

Hundred and sixtieth Session

160 EX/4

Part I

PARIS, 22 September 2000

Original: English/French

Item 3.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART I

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board about the state of execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference.

Part I of this document reports on the main activities undertaken and results achieved during the first six months of the 2000-2001 biennium.

The list of the principal activities (meetings, publications, etc.) executed between 1 January and 30 June 2000 is presented in a separate document (160 EX/INF.3).

MAJOR PROGRAMME I

EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE

1. The implementation of Major Programme I is to be seen in relation with the preparation of the World Education Forum (Dakar, Senegal, April 2000) and its follow-up, which has led to revise and partly reorient activities in order to make them more relevant to the objectives formulated by the Forum. The present report should, therefore, be examined in parallel with document 160 EX/8 which reports on the follow-up to the Dakar Conference.

I.1 BASIC EDUCATION FOR ALL

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
I.1.1	2,512,000	430,226	17.1
I.1.2	4,056,354	563,697	13.9
I.1.3	2,950,800	832,431	28.2
Programme I.1	9,519,154	1,826,354	19.2

I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children

2. The programme “Renewal and expansion of primary education” was reoriented in the light of the Dakar Framework of Action to focus more specifically on primary education reform. UNESCO has been invited to participate in the reform processes underway in Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria and Pakistan and continues to support the reform process in Madagascar. Following the recommendations of the Dakar Conference, UNESCO is presently conceptualizing its contribution to this dimension of educational management in cooperation with various EFA partners.

3. The programme in support of sustainable book development has gained momentum in all the participating countries (eight in Africa and one in Asia) and has contributed to developing national textbook policies, to establishing joint private/public sector coordinating mechanisms and to the training of book sector personnel. One of the major events during the period under review was the first International Book Sector Consultation held in Uganda (January 2000). In the framework of the EFA Assessment, a thematic study on “Book Provision and the Learning Environment” was undertaken jointly with the ADEA Working Group on Educational Materials Development and presented to the Dakar Conference.

4. UNESCO is also supporting Guinea, Malawi and Uganda to develop strategic maps on selected poor provinces. It is expected that this initiative will be completed for presentation to an international seminar on education and poverty eradication foreseen for 2001 in partnership with ISESCO.

5. In the field of early childhood education, activities continue to be implemented in the framework of 29 C/Resolution 8, the objectives of which were widely endorsed by the Dakar Forum. UNESCO collaborated with UNICEF and other partners in the organization of round tables on early childhood care and education during the Asia-Pacific and the European

regional meetings on EFA and during the Dakar Forum itself, leading to the adoption of significant recommendations. The Organization also coordinated an inter-agency meeting on early childhood indicators at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington, D.C. (April) and hosted the annual meeting of the Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development (May) on the theme “Strengthening Early Childhood Programmes: Looking towards the future”.

6. With regard to inclusive education, UNESCO organized a strategic session on “Meeting Diverse Educational Needs – Making Inclusive Education a Reality” at the World Education Forum, in collaboration with Niilo Mäki Institute (Finland), as well as a training workshop on “Open File on Inclusive Education” presenting approaches, solutions and suggestions which have been tested in different parts of the world. The training material generated will be a helpful reference for inclusive education in national education systems. The “Inclusive Schools and Community Support Programme” which aims at disseminating information on small-scale innovations has achieved its aim of covering 25 countries for the biennium. Follow-up training is carried out in the participating countries to reinforce the skills and knowledge of the project teams.

7. An assessment of UNESCO’s action in the field of special needs education showed the need to emphasize the development of inclusive schools as a process rather than as a single project. It also revealed that UNESCO’s support should be linked up with wider developments in the education system of the respective countries. Partnerships between countries to exchange experience and the development of institutional and experts networks are important mechanisms to ensure sustainability.

8. Local and national partners have been mobilized in favour of educational programmes for children in difficult circumstances (especially street and working children) through the dissemination of information and experiences, the reinforcement of professional capacities of educators and social workers, and the development and publication of educational materials. To this end, the following pilot projects have been launched: the finalization of the production of pedagogical materials on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse among street children for dissemination among social workers and educators in Guinea; the second phase of a project in Hungary for the promotion of education and social integration of the Roma minority; “The White Book of our Future” project in Mali, Romania, Honduras and Cambodia (which aims at giving street children an opportunity to express their needs, hopes and concerns and to speak about their future); and a project for the promotion of education of children in difficult circumstances, in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs of Gabon.

I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults

9. The activities during this period were aimed, *inter alia*, at reviewing the past experiences in literacy and non-formal education and laying the ground for effective post-Dakar actions. Furthermore, following resolution 54/122 of the United Nations General Assembly, which invited UNESCO to cooperate with the United Nations Secretary-General in developing an action plan for a United Nations literacy decade, a meeting of literacy experts was organized to discuss basic principles for such a decade within the global Education for All action. A discussion paper is currently circulated worldwide in order to consult relevant partners on the initiations to launch the decade.

10. In cooperation with the ADEA Working Group on Non-Formal Education, selected non-formal education programmes in Africa (such as a skills training project in South Africa, a community skills development programme in Namibia, and a programme for nomadic and tribal populations in Kenya) were reviewed in order to analyse specific features and typologies of non-formal education programmes. The outcome of this review and analysis is currently being prepared. A study on community schools has also been carried out to explore the possibilities of integrating formal and non-formal basic education programmes.

11. The UNESCO-NGO Collective Consultation on Literacy and Education for All assessed and synthesized NGO experiences in basic education in the last decade in selected thematic areas: gender, community participation, linkages between non-formal education and development, adult literacy, civil society partnerships, teachers' perspectives, and civil society's perspectives on education for all. The result of these in-depth case studies were used as inputs for the International Consultation of NGOs (held in Dakar prior to the World Education Forum) and for the Dakar Framework for Action.

12. As a member of the inter-agency task force for the Ten-Year United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) launched by the United Nations Secretary-General at the World Education Forum, UNESCO took part in the sub-plenary session on girls' education organized at the Forum. In this connection, UNESCO's experiences in the production of gender-sensitive post-literacy reading material and radio programmes in Africa were consolidated and published.

13. During the period under review, UNESCO reinforced its cooperation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of Education in situations of emergency and crisis and with other partners in the field, in order to study the strategic and normative aspects of education in emergency situations, gathering and disseminating information to promote the right to education of refugee children, the satisfaction of their most urgent needs and their integration in society according to international conventions. In this context, support was provided to Congo, Guinea, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Venezuela for the elaboration of emergency education projects.

Special project: Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth

14. Twelve projects offering marginalized youth basic functional education and combining income-generation and life skills training are under implementation within this special project. Several videos and films have been co-produced on appropriate technologies (irrigation, papermaking without cutting trees, jobs of the informal sector, etc.) for the training of national counterparts and for youth sensitization on practical marketable skills, self-employment and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, a booklet was published on ground-breaking actions developed in favour of the young garbage collectors of Cairo (Egypt), and the website "Education against exclusion" is regularly updated. Substantial extrabudgetary funds have been raised (totalling approximately US \$1 million) and three new projects have been launched in Guinea, Egypt and Mozambique. The terms of reference for the external evaluation of the project are under preparation.

Special project: Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa

15. On the occasion of the World Education Forum, a meeting of the Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre (Malawi) renewed the decision to establish a regional centre that would serve to strengthen the regional and national capacities in guidance and counselling

in Africa. This year's regional programme for trainers of trainers gathered 60 participants from 17 countries and 27 graduates of the programme. A training package for the regional training course has now been revised and reprinted. Additional training materials are under preparation to adapt to the needs of the different countries concerned.

16. UNESCO and the Government of Burkina Faso organized a three-day seminar to discuss the establishment of a Centre for Girls' Education in Ouagadougou. The meeting, which discussed the programme and time frame for implementation, was attended by a wide range of persons involved in girls' and women's education, both in the public and private sectors, and by representatives of various agencies. The evaluation of the special project, foreseen in document 30 C/5, is under preparation.

I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all

17. During the first six months of the biennium, UNESCO has started the process of evaluating, renewing and reorienting its regional programmes and mechanisms for basic education in the light of the Framework for Action developed in the Dakar Forum.

18. Preparations are under way for PROMEDLAC VII, Cochabamba, Bolivia, from 30 October to 1 November. The main document to be considered by the Ministers of Education of the region is the report on the retrospective and prospective evaluation undertaken during the last biennium. As a follow-up to MINEDAF VII, an agreement has been reached with the South African authorities to develop a fellowships scheme for the training of specialists from other African countries. In the Arab region, preparations are also under way for the Consultative Committee of ARABUPPEAL, which will meet in November to evaluate the programme and set new priorities for future activities. A follow-up meeting is being planned to further determine the APPEAL programme in the light of the results of the World Education Forum. The development of a subregional project on the Caucasus area, taken in cooperation with the Tbilisi Orbeliani State Pedagogical University and the Ministry of Education of Georgia, has also started.

19. On the E-9 Group initiative, UNESCO collaborated with the E-9 countries to prepare the World Education Forum, specially through the national reports and the holding of a ministerial meeting in Recife, Brazil. On this occasion, the E-9 also produced a report on "women as educators and women's education". In the context of the Dakar follow-up and as a consequence of substantial reinforcement for E-9 programmes approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session, several joint activities were completed or launched, such as the draft synthesis report on "distance education for basic education", which will be published in October this year. UNESCO also provided support to new government initiatives in Pakistan and in Nigeria.

I.2 REFORM OF EDUCATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
I.2.1	2,815,000	399,722	14.2
I.2.2	2,706,750	311,384	11.5
I.2.3	2,432,695	541,221	22.2
The status of teachers ...	1,105,673	108,012	9.8
Programme I.2	9,060,118	1,360,339	15.0

I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age

20. The Report “Learning: The Treasure Within” guides policy dialogue at the national and international levels and continues to be published in new language versions. The fifth edition of the World Education Report was published under the title “The Right to Education: Towards education for all throughout life” in English and French.

21. In cooperation with the World Bank and the German Commission for UNESCO, the Organization prepared a major dialogue event on “Building Learning Societies: Knowledge, Information and Human Development” on the occasion of EXPO 2000 (Hanover, 6-8 September 2000), including an international workshop, several public media events, and the launching of the International Adult Learners’ Week on 8 September 2000 (30 C/Resolution 11).

22. UNESCO continued to provide assistance to Member States in educational reconstruction and reform through the convening of donors’ round tables in Chad, Djibouti and Iraq, the implementation of an international education project in Mali and the preparation of an education sector analysis in Nigeria. The Organization has also facilitated the mobilization of external resources for education development in the context of poverty alleviation in Mauritania. In the Arab region, a regional project for establishing educational decision support systems has been launched and activities aimed at peace-building policy development are being carried out in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

23. In the field of book development, a methodology has been developed for a study on balancing subsidies and market economy forces in the publishing industry. A brief book sector assessment has been undertaken in Viet Nam focusing on access to books and information. Finally, in commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, a paper was prepared on the implication of digital printing techniques and information technology on the development of educational materials for education for all.

