIDS.

## I. OVERVIEW OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SIDS WITHIN THE CURRENT QUADRENNIAL PROGRAMME (2014-2017) AND RELATED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

### A. EDUCATION

#### **Sector-wide policies and planning – National capacities strengthened to develop and implement policies and plans within a lifelong learning framework (Expected Result 1)**

In document 38 C/5, UNESCO, through the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), will provide support to Saint Kitts and Nevis to develop a five-year strategic sector plan. This will be based on the work conducted in 2014-2015 to undertake an education policy review of the country. The corresponding results will be presented to Saint Kitts and Nevis in September 2015.

#### **TVET – Capacities of Member States strengthened to design and implement policies aiming at transforming TVET (Expected Result 3)**

During the period 2014 to 2015, UNESCO supported the transformation of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in small island developing States (SIDS) through promoting TVET policy reviews and development, as well as regional dialogue, in the field of TVET. For the period 2016 to 2017, UNESCO will continue to support capacity-building, networking and partnerships for TVET in SIDS, based on the principles of relevance to changing labour markets in concerned countries, youth employment, inclusion, gender equality and sustainability in particular greening TVET through the platform provided by the UNESCO-UNEVOC Network, including its regional clusters, and the many information services of the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre.

*A regional multi-stakeholder partnership* was launched at the Third International Conference on SIDS on the topic of improving transitions from school to work through engaging youth in policy dialogue. Subject to funding availability, this partnership will strengthen engagement with youth in policy dialogue and formulation processes in order to shape future skills, improve transitions from school to work and to advance sustainable development in the Caribbean.

*Regional cooperation on TVET in the Caribbean* is also promoted through conferences and peer learning events including the Second Conference on TVET in the Caribbean, held in Jamaica in May 2015. If funds permit, a regional conference on TVET will be held every two to three years, in close collaboration with the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Association of National Training Agencies, bilateral donors and other partners. UNESCO is cooperating with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat in the areas of quality assurance and the recognition of TVET qualifications, to facilitate international comparison and mobility of learners and workers. UNESCO is currently working with the national authorities in Saint Lucia and Suriname by providing technical assistance for *TVET policy review and development*.

In the Pacific, UNESCO is providing support for the review of the regional TVET strategy. UNESCO is planning to further provide technical assistance relating to the development and implementation of the *Pacific Regional Strategy for TVET*. UNESCO will continue to respond to requests for technical assistance from SIDS Member States as part of its regular programme as planned in documents 37 C/5 and 38 C/5.

#### **Teachers – National capacities strengthened, including through regional cooperation, to develop and implement teacher policies and strategies so as to enhance the quality of education and promote gender equality (Expected Result 5)**

UNESCO launched a new initiative in 2015: a *Survey on Teachers in Pre-primary Education (STEPP)*, with the Dominican Republic as a pilot country in 2016. The survey findings will serve as a basis for informing policy-level actions aimed at enhancing the capacities of pre-primary education personnel and promoting their professionalization.

UNESCO is also supporting the capacity development of teachers' organizations in Haiti to improve their technical and organizational capacity to participate in the local education groups. This 2014-2016 project funded by the Global Partnership for Education is being implemented in partnership with Education International.

**ESD – Capacities of Member States strengthened to integrate ESD into education and learning, and ESD strengthened in the international policy agenda (Expected Result 9)**

During the period 2014-2015, through intersectoral cooperation between the Education and the Natural Sciences Sectors, a number of *subregional training programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction education in SIDS* have been carried out. The training supports the efforts of teacher education institutions to integrate ESD approaches into pre- and in-service teacher education courses and into cross-curricula classroom practice. Furthermore, regional training on *Comprehensive schools safety* in the Caribbean has strengthened the preparedness and response capacity of countries to disaster risks through education and safe school facilities. Additional funding is required in order to extend the training to additional SIDS.

UNESCO together with its partners will implement major activities in each of the five Priority Action Areas of the *Global Action Plan on Education for Sustainable Development (GAP)*. Through the provision of policy advice, capacity-building and dissemination of good practices in ESD, UNESCO will continue to support efforts by SIDS Member States to integrate ESD into education policies, plans and curricula, including in non-formal education and lifelong learning, with a focus on climate change, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity in 30 Member States, including SIDS.

**Direct budget allocations and costing of activities earmarked in the regular programme budget**

In document 37 C/5, US \$300,000 was allocated from the regular programme budget directly to the field offices in SIDS (Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Apia and Havana). Another \$265,000 was dedicated to activities for which SIDS are a major target group, with a focus on ESD addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction, as well as, for the Caribbean, quality comprehensive sexuality education. In 2016-17, equivalent amounts are expected to be allocated in the draft implementation plan for document 38 C/5.

**For the Education Sector in the 2014-15 biennium, extrabudgetary funding exclusively benefitting SIDS is \$1.9 million. The funding gap for implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan is estimated at an additional \$2 million.**

To fill this gap the Education Sector will continuously engage with partners to mobilize funds for SIDS. However, it must be noted that the funds do not all need to be channelled through UNESCO as such. For example, the actual activities of the ESD-GAP initiative will be implemented by stakeholders and do not require the funding to pass through UNESCO, which plays a coordinating and facilitating role. As for the Regional Conference on TVET, as in the past, the objective is for UNESCO to work with the host country and other donors to fund the Conference but not for UNESCO to receive the extrabudgetary funds to organize it.

