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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF DECISIONS
AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE AT THEIR PREVIOUS SESSIONS**

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of progress in the follow-up of decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions.

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166 EX/Decision 8.7

Extrabudgetary resources

1. By 166 EX/Decision 8.7, the Executive Board calls for regular information to its spring session each year on extrabudgetary resources, with particular reference to donor profiles, volume and distribution of the extrabudgetary contributions, and the rate of implementation. The decision further encourages the initiative taken by the Director-General with a view to establishing closer working relations with the other United Nations bodies, in order to monitor more effectively the support costs linked to the extrabudgetary activities.
2. Given the time schedule for the closing of UNESCO's accounts for the preceding year, it is not feasible at this stage to provide the Executive Board with detailed analysis of extrabudgetary resources. Summary data on the volume, source and allocations by sectors and region is attached as Annexes I and II. In addition, in order to respond to comments from several Member States, the table in Annex III provides details on total extrabudgetary resources available, including category I institutes and associate experts, broken down by donors.
3. As will be seen, the figures for UNESCO's extrabudgetary resources show a decrease in 2004 compared to 2003, both with regard to allocations to programmes and projects, and with regard to fresh contributions. Overall allocations to approved programmes and projects – including funds carried forward from 2003 – reached \$321.8 million during 2004, and is therefore roughly at the level of 2002 (\$331.9 million), but much below the figure for 2003 (\$423.5 million). This decline is almost exclusively due to the termination of the “Oil for Food Programme” in favour of Iraq, for which UNESCO was an implementing agency. Allocations under this programme reached \$108.4 million in 2003 and fell to \$1.3 million in 2004. It should, however, be noted that UNESCO's share of the multi-donor Trust Fund for Iraq, created in the context of the international donor conference for Iraq in October 2003, and administered by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), was \$10.2 million in allocations for 2004, and is likely to remain at a relatively high level in coming years. It is also noteworthy that allocations under the contribution from the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development reached \$7.8 million in 2004 in favour of the development of higher education in Iraq.
4. Whereas overall allocations, and fresh contributions, are lower in 2004 than in 2003 for the reason explained, it is a very positive development that the implementation rate – UNESCO's actual delivery under the allocations – has improved from 63% in 2003 to 75% in 2004 (including the Brazil self-benefiting funds) and from 63% in 2003 to 66% in 2004 (excluding the Brazil contribution); furthermore, the volume of delivery, \$241.2 million in 2004, as compared to the figure for 2003, \$264.8 million. This improvement reflects UNESCO's enhanced capacity for planning and implementing of extrabudgetary activities, and anticipation of problems. It therefore remains a challenge for UNESCO to continue to improve this capacity in order to attract increasing extrabudgetary contributions in the future and to make good use of it.
5. The pattern for UNESCO's extrabudgetary resources in 2004 points to a diversification of funding sources. While UNESCO continued to benefit from contributions from a number of bilateral Government funding sources – headed by Italy and Japan, and also comprising Norway, Sweden and the United States – new donors are also emerging among UNESCO's Member States. It is also noteworthy that the financial contributions from the European Commission to UNESCO's activities have almost doubled between 2002 and 2004, and that the actual cooperation has been greatly facilitated by the signing, in February 2004, of a revised cooperation agreement. Finally, UNESCO is making significant progress in its overall partnerships and funding relations with the private sector, headed, as mentioned above, by the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and

Community Development in favour of Iraq, but also comprising an increasing number of foundations and private companies.

6. Funds received from multilateral funding sources have been decreasing in recent years. The United Nations funds and programmes such as UNDP and UNFPA, have played a diminishing role as funding sources for UNESCO. There is little perspective for reversing this trend, partly because these programmes themselves suffer from resource constraints, and partly because they favour implementation by themselves and by beneficiary countries, rather than by specialized agencies.

7. It must, however, be noted as a positive development that UNESCO, as mentioned above, has fared well with the new multi-donor Trust Fund for Iraq, administered by UNDG, and that cooperation with other “non-traditional” United Nations funding sources, such as UNAIDS and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) continues to progress in a satisfactory manner. UNESCO will pursue efforts to enhance its funding relations with the United Nations funds and programmes, both through intensified contacts at Headquarters level, and through a more active participation at country level coordination, also through such planning instruments as the Common Country Assessments (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistant Frameworks (UNDAFs).