I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education

24. The “Inter-agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Affairs”, composed of 26 partners, was convened by UNESCO in February 2000.

25. During the first semester, activities included: a review of trends in secondary education, further development of a website and studies to analyse the current use of the resources

involved with secondary education. With regard to effectively harnessing the new information technologies in support of secondary education reform, UNESCO is exploring the most effective ways for achieving the diversification and expansion of delivery systems at the secondary level through distance education and utilizing relevant information and communication technologies.

26. Within the Programme for Preventive Education, UNESCO continued supporting the International Youth Campaign against drug abuse and participated in the round table on “Overcoming effects of HIV/AIDS on basic education” at the World Education Forum. An increasing number of UNESCO field offices are involved in HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

27. The new international programme on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) adopted by the General Conference at its 30th session has been launched. In order to assist Member States in incorporating the newly emerging cross-cutting subject areas into their TVET curriculum, relevant training packages are being developed in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Learning and will be available to Member States along with the necessary training. UNESCO also provided assistance in technical and vocational education teachers’ training to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, in cooperation with other Member States in the region.

28. Following the agreement signed by the Director-General and the German Federal Minister for Education and Research in Bonn on 12 July 2000, a new UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training has been established in Bonn with the generous support from the Government of Germany. Two regional centres of excellence in TVET are also being developed in the Republic of Korea and Australia with support from the respective national authorities, and will be established before the end of 2000.

29. The scope and orientation of the programme in the field of science and technology education has been received. It is now conceived and presented as a separate line of action and includes new elements such as the FRESH (Focusing Resources on Effective School Health) initiative which was launched jointly by UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and Education International during the World Education Forum in Dakar. A major project for the improvement of science education in Nigeria was also launched in June 2000.

I.2.3 Higher Education and Development

30. In order to ensure broad dissemination of the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE) Declaration, Framework for Priority Action and Proceedings to stimulate ongoing analysis, a Global Facility for Communication, Reflection and Debate on WCHE and its Follow-up has been created, including a global network of 400 focal points, an International Follow-up Committee (60 experts) and five regional committees which aim at linking specialists to monitor renewal and to stimulate action at the national, regional and international levels. The WCHE proceedings (600 documents) can be consulted on the electronic archive via the WCHE website, which also contains updated information on the follow-up strategy. An electronic *International Higher Education Forum*, supported by the United Kingdom and IBM, ensures permanent debate online, based on a “Discussion Dossier” on the WCHE commissions and debates.

31. An *Intersectoral Committee on Higher Education* was convened in March 2000 to initiate coordinated follow-up activities by the different sectors, field offices and institutes; several working groups were set up to monitor specific themes such as international cooperation, information and communication technology (ICT) use and research.

32. A meeting of *Higher Education Partners* was held in June 2000 to ensure financial and intellectual support to the follow-up of the WCHE. Seven international working groups were established for further analysis and collaborative action. On this occasion, the report entitled *Higher Education in Developing Countries: Peril and Promise*, prepared by the Special World Bank/UNESCO Task Force on Higher Education and Society was intensively debated. The *International Follow-up Committee* was convened in June 2000 to monitor progress in the implementation of the WCHE Follow-Up Strategy and to advise on the future orientation of activities.

33. In order to assist Member States in the implementation of the WCHE Declaration and Framework for Priority Action, the following studies were prepared: *Accountability Indicators* (in cooperation with the Commonwealth Higher Education Management Service (CHEMS)); a *Handbook on Higher Education Renewal for Legislators* (in cooperation with the Society for Research on Higher Education (SRHE)); an *Activities Report* providing data on stakeholder action from November 1998 to June 2000: A new *Research Forum* supported by SIDA maps national and regional research capacities.

34. Consultancy assistance has been provided to some 20 Member States across all regions undertaking reform of higher education systems. In the Europe region, CEPES (Romania) undertook a comparative study including 12 countries on the transformations of higher education in Central and Eastern Europe during the past 10 years, and organized a seminar focusing on a new project on bilingual universities in March 2000.

35. To date, some 120 Member States and 80 IGOs and NGOs have reported on their own follow-up action to the WCHE. The endorsement of the Follow-up Strategy by the International Follow-up Committee indicates the global outreach of activities; this body also intends to prepare its own set of topical studies to contribute to the debate.

36. During the period covered by this report, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme continued to expand with the establishment of some 19 new UNESCO Chairs (in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, India, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Niger, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan). The 449 Chairs and networks established under the programme in 106 Member States involve around 1,000 higher education institutions. The extrabudgetary funds provided by various donors towards UNESCO Chairs has reached \$30 million. Measures to improve the internal management and coordination of the programme and streamline the procedures for the establishment of new Chairs continued to be implemented. Furthermore, efforts to improve the geographical and subject coverage of the newly created Chairs have also been pursued. The report of the external evaluation of the programme is available to the Executive Board at its current session.

The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society

37. In order to stimulate reflection in Member States on the role and function of teachers in the information society, UNESCO is collecting relevant documents as a base for international

identification of teacher education policy issues. A brief document entitled “problématique de la mise en oeuvre et de la gestion du changement dans un système éducatif engagé dans un processus de réforme” was prepared. In addition, UNESCO supported the attendance of participants from developing countries at the forty-fifth World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching (ICET) in Namibia. Technical advice on teacher training capacity-building has been provided to Rwanda and Eritrea focusing on sustainability under emergency, to Palestine in the analysis of the currently prevailing situation and to Latvia in order to ensure teacher training and retraining as a strategy to achieve the expected change in education.

38. In response to the increasing needs for teachers formulated by the Dakar Forum, distance teacher training is developing in several Member States. In view of the scarce existing research on this subject, a detailed plan to undertake an in-depth study in Brazil, India, Nigeria and South Africa has been elaborated. The study will provide a set of guidelines for teacher education and training curriculum for quality assurance.

39. Following a recommendation of the 1997 sixth session of the Joint ILO-UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the 1966 Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART), aiming at the development of a small number of reliable teacher-indicators for use by policy-makers, a key teacher-training indicator was incorporated for the first time to the annual “UNESCO Questionnaire on Statistics of Education”. The Seventh Session of CEART will take place in Geneva in September.

Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Educating for a sustainable ...	1,688,000	313,454	18.6

40. Following the decision of the Executive Board, the “Educating for a sustainable future” project has been integrated within Major Programme I. While maintaining its transdisciplinarity, innovative and inter-agency focus, the project will thus be able to establish even closer linkages with the rest of the Organization’s work in education.

41. Within UNESCO’s role as an inter-agency task manager for Chapter 36 of Agenda 21, progress has been made on two fronts. Firstly, UNESCO has been instrumental in encouraging a new partnership of key non-governmental organizations concerned with higher education for sustainability. Three meetings were held during the reporting period, and a memorandum of understanding is being prepared. Secondly, intensive discussions have been undertaken with non-governmental organizations having relationships with UNESCO and with the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to encourage linkages and synergy on the implementation of the CSD International Work Programme on Education, Public Awareness and Training and to ensure that education is given due consideration in this context.

42. The preparation of a multimedia professional development programme for teachers, entitled “Teaching and learning for a sustainable future” has been completed. This project

combines expertise in both education and the use of information technologies to enhance teaching and learning. It will be pilot-tested by field offices and then made available free of charge over the Internet and in CD-ROM format.

43. Also concerning youth, a key research project on young people's consumption behaviour has been launched by UNESCO and UNEP. The study aims at analysing consumption patterns, lifestyles and behaviour of young people in 22 countries. UNESCO also continued to develop support to the Young Reporters for the Environment Campaign, designed for secondary-school students who carry out a journalistic inquiry of their local environmental problems by directly contacting concerned stakeholders. Eighty-seven schools in 10 European countries presently participate in this project.

44. School exchange networks for joint educational activities have been established among the eight Member States participating in the "Children of the Mediterranean" project, in order to strengthen existing mechanisms and to advance education for all aimed at sustainable development.

UNESCO EDUCATION INSTITUTES

UNESCO International Bureau of Education

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IBE	5,000,000	1,250,000	25.0

45. During its 46th session (January 2000), the IBE Council elected Peter De Meijer to the post of President and designated its Steering Committee. The Council approved the report on the activities carried out during 1999 as well as the Director's proposals for 2000, and adopted the reports of its Working Group on the International Conference of Education and of the Administrative Group. The Steering Committee of the Council met in June 2000 to examine the current activities of the IBE, study the outcomes of the World Forum on Education and their consequences for IBE's activities. The Committee also examined questions related to the preparation of the ICE. In this context, guidelines for the preparation of national reports were sent to Member States and an appeal was issued to present candidatures for the fifth award of the Comenius Medal.

46. During the period under review, more than 100 new profiles of the education system in Member States were prepared, using the national reports presented during the World Forum on Education for All. An international workshop on "Reform in the teaching of science and technology at primary and secondary level in Asia: comparative references to Europe" was organized jointly with the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO (Beijing, March 2000).

47. Concerning the Mediterranean network, the activities undertaken during the first half of the year were mainly concerned with: interdisciplinarity and the introduction of scientific subjects and new technologies; and the design of evaluation systems of reforms supporting curriculum change.

48. In the framework of the project on the adaptation of educational content in sub-Saharan Africa, a mission was carried out in February-March 2000 to Gabon, Mali, Senegal and Togo. As a result, a workshop on the reform of curricula will be organized in Libreville in October 2000 at the invitation of the Ministry of Education of Gabon. The Ministry of Education of Kenya has expressed its willingness to host another meeting on curriculum development.

49. In April, a framework agreement was signed between the IBE and the World Association of the School as an Instrument of Peace (EIP) aimed at creating an observatory on the evolution of educational policies, content and teacher training in the field of education for human rights, peace and democratic citizenship. An expert meeting has been foreseen for October 2000.

UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
IIEP	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 1,513,586	% 25.2

50. The first Annual Training Programme (ATP) session of the biennium was attended by 34 full-time participants from 28 different countries. Furthermore, 22 part-time participants from 14 countries were received at the Institute to follow certain units or modules of the ATP. The main change in the programme concerned the introduction, on an experimental basis, of a new system for evaluating the participants, as well as the awarding of the International Diploma in Educational Planning and Management.

51. Furthermore, eight intensive short-term training courses have been organized during the period 1 January to 30 June 2000 (including 2 distance training courses) attended by 203 participants, and four seminars have been offered to 68 specialists.

52. With regard to research activities, the implementation of the final phases of programmes on *Improving the quality of basic education* and *Secondary education policies and strategies* was pursued during the first six months of 2000, including additional topics not covered so far and expanding the geographical coverage to Latin America. At the same time, whilst the programme on *Strategies of education and training for disadvantaged groups* has reached full-scale implementation, the programme on *Efficient organization, management and financing* has attained, to a significant extent for some of its components, completion phase.