**B. NATURAL SCIENCES**

**Strengthening STI policies, the science-policy interface, and engagement with society, including vulnerable groups such as SIDS and indigenous people (Expected Result 1)**

The Small Islands and Indigenous Knowledge Section, in collaboration with the SIDS field offices, as well as the Liaison Office in New York, provided overall coordination for UNESCO's contributions to the 2014 International Year on SIDS and the Third International Conference on SIDS (1-4 September 2014, Samoa).

Through the activity *Caribbean Preparation Consultation Process in view of the International Year of SIDS and the Samoa Conference*, several initiatives were carried out including:

- (i) the CARICOM Second High-Level Conference on Science Technology and Innovation (STI) “Strengthening and Utilizing S&T in the Caribbean,” organized by CARICOM Science, Technology and Innovation Committee jointly with Kingston Office, CARISCIENCE and TWAS;
- (ii) a training session on requirements of STI policy, STI indicators, science policy and linkage to indicators and statistical analysis was conducted in Guyana with support from UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) and Montevideo Office. Guyana has recently approved its STI policy and is preparing its Action/Implementation Plan;
- (iii) following the call made at the Grenada meeting, several countries, including the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, and Jamaica requested UNESCO support to develop strategies and plans as well as to conduct reforms of their science systems by: bringing to light policy options for the governance of science systems in new contexts; and supporting participatory evidence-based policy formulation and/or reviews to improve science management at the national level. UNESCO (Kingston and Montevideo Offices and UIS) with the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the National Science and Technology Commission hosted the “Capacity Building workshop in STI” (Kingston, Jamaica, 7-8 April 2015) to contribute to the preparation of an STI policy for Jamaica. The workshop was organized within the framework of the Vision 2030 Strategy, the post-2015 agenda on sustainable development, as well as the SAMOA Pathway;
- (iv) a series of UNESCO Global Micro-Science Experiments: project activities and workshops were implemented jointly with the Education Sector in Guyana, Jamaica, and St. Lucia. Similar activities are planned for late 2015 in Belize, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. The project will continue in 2016-2017.

Recent achievements of the project *Strengthening STI policies, Promoting Policies and Mobilizing Science Knowledge for Sustainable Development in the Pacific Region* include: (i) the publication of the report “Community Perceptions about Climate Change in the Pacific: SPARCK (Sharing Perception of Adaptation Resilience and Climate Knowledge)”, which was distributed during the third SIDS Conference and will be shared with various stakeholders in the Pacific region and (ii) contribution to the regional meetings on “Climate Services, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation”.

Through the activity *Sandwatch: An educational tool for sustainable development*, training workshops have been held in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific regions. The workshops included training on the international Sandwatch database to help countries to collect, analyse and share a critical mass of beach monitoring data that can serve at a later stage to feed national and international reports on climate change adaptation.

#### **Capacity-building in research and education in the natural sciences enhanced, including through the use of ICTs (Expected Result 2)**

The project *Capacity-building for joyful and effective teaching and learning in science*, implemented by the New Delhi Office, assisted the Maldives in enhancing the quality of education through capacity-building of teachers and educators through development of teacher/educator guides, preparation of teaching and learning modules and hands-on activity kits.

## **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission**

### **Scientific understanding of ocean and coastal processes bolstered and used by Member States to improve the management of the human relationship with the ocean (Expected Result 4)**

The observing systems and research activities focused on understanding and monitoring global climate have particular relevance to SIDS. All of the activities make a partial contribution to the central ocean science-related concerns of SIDS. Two of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Regional Alliances, for the Caribbean and for the Pacific Islands, fully focus on SIDS. SIDS are prioritized in terms of identification of most vulnerable ecosystems and coastal areas to suffer the effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, and anticipating adaptation strategies when possible.

### **Risks and impacts of ocean-related hazards reduced, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures taken, and policies for healthy ocean ecosystems developed and implemented by Member States** (Expected Result 5)

Several IOC activities under this expected result are closely linked to UNESCO's Disaster Risk Reduction-related activities, by providing access to technical assistance for tsunami early warning systems, international monitoring networks and services, equipment and standardized manuals and guides. The main focus on SIDS is through Fostering Tsunami Preparedness, Response and Mitigation in the Indian Ocean SIDS (Seychelles and/or Mauritius) and African Coast Developing Countries. The goal of this project is to strengthen the capacity of Indian Ocean SIDS in tsunami preparedness and response to tsunami early warning. The Western Indian Ocean SIDS have been strongly supported to attend the recent workshops in Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Timor-Leste. The IOC activities through the Apia Office are fully geared towards SIDS in the Pacific.

### **Member States' institutional capacities reinforced to protect and sustainably manage ocean and coastal resources** (Expected Result 6)

A substantial number of IOC activities under this expected result address SIDS' concerns, even though none are exclusively devoted to SIDS. In the Caribbean region, under the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) programme, supported by extrabudgetary resources, UNESCO's assistance included the development of national capability to elaborate national marine atlases displaying coastal marine resources, as well as a regional marine atlas. Beneficiary countries included Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands. A second phase of the Caribbean Marine Atlas project started in 2015 and includes SIDS but also continental States in Latin America. This will continue throughout the 38 C/5.