9. With regard to UNESCO’s relations with the multilateral development banks, funding from the World Bank continues to diminish. While cooperation with the African Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development is rather stable, there is room for improvement, both with these funding sources, and with the other regional development banks. It should be noted that UNESCO’s cooperation with the multilateral development banks is not limited only to funding, and implementation of technical cooperation, but also comprises joint project identification and appraisal, and joint advocacy, which allows UNESCO to help influence the programming of larger volumes of funding for activities within its mandates. UNESCO will be challenged to continue reviewing its methods of work to better respond to the demands from the multilateral development banks for rapid, effective and business-like interventions as well as in responding to the banks’ bidding procedures. Efforts are currently being deployed within UNESCO, also comprising the most concerned field offices, to address these challenges and enhance access to considerable volumes of funds through the multilateral development banks.

10. The substantive distribution of UNESCO’s extrabudgetary activities has not moved much during 2004 compared to previous years. The drop in the allocations to education reflects almost exclusively the above-mentioned termination of the “Oil for Food Programme” for Iraq. Neither has there been major movement in the geographical distribution of the extrabudgetary activities in recent years. In this context it should be recalled that the largest category of projects (beyond the specific cooperation with Brazil) remains interregional and global projects, reflecting the added value that an international organization such as UNESCO can bring to such projects. Not considering the contribution from Brazil and the Oil for Food Programme, Africa continues to benefit from the largest share of direct extrabudgetary allocations, in line with UNESCO’s own focus.

11. Discussions continue within UNESCO with regard to improvements in the overall planning of extrabudgetary projects, notably to ensure optimal coherence between these projects and activities responding to principal and other priorities related to the regular budget, and to enhance quality control. Efforts also continue to be deployed to further streamline UNESCO’s administrative and financial procedures for extrabudgetary activities, to enhance monitoring of these activities with a view to rendering actual delivery faster and more efficient, and to improve the quality and timeliness of the narrative and financial reporting. In this context, the recommendations of the external auditors to the Executive Board at its 169th session have continued to guide UNESCO’s

efforts, as will be seen from the separate report on these issues (171 EX/33). Other related activities are also in process, notably within the Task Force on Decentralization, the review of the table of delegation of authority, and the overall review and revision of SISTER. All of these have a major impact on the planning and implementation of UNESCO's extrabudgetary activities, and are likely to yield positive results in the near future.

12. With regard to the introduction of a new UNESCO system for the levying of programme support costs on extrabudgetary contributions, a number of very useful consultations have taken place with other United Nations agencies, headed by UNESCO, within the overall framework of the High-Level Committee on Management and its subsidiary organs, and have allowed agreement on a number of basic principles and definitions.

13. A questionnaire has been elaborated and circulated to all UNESCO staff that will allow a clearer assessment of the resources that are actually consumed by the planning and implementation of extrabudgetary activities. UNESCO is also, in close cooperation with the other major United Nations organizations, studying the possibility of charging direct costs to projects, and possibly also to impute a proportion of the concerned regular staff salaries to extrabudgetary projects. This would make the system more transparent for donors and beneficiaries alike, and would create a more direct link between the extrabudgetary project and its actual backstopping, and thereby improve the servicing of the project and accelerate its implementation. The Executive Board will be informed of further developments in this regard at a future session.

ANNEX I

**Volume, source and allocation of UNESCO's extrabudgetary contributions
in 2002, 2003 and 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)**