53. Concerning the *consortiums and networks associated with IIEP*, IIEP is preparing the organization of the ANTRIEP network's fourth meeting, which will take place in Shanghai, China, in September 2000. Other activities were the publication of a newsletter and the publication of a seminar report "Improving school effectiveness", based on the discussions and papers presented at the preceding ANTRIEP meeting (Colombo, Sri Lanka, December 1998). IIEP also organized the annual meeting of the International Working Group on Education (IWGE) which took place in Florence, in June 2000. The substantive theme of the discussions was quality of learning. Furthermore, during August 1999, the 15 countries involved in the design of SACMEQ's second education policy project (known as

SACMEQ II) completed a trial data collection that involved participation by 9,000 students, 900 teachers and 450 school heads. The results obtained from an analysis of these data are used to guide the refinement of the final forms of the SACMEQ II questionnaires and tests that are administered in around 2,500 schools in southern Africa since June 2000.

54. Finally, operational activities aimed at strengthening national capacities in educational planning and administration took place in the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Mauritania and Palestine.

UNESCO Institute for Education

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
UIE	2,300,000	609,200	26.5

55. UIE initiated a review of existing projects aimed at establishing a more strategic programme approach which has resulted in a reorientation of activities along four clusters: Learning Throughout Life in Different Cultural Contexts: From Laying Foundations to Strengthening Creative Participation (concerning the conceptual foundations of lifelong learning); Building Capacities for the Learning Society; CONFINTEA V Follow-up: Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy Changes in Adult Education; and Structured Advocacy through Creative Marketing, Communication and Documentation (coordination of the support activities offered by the Institute).

56. UIE participated both in the preparations for the World Education Forum (in particular through the organization of a panel on Lifelong Learning and the EFA regional meeting of Europe and North America held in Poland) and in the Dakar Forum itself, where a Round Table III on Literacy for All: A renewed vision for a ten-year global action was organized in cooperation with NGOs and representatives of the civil society.

57. During the period under review, the implementation of the projects “Intergenerational Learning Policies, Research and Networking” and UIE-NIER joint study on “Lifelong Learning in the Information Age: Transnational Study on Media Literacy in the Advent of Learning Societies” was pursued.

58. In the framework of the CONFINTEA V follow-up, a five-country study on “Adult learning and the world of work: The informal economy, out-of-school youth and poverty alleviation” is being carried out. Following a recommendation of CONFINTEA V, the launching of the International Adult Learners’ Week will take place in September.

UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IITE	1,200,000	84,912	7.1

59. The preparation of several training modules has started during the reporting period. Among them: “ICTs in primary education”, “Distance education”, “ICTs in education for people with special needs”, “Internet usage in education” and “Multimedia in education”. The focal points for IITE have been nominated in 27 Member States as a first step in implementing the international project “ICTs in Education: State of the Art, Needs and Perspectives”.

60. The design of an IITE information system and data collection for its subsystems “ICTs in distance learning/education”, “Education via the Internet” and “ICTs in education for people with special needs” have been launched, and a preliminary assessment of the need and facilities for the national pilot project “Distance teaching/learning for pre-higher education” in the Russian Federation has been accomplished.

UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IESALC	2,375,300	609,800	25.7

61. The Institute’s draft programme and budget for 2000-2001 was analysed and approved at the first meeting of the Governing Board of IESALC, which was held in May 2000. The Board recommended that activities and resources be concentrated on four main lines of action: strengthening of institutional capacities and human resources in higher education; promotion of the evaluation and accreditation of academic programmes and institutions; support for the development of a regional system of information and documentation on higher education, and the contribution of higher education to the follow-up to the recommendations of the Dakar Forum.

62. Pursuant to the approved decisions, the Institute has continued its training and technical assistance activities while stepping up cooperation agreements with specialized networks in order to make them more outward-looking in subregional terms.

UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IICBA	1,300,000	276,733	21.3

63. During the first six months of the biennium, a multigrade pilot programme funded by the Norwegian Government was launched and almost completed. The project activities included the organization of a workshop on interactive textbook writing followed by concentrated work on supplementary textbook materials for Grades 1 and 2; the elaboration of a Teachers' Manual, and the design of a model single-class school. Following the evaluation by the Norwegian Government on completion, a large-scale implementation programme in several sub-Saharan countries is expected.

64. A teacher education network has been established, and so far covers Senegal, Liberia, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. Work on the network has begun with an evaluation of the strengths and needs of the participating teachers' colleges and faculties of education. Member institutions in Ethiopia and Liberia are participating in the diploma course in distance education.

65. The Institute has continued to provide professional and technical support to the Organization of African Unity. A conference was held in Banjul, Gambia, in January 2000, to promote the Decade of Education. In addition, the Decade of Education Programme of Action was adopted by the African Heads of State.

66. Furthermore, 26 students have been enrolled in the IGNOU Postgraduate Diploma on Distance Education. The course began with an introduction workshop in Addis Ababa. The programme has now entered its second phase where it will enrol students from Liberia as well as Ethiopia.

Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Towards a culture of peace	3,306,403	522,233	15.8

67. The fifth session of the Advisory Committee on Education for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy, International Understanding and Tolerance was held at UNESCO Headquarters from 20 to 22 March 2000. The items of the agenda included a policy debate on issues and action-oriented strategies for the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its 30th session. The final report of the meeting was widely disseminated. Within the framework of the Permanent System of Reporting for the purpose of

monitoring the implementation of UNESCO's normative instruments, in particular, the Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy (1995), the Director-General addressed a questionnaire to Member States aimed at providing information and material on human rights education.

68. As part of the follow-up to the Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III), the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) met from 2 to 5 April 2000 in Olympia (Greece) and adopted an action plan which includes: finalization and reproduction of the proceedings of MINEPS III, support for the networking of schools, institutes and universities concerned with physical education and sport at the international level, and setting up of regional activities carried out under the supervision of members of the Bureau of CIGEPS.

69. As a contribution to the International Year for a Culture of Peace, UNESCO has produced a number of educational materials and textbooks for a culture of peace with the view to providing guidelines to teachers and educational personnel. Their translation and adaptation has been initiated in Congo, Central African Republic, Indonesia and Cambodia.

70. The Organization participated in the International Seminar on Conflict Resolution in Schools (Netherlands, 2-4 March 2000) as part of the follow-up to the "UNESCO Interregional Project for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence in Educational Institutions" launched in 1996 (Sintra, Portugal). The meeting "Young People, Violence: What are the answers?", organized in cooperation with the French National Commission for UNESCO, was held at Headquarters on 16 April 2000. UNESCO also supported the "Day of reflection on non-violence in the school environment" in N'Djamena (Chad), organized on the initiative of a group of secondary-school children under the patronage of the Chad Non-Violence Association to alert pupils, teachers, parents and school personnel to the effects of increasing violence in the country.

71. The number of schools in the Associated Schools Project network has increased from 6,000 to 6,450, while four new countries have joined to raise the number of participating countries to 165. Several initiatives have been undertaken to improve the rapid and systematic dissemination of information within the ASP Network, such as the creation of an on-line ASPnet forum. The ASPnet database of participating institutions was updated and the printed version will be published soon. In order to acknowledge and increase awareness of the achievements of the Associated Schools, two awards were launched: the third biennial Outstanding National Coordinators Award Scheme and the Peace Pillar Award Initiative, which aims to encourage Associated Schools to conduct innovative and effective projects.

72. Activities concerning linguistic diversity and multilingual education, such as the B@bel initiative and the PERICLES programme (experimental programme to revitalize young people's interest in neighbouring cultures and languages based on the natural environment and cultural heritage sites) were further developed and implemented during the reporting period. Furthermore, in connection with the European Year of Languages (2001), an International Mother Language Day was proclaimed and launched.

73. Finally, a symposium on curricula in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place in Sarajevo in February 2000, in response to the serious situation concerning segregation on ethnic grounds of pupils in schools. Organized by UNESCO and the Office of the High Representative (OHR), the symposium led to the signing of an Agreement on 10 May 2000.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II

THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT

II.1 ADVANCE, TRANSFER AND SHARING OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Follow-up to WCS	968,227	197,857	20.4
II.1.1	10,548,227	1,290,728	12.2
II.1.2	2,864,900	410,724	14.3
Programme II.1	14,381,354	1,899,309	13.2

Follow-up to the World Conference on Science

74. The results and recommendations of the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) were widely disseminated; the *Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge* and the *Science Agenda – Framework for Action* have been reproduced in booklet form in the six official languages of the Organization and circulated to Member States, other major partners in the WCS process and stakeholders in science. The Proceedings of the WCS, containing all keynote presentations made in Budapest, summary records of all constituent thematic meetings and texts of the principal documents, have been edited, produced in book form and are currently being distributed widely.

University-Industry-Science partnership

75. In the framework of the **UNISPAR Programme**, an initial series of UNISPAR Toolkits on six topics relating to “Innovation for Development” is now ready for printing. The UNISPAR website has also been developed during the period under review. The programme represented UNESCO at the International Organizing Committee for the “World Engineers Convention” held in June in the framework of EXPO 2000. This first such international event gathered 3,500 engineers from 50 countries. The Director-General accepted the offer of the German Association of Engineers, organizers of the event, to publish the proceedings of the Convention as the first World Engineering and Technology Report. A main objective of the “Innovation for Development” and the UNISPAR Toolkits projects is to attract extrabudgetary financing (industry and academia) which has been the major weakness of the programme.

76. In the area of **cooperation for development in science**, UNESCO continued to extend its support to developing Member States by providing technical assistance in the areas of science technology policy and reform of science systems, as well as by implementing large-scale development programmes and projects. During the period under review, technical assistance for the development of science and technology was provided to Côte d’Ivoire (in collaboration with the African Development Bank), Malawi (in collaboration with UNDP) and Saudi Arabia.

77. Through our office in Pretoria, UNESCO, in collaboration with the Iowa State University, organized an International Conference on the Development of Science and

Technology in the southern African subregion. The conference analysed the current situation of S&T in the subregion and developed proposals for cooperation for development. UNESCO also cooperated with Albania in the reform of their science and technology systems, the restructuring of the Committee on Science and Technology and the formulation of a new science policy. The project was implemented with financial assistance from UNDP/OPS. Assistance was also provided to review the science system of Moldova.

II.1.1 Advance, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences

78. The training of trainers in the new trends and innovations in **university science and engineering education** is the main strategy of this subprogramme. Under a UNESCO/Islamic Call Society agreement, a project on university science education was developed in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger, and teaching packages on microscience experiments and new didactical packages were disseminated through universities in all four countries. Microscience kits were introduced in 120 schools of the participating countries. More than 300 specialists received training during three courses organized in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (January 2000); in Niamey, Niger (April 2000); and in N'Djamena, Chad (June 2000).

79. As a follow-up to the WCS and the Young Scientists' Forum (Budapest, June 1999) special attention was paid to young educators and scientists and a Round Table of Young Scientists – Ph.D. students from Baltic countries – was organized in Vilnius, Lithuania (March 2000).