In addition, Caribbean SIDS have benefitted from the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem project, as well as from the project "Design and Development of the Information Management System (IMS) and the Regional Environmental Programme (REMP) framework for the CLME Project", funded by UNOPS. From the Regular Programme, funds are provided to the IOCARIBE Sub-Commission for coordination of regional activities as well as support to Caribbean SIDS through the IODE and OBIS programmes and through the project "Regional capacity development and transfer of marine technology".

In the African region (including the Indian Ocean), IOC support comprised extrabudgetary projects in the area of climate change adaptation, data management, application of ocean and coastal ocean data and modelling products and enhancing regional capabilities for coastal hazards forecasting in the north Indian Ocean. From the Regular Programme, funds are provided to the IOCAFRICA Sub-Commission for coordination of regional activities. The Regular Programme also provides some support to African SIDS through the IODE and OBIS programmes.

In the Pacific region, activities in the WESTPAC region are relatively limited with only one extrabudgetary project focused on the strengthening of resilience of coastal and small island communities towards hydro-meteorological hazards and climate change impacts.

Among IOC's global activities with SIDS impact, the Integrated Coastal Area Management programme will benefit SIDS through the development of scientific guidelines related to ecosystem-based management, coastal adaptation and hazard mitigation. These tools are then disseminated through regional training courses with SIDS participation. In addition, the following global projects are of benefit to all SIDS: Ocean Teacher Global Academy, Global Assessment of Marine Spatial Planning practices and Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their Coasts.

### **MAB Programme**

#### **Use of biosphere reserves as learning places for equitable and sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation strengthened (Expected Result 9)**

The UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) adopted years ago an inclusive approach towards sustainable development. Biosphere reserves, living and learning laboratories for sustainable development, are sites established by countries and recognized under the MAB Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science.

Over the years, these sites have proved that they are efficient tools for monitoring, mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change as well as to sustainably manage the rich and unique biological and cultural diversity globally. Sixteen biosphere reserves from the WNBR are located in SIDS. Activities are ensured through the regional and thematic MAB Networks.

Established in 2012, the World Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves aims to study, implement and disseminate island and coastal strategies to preserve biodiversity and heritage, promote sustainable development, and adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. This network is formed by the representatives of 20 island and coastal biosphere reserves around the world and is open to all island and coastal biosphere reserves wishing to join.

The MAB Programme and the Apia have recently embarked on an initiative to revitalize the Pacific Biosphere Reserve Network primarily through its fourth meeting, which took place in Nadi, Fiji, from 23 to 25 April 2014. It was the occasion to reaffirm the uniqueness of the cultural, social and environmental features of the Pacific islands and the necessity not only to protect but also to develop these significant attributes.

#### **Island of Principe Biosphere Reserve: No plastic – A small gesture in our hands**

The Regional Government of Principe through the Island of Príncipe Biosphere Reserve, the MAB programme, the Spanish Ministry for Agriculture, Food and the Environment, and the HBD group launched in 2014 an awareness and mobilization campaign entitled “No plastic – A small gesture in our hands”. The five-year goal is to declare the Island of Principe free of plastic. To this end, the Regional Assembly is working to develop legislation to tax plastic imports. After a year-long campaign, a total of 200,000 plastic bottles were removed, 13 safe water fountains were established, and 6,000 “Principe Biosphere Bottles” were distributed among the local population. The campaign will be promoted in towns and schools throughout the autonomous region of the Island of Principe.

#### **La Selle Biosphere Reserve: new capacity-building opportunities for Haiti after the 2010 earthquake**

In 2012 La Selle was declared Haiti's first biosphere reserve. The area includes a large number of different ecosystems and protected areas such as La Visite, one of the country's most important

biodiversity sites; and the forest reserve Forêt-des-pins, Haiti's largest pine reserve, which is dominated by the endemic Hispaniolan pine. Important cultural and architectural traditions are preserved in the historic city of Jacmel, which is partially included in the biosphere reserve. La Selle Biosphere Reserve provides new opportunities for the country after the 2010 earthquake. The area presents for example capacity-building opportunities in the fields of science and management of the country's natural resources, particularly in the sustainable management of water resources. It also provides significant potential for international cooperation with the Dominican Republic because of its central position in the Caribbean ecological corridor. The creation of a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve between Haiti (La Selle, 2012) and the Dominican Republic (Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo, 2002) is under consideration.

An exchange programme between Chile and Haiti was initiated in 2015 to promote South-South cooperation between the two countries. The creation of a new biosphere reserve in Haiti (La Hotte) is also being considered.

### **Water sciences**

**Responses to local, regional and global water security challenges strengthened and Knowledge, innovation, policies and human and institutional capacities for water security strengthened through improved international cooperation (Expected Results 10 and 11):**

The activity on *Implementing the IHP VIII in LAC by improving groundwater knowledge, ecosystem management and water education in SIDS* has as results: (i) strengthened responses to local, regional and global water security challenges. Knowledge, innovation, policies and human and institutional capacities for water security strengthened through improved international cooperation; (ii) capacity of the Member States to cope with groundwater in changing environments enhanced; (iii) knowledge and understanding on coastal aquifers in SIDS improved; (iv) water education programmes activated in the Caribbean.