SOURCE OF FUNDS	2004			2003			2002		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES									
TRAC	6,684	3,782	57	6,367	4,222	66	7,261	4,915	68
SPPD	361	359	99	1,624	1,620	100	1,789	879	49
STS	23	23	100	135	134	99	217	120	55
Total, UNDP	7,068	4,164	59	8,126	5,976	74	9,267	5,914	64
UNFPA	438	236	54	633	260	41	743	280	38
TSS	11	11	100	566	212	37	1,870	1,467	78
Total, UNFPA	449	247	55	1,199	472	39	2,613	1,747	67
Other United Nations sources									
UNDG	10,238	5,504	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	6,246	4,842	78	5,824	4,507	77	4,884	3,683	75
UNFIP	5,778	3,645	63	6,481	4,599	71	3,673	3,039	83
UNEP	2,909	2,310	79	2,355	2,176	92	2,630	2,517	96
UNOIP	1,285	1,284	100	108,405	58,610	54	63,445	51,908	82
UNHCR	465	382	82	285	240	84	396	209	53
WFP	402	303	75	325	323	99	291	268	92
UNICEF	309	231	75	350	193	55	380	329	87
Others	1,659	1,256	76	1,425	803	56	1,483	1,031	70
Total, Other United Nations sources	29,291	19,757	67	125,450	71,451	57	77,182	62,984	82
Total, United Nations sources	36,808	24,168	66	134,775	77,899	58	89,062	70,645	79
OTHER PROGRAMMES									
World Bank	1,955	1,738	89	4,370	2,876	66	2,612	1,658	63
Regional development banks	7,150	3,293	46	6,329	2,608	41	9,607	5,357	56
Donated funds-in-trust									
Japan	32,446	21,351	66	30,714	21,476	70	19,842	16,052	81
Italy	18,177	10,239	56	12,627	7,221	57	8,089	6,230	77
Norway	4,555	2,798	61	4,988	3,764	75	2,855	2,210	77
Flanders	2,357	1,932	82	2,227	1,869	84	1,469	1,224	83
Germany	1,934	1,364	71	2,577	1,228	48	1,547	1,238	80
Swiss	1,866	750	40	851	624	73	182	180	99
Belgium	1,842	1,461	79	1,562	1,087	70	529	379	72
European Commission	4,803	3,579	75	4,512	3,517	78	2,380	1,625	68
USAID	4,724	4,637	98	7,493	5,832	78	1,083	695	64
Qatar Foundation	7,779	3,826	49	20	2	10	-	-	-
Private funding sources	6,986	5,304	76	4,090	2,399	59	2,504	1,308	52
Others	11,170	8,050	72	13,894	11,180	80	11,656	7,846	67
Self-benefiting funds-in-trust									
Brazil	110,179	101,088	92	131,455	81,361	62	129,628	100,959	78
Others	12,006	6,404	53	8,567	4,390	51	7,091	4,602	65
Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	55,046	39,194	71	52,420	35,504	68	41,753	30,600	73
Total, Other programmes	284,975	217,008	76	288,696	186,938	65	242,827	182,163	75
Total	321,783	241,176	75	423,471	264,837	63	331,889	252,808	76

ANNEX II

Allocations and expenditure by sector from 2002 to 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

Sector	2004			2003			2002		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
ED	145,641	112,244	77	229,880	138,671	60	172,928	132,611	77
SC	50,803	35,904	71	46,048	31,606	69	38,895	30,159	78
SHS	43,031	40,039	93	46,587	30,898	66	44,803	37,599	84
CLT	50,993	32,938	65	49,119	34,478	70	36,234	27,482	76
CI	20,479	12,398	61	39,583	22,568	57	26,284	15,550	59
Others	10,836	7,653	71	12,254	6,616	54	12,745	9,407	74
TOTAL	321,783	241,176	75	423,471	264,837	63	331,889	252,808	76

Allocations and expenditure by region from 2002 to 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

Region	2004			2003			2002		
	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %	Allocations	Expenditure	Rate %
Africa	34,496	22,317	65	28,287	18,711	66	26,443	17,621	67
Arab States	47,096	25,600	54	136,675	74,852	55	79,576	61,666	77
Asia and the Pacific	34,052	19,931	59	29,823	18,506	62	20,348	13,154	65
Europe and North America	11,402	8,575	75	12,742	10,131	80	10,462	9,143	87
Latin America and the Caribbean	12,990	113,133	91	146,469	92,173	63	142,163	109,365	77
Interregional and Global	69,747	51,620	74	69,475	50,464	73	52,897	41,859	79
TOTAL	321,783	241,176	75	423,471	264,837	63	31,889	252,808	76