80. One of the main achievements in **promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry** was the progress of the SESAME (synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East) project, developed by the 11 governmental members of the SESAME Interim Council from the Middle East and Mediterranean regions with the support of UNESCO. It has been decided to locate the SESAME research facility in Allaan (Jordan) and to retain Yerevan (Armenia) as back-up site. Training programmes for scientists, engineers and technicians are being implemented with the help of synchrotron light laboratories worldwide. Start-up funds have been identified and concerted efforts are under way to raise additional funds from a number of interested sponsors.

81. The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) organized 13 training courses, schools and workshops in which about 900 scientists from developing countries participated. Furthermore, advanced training courses in different parts of the world introduced new methodologies and didactical materials in chemistry sciences. Approximately 400 participants received training in chemistry programmes during the period under review. These activities were organized in close cooperation with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). Member States provided the activities with additional financial support.

82. In the **area of biological sciences and biotechnologies**, six UNESCO/ICRO Advanced Training Courses in Cell and Molecular Biology were organized in Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, South Africa and the United States to train approximately 120 scientists from developing countries to upgrade their knowledge and skills and learn new techniques in modern fields such as: Mutation Research in Genetic Diseases, Animal Cell Technological Bioprocesses, Spectroscopic and Physiological Approaches in Neurobiology, Molecular and

Cellular Concepts and Applications in Human Reproduction, and Screening Methods for Drought Tolerance in Food Crops. Support was given to a total of 25 participants from developing countries to attend the international workshop on: Oxidative stress, inflammation and immune dysfunction in health and disease (California, United States, March 2000) and the eighteenth tRNA Workshop (Cambridge, United Kingdom, April 2000). The UNESCO/BAC BETCEN International Summer School/Mini Symposium and Training Course in Functional Genomics was held in Godollo, Hungary (June/July 2000). During the period under review, a total of 44 fellowships were awarded in this field (160 EX/INF.3).

83. In regard to AIDS-related activities and cooperation with UNAIDS, one of the most important results was the implementation of activities planned for UNESCO under the unified UNAIDS Programme and Budget for 2000-2001. A letter of agreement has been signed by UNAIDS and UNESCO concerning the allocation of US \$520,000, which represents the financial support for the first six months of the programme's implementation.

84. UNESCO has helped with the establishment of a local post, financed by UNAIDS for two years, to monitor AIDS activities in New Delhi and with the setting up of new projects in Cameroon, Brazil, Uganda and Burundi. At the request of the Director-General, the AIDS Coordinator mobilized the International Bureau of Education in Geneva for the purpose of strengthening cooperation with UNAIDS. Lastly, UNESCO took an active part in the thirteenth International Conference on AIDS (Durban, South Africa, 8-14 July 2000).

85. The External Evaluation of the **cooperation between UNESCO and ICSU** under the terms of the Framework Agreement was completed (the Report is available at the present session of the Executive Board). The Framework Agreement is considered to have been advantageous in better defining the role ICSU plays in strengthening national and regional capacities in research on behalf of UNESCO. However, increased regional involvement in the implementation of the Agreement is recommended, and this will be taken into account.

86. The UNESCO/ICSU/TWAS joint programmes in capacity-building (the Short-Term Fellowship Programme in the Basic Sciences, the Visiting Professorship and Lectureship Programmes in Science and the Associate Membership Scheme at Centres of Excellence in the South) were the subject of a meeting between the partner organizations, and modifications were made in the light of the recommendations of the World Conference on Science.

87. In the field of **science communication and popularization**, a training course on *Science Journalism* was held in Cairo, Egypt, with the cooperation of the Al-Ahram Institute and the Arab Union of Journalists and, at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom, a workshop on *Science Communication* was organized in London, at which UNESCO was invited to take the lead in the development of an international science communication initiative that would help to build science communication capacity globally, with particular reference to the needs of the developing world.

88. In the framework of the special project **Women, science and technology**, UNESCO participated in the Congress *Muslim Women in Science* (Fez, Morocco, March 2000) which was organized with the help of ISESCO and RASIT.

89. In the framework of the **World Solar Programme** a "Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Business and Investment Workshop" is being organized as part of the "Business and Investment Forum for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Asia and the Pacific", to

be held from 4 to 7 September in Kuala Lumpur. Furthermore, discussions have been initiated with potential donors for financing a project entitled: “Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Programme”. As part of the intersectoral “Culture of Maintenance” activity, preparations are under way to establish an “African Centre for Maintenance” and “Maintenance Network”.

II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences

90. A *Summer School on International Comparative Programmes in the Social Sciences*, organized in cooperation with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, was held in June in Sofia, Bulgaria, for the benefit of 36 young researchers from 24 countries. Cooperation with ISSC also took the form of a series of contracts under the framework agreement signed with that organization. The basic activities continued – publication of two issues of the *International Social Science Journal*, updating of the MOST clearing house, publication of the electronic bulletin on multicultural societies, and establishment of a new website on “*Growing up in cities*”. Furthermore, an agreement was signed with the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) to carry out research on the current water resources management practices in eight countries of the region.

91. Following the decision adopted by the Joint Meeting of the Chairpersons of the Five Scientific Intergovernmental Programmes of UNESCO (November 1999), MOST has undertaken the coordination of activities related to traditional and indigenous knowledge, mainly aimed at developing its interaction with modern knowledge with a view to helping local communities to recognize the value of their ancestral knowledge and to promote its application in research projects among the academic and professional development communities. During the period under review, an internal website was launched to facilitate sharing of information; a multipurpose community telecentre for indigenous knowledge development was also launched, in January 2000, including an information mechanism to collect and disseminate data through a UNESCO-sponsored community telecentre in Uganda. Two projects for UNESCO Chairs in traditional and indigenous knowledge are under preparation at the University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (in collaboration with MAB) and at the University of Papua New Guinea (in collaboration with CSI).

92. The “City professionals” training programme began operations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in May held a coordination meeting in Lausanne (Switzerland). A Mediterranean landscape architecture network was launched with the establishment of the first professional careers in that field in Morocco and Lebanon. In addition, an agreement has been signed between UNESCO and the International Union of Architects (IUA) for the establishment of a committee to certify qualifications under the IUA/UNESCO Charter of Architectural Education, the first meeting of which is scheduled for September 2000.

II.2 SCIENCES, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Promoting integrated approaches to ...	242,300	17,266	7.1
II.2.1	1,843,925	331,225	18.0
II.2.2	3,085,503	359,516	11.7
II.2.3	2,454,503	518,062	21.1
Environment and development in coastal ...	1,393,873	191,077	13.7
Human development for sustaining ...	285,000	57,000	20.0
II.2.4	2,640,900	546,664	20.7
II.2.5	2,517,900	391,585	15.6
Cities: Management of Social Transformations	326,000	37,238	11.4
Programme II.2	14,790,504	2,449,633	16.6

Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development

93. The complementarity and cooperative network of the major global environmental research programmes has been made visible in a new document published by the Bureau for the Coordination of Environmental Programmes entitled *UNESCO and ICSU – International Scientific Programmes on Environment and Sustainable Development* which gives an overview of UNESCO's above-mentioned programmes and of four ICSU programmes.

94. Inter-agency cooperation and UNESCO's technical contribution were pursued, in particular with regard to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nairobi, Kenya, 15-26 May 2000), and the extraordinary General Assembly of the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel, OSS (Rabat, Morocco, 6-7 March 2000), as well as to UNESCO's involvement in the implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and in the development of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, WRI, in cooperation with UNESCO and FAO). Coordination of UNESCO's environmental activities, in particular in the area of freshwater, with those of UNEP was addressed through participation in the sixth special session of the UNEP Governing Council (Malmö, Sweden, 29-31 March 2000).

95. UNESCO collaborated closely with FAO (as task manager for Chapter 13 – the "Mountain Chapter" of UNCED Agenda 21) and other agencies in the preparations for the International Year of Mountains (2002). The opening session of the World Mountain Forum, organized by the French *Association Nationale des Elus de la Montagne* and ANEM (National Association of Elected Representatives from Mountain Areas) was held at UNESCO Headquarters.

II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction

96. During the first semester of 2000, 45 projects of the **International Geological Correlation Programme** (IGCP) continued or started their research and collaborative activities on problems concerning the earth and its resources. The Scientific Board of the programme accepted, at its twenty-eighth session (Paris, 31 January-3 February 2000), seven

proposals related to the geodynamics of the earth, mineral deposits and environment, natural hazards and karst ecosystems, and geology and health. Nine projects held conferences or field workshops in order to promote the exchange of geodata and training of geoscientists, *inter alia*, at Luanda, Angola (21-24 May 2000). The draft of a feasibility study on the development of a UNESCO Geoparks Programme was finalized, including contributions from regional meetings such as the one on Conservation of Geological Heritage held in Cairo, Egypt in March 2000.

97. Within the framework of **capacity-building** activities in earth sciences and geo-environmental management in order to update and upgrade human capacity in developing countries, four regular and three ad hoc courses with some 250 participants were organized in subjects such as geology, geochemistry, geophysics and mitigation of the negative impact of natural resources mining. The course on “Geological Aspects of Environmental Protection” (Campinas, Brazil, 5-23 June 2000) funded by extrabudgetary contributions from Spain, was attended by Latin American geoscientists from 18 countries. The International Stratigraphic Chart (together with its explanatory note) was published jointly with IUGS and will be presented at the thirty-first International Geological Congress (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 2000). Additional support was given to the preparation of the dummy corresponding to the last part of the Seismo-Tectonic Map of the world. All activities were executed on a cost-sharing basis, UNESCO’s support being mainly provided as seed money to guarantee a “quality level”.

98. The **International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)** was superseded by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR); the latter still has to find its identity. However, efforts continued to promote a “culture of prevention” with emphasis on proactive action. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) and UNESCO’s joint programme “Reduction of Earthquake Losses in the Eastern Mediterranean Region” (RELEMR) continued with a training course on application of the SEISAN software for reduction and interpretation of seismic data (May 2000, Istanbul, Turkey), followed by a workshop on seismic risk analysis. The project on Disaster Assessment and Mitigation in Central America (funded by the Government of the Netherlands) made significant progress, thanks to an initial training course on the application of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) held at ITC (Enschede, Netherlands) and a subsequent training course on the same issue held in San José, Costa Rica. Both training courses have been successfully terminated and the ensuing fieldwork is in progress.

II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme

99. During the reporting period, 11 new sites have been included in the **World Network of Biosphere Reserves** by decision of the MAB Bureau at its meeting in January 2000. The World Network now comprises 368 sites in 91 countries. Biosphere reserve activities at various levels (site, national, regional, interregional) have been strengthened by support to MAB National Committees and to the managers of individual biosphere reserves; consideration by the MAB Bureau of lessons learned from the periodic review (17 between January and June 2000) of biosphere reserves designated more than 10 years ago; the convening in the EuroMAB region of a joint meeting of representatives of MAB National Committees and biosphere reserve managers in Cambridge (United Kingdom); the launching of a comparative study on transboundary biosphere reserves; and the preparation and dissemination of an updated World Map of Biosphere Reserves and a booklet on the ecosystem approach to the Convention on Biological Diversity and biosphere reserves.