Through the activity on *Implementing the IHP VIII in LAC by addressing hydrological change and water-related disasters, ecosystem management and water education*, a dedicated workshop will be integrated as part of the Regional Workshop on Research and Capacity-Building Needs on Natural Disaster Risks of Hydric Origin in the Caribbean (in particular in Cuba, Aruba, Haiti and Dominican Republic) in order to unify these two actions to widen the scope and obtain improved results and more efficiency. This activity is planned to be held in November 2015 in Havana, Cuba.

### **Direct budget allocations and costing of activities earmarked in the regular programme budget**

For the Natural Sciences, the Regular Programme allocation for activities exclusively benefiting SIDS in document 37 C/5 is \$409,000. An additional \$450,000 is allocated to activities for which SIDS are a major target group, including for example the establishment or reinforcement of existing national tsunami early warning systems and enhanced regional cooperation with a primary focus on the South-West Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions. Other activities with major benefits for SIDS include Sandwatch, the Caribbean Marine Atlas, and island biosphere reserve networks. For document 38 C/5, the allocation from the Regular Programme exclusively benefiting SIDS is estimated to be \$530,000.

**For the Natural Sciences Sector, extrabudgetary funding in the 2014-15 biennium that exclusively benefits SIDS or for which SIDS are major beneficiaries equals \$1,681,600. The extrabudgetary funding gap for the implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan is estimated to be \$5.5 million.**

Roughly \$500,000 would be required by the SIDS Focal Point unit to reinforce house-wide mobilization and coordination of SIDS activities contributing to the implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan. One million dollars in extrabudgetary funds would be required to support SIDS-specific activities in the areas of STI, water, and ecological and earth sciences. Due to its ocean-

related mandate, considerably more would be required by IOC. Under ER 4, approximately \$500,000 would be required for further scientific research on ocean carbon sources and sinks, and should be done in order to know more on the impacts of ocean acidification on SIDS and possible adaptation strategies against erosion and sequestration of carbon (blue carbon: mangroves, etc.). The further development of observing systems focused exclusively on the local ocean information requirements for SIDS requires \$500,000. Under ER 5, the Indian Ocean SIDS would require approximately \$1.5 million for special support to strengthen their tsunami preparedness in a consistent and structured way. Under ER 6, with the adoption of the Ocean SDG, SIDS will require an estimated \$1.5 million to support capacity development and transfer of marine technology to implement these international targets as well as those of the SAMOA Pathway.

## C. SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

**Future-oriented social science and humanities research on social transformations and intercultural dialogue enhanced through the uses of sustainability science as well as fully inclusive human rights-based and gender-sensitive initiatives to strengthen national social science policy and international scientific cooperation** (Expected Result 1)

Sustainability science was promoted, including in SIDS, through the preparation of the intersectoral activity “Broadening the Application of the Sustainability Science Approach”, in collaboration with the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO. Within the framework of the celebration of the anniversary of Sir Arthur Lewis (native of Saint Lucia, 1915-1991), and through the MOST programme, UNESCO participated in the Global Forum on Sir Arthur Lewis on 23 January 2015 and will organize a panel on “*The Sir Arthur Lewis Centennial*” during the World Social Science Forum “Changing Global Relations for a Just World”, from 13 to 16 September 2015, Durban, South Africa.

To pursue the objectives of MOST in a context of tightly-constrained resources, activities will rely heavily on the mobilization of the existing mechanisms of the MOST programme, including the Intergovernmental Council, Scientific Advisory Committee and National Liaison Committees, as well as on strategic partnerships with bodies such as the International Social Science Council and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

**Capacities of decision-makers, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders strengthened, to design and implement innovative proposals for the development of public policies in favour of social inclusion and intercultural dialogue, particularly targeting disadvantaged populations** (Expected Result 3)

UNESCO has initiated a project which will work with forced migrant populations in the Pacific, both women and men, to develop pathways to provide access to services and livelihoods based on actions to encourage community participation and promote their social inclusion. A study on the experiences of deportees in the Marshall Islands has been completed and will be published in late 2015. The second component that is currently under development is aimed at building bridges with local communities and partnerships among local NGOs and United Nations agencies.

Jakarta and Bangkok Offices with the support of the Malaysian Government have recently launched a new project on social inclusion. Three pilots on developing inclusive public policy will be undertaken including one in Timor-Leste. The project involves using innovative tools to assess the current level of inclusiveness and then using this analysis coupled with the collection of new data, to prepare more inclusive policies.



**Capacities of Member States strengthened to design and implement multi-stakeholder and inclusive public youth policies and young women and men engaged in community building and democratic processes** (Expected Result 5)

UNESCO coordinated a youth preparatory process commencing in 2013 and culminating in a SIDS Global Day of Action in mid-2014, as well as the participation of SIDS youth in the Third International Conference on SIDS, which resulted in the development of the Youth Declaration delivered at the Conference. A number of activities have been implemented specifically addressing youth from SIDS in the course of 2014-2015. For instance:

- (i) UNESCO supported the development of the youth *Looking Beyond Disaster* tool kit which was launched at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai. This tool kit, based on a series of youth training sessions held since 2012, prepares young people to participate in disaster response. Youth from the Pacific have been active in many training workshops, including preparations for the Sendai Conference;
- (ii) UNESCO launched four Sustainable SIDS Youth Networks: SIDS Youth Network Global Launch in New York, SIDS Youth Network Regional Launches in AIMS, the Caribbean and the Pacific;
- (iii) the *siapo* (tapa cloth) making and business training for 15 out-of-school youth (six males and nine females) in partnership with ILO was successfully completed on 20 May 2015 in Samoa. Through the workshop, the participants have been equipped with adequate knowledge and skills to make *siapo* from a paper mulberry tree as well as to earn an income by selling the final products. Some of the participants voluntarily took the initiative to create an NGO called “Association of Youth in Siapo making” to preserve and promote the unique Samoan *siapo*-making to the next generation;
- (iv) in Grenada, UNESCO is contributing to a nine-month project, the “Greenz Movement” initiative for “Educating and Awakening the Youth to a Sustainable Tomorrow”, aimed at developing transferable skills and capacity for mapping community potential for the green economy and green collar jobs. Knowledge and skills-building workshops with 20 youth leaders, aged 25 and younger from across Grenada, are being held on issues of sustainability, climate change, citizens’ roles, rights and responsibilities in development and community mapping, with joint technical and financial support of the ILO Office of the Caribbean.

Within the context of the joint United Nations Programme on *Strengthening the Resilience of Southside Belize City to Enhance Citizen Security and Development*, UNESCO is supporting gender sensitive youth empowerment initiatives as part of its Peace in the Parks programme through its component on Participation of Children and Youth in Performance Arts.

In view of the ninth UNESCO Youth Forum on “Young Global Citizens for a Sustainable Planet” (26-28 October 2015), the Forum Secretariat is examining, as in the past, options and modalities to cover, to the greatest extent possible and depending on the availability of funds, the participation expenses of young participants from SIDS countries. Fundraising efforts are under way.

**Multi-stakeholder and inclusive public policies designed and implemented by Member States in the field of physical education, sports and anti-doping** (Expected Result 6)

As follow-up to the 2013 Declaration of Berlin, the first Asia-Pacific consultation was held in Suva, Fiji Islands, in April 2015. At this meeting, the region’s International Olympic Committee body, the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC), agreed to develop an action plan focused on developing models for comprehensive sport policy and physical education in the Pacific. This was endorsed by the Pacific Ministers of Sport in July 2015.

The Pacific is also leading the way in anti-doping, having 15 of its 16 cluster countries as signatories to the Convention, with Kiribati and the Solomon Islands being the most recent to join. Despite this milestone, gaps remain to be addressed at policy level in order to improve compliance achievement in the implementation of the Convention. UNESCO in partnership with UNAIDS, ONOC, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Samoa Cancer Society started working on the Voices of Athletes pilot programme in Samoa. The aim of the project is to empower youth by raising awareness on HIV and AIDS and STIs, fair play/anti-doping, environmental protection and healthy lifestyles and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through school visits targeting students in Samoa and the setting-up of an information booth at the Commonwealth Youth Games (CYG) targeting young athletes of the Commonwealth countries. The CYG will be held in Samoa from 5 to 12 September 2015. UNESCO is managing the project and also providing technical support on HIV and AIDS, STIs and NCDs components via the UNAIDS liaison officer as part of the United Nations joint support. Other partnerships with United Nations agencies such as UNDP, ILO and UNV were finalized in July 2015.

### **Direct budget allocations and costing of activities earmarked in the regular programme budget**

For implementing activities in the field of social transformations, as well as youth empowerment, employability and school-related gender-based violence in SIDS, \$133,000 was dedicated exclusively to SIDS during the period 2014-15, while an additional \$127,000 targeted SIDS as a major beneficiary group. For 2016-2017, UNESCO will pursue its efforts to address the needs of the SIDS countries in particular in the field of social transformations and youth. The current work addressing the needs of Pacific excluded populations will be pursued. Furthermore, within the framework of the operational strategy on youth and in line with the UNESCO SIDS Action Plan, activities will be undertaken to empower youth, enhance youth employability, and address school-related gender-based violence in SIDS. A funding envelope of \$270,000 is expected to be maintained for document 38 C/5.

### **The extrabudgetary funding gap for the Social and Human Sciences Sector on SIDS is estimated at \$200,000.**

Activities foreseen will aim at providing support to MOST sustainability science pilot projects in the Caribbean, the Pacific and in Africa including the Indian Ocean SIDS, with emphasis on implementation at the level of local communities and with special attention to gender equality. Furthermore, MOST multi-stakeholder interregional dialogues may possibly be organized focusing on key themes from the SAMOA Pathway such as decent employment, reduction of inequalities and poverty eradication in SIDS; and the social implications of climate change (African and Indian Ocean SIDS).

## **D. CULTURE**

### **Tangible heritage identified, protected, monitored and sustainably managed by SIDS Member States, in particular through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention (Expected Result 1)**

Thirty-seven SIDS are State Parties to the World Heritage Convention (93% of all SIDS) and constitute 20% of the total number of State Parties. Thirty-three World Heritage sites are located in SIDS State Parties, which represents 3% of the World Heritage List (as at July 2015). Four activities fully benefit SIDS under document 37 C/5. These activities are mainly for capacity-building as well as to support the conservation of World Heritage sites and enhance the sustainable development of local communities in SIDS in all regions (Caribbean, Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans).