ANNEX III

EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES BROKEN DOWN BY DONORS*
1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004
(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	UNESCO funds excluding associate experts	Associate experts	Contributions received by institutes
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES				
UNDP	7 068	7 068	-	-
UNFPA	449	449	-	-
Other United Nations sources				
UNDG	10 238	10 238	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	6 251	6 246	-	5
UNFIP	5 778	5 778	-	-
UNEP	2 909	2 909	-	-
UNOIP	1 285	1 285	-	-
UNHCR	465	465	-	-
WFP	402	402	-	-
UNICEF	358	309	-	49
IAEA	2 529	-	-	2 529
ITU	25	-	-	25
Others	1 659	1 659	-	-
Total, Other United Nations sources	31 899	29 291	-	2 608
Total, United Nations sources	39 416	36 808	-	2 608
OTHER PROGRAMMES				
World Bank	3 169	1 955	-	1 214
Regional development banks	7 150	7 150	-	-
Donated Funds-in-Trust				
Italy	44 249	18 177	832	25 240
Japan	33 977	32 446	1 531	-
Qatar Foundation	7 779	7 779	-	-
Norway	7 617	4 555	411	2 651
Private funding sources	6 986	6 986	-	-
European Commission	4 950	4 803	-	147
USAID	4 724	4 724	-	-
Sweden	3 829	1 243	337	2 249
Netherlands	3 089	1 422	341	1 326
Flanders	2 357	2 357	-	-
Germany	2 221	1 934	287	-
Belgium	2 030	1 842	188	-
Switzerland	1 866	1 866	-	-
Canada	1 509	27	-	1 482
United Kingdom	1 388	1 263	125	-
France	1 136	876	260	-
Korea	1 051	622	429	-
Denmark	956	639	152	165
Spain	798	786	-	12
Switzerland	752	-	-	752
Finland	704	331	373	-
Ireland	337	-	-	337
Argentina	201	-	-	201
Venezuela	108	-	-	108
United Arab Emirates	24	4	-	20
Islamic Republic of Iran	17	-	-	17
Kuwait	15	-	-	15
India	10	-	-	10
United States of America	10	-	-	10
Others	5 961	3 957	-	2 004
Self-benefiting funds-in-trust				
Brazil	110 179	110 179	-	-
Others	12 006	12 006	-	-
Special accounts and voluntary contributions	49 780	49 780	-	-
Total, Other programmes	322 935	279 709	5 266	37 960
Total	362 351	316 517	5 266	40 568

*Contributions to special accounts (multi-donor projects) are not broken down by donor.

169 EX/Decision 3.1 (II)
Possibility of an international decade for the promotion of tolerance

1. At its 169th session, the Executive Board adopted 169 EX/Decision 3.1 (II) entitled “International Decade for the Promotion of Tolerance”.
2. By 169 EX/Decision 3.1 (II), the Executive Board invited the Director-General “to explore, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the possibility of declaring an international decade for the promotion of tolerance starting in 2006”.
3. Pursuant to that decision, the Director-General sent on 15 July 2004 a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations asking the United Nations to support the inclusion in the agenda of the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly of an item on the possibility of declaring an international decade for the promotion of tolerance starting in 2006. An explanatory note was enclosed in the letter.
4. In response to the letter, the Director-General received on 5 August 2004 a reply signed by Mr Chen Jian, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management, proposing a procedure similar to the one used in 1993 in relation to the proclamation of the United Nations Year for Tolerance.
5. More precisely, it was suggested that a number of delegations of the Member States of the United Nations should submit a draft resolution in that regard to the General Assembly at its 59th session, through the Third Committee, which deals with human rights questions. That information was brought to the notice of the State sponsoring 169 EX/Decision 3.1 (II). No draft resolution has been submitted to the Third Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations and, consequently, in view of the required time limits, it is no longer possible to declare an international decade for the promotion of tolerance starting in 2006.