100. The main activities carried out, such as the nation-wide training programme on biosphere reserves held in South Africa in May 2000, show that the biosphere reserve concept continues to have a significant impact on national measures to reconcile conservation and development in a wide spectrum of countries and biogeographical settings. There is also an increasingly positive perception of UNESCO's cooperative links with the Convention on Biological Diversity, as shown by the favourable reaction of the Parties to the Convention (fifth session, Nairobi, May 2000) to a publication prepared by UNESCO illustrating the relationship between the ecosystem concept and biosphere reserves.

101. Experience in the independent evaluation of projects associated with individual biosphere reserves (e.g. a project on conservation and sustainable management of the Arganeraei Biosphere Reserve in Morocco) and collaborative programmes (e.g. Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility) has underlined the importance of assessment for future activities. Indicators of improved functioning of individual biosphere reserves are a consequence of the review of biosphere reserves set up more than 10 years ago. The very recent provision of core funding for the *Diversitas* initiative by the International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (IGFA) has emphasized the importance of sustained promotion by UNESCO of joint activities with non-governmental scientific institutions over a period of several years.

II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment

102. During the period January-June 2000 the draft plan for the **Sixth Phase of IHP** (2002-2007) was finally developed. It was revised and presented to the Bureau at its twenty-ninth session, in April and at the fourteenth session of its Council in June. This session adopted the Plan for IHP-VI as a medium-term strategy. The IHP Intergovernmental Council at its fourteenth session also approved HELP, JIHP, ISARM and IGRAC initiatives as part of the new sixth phase of IHP (2002-2007).

103. Several activities took place in connection with these new IHP initiatives: HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy); the IAEA/UNESCO Joint International Isotopes in Hydrology Programme (JIIP); the International Initiative on Shared Aquifer Resource Management (ISARM); and the International Groundwater Assessment Centre (IGRAC). Highlights were the Fifth Kovacs Colloquium devoted to HELP (2-3 June 2000, Paris) immediately preceding the fourteenth session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council and the offer by the Netherlands to host the International Groundwater Assessment Centre IGRAC at the Netherlands Institute of Applied Geoscience.

104. The termination of the World Water Vision Project and the convening of the **Second World Water Forum** (WWF) as well as the observation of the World Day for Water on 22 March were major public-awareness-raising events. During the Second World Water Forum (17-22 March 2000) in The Hague, UNESCO organized, co-organized or substantially contributed to nine out of the 80 parallel sessions. The Director-General addressed the closing ceremony during which he launched the United Nations-ACC's World Water Assessment Programme, as a joint United Nations-ACC project hosted by UNESCO, and initiated consultations to intensify integration of IHE Delft into IHP activities.

105. UNESCO was the lead agency of the World Day for Water 2000 (22 March). The multilingual website created registered more than 16,000 visitors, and UNESCO regional offices and IHP national committees cooperated in the celebrations in the Member States. For

example, in Cambodia, a series of events and public information campaigns were organized on this occasion, including an exhibition showing promotional materials, an information campaign composed of a television round-table talk, radio programmes, banners and press releases on water-related news.

106. UNESCO's Aral Sea Basin Initiative has been further developed. After the presentation of the Water-related Vision for the Aral Sea Basin at the Second WWF, the UNESCO Scientific Advisory Board for Aral Sea Basin Problems (SABAS) met on 20 June, followed by the workshop "Water and Peace in Central Asia" (21-22 June 2000) in Almaty, Kazakhstan. This event has identified activities to follow up Vision recommendations.

107. The UNESCO-Beijing Office continued to strengthen the IRTCES through inauguration of its Hangzhou Research Base. UNESCO contributed to the establishment of the ITRCHWE in Nanjing and in the publication of the Journal of Sediment Research and the Chinese version of the IHP Waterway. In order to conclude the first phase of the reforestation hydrology of degraded lands project in the Western Ghats, India, and to prepare a report, a joint IHP/NIH/KFD (Karnataka Forest Department) Steering Group meeting was held at the Karnataka Forest Department Headquarters.

Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands (CSI)

108. The coastal regions and small islands platform continues to implement integrated intersectoral action. Fifteen students from Senegal, Mauritania and France have been attending one-year postgraduate courses on sustainable coastal development at the UNESCO Chair at Dakar University (Senegal). A new course in informatics has also been introduced. The theory courses were complemented by field trips, in coastal Senegal. A Chair website hosted by Dakar University has been created.

109. Within the *Urban flood control* (Lagos, Nigeria) project, field activities on drainage channels in Ikoyi and Victoria Islands were completed and the corresponding report issued. In June 2000, the project was evaluated, and a workshop for representatives of national media convened to draw the attention of stakeholders to measures needed to diminish flooding effects on the population.

110. In the Caribbean, customized manuals on beach monitoring were prepared and submitted to counterpart national agencies, new beach monitoring software was installed, and national personnel were trained in the use and management of the beach-change databases. The project Interim (Phase I) Report has been issued and Phase II launched. The COSALC Coordination Centre at Puerto Rico University co-organized in May the national conference "Management of beaches in Puerto Rico: investing in our future". Within the *fishing for sustainable lifeways around the Gulf of Gonâve* (Haiti) pilot project, the main ethnoecological studies have also been completed and the corresponding report issued.

111. Within the pilot project *Sound Development in the Motu-Koitabu Urban Villages* (port Moresby, Papua New Guinea) an awareness programme was conducted, a list of local resource people produced and a series of position papers presented at a public hearing. Within the pilot project *Wise use of swamps and riverine resources in the Moripi cultural area* (Gulf Province, Papua New Guinea), a first analysis of field research results was completed by students of the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG). In the recent *Towards sustainable island living in Trobriand Island* (Papua New Guinea) pilot project, first phase activities to re-

establish traditional agroforestry practices have been evaluated in five villages, including the replanting of key fruit- and nut-producing tree species decimated by recent droughts.

112. Within the pilot project *Education for Sustainable Village Living, Saanapu-Sataoa* (Upolu Island, Samoa), field interviews on traditional management practices and the preparation of a locally adapted mangrove resource book with photographic illustration were undertaken. A one-day media workshop was held in Seychelles in May enabling interaction between journalists and environmentalists on coastal issues. Consultations were also held on environmental action learning and the eco-school concept in small island situations.

113. In support of joint CSI-SEACAM (Secretariat for Eastern African Coastal Area Management) education and training activities, a manual for development and management of local level projects was translated into French and used during the joint UNESCO-SEACAM-COI (Commission for the Indian Ocean) training course for NGOs of the Indian Ocean Region (Madagascar, June). More than 20 participants from Comoros, La Réunion (France) and Madagascar studied project preparation.

114. A training course was held in May on Alternative Income-Generating Activities for Women in villages along the coast of the *Jakarta Bay* (Indonesia). In collaboration with Antara (Indonesian News Agency) three issues of the bulletin “Our Sea” were prepared and circulated in schools and in communities. An *environmentally Friendly Kampung* (Village) was opened in May to foster initiatives on waste management, community organization, alternative income activities and environmental education with the overall objective to generate a model that could be replicated in other areas in the Jakarta metropolitan area.

115. A Tripartite Review Meeting of UNESCO-UNDP FIT project “*Coastal Resources Management and Sustainable Tourism in Ulugan Bay*” (Palawan Island, Philippines), was conducted in February. The ecological and biodiversity study was finalized and data analysed in order to provide input to the policy formulation. The database for fisheries was finalized and training organized for local and regional institutions in June 2000. The ECOTONE IX interdisciplinary workshop (Puerto Galera Biosphere Reserve, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines, May 2000) on “Wise Practices in Coastal Tourism Development in Protected Areas”, organized jointly with MAB, addressed the main concern of the above-mentioned biosphere reserve on the issue of ecotourism. A Puerto Galera 2000 Declaration entitled “A Charter for Ecotourism in Biosphere Reserves” was adopted – a landmark document intended to guide all development initiatives in such a protected area.

116. Within the pilot project *A place for people in protected areas – the indigenous Moken and park authorities along the Andaman Sea coast* (Surin Islands, Thailand) interdisciplinary resource assessment studies have been concluded, including preliminary assessments of indigenous ecological knowledge. Their results and recommendations were presented to the park authorities during a seminar held in May.

117. Intersectoral public-awareness activities on sustainable coastal development were launched, in cooperation with the Culture Sector and the Associated Schools Project, at the World Ocean Museum (Kaliningrad) and the Polarny City Museum (Murmansk Region) of the Russian Federation. Assistance was also provided to the Russian Federation, Spain and Portugal in launching a EC/TACIS-funded project on *Education and training in Integrated Coastal Management* through which 10 Russian students were trained in Spain from April to June.

II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

118. In the framework of the Ocean Sciences Programme, UNESCO continued to contribute to the activities of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), and particularly to those of the GESAMP Working Group on Marine Environmental Assessments (MEA). Two reports prepared by the Working Group, addressing respectively the state of the marine environment and its current major issues and emerging problems, and the assessment needs of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) are being disseminated widely to governments, international organizations and the marine environmental management community.

119. The IOC ad hoc group on benthic indicators, established in 1999, had its second meeting in Paris from 10 to 12 May. This group is charged with the development of indicators for health of benthic environment that accomplish rapid assessment of anthropogenic stresses. Such indicators are expected to provide guidelines for environmental management applications.

120. The Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) South Asia Node, Phase II coordination office established in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in early 2000, hosted the regional planning meeting in January 2000 with representatives from the three participating countries and international organizations. A regional training course for reef biophysical monitoring and a database planning meeting were held.

121. More than 15 marine scientists from 10 countries participated in the Marine Ecosystems (LME) Consultative Committee meeting (June 2000) which made recommendations for future LME activities. This programme has succeeded in raising over \$45 million in Global Environment Facility funds now committed for GEF Monitoring and Assessment projects, and an expected additional \$75 million.

122. At its fifth session, held at the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway, in June 2000, the Ocean Observations Panel for Climate Change (OOPC) reviewed and discussed the progress of the monitoring system programmes – Argo, CLIVAR, GODAE, GOOS, IGOS Partners, JCOMM, and POGO, as well as remote sensing programmes. The Navy of the United States has made available facilities in Monterey, California, to establish an international server for Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) and its pilot project, Argo. Plans to implement regional elements of the Argo project were put in place at meetings in Tokyo, Japan (April 2000), for the Pacific, and Paris, France (July 2000), for the Atlantic. To expand African membership in PIRATA (The Pilot Research Array (of buoys) in the tropical Atlantic) a meeting was held in Casablanca in March 2000. The PIRATA steering group met in Natal, Brazil, in April to explore its conversion from a research array to an operational system.

123. The group of experts on Sub-Marine Groundwater Discharges (SGD) convened in Paris (2-4 February 2000) prepared a proposal for an intercalibration programme, which will be implemented through a series of pilot site measurements around the world. In June 2000, the Guidelines for vulnerability mapping of coastal zones in the Indian Ocean was published jointly with the European Union. In response to an IOC Assembly resolution, the IOC convened a panel of five external experts in June 2000 to review its Ocean Science Programme (OSP), which is expected to submit its report in September 2000.