Eleven activities partially benefit or bring indirect benefits to SIDS under documents 37 C/5 and 38 C/5. Activities include the preparation of a nomination file for the Maldives, and technical

cooperation for World Heritage marine sites such as in Belize and in the Solomon Islands. International assistance requests may be formulated by any State Party to the World Heritage Convention. When funds are limited, however, priorities are established and a selection has to be made. SIDS are one of the prioritized categories. In 2014 and 2015, Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Palau and Vanuatu received funds from international assistance.

At the regional level, the Caribbean World Heritage Action Plan (2015-2019) was discussed and adopted in November 2014, and the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2016-2020) will be discussed towards the end of 2015. These Action Plans indicate specific actions required for the regions. For this, projects such as “Support to the implementation of the Action Plan for the Latin America and Caribbean Region” and “Support to State Parties of the LAC region in capacity-building activities” are proposed in document 38 C/5.

**Policy dialogue promoted to combat illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property through enhanced, strengthened and more efficient international cooperation, including the implementation of the 1970 Convention and enhanced capacities of museums (Expected Result 2)**

Under document 37 C/5, there has been one activity that fully benefits SIDS: “Empowerment of Pacific SIDS by strengthening capacity in policy formulation and heritage management through the promotion of the 1970 Convention”. The beneficiary countries were Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Activities which partly benefit SIDS or that are of interest to them in document 37 C/5 include “Implementation of the 1970 Convention reinforced, and measures enabling the fight against the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property strengthened”. At the global level, this activity has contributed to the promotion of policy dialogue in combatting illicit trafficking in cultural property in SIDS through the effective organization of statutory meetings related to the 1970 Convention and the Return and Restitution Committee, support to the ratification process, legal advice, support through capacity-building and outreach activities. The same applies to this activity under document 38 C/5. These activities reinforce the implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan.

Under the draft document 38 C/5, two subregional activities will specifically and directly benefit SIDS: “Empowerment of Pacific SIDS by strengthening capacity in policy formulation and heritage management through the promotion of the 1970 Convention” and “Reinforcement of capacities and subregional cooperation in the fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural property” (Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau among other countries).

Two ongoing activities, to be continued under document 38 C/5, will bring indirect benefits to SIDS: the “Development of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Laws Database Phase II” and the “Fund of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP)”. The activities financed through this fund – notably the creation of a database on return and restitution cases – can be useful and support the implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan.

**Global strategic and forward-looking directions developed and applied through the effective implementation of the 1954 Convention (and its two protocols) and multiplier effect achieved (Expected Result 3)**

Under document 37 C/5, no specific activity directly addressed SIDS for this Expected Result. A number of SIDS are Party to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict: Bahrain, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mauritius, and Seychelles. These benefit from assistance and advice from the Secretariat.

With regards to activities under document 37 C/5 partly benefitting SIDS or bringing indirect benefits and that are of interest to them, the activity “Protection of cultural properties through the

effective implementation of the 1954 Convention and its two Protocols enhanced”, at the global level contributes to the promotion of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999), enhances their implementation through provision of advice, technical assistance and awareness-raising; organization of statutory meetings; development of capacity-building through the elaboration of tools such as training materials; organization of training activities; and, development of synergies with other standard-setting instruments such as the 1972 Convention.

The activity “Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict” which is aimed at providing financial or other assistance in support of preparatory or other measures to be taken in peacetime, as well as in relation to emergency, provisional or other measures to be taken in order to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict or of immediate recovery after the end of hostilities, may also benefit indirectly SIDS. The same applies to this activity under document 38 C/5 (total budget foreseen \$1,148,800). These activities reinforce the implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan.

**Global strategic and forward-looking directions developed and applied through the effective implementation of the 2001 Convention and multiplier effect achieved** (Expected Result 4)

Actions in SIDS in 2014-2015 included a United Nations Meeting on Underwater Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development for SIDS, organized on 21 April 2014 at the United Nations in New York as well as activities at the third International Conference on SIDS held in Apia, Samoa. A new Pacific Region task group and a steering committee for GRULAC SIDS were created. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Body responded to the request of the Government of Haiti to evaluate a project concerning the possible discovery of the shipwreck of Columbus’ Santa Maria, and also provided assistance to Madagascar for the evaluation of the status of historic wrecks of alleged pirate origin in the bay of Sainte Marie, Madagascar.

Training workshops were provided, especially in Asia and Latin America. An Asia-Pacific Underwater Cultural Heritage Conference (Honolulu, 12-16 May 2014) was co-organized on the occasion of the International Year of SIDS. Awareness-raising materials, such as calendars and cards were produced.

**Access to knowledge enhanced through the promotion of shared history and memory for reconciliation and dialogue** (Expected Result 5)

Under document 37 C/5, three activities have been of particular importance for SIDS, namely “The Slave Route Project”, “The Pedagogical Use of the *General History of Africa*” and “Volume IX of the *General History of Africa*”. The beneficiary countries of these activities are SIDS in Africa including the Indian Ocean, and in the Caribbean region.