169 EX/Decision 3.7.4

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

1. In 169 EX/Decision 3.7.4, the Director-General was invited by the Executive Board to report to it at its 171st session on the strategy for raising awareness of and promoting the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
2. To implement that decision, UNESCO has scheduled eight regional meetings to promote the Convention, which aimed to: (i) familiarize States with the Convention; (ii) facilitate and accelerate the process of ratification or approval of or accession to the Convention; (iii) inform the Member States of UNESCO of the need for adequate legal protection for the intangible cultural heritage; and (iv) provide forums for the exchange of national experience on practical and legal questions raised by the protection and management of that specific heritage.
3. Seven of those meetings have already taken place: the first, for West and Central Africa, was held in Dakar (Senegal) from 8 to 10 June 2004; the second, for Latin America, was held in Paraty (Brazil) from 28 to 30 June 2004; the third, for Asia, was held in New Delhi (India) from 20 to 22 September 2004; the fourth, for East and Southern Africa, was held in Nairobi (Kenya) from 22 to 24 November 2004; the fifth, for Europe and North America, was held in Kazan, Russian Federation from 15 to 17 December 2004; the sixth was held in Algiers (Algeria) from 5 to 6 January 2005; and the seventh, for the Caribbean, was held in Roseau (Dominica) from 17 to 19 February 2005. The last meeting, for the countries of the Pacific, will be held in Nadi (Fiji) in May 2005.
4. A large number of States participated in those meetings. They were occasions for the submission of reports on the legal and practical aspects of the protection of the intangible cultural heritage in the participating countries (existing institutional structure, inventories of intangible cultural heritage, legislation in force, and so on). Many countries also announced their intention to ratify the Convention.
5. To supplement the regional meetings held in the various regions, information meetings for the regional groups concerned within UNESCO will be held in 2005. Moreover, meetings of experts are being organized on specific themes that require particular attention with a view to the future implementation of the Convention.
6. As at 9 February 2005, 11 Member States have ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Furthermore, ratification procedures are under way in at least thirty other countries.

170 EX/Decision 7.8

Strengthening the security of UNESCO premises worldwide

INTRODUCTION

1. In 170 EX/Decision 7.8, the Executive Board took note of the use of carry-forward funds from 2002-2003 (\$934,726) for the reinforcement of security measures at Headquarters and in the field, as well as of the redeployment of funds from the Headquarters Utilization Fund (\$900,000) for Headquarters security. It authorized the Director-General to use, on an exceptional basis, up to \$3 million from Part IV of the budget for urgent field security needs and to identify financing sources within the 32 C/5 budget, up to \$2 million, to meet most urgent Headquarters security requirements. It also authorized the Director-General to carry out work on security measures within the financial limits above. Finally, it requested the Director-General to report back on developments at its 171st session, including relevant United Nations decisions and updated financial requirements for the current biennium.

2. To be noted from the outset that, in line with paragraph 8 of 170 EX/Decision 7.8, the Director-General addressed, once again, a circular letter to all Member States appealing for voluntary contributions to reinforce the security and safety of UNESCO premises and staff (CL/3739 dated 24 December 2004).

STRENGTHENED AND UNIFIED SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

3. As brought orally to the attention of the Executive Board at its 170th session, the United Nations Secretary-General submitted to the 59th session of the General Assembly document A/59/365 and Add., containing his proposals towards establishment of a unified security management system through, *inter alia*:

- (a) merging the existing United Nations security structures into a single entity under the authority of an Under-Secretary-General, with a significant increase in staff and financial resources;
- (b) absorbing within the United Nations Regular Budget, as from 2006, all costs jointly financed by United Nations system organizations through a cost-sharing arrangement for field security agreed upon as of 1 January 2002 by the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) of the Chief Executives' Board (CEB). These joint costs include field security staff, training of Representatives and security focal points of United Nations agencies, security assessment of premises, stress counselling as well as related operational support costs of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) in New York. They are apportioned on a pro-rata basis of each agency's field personnel. UNESCO's current share is of 1.38%, based on the 2003 field staff census conducted by UNSECOORD.