124. In the future, the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) will focus on a coastal and continental shelf GOOS theme, dealing with the needs and interests of the coastal community, and an open ocean GOOS theme dealing mainly with the forecasting of weather and climate, ship routing, and open ocean fisheries. Detailed plans for the implementation of key elements of the first theme were completed at meetings in Gdansk, Poland (2-5 May 2000) and Honolulu, United States (1-5 May 2000). A Global Sea-Level Observing System of tide gauges (GLOSS) training course in sea-level measurement and data analysis was held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in April, for 15 students from six countries. Further development of the MedGLOSS sea-level pilot network in the Mediterranean and Black Seas was discussed at a meeting in Haifa, Israel, in May 2000.

125. The GOOS Steering Committee held its third session in Paris in May to review progress and plans. Much of the practical activity required to further implement GOOS will in future come about through the new WMO/IOC Joint Technical Commission on Marine Meteorology (JCOMM), which, during its second Transition Meeting in Paris in June, agreed on a proposal for the structure and work programme of JCOMM, and on the agenda for the first full meeting of this new intergovernmental commission, which will take place in Iceland in June 2001.

126. The Group of Experts on Technical Aspects (GETADE) of the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange Programme (IODE) held its eighth session in Greenbelt, Maryland (United States), from 13 to 17 March 2000. The GETADE identified the following critical activities that need to be undertaken by IODE: cooperation with NASA's GCMD towards a global ocean metadata system; development of the MEDI software for off-line metadata entry; development of a marine XML; development of the IODE Resource Kit, a comprehensive reference tool for ocean data and information management; development of a computer-based training kit for ocean data/ocean information management; continued development of the Global Directory of Marine and Freshwater Professionals (GLODIR).

127. The First Planning Workshop for the Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa-Second Phase (ODINAFRICA-II), aimed at providing support for the development of human and institutional capacities at the national level on Oceanographic Data in Africa, was held in Dakar, Senegal, between 2 and 4 May 2000. The national partners of the project approved the work plan and budget of the project, the application of two additional members to become national partners (Togo and Comoros) and decided on a management structure composed of two regional coordinators. The Government of Flanders (Kingdom of Belgium) approved the project proposal in July 2000 and will provide US \$2,317,013 over a four-year period.

128. The meeting of the ad hoc Working Group on Oceanographic Data Exchange Policy (Paris, France, 15-17 May 2000) reviewed existing agreements and practices with regard to the exchange of oceanographic and related environmental data and products, with a view to making proposals concerning future action to the next session of the Assembly. The Group brought together a substantial amount of information to aid the decision-making process of the IOC governing bodies and outlined a general statement of principles and practices for data exchange.

129. Following a recommendation by the IOC Assembly at its twentieth session, the fifth session of the Regional Committee for Central Eastern Atlantic (IOCEA) was organized in Dakar, Senegal, from 5 to 11 May 2000. A new project-oriented approach was adopted for defining a work programme to contribute to the regional capacity-building. In response to Resolution XX-16, the third session of the Regional Committee for the Northern Indian Ocean

(IOCINDIO) was convened in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 21 to 23 February 2000, preceded by the Regional Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area Management and Marine Pollution. Among the issues discussed at the third session was the in-depth consideration of the programme implementation adopted by IOCUINDIO-II with emphasis on the storm-surge mitigation programme, marine pollution studies and coastal zone management.

130. The WESTPAC regional office organized a workshop on the future development of its project on Harmful Algal Blooms which was held in conjunction with the Ninth HAB Conference, in February 2000, in Hobart, Australia, reviewing the progress of the WESTPAC-HAB programme achieved during its first five years of operation and preparing a strategy to address HAB-related capacity-building in the region.

131. In the framework of the Gulf of Thailand Cooperative Study, a web portal has been established (www.start.or.th/got) as a platform for networking and data archiving, visualization and quality control, with the objective of facilitating the exchange of and access to oceanographic data for the Gulf of Thailand region.

132. The ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (ACC-SOCA), currently chaired by IOC, held its eighth session at The Hague, Netherlands, from 19 to 21 January 2000. Among the items discussed by the Subcommittee were: the United Nations Atlas of the Oceans; the status of GIWA; the revised Memorandum of Understanding for GESAMP; the establishment of UNICPO (Informal Consultative Process on the Ocean) by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 and measures for making the Subcommittee more transparent, effective and responsive, as recommended by the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decision CSD 7/1.

II.2.5 Social transformations and development

133. Under the recommendations formulated in the mid-term evaluation of the MOST Programme, an international study was launched on the factors influencing the use made of research in the framing of social policies. It comprises a series of coordinated national case studies within a common conceptual framework and covers the following countries: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Republic of South Africa, Slovak Republic, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Zambia. Its results will be published.

134. UNESCO is also developing, within the framework of this programme, a series of actions relating to governance. During the International Conference in Cairo (29-31 March), for example, alternative proposals for policies on human rights, democratic principles and tolerance were formulated for the benefit of governments.

135. In pursuance of the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 159th session after its consideration of document 159 EX/9, a strategy on UNESCO's contribution to poverty eradication is being submitted to the Executive Board at its present session. In this context, UNESCO has strengthened its links with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and organized activities and information of its own. Among the activities already carried out in this field, mention should be made of the Cities project in Yeumbeul and Port au Prince, the *Growing up in cities* project (which has been extended during the period under

review to Saïda in Lebanon and Essaouira in Morocco), the activities of field offices in Nairobi (concerning DR. 68 on street children), Bangkok (slums of Khon Kaen in Thailand), Jakarta (Jakarta Bay Project) and Tunis (training project for women and street children), as well as the ongoing micro-finance activities.

II.3 PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS AND HUMAN SCIENCES

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme II.3	2,216,700	331,675	15.0

136. UNESCO has actively continued its work to further the principles laid down in the **Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights**. In this context, the Director-General has written to the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the French Republic to express UNESCO's support for their declarations and other initiatives in that connection. He has also urgently requested the Prime Minister of Japan to seek the adoption, at the G-8 meeting held in Okinawa in July 2000, of a declaration reaffirming the principle that data derived from the sequencing of the human genome should be made freely available to the world scientific community for the benefit of humanity as a whole. Following this initiative, the G-8 expressed the hope in its final communiqué that all the raw fundamental data concerning human DNA sequences as such would rapidly be made available, and stressed the importance of pursuing subsequent research in that area on the basis of multilateral cooperation.

137. A regional meeting on bioethics attended by some 20 experts from Latin America and the Caribbean was organized in Havana (Cuba) from 27 to 29 March 2000. The recommendations made by that meeting concern the constitution of a regional bioethics network and the teaching of bioethics in universities. UNESCO also contributed to the creation of a European Master's course in bioethics, which began in March 2000.

138. In order to raise the awareness of as broad a public as possible concerning the ethical issues involved in genome research, a brochure entitled "The Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights: from theory to practice" has been published and distributed to Permanent Delegations, National Commissions, field units and various partners of UNESCO.

139. Within the framework of the Second World Water Forum (The Hague, 17-22 March 2000), the **World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology** (COMEST) was represented at two thematic meetings: "Water and ethics" and "Citizens' demands spur water management reform". UNESCO has also cooperated with the authorities of South Africa to set up a national advisory committee on the ethics of science and technology.

140. Significant progress has been made in regard to the ethics of outer space. The COMEST Subcommittee on this question held its first meeting at Headquarters on 10 and 11 July 2000. It defined the main lines of the ethical principles for the implementation of space-related policies, which will be submitted for examination by COMEST at its second session. The

publication entitled “The ethics of space policy” was presented to the press at that meeting; this report has aroused lively interest in academic circles and in national and international institutions concerned with space issues.

141. In accordance with 30 C/Resolution 24, an international seminar on “**Bioethics and the rights of the child**”, organized by the World Association of Children’s Friends (AMADE) and UNESCO, was held in Monaco from 28 to 30 April. Over 200 experts and observers from more than 40 countries attended. At the end of the seminar, the “Monaco Statement: considerations on bioethics and the rights of the child” was adopted. Numerous participants announced their intention to distribute this statement through all their networks.

Philosophy and the human sciences

142. UNESCO actively participated in the Universal Ethics Millennium Conference organized by the Planning Committee for the Millennium Forum at United Nations Headquarters in April 2000. In this connection, a state-of-the-art report of the Universal Ethics Project was prepared, including recommendations addressed to the Director-General.

143. A preliminary network of partners for the transdisciplinary pilot project “Transformations in the Human Perceptions of the Self, the Society and the World” has been established, including partners such as McGill University (Canada), the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (France) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States).

144. During the period under review, research on the elaboration of curriculum Development of Philosophy has been carried out in collaboration with Queens University (Belfast, United Kingdom) and the International Federation of Philosophical Societies. Furthermore, in the framework of the cooperation agreement with the Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI). A first set of videotapes on “the Roots of Philosophical Thoughts: the Greek Philosophy” was translated into English and is being disseminated. A new set devoted to “Indian Thought” is currently being prepared.

Towards a culture of peace

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$ 2,502,650	\$ 304,675	% 12.2

145. In the framework of UNESCO’s ongoing cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), both organizations have jointly undertaken a global survey in the framework of the mid-term review of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) on the basis of a questionnaire aimed at taking stock of education programmes, materials and resources available. An analytical report of the survey will be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (September 2000). UNESCO is also actively involved in the preparation of the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related

Intolerance (2001) and has thus participated, during the period under review, in several preparatory meetings held by OHCHR.

146. The Second International Meeting of Chairholders of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance which took place in Stadtschlaining, Austria, from 10 to 13 May 2000, gave a new impetus to collaboration among the Chairs. The Organization has developed an Internet Forum to enable Chairholders to exchange experience and documentation. New Chairs have been established in Bordeaux (France), Yerevan (Armenia) and Bamako (Mali).

147. A report on the application of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and of the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance was prepared during the first six months of the biennium. This report, drafted in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 53/151, will be submitted to the Millennium Assembly (September 2000) as part of the report on the culture of peace. The “programme on tolerance and prevention of extremism in Russian society” (POTPEX) was launched in the Russian Federation in May 2000. This educational programme, founded on the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, is being implemented by the Russian Ministry of Education in close cooperation with UNESCO.

148. The Conference on Higher Education for Peace was organized in Tromsø, Norway, from 4 to 6 May by Tromsø University and Tromsø College in cooperation with the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO and with the support of the Organization. Organized as a direct follow-up to the round table on the culture of peace convened by the International Association of University Presidents and UNESCO during the World Conference on Higher Education, the conference was aimed at challenging institutions of higher education to take on their role as peace-builders and promoters of human rights. More than 500 participants from some 40 countries, representing institutions of higher education, governments and NGOs, exchanged experience and sought ways to include peace and non-violent conflict resolution in the curricula of higher education.