SIDS were encouraged to establish itineraries of memory related to the slave trade and slavery with a view of developing memory tourism. The concerned SIDS countries have been invited to join the International Network of Managers of Sites of Memory, which was created in 2012 in Brasilia, Brazil, to facilitate exchanges of experiences and cooperation among professionals. On the basis of the best practices collected in different regions of the world and in particular in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean islands, a Methodological Guide to reinforce capacity of these memory professionals was developed and is being finalized. In this context, activities in these regions include: a meeting of this international network in Guadeloupe, December 2014, to review the Methodological Guide and define an Action Plan for the Network; and, an International Seminar on the Slave Route initiatives in Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis, July 2015. Experts from Caribbean SIDS participated in the seminar to discuss the ways and means to create/reinforce National Slave Route Committees and develop concrete activities such as the development of pedagogic material and itineraries of memory in their respective countries.

SIDS were also encouraged to produce teaching materials and curricula in order to strengthen the teaching of the Slave Trade and Slavery at all levels of education and sensitize young people to the consequences of this human tragedy in modern societies. The DVD “Slave Route: The Soul of

Resistance” and its pedagogical booklet as well as a leaflet on the achievements and prospects related to the Slave Route Project were published in the framework of the twentieth anniversary of this project (1994-2014). Three members of the International Scientific Committee for the Slave Route Project are from SIDS countries (Barbados, Cuba and Haiti).

As regards the Pedagogical Use of the GHA (PU-GHA), UNESCO has been contributing to the renovation of history education in SIDS in Africa by highlighting *inter alia* common heritage and shared values of African peoples thereby fostering regional understanding, integration, and peace. Actions taken in this regard include the development, on the basis of the *General History of Africa* (GHA), of three common pedagogical contents and the corresponding Teacher’s Guides for use in primary and secondary education.

Volume IX of the GHA attempts to make a significant contribution to the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024) proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly at its seventy-second session (December 2013). This volume is of particular importance for people of African descent, especially those in the Caribbean. More and more countries in this region are moving the Afro-descent agenda forward by implementing public policies aimed at reversing historical distortions and past inequalities, and thus promoting social cohesion. Two members of the International Scientific Committee for the drafting of the Volume are from Caribbean SIDS (Barbados and Cuba). These activities will be continued under document 38 C/5.

**National capacities strengthened and utilized to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage, including indigenous and endangered languages, through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention** (Expected Result 6)

Sixty-seven percent of SIDS Member States have ratified the 2003 Convention. SIDS Member States represent 16% of States Parties to the 2003 Convention. None of the global-level activities under ER 6 are exclusively targeted at SIDS.

However, the capacity-building programme covers nine activities benefitting 15 SIDS countries/territories within the current quadrennial programme (2014-2017). They address the objectives of the draft SIDS Action Plan, namely enhancing the capacities of SIDS to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage and providing support to SIDS with the development and/or revision of national policies. These include a capacity-building activity in 2016-17 organized by the Apia Office covering the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, and by the Havana Office for technical assistance to Haiti for the elaboration of nominations. Two of nine subregional activities in the Caribbean are fully benefitting SIDS (seven countries/territories: Aruba, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago). All other activities are to be funded through extrabudgetary resources.

**National capacities strengthened and utilized for the development of policies and measures to promote the diversity of cultural expressions through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention** (Expected Result 7)

Forty percent of SIDS countries have ratified the 2005 Convention. SIDS represent 12% of Parties to the 2005 Convention. While none of the global-level activities under ER 7 are dedicated exclusively to SIDS, the following extrabudgetary global-level activities under ER 7 benefit SIDS in part or indirectly:

- (i) the International Fund for Cultural Diversity funds projects that support the development of a dynamic cultural sector in developing countries, including SIDS;
- (ii) A project “Enhancing fundamental freedoms through the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions” helps developing countries build their capacities to implement the 2005 Convention;

- (iii) an Expert Facility that provides technical assistance and policy advice to developing countries, including SIDS;
- (iv) the Creative Cities network, designed to strengthen the role of cities in economic, social and cultural development; and
- (v) the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, which targets countries on the DAC List of ODA recipients, including SIDS.

**For the Culture Sector, extrabudgetary funding that exclusively benefits SIDS in the 2014-15 biennium equals \$822,400. The funding gap for implementation of the draft SIDS Action Plan is estimated at \$14 million.**

Under ER1, the following activities are foreseen to fill the gap for 2016-2017 targets:

- Strengthen the capacities of site managers in the design of integrated management plans for the Caribbean (\$65,000, Netherlands FIT 2016)
- Cultural heritage preservation and tourism sector support project (\$2.6 million, World Bank 2015-2020. Not yet signed)
- Development of a Destination Management Organization Strategy and a Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Colonial City of Santo Domingo WH site (\$25,924, Dominican Republic, not yet signed)
- Workshop on risk preparedness – preparation of risk management plan (\$40,000, Netherlands FIT) (tbc)