4. Following lengthy debates at the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and in the Fifth Committee due, *inter alia*, to difference of opinion among Member States as to phasing out or retaining of the inter-agency cost-sharing arrangement for field security, the General Assembly adopted on 23 December 2004 resolution A/RES/59/276 the main elements of which are:

- (i) establishment of the Department of Safety and Security, grouping existing United Nations security structures (UNSECOORD, United Nations Security and Safety Services (HQs) and the security component of the Department of Peace Keeping Operations – DPKO), headed by an Under-Secretary-General, with a Deputy at D-2 level, and including an Executive Office;
- (ii) establishment of 383 new uniformed security posts for United Nations Headquarters locations;
- (iii) establishment of 121 new field security posts supported by 140 new local security posts bringing a total of field security posts from 358 to 619;
- (iv) enhanced capacity for threat and risk assessment (creation of three P and one G posts);
- (v) maintenance of cost-sharing arrangements for field security, subject to further review by the CEB and by the General Assembly at its 61st session (September 2006);
- (vi) deferral of the decision on the global access control system for Secretariat entities until the resumed General Assembly 59th session in May 2005.

5. The General Assembly decision to approve the reinforced new structure while at the same time maintaining the cost-sharing arrangements, imposes on all participating organizations a heavy unexpected financial burden resulting from the additional costs of all new field security posts, i.e. an increase of \$45 million in the 2004-2005 budget jointly financed by all United Nations agencies. The increase in UNESCO's share is of \$623,959.

	Initial 2004-2005 field security cost sharing budget		Revised field security cost-sharing on the basis of GA A/RES/59/276	
	Total budget \$	UNESCO share (1.38%) \$	Total budget \$	UNESCO share (1.38%) \$
2004	33,900,000	466,230	33,900,000	466,230
2005	34,200,000	471,898	79,200,000	1,095,867
Total	68,100,000	938,138	113,100,000	1,562,097
	➔ Increase for UNESCO: + \$623,959			

6. To be noted that specialized agencies were informed of the Secretary-General's proposals at the HLCM meeting (5-6 October 2004).

FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

7. The Under-Secretary-General for Management organized, on 11 January 2005, a videoconference briefing for United Nations system organizations to discuss the impact of the resolution and the follow-up action. Specialized agencies expressed serious concerns since their respective budgets – whether for 2005 or for the next biennium – can hardly accommodate the substantive increase in shared security assessments, and requested a common review of the budget details of the jointly financed field security costs. It was suggested that, although the proposals were already approved by the General Assembly, it might be necessary to reduce their extent in order to conform with actual financial capacities of the participating organizations. Furthermore, an inquiry

was made as to the long-standing issue of the revision of the cost-sharing formula, launched in 2004 by those agencies, which felt that the current pro-rata was disadvantageous.

8. In addition to the increase in all partners' share of the above global field security cost-shared budget, other financial implications resulting from the deployment of new security posts need to be highlighted:

- (i) increase in the security operating costs (offices, communication equipment, maintenance, travel, etc.) in individual duty stations, which are subject to local cost-sharing among resident organizations;
- (ii) increase in rental charges in the main United Nations Headquarters' locations affecting those organizations sharing the premises – in Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Santiago in UNESCO's case.

These additional increases cannot be assessed at this stage. The United Nations and the respective Resident Coordinators will be in a position to estimate locally shared costs/rents in individual duty stations after the newly appointed Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Safety and Security, due to take up his duties on 28 February 2005, has finalized the strategy for the implementation of the new system.

9. In view of the unprecedented financial impact of the General Assembly resolution on specialized agencies' stringent budgets, they requested, at the time of the videoconference, that the above increases as well as the whole issue of cost-sharing arrangements – including the apportionment formula – be discussed by an inter-agency technical meeting. This has been scheduled for early February and will prepare the subsequent review by the CEB High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) in April 2005.

FIELD SECURITY BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS IN 2004-2005

10. It is to be recalled that 2004-2005 field security budget of \$2,174,900 (32 C/5 Approved) has been reinforced by allocation of \$467,363 from the 2002-2003 carry-forward funds (169 EX/Decision 6.5) and by further allocation of up to \$3,000,000 transferred on exceptional basis from Part IV – Anticipated Cost Increases (170 EX/Decision 7.8) making an available total of \$5,642,263.