149. In the framework of the follow-up to the special project on women and a culture of peace in Africa and the Pan-African Women’s Conference on a Culture of Peace and Non-violence, project proposals have been submitted to external partners for funding. The final report of the Conference has been edited and financing and reading material on gender equality, human rights and democracy provided for the establishment of a documentation centre in Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania). UNESCO also provided educational material for the establishment of a University Library of the Association of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Argentina), recipient of the 1999 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education. Furthermore, the publication *Towards a Women’s Agenda for a Culture of Peace* was launched in New York and Oslo, receiving significant media coverage.

150. Under the mobilizing project for a culture of peace in Cambodia, UNESCO has launched a national survey on the best traditional or innovatory practices in regard to conflict prevention and resolution, in cooperation with the *Cambodian Centre for Conflict Resolution* and the *Cambodian Development Resources Institute*. The mobilizing project for a culture of peace in Mali was launched in March on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of Mali’s National Day for the Torch of Peace.

151. A UNESCO SECURIPAX Virtual Forum on “human security: foreseeing prevention and rethinking action” was launched in July 2000. Its purpose is to facilitate the exchange of experience and research findings on the subject of peace and human security within the framework of ongoing cooperation in this field between UNESCO, the United Nations University, the University for Peace and UNIDIR. The Organization has undertaken, in cooperation with France’s *Institut de Hautes Etudes de la Défense* and its National Commission for UNESCO, to launch a project for the training of trainers as part of the education for citizenship programme in French schools. This project, aimed at secondary-school teachers, will focus on matters of defence, collective security, solidarity and international cooperation.

152. In the framework of the project “For Peace and Tolerance, for a Dialogue among Civilizations”, the international symposium “From Enemy to Partnership Images through the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Dialogue” took place in Moscow, Russian Federation, in June 2000. The symposium, organized in collaboration with the Institute of Universal History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, was attended by 100 scientists and historians who analysed the mechanisms of the construction of hostile stereotypes in the mass and elite consciences and the ways and means to address them and to promote positive images of countries and peoples in the context of the post-Cold War era.

153. In the area of cooperation for development, partnerships have been initiated or reinforced during the first six months of the biennium, with a view to identify and formulate extrabudgetary funded operational activities in key areas of the social and human sciences, including governance, human rights, poverty alleviation and participation of vulnerable groups. Two new projects have been launched in the area of human rights: “Human Rights and Sustainable Development for Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Region of Ecuador” (funded by DANIDA) and “Youth initiative on human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS” (funded by UNAIDS).

154. An agreement on cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on social integration of street children in Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation) has been reached, and will take the form of a joint UNESCO/ILO/UNICEF project. Fifteen ongoing projects funded from different multilateral or bilateral sources in Africa, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America pursued their implementation during the period under review. In order to consolidate operational expertise gained in the field of human rights and governance, an international workshop assessing four years of methodological experience from projects implemented under the human rights component of the UNESCO/DANIDA Framework Agreement was organized at Headquarters in March 2000.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Culture and development	1,005,500	302,177	30.1

155. UNESCO continues to provide advisory services to Member States with regard to the process of cultural policy formulation and review, clarifying approaches and stimulating ministries of culture – particularly in developing countries – to implement the recommendations of the Stockholm Action Plan. In this connection, work on the elaboration of a follow-up *UNESCO Handbook on Cultural Policies* has advanced well. This Handbook aims at providing government officials and other policy actors with conceptual and methodological tools to undertake the task of reviewing and/or putting in place a new approach to cultural policy. It will be published in Spring 2001 and updated regularly.

156. Concerning the training of cultural development personnel at the international level, five new UNESCO Chair projects have been prepared and an interregional meeting designed, with a view to launching an interregional network of UNESCO Chairs on cultural policy and management and regional training centres existing in the South. In order to promote better awareness among policy-makers and a more efficient management of the interactions existing between culture, cultural policy and development, a plan for the preparation of the Pan-African Conference on Culture and Development in Africa – to be held in Lomé, Togo, in 2001 – has been drawn up.

157. During the period under review, the English text of the *UNESCO World Culture Report 2000, Cultural Diversity, Conflict and Pluralism* – to appear in early October – was finalized. The French version is expected to be ready for distribution by the end of the year. An experimental pilot project has been carried out in conjunction with the finalization of the manuscript of the report to analyse the current challenges and opportunities brought forward by the working group on “Information and Communication Technologies” (ICT) in the area of culture and development: the exploration of support tools for cultural products (video devices, CD-ROMs, etc.) and the experimentation of innovative cultural contents to foster cultural diversity and creativity.

158. The new maquette of the Culture Sector website has been completed and links two mirror sites in Japan and the United States. Keywords give access to developments in culture and development, creativity, cultural industries and copyright, cultural heritage and intercultural dialogue and pluralism. A search engine has been integrated on the website, which received more than a million hits per month.

III.1 PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
III.1.1	3,763,805	504,561	13.4
III.1.2	1,068,900	173,291	16.2
Programme III.1	4,832,705	677,852	14.0

III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage

159. The Third Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, held at Headquarters from 3 to 7 July 2000, advanced work on the text of the draft Convention and invited the Director-General to take all appropriate measures for the continuation of this task, to call for a fourth and last meeting of governmental experts to conclude the work and to provide for a small drafting group to finalize the text for submission to the General Conference at its 31st session.

160. Following a resolution of the 10th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (Paris, January 1999) the Director-General invited a small group of legal experts to meet at Headquarters from 29 to 31 May 2000 in order to consider draft principles for the return of cultural property displaced as a result of the Second World War which could help in the resolution of inter-State conflicts on this matter. A further meeting of experts will complete this work so that a report can be made to the 11th session of the Intergovernmental Committee to be held in 2001.

161. On 3 April 2000, 122 cultural objects were returned from Thailand to Cambodia, 117 out of them being bas-reliefs which had been previously looted from the Cambodian archaeological site of Banteay Chhmar. UNESCO played a prominent role in supporting and advising the Cambodian national authorities on this matter. The restitution by Thailand of these cultural objects constituted a landmark event in the fight against the looting of Khmer Cambodian Cultural Heritage. The UNESCO Office in Cambodia also provided legal and technical advice for the drafting of the bilateral agreement between Cambodia and Thailand to combat illicit trafficking and cross-border smuggling of movable cultural property and to restore it to the country of origin. This important bilateral agreement was signed in May 2000.

162. The plenary session of the International Co-ordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the historic site of Angkor (ICC) took place on 20 June 2000 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In its capacity of Standing Secretary of the International Co-ordinating Committee for Angkor, UNESCO continued to provide the authorities of Cambodia with technical assistance for the promotion of international cooperation and capacity-building in the field of cultural heritage preservation.

163. Training workshops were organized in Central Asia for 40 specialists in fund-raising and modern museum management and for 20 specialists in earthen structures restoration. These training activities will have important short-term and long-term impact on the financial status of museums and on conservation of historic and heritage earth structures in the

subregion. Eleven national studies on the management of privately owned heritage properties in Eastern and Central Europe were completed and a synthetic study on the subject published.

164. Following the evaluation mission of the World Bank for the preparation of its project “Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage of Mauritania” a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the cooperation of UNESCO within the project was prepared and transmitted to the World Bank for signature. UNESCO has also concluded an informal cooperation agreement with the Council of Europe for the preparation of a programme for the cultural heritage and institutions in Kosovo.

165. Pursuant to 30 C/Resolution 25, a preliminary study on the advisability of preparing a new international standard-setting instrument for the protection of traditional culture and folklore has been initiated, and a survey conducted among Member States on their current legal systems for protecting the intangible heritage. The first extraordinary meeting of the Jury of the *Proclamation of masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity* project was held at Headquarters in June 2000.

166. As a contribution to regional and subregional efforts to safeguard and revitalize the heritage and to the exchanges of experience between the governmental authorities concerned and all those involved in the work of protection, the programme of regional seminars on the integration of traditional culture and folklore into national policies began with a meeting of the Mercosur countries (Ayolas, Paraguay, April 2000). As regards the protection of traditional cultures, the International Jury of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture was constituted in June 2000.

167. UNESCO has provided support to the National Theatre and artists from the faculties of Choreography and Music of the Royal University of Fine Arts of Cambodia for the revitalization and promotion of Cambodian traditional theatre. Twenty-one performances of Cambodian traditional theatre have been performed by the National Theatre, mainly at Chaktomouk Theatre (Phnom Penh). The involvement of UNESCO in this field has led to the revitalization of specific lost forms of traditional theatre. On the occasion of the celebration of the National Cultural Day (3-4 April 2000), two traditional forms were performed for the first time in years: “Sbek Por” and “Keen”.

III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

168. Two new States Parties acceded to the World Heritage Convention: Namibia and Kiribati deposited their instruments of acceptance on 6 April and 12 May 2000 respectively. The total number of States Parties to the Convention has now reached 160. The twenty-fourth session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee took place from 26 June to 1 July 2000 at Headquarters. Eighty-seven nominations for inscription in the World Heritage List were received, the majority of them from the European region. In order to reach a better geographic balance of the World Heritage List, the different Task Forces and Working Groups have proposed a series of measures (e.g. reform of the statutory meetings of the Bureau, Committee and General Assembly, of decision-making, information and documentation management and other matters including the roles of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, an equitable representation in the World Heritage Committee, improvements to the *Operational Guidelines*) in order to achieve a better balance of the World Heritage List.

169. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) – new State Party having ratified the Convention in July 1998 – received support in preparing its Tentative List and first nomination, as well as a study tour for two experts to the United Kingdom and France to enhance their understanding of site management plans and legal protection. This study tour, first of its kind for the DPRK and highly appreciated by its authorities, was supported by English Heritage and the French Ministry of Culture and Communication.

170. In cooperation with the United Nations Foundation (UNF) a new project entitled *World Heritage Biodiversity Sites – Filling Critical Gaps and Promotion Multi-sites Approaches to New Nominations* was approved for a sum of US \$599,550. Under this project, a global review of protected areas in coastal, marine and small island ecosystems will be carried out with a view to identifying potential sites for nomination as world heritage, investigating biodiversity significance of karst sites in South-East and East Asia for world heritage designation and assisting ASEAN countries in launching pilot projects to design at least one cluster and one trans-border tropical forest nomination.

171. In cooperation with the UNEP Office for Technology, Industry and Economics in Paris and the RARE Centre for Tropical Conservation in Washington, D.C., United States, a proposal has been presented to the UNF Board in July on *Linking Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism Development* focusing on six World Heritage sites in Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala and Indonesia, and testing *IUCN's Framework for Evaluating Management Protected Areas* in a selected number of world heritage sites in southern and eastern Africa, South Asia and Latin America.

172. UNESCO and IUCN are developing several project initiatives to strengthen the conservation and management of the world heritage site Ha Long Bay (Viet Nam). The Government of Netherlands has expressed its interest in providing support for these projects. Within the growing cooperation with the World Bank, consultations were undertaken to improve the Bank's loan impact on cultural World Heritage sites. UNESCO will also cooperate with the Bank in the preparation of operational guidelines for such loans.