Under ER 2, there is a very low ratification rate of the 1970 UNESCO and the 1995 UNIDROIT Conventions among Pacific and Caribbean SIDS. Addressing this matter is a priority for document 38 C/5 and for this an estimated \$500,000 would be required. Similarly under ER 3, addressing the low ratification rate by SIDS of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) as well as associated capacity-building needs are priorities for document 38 C/5 that would require an estimated \$200,000. Under ER 4, an estimated minimum \$500,000 would be necessary for scientific research on underwater cultural heritage and capacity-building for SIDS. So far, the Slave Route Project receives seed funding under the Regular Programme while the other two projects are exclusively extrabudgetary funds. For the Slave Route Project, \$500,000 would be required. An estimated \$9.5 million, including \$1 million for drafting and publishing of its Volume IX, would be necessary for the two projects on the GHA. Under ER 6, \$900,000 is required to meet the capacity-building demand of at least three additional SIDS. Finally, under ER 7, regional and national events will be organized to raise awareness of the 2005 Convention and encourage ratification, particularly among the Pacific Island States. For this \$2 million would need to be secured. Furthermore, SIDS, particularly from the Caribbean, have requested technical assistance for both policy-making to support culture industries as well as for evidence-based policy-making that is required for Parties from SIDS to prepare their quadrennial periodic reports.

## **E. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION**

**The environment for press freedom, journalistic safety and self-regulation strengthened, for both online and off-line media, especially in PCPD, though favourable policies and support to national media institutions including through IPDC (Expected Result 1)**

To strengthen the environment for freedom of expression, regional celebrations for World Press Freedom Day were held in 2014 and 2015 in Kingston, Jamaica, for the Caribbean and in Apia, Samoa, for the Pacific. Similar events are planned in 2016 and 2017.

**Pluralistic media institutions are facilitated, including by adoption of gender-sensitive policies and through support for strengthened community media policy and practice, while citizens, and particularly youth, are empowered through enhanced media and information literacy (MIL) competencies** (Expected Result 2)

To facilitate pluralistic media institutions, the UNESCO Toolkit on Linking Generations was used for training youth in Comoros on radio production and monitoring elections with a special emphasis on women journalists. UNESCO also assisted Madagascar with the drafting of the Communication Code and the finalization of the Media Development Indicators Report. A case study on the situation of gender equality in the media in Vanuatu was featured in a Regional Report for Asia Pacific by Bangkok Office, UN Women and the International Federation of Journalists. By 2017, UNESCO would like to have developed at least one community radio station network in SIDS adapting programming guidelines to strengthen women and young people's representation; at least one regulatory body introducing community media sustainability policies, and all SIDS celebrating World Radio Day.

**The Open Solutions for Knowledge Societies programme (Open Educational Resources, Open Access, Free and Open Source Software, Open Training Platform, Open Data, Open Cloud) and ICT accessibility including disabilities and multilingualism promoted in Member States** (Expected Result 3)

To promote Open Solutions, ICT for Education initiatives were launched in the Seychelles. Support was provided for ICT initiatives for People with Disabilities in Mauritius. Several SIDS representatives attended the 2014 International Conference on the Role of ICTs for People with Disabilities in New Delhi, India. The resulting Declaration will be presented to the General Conference at its 38th session in 2015 with a consultative Action Plan benefitting People with Disabilities from SIDS.

**Universal access to information enhanced and documentary heritage preserved in all its forms through a strengthened Memory of the World Programme, and Member States supported in implementing the WSIS outcomes, including through the Information for All Programme (IFAP)** (Expected Result 4)

To enhance universal access to information by preserving documentary heritage, UNESCO supported the restoration of "The Proclamation, E Tutatua Akakite" (Cook Islands) and the formation of Memory of the World Committees in the British Virgin Islands and Sint Maarten. The Bangkok Office will be hosting a major Asia-Pacific regional meeting of the Memory of the World Committee in Viet Nam in 2016.

#### **Direct budget allocations and costing of activities earmarked in the Regular Programme budget**

Funding activities directly benefiting SIDS in document 37 C/5 was \$315,500 in the Regular Programme budget. It is projected that 38 C/5 Regular Programme funding will be \$277,700.

**The extrabudgetary funding gap for the Communication and Information Sector with respect to SIDS is estimated as at least \$2 million.**

The Sector works very closely with the Kingston and Apia Offices, coordinating on several major 38 C/5 activities including the implementation of the Memory of the World Recommendation and the commencement planning of the new Recommendation for Open Educational Resources. Additional funding will also be necessary for activities on the use of media and the Internet against radicalization of youth, journalism education, support for community radios, preservation and promotion of audiovisual heritage, Open Solutions for access, creation, sharing, and preservation of information and knowledge.

## **F. PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME**

In addition to the contributions of the five programme sectors, the Participation Programme for the period 2014-15 provides direct support for activities in SIDS totalling \$1,946,000.

## **II. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY**

In response to the decision of the Executive Board at its 196th session which *“Requests the Director-General to pursue her efforts to build awareness of the SIDS Action Plan among all partners and to mobilize extrabudgetary funding in order to fully attain its objectives and implement its actions”*, a plan to mobilize additional extrabudgetary resources is being developed by the Organization.

Extrabudgetary resource mobilization is a collective and house-wide responsibility, which involves all five programme sectors in Headquarters and in field offices. The overall coordination in approaching potential donors and partners will be led by BSP/CFS, in collaboration with the SIDS focal point unit. Individual concept notes based on the five priorities of the draft SIDS Action Plan are being developed and adapted to fit the requirements and criteria of the different types of donors and partners. These priorities are areas where UNESCO has leadership and comparative advantage.

Print-based material to support resource mobilization efforts will be developed and made available online once the draft SIDS Action Plan is approved.