11. As of January 2005, the revised 2004-2005 estimates amount to \$6,266,222, representing an increase of \$623,959 above the total budget available for field security, as shown in the table below:

	32 C/5 Approved	2004 Actual expenditure	2005 Expected costs	2004-2005 requirements as at January 2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Contribution to global cost-sharing	1,137,900	466,230	1,095,867	1,562,097
Requirements of field premises and staff:	900,000	1,960,000	2,382,692	4,342,692
<i>a. Office guards</i>		430,000	682,692	1,112,692
<i>b. Residential security measures</i>		270,000	430,000	700,000
<i>c. MOSS compliance investment costs</i>		1,150,000	1,100,000	2,250,000
<i>d. Locally shared security costs</i>		110,000	170,000	280,000
Malicious Acts Insurance (MAIP)	137,000	188,725	172,708	361,433
32 C/5 APPROVED	2,174,900			
Allocation of 2002-2003 carry-over	467,363			
Allocation from Part IV	3,000,000			
Total budget available for 2004-2005	5,642,263			
TOTAL EFFECTED/ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		2,614,955	3,651,267	6,266,222

12. With regard to the 2005 estimated costs, the amount of \$1,095,867 for the UNESCO's 2005 contribution to the jointly financed field security budget represents the maximum expenditure. It could be possibly reduced following inter-agency discussions, notably if a phased implementation of the General Assembly resolution is agreed upon. As to the Malicious Acts Insurance policy, premiums for 2004 and 2005 have been already paid and the amounts in the table are definitive.

13. At this stage, fluctuations may still occur in 2005 only with respect to security requirements of field premises and staff, to the extent that real expenditure may differ from the current estimates, for the following components:

- Office guards (a): given the forthcoming "threat and risk" assessments which may give rise to enhanced protection measures, above the reinforcement already included in the country-specific Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) revisions effected throughout 2004;
- Residential security measures (b): given the introduction as from 2005 of new, country specific norms, still to be finalized for the majority of duty stations, that provide for higher levels of protection and of organizations' corresponding share;
- Locally shared security costs (d): given the impact of the General Assembly resolution as explained in paragraph 8 above.

To be noted that MOSS compliance investment costs (c) – which are basic, mostly one-off, costs consisting of such installations as access controls, simple screening equipment, anti blast films on windows – are expected to decrease as from 2005 given their steady implementation for the last two years.

14. In view of the estimated additional requirement for field security in 2005 (\$623,959), the Secretariat will fully participate in all inter-agency discussions on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution and will continue to monitor, even more carefully, security

expenditure at field level. These efforts, however, are likely to be insufficient to keep within the available budget. Bearing in mind that now more than ever, security is an essential precondition to the delivery of UNESCO's programmes and activities, positive responses from Member States to the Director-General's appeal for voluntary contributions represent, at this stage, the only solution to fully meet the requirements for security and safety of UNESCO field premises and staff. In this regard, the attention of the Executive Board is drawn to document 171 EX/50 proposing financial regulations for the establishment of a Special Account for security.

SECURITY NEEDS AT UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

15. The following measures have been scheduled for implementation under 170 EX/Decision 7.8: replacement of the old analog video surveillance system by digital equipment compatible with the system installed during Phase 1 of the security programme and reinforcement of the system at all sites; reinforcement of the security lighting on the perimeter of two sites; protection of façades that are potentially at risk (application of anti-shatter film in Building III); creation of monitored restricted-access areas and areas adaptable as needed for the operations of the conference rooms; improvement of the working conditions of the security guards; and creation of a security/safety system for the Miollis/Bonvin garages.

16. At this stage of execution of the biennial budget, it is premature to identify the necessary resources for transfer and allocation to these activities (see the implementation details of the 2004 budget in document 171 EX/4, Part II). The work has therefore been postponed.

17. In contrast, the work referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 of document 170 EX/26 (installation of a permanent security post at the Bonvin gate and construction of a permanent security control post at the Suffren gate), for which financing is assured, is in preparation and will be completed before the 2005 General Conference.

32 C/Resolution 17

UNESCO's support for the Earth Charter

1. The Earth Charter is based on the awareness of the many challenges that lay ahead in order for the global community to achieve a sustainable way of life for all individuals and for all institutions, in the context of an increasingly complex world. On several occasions, the UNESCO governing bodies have reiterated the relevance of the Earth Charter to the work conducted by UNESCO and, in turn, that UNESCO's programme activities could be instrumental in helping achieve the goals of the Charter.
2. The Charter's four main broad principles – Respect and care for the community of life; Ecology integrity; Social and economic justice; and Democracy, non-violence and peace – are already an integral part of the vision that guides the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy. The principles of the Earth Charter were also taken into account when preparing UNESCO's Draft Programme and Budget for 2006-2007. For example, the protection and restoration of Earth's ecological systems, the application of the precautionary approach when dealing with environmental management and the interlinkages between ecosystem services and human well-being (and how this can be affected by production, consumption and reproduction patterns) are the main principles that will be guiding UNESCO's work in the area of ecological sciences.
3. The principles of the Earth Charter will be mainstreamed into UNESCO's activities towards promoting and achieving environmental, social, economic and cultural sustainable development using two courses of action. The Director-General will ensure that the principles of the Earth Charter are appropriately translated in the detailed work plans for 2006-2007. The corresponding activities as well as results achieved will be reported to the Executive Board at a future session. At the same time, UNESCO's undertakings in the context of the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development will offer another opportunity to further promote the principles of the Earth Charter. In this regard, the text of the Charter will be made available and distributed to all stakeholders, including individuals, organizations, businesses and governments, involved in the implementation of the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

Hundred and seventy-first session

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF DECISIONS
AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE AT THEIR PREVIOUS SESSIONS**

CORRIGENDUM

The attached table replaces Annex III of the section on extrabudgetary resources.

ANNEX III

EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES MANAGED BY UNESCO AND ITS INSTITUTES BROKEN DOWN BY DONOR*

1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004

(in thousands of US dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total	UNESCO funds excluding associate experts	Associate experts	Contributions received by institutes
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES				
UNDP	7 068	7 068	-	-
UNFPA	449	449	-	-
Other United Nations sources				
UNDG	10 238	10 238	-	-
WHO/UNAIDS	6 251	6 246	-	5
UNFIP	5 778	5 778	-	-
UNEP	2 909	2 909	-	-
UNOIP	1 285	1 285	-	-
UNHCR	465	465	-	-
WFP	402	402	-	-
UNICEF	358	309	-	49
IAEA	2 529	-	-	2 529
ITU	25	-	-	25
Others	1 659	1 659	-	-
Total, Other United Nations sources	31 899	29 291	-	2 608
Total, United Nations sources	39 416	36 808	-	2 608
OTHER PROGRAMMES				
World Bank	3 169	1 955	-	1 214
Regional development banks	7 150	7 150	-	-
Donated Funds-in-Trust				
Italy	44 249	18 177	832	25 240
Japan	33 977	32 446	1 531	-
Qatar Foundation	7 779	7 779	-	-
Norway	7 617	4 555	411	2 651
Private funding sources	6 986	6 986	-	-
European Commission	4 950	4 803	-	147
USAID	4 724	4 724	-	-
Sweden	3 829	1 243	337	2 249
Netherlands	3 089	1 422	341	1 326
Switzerland	2 618	1 866	-	752
Flanders	2 357	2 357	-	-
Germany	2 221	1 934	287	-
Belgium	2 030	1 842	188	-
Canada	1 509	27	-	1 482
United Kingdom	1 388	1 263	125	-
France	1 136	876	260	-
Korea	1 051	622	429	-
Denmark	956	639	152	165
Spain	798	786	-	12
Finland	704	331	373	-
Ireland	337	-	-	337
Argentina	201	-	-	201
Venezuela	108	-	-	108
United Arab Emirates	24	4	-	20
Islamic Republic of Iran	17	-	-	17
Kuwait	15	-	-	15
India	10	-	-	10
United States of America	10	-	-	10
Others	7 256	3 957	-	2 004
Self-benefiting funds-in-trust				
Brazil	110 179	110 179	-	-
Others	12 006	12 006	-	-
Special accounts and voluntary contributions	49 780	49 780	-	-
Total, Other programmes	324 230	279 709	5 266	39 255
Total	363 646	316 517	5 266	41 863

*Contributions to special accounts (multi-donor projects) are not broken down by donor.