173. Other partnership agreements continue to develop, such as those with the Caisse de Dépôt et Consignation (France) which focuses on providing technical advice regarding capacity-building in legal protection, management and conservation skill for the Vietnamese authorities in instituting a *housing improvement fund* for the world heritage site of Hue and on technical cooperation for Luang Prabang (Lao People's Democratic Republic) and Vigan (Philippines), these sites being composed essentially of privately owned historic buildings, and with Boucheron jewellers (France) which made its first contribution in favour of two restoration projects in Spain and Turkey. Conservation and development projects to be funded under the European Union Asia Urbs Programme for the amount of Euro 1 million have also been prepared. Furthermore, under the France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement for the Protection of Monumental, Urban and Natural Heritage, 27 activities for the amount of FF 1 million have been adopted for funding in the year 2000 by the four concerned ministries of the French Government.

Special project: Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion

174. In order to facilitate the introduction of the *Educational Resource Kit* into the classroom and develop regional and national strategies for the implementation of the special project,

several subregional workshops for curriculum developers, teachers and heritage experts have taken place during the period under review. As a follow-up to these subregional workshops, a series of national teacher-training workshops introducing the Kit and developing national plans of action have been organized. To date, national language versions of the Kit are being produced in Armenia, Austria, Cambodia, China, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. UNESCO has received an overwhelming number of requests from teachers and new partners who would like to become involved in the project. English and French copies of the Kit have run out of stock and the Organization is currently looking into ways of reproducing it and making it available in print as well as in electronic format. NORAD agreed to continue its substantial financial support for the Special Project in 2000.

III.2 PROMOTION OF LIVING CULTURES

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
Programme III.2	\$ 2,961,995	\$ 310,200	% 10.5

Main line of action 1. *Promotion and protection of creativity*

175. After completion of the phase concerned with surveying and evaluating the present situation, the preparation of a national strategy for the promotion of formal and informal art education in Jordan moved on to the drafting of concrete proposals regarding the improvement of programmes, teaching materials and funding sources and the identification of accompanying measures for their implementation. As part of this work, organized in cooperation with the National Commission for UNESCO, three groups of experts will put forward proposals that will be discussed at a national conference of the parties concerned before the end of the year 2000.

176. To mark the establishment and inauguration of the UNESCO Chair in the Faculty of Law in Amman (May 2000), a seminar was held on the role of copyright in economic and cultural development in the information society and on the protection of the rights of authors and artists under national legislation in Jordan.

177. Agreements have been concluded for the provision of educational materials for the teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights (books, subscriptions to specialized reviews, computer equipment and software) for the purpose of supporting UNESCO Chairs in Tunis (Tunisia), Amman (Jordan), Moscow (Russian Federation), the Ibero-American RAMLEDA network, Alicante (Spain), Asunción (Paraguay), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Santiago de Chile (Chile), Los Andes (Colombia), Havana (Cuba), Los Andes (Venezuela), Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico) and Vales do Rio dos Sinos Unisinos (Brazil).

178. The translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of the first international work on copyright and neighbouring rights, and the updating of this textbook in its English, French and Spanish versions, have enabled it to reach a wider audience among both teachers of law and culture professionals, especially those in countries without legal works on the subject. The

publication in French and in English of the UNESCO Guide to the Collective Administration of Authors' Rights, intended to help improve the technical administration of this right, received an extremely warm welcome from the profession. A wide but selective distribution of this instrument, designed to assist and improve the performance of local collective administration bodies, will help to achieve the objectives of promoting the creation and dissemination of intellectual works, particularly in developing countries and in countries in transition where the royalties paid to authors are low.

179. Issue No. 4 in 1999 of the Copyright Bulletin devoted to the protection of traditional culture and folklore and Issue No. 1 in 2000 on the current situation with regard to the ratification of international conventions administered by UNESCO have been published in English, French and Spanish and will be co-published in Chinese and Russian. The steps taken over the last six months regarding the changeover from the printed to the electronic version will make it possible to speed up the regular publication of the periodical in future.

180. World Poetry Day (21 March 2000) was widely celebrated in Member States. Four exhibitions, three poetry readings and three international meetings were held at Headquarters. The second World Poetry Day will focus in particular on the production of a World Poetry Directory on the Internet and on the events to be organized at Delphi (Greece).

181. Lastly, the UNESCO/Françoise Gallimard Prize for Young Writers Expressing the Tensions and Hopes of Our Time could not be awarded as planned owing to the decision of the Founder and President of the international jury, Madame Françoise Gallimard, to suspend the Prize. Madame Gallimard, who had asked the Secretariat to propose to the Executive Board at its 157th session certain changes to the statutes of the Prize so that it would in future concern only works written in or translated into French, did not agree to the specific request of the Board which, in its desire to safeguard the universality of UNESCO's programmes, wanted a plan to be submitted to it so that the Prize would cover different languages as initially provided by its statutes.

Main line of action 2. Promotion of craftwork and design

182. As part of the third edition of Design 21, organized in cooperation with the Felissimo Group, an exhibition of the work of 112 candidates from 32 countries shortlisted for the "Chic Chinois" competition was held at the Museum of Nationalities in Beijing. An international jury made up of eminent specialists in fashion and design selected the winner of the Grand Prix, covering all the categories, the winners in each of the four categories (Fashion, Fashion Accessories, Furniture, Interior Decoration) and the winners of the prizes awarded by the sponsors. The success of this venture, the outcome of an exemplary partnership between UNESCO and the Felissimo Group, provided concrete and visible proof of the intrinsic links between culture and development, creativity and the cultural industries, tradition and modernity.

Main line of action 3. Books and cultural industries

183. As part of the regional and sectoral follow-up to the conclusions of the symposium of experts on "Culture: a form of merchandise like no other?" (June 1999), an initial seminar was held on 30 June and 1 July in Warsaw (Poland) for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, organized in conjunction with the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. It was

attended by 26 experts from 10 countries of the subregion, four from Western Europe, and 30 observers.

184. The monthly literary supplement *Kitâb-fî-Jarîda*, published by some 20 newspapers in Arabic, has reached a circulation of 3 million copies per issue. As this is an extrabudgetary project, the Director-General has appealed to the countries of the region to strengthen its financial capacity. This appeal has already been heard by several countries, including Lebanon, where the headquarters of the project is located, which has agreed to renew its contribution.

185. A circular letter has been sent by the Director-General to Member States, Associate Members and Observer Missions to UNESCO, asking them to state what they were specifically expecting the Organization to do for the affirmation and promotion of cultural diversity. Their replies could be used to guide the work of the committee of experts on this subject, whose first meeting will be held next September for the purpose of making proposals in this field.

TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation%
	\$ 1,804,400	\$ 276,653	% 15.3

From interculturality to cultural pluralism

186. As part of the search for extrabudgetary funds to continue the projects for the general and regional histories, the Vitae Foundation (Brazil) has made a contribution of \$35,000 and the Antorchas (Argentina) and Andes (Chile) foundations have each promised a contribution of \$35,000.

187. A questionnaire for the collection of data to input into the data base for the Inventory of Caravanserais in Central Asia under contract with the School of Architecture “Paris-La-Seine” has been drawn up. Promotional activities for the general public have also been implemented, such as a festival of Mongolian films and diaporamas on Central Asia and the former Silk Roads, as well as the distribution of a colour brochure on the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue focusing on the role played by the subregion in this respect.

188. In the framework of the project *Intercultural dialogue in everyday life* a subregional coordinators meeting was organized at the UNESCO Office in Pretoria from 23 to 25 February. This meeting brought together representatives of youth NGOs and associations from the different subregions in Africa, who identified the tools for more effective communication and exchange of information among Network members and decided on a common programme of activities for 2000-2001.

189. An intercultural mediation project in the Balkans entitled “Towards a pluralist cultural identity in a region of intercommunity tension” was initiated. This project, financed by extrabudgetary funds from Italy, seeks to create, in a zone ravaged by inter-ethnic conflicts, the conditions for acceptance of a variety of different cultural currents and a more peaceful

relationship between communities with long-standing antagonisms, by mobilizing the resources of both formal and non-formal education.

190. The project MUSIC “Urban Cultures: a mediator for the integration of young people into society” examines a range of historically influential theories on the social and cultural role of cities and explores the ways in which mass media and popular arts (especially music) can contribute to improving community relations and fostering international, multicultural understanding. To perform this task, local experts have carried out case studies on the state of urban cultures in cities in different regions of the world, namely: Dar Es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Kingston (Jamaica), New Delhi (India), Moscow (Russian Federation) and Almaty (Kazakhstan).

191. A database on the innovative urban projects submitted by the candidate cities of the *UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize* (1996-1999) is being compiled and will be available for consultation in August 2000 on the Internet. This database is meant to be an inspiring information tool for local “doers” and a means of fostering increased cooperation between cities worldwide who will benefit from the partnerships built. Additionally, it will serve to give international visibility to the innovative urban projects of the laureate and candidate cities of the Prize. Through awareness-raising initiatives, research, expert consultations, workshops and cultural policy-making interventions, the knowledge collected will form the basis for the creation of an observatory on the theme of “inter-community dialogue and the fight against exclusion”. These cities will all be integrated in the UNESCO Cities for Peace Network aimed at encouraging continuous dynamic exchanges on innovative practices that have fostered a community spirit in today’s multicultural cities.

192. In the framework of UNESCO’s assistance to cooperation among the countries of the Baltic Sea, special emphasis was laid on cultural tourism, fostering collaboration between heritage and environmental specialists and tour operators. To this end, an outline publication on best-practice cases of sustainable tourism in the countries of the area has been prepared.

193. Cooperation with the United Nations system with regard to indigenous peoples has been strengthened, in particular in the context of the debate concerning their cultural rights. UNESCO took part in the working group on indigenous populations organized by the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights that was devoted to children and young people (Geneva, 24-28 July 2000). Among the field projects, special mention should be made of the project concerning indigenous peoples in the frontier zone between Ecuador and Peru, which has been carried out by the Lima Office.

194. With regard to the Universal Forum of Cultures – Barcelona 2004, a first meeting of the joint Forum-UNESCO Committee (set up under a framework agreement approved by the Executive Board at its 156th session) was held in Barcelona, Spain, in March 2000. The Forum also participated in the celebration of World Press Freedom Day on 3 May 2000, by disseminating, in cooperation with the Catalan associations of journalists, the message launched by the Director-General on that occasion.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INFORMATICS

IV.1 FREE FLOW OF IDEAS

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IV.1.1	1,732,600	513,368	29.6
IV.1.2	2,498,600	236,065	9.4
Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	954,900	105,552	11.1
Programme IV.1	5,186,100	854,985	16.5

IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

195. Efforts to generate public awareness on **the links between freedom of expression, media and democracy** were highlighted during the celebrations of World Press Freedom Day (3 May). Throughout the world, the Day was an occasion to underline the importance of protecting the right to freedom of expression and to call attention to the situation of journalists who risk their lives to bring people their daily news. A special seminar organized in Geneva on “media in conflict and post-conflict areas” produced a set of recommendations endorsed by the United Nations. The UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize for 2000 was awarded to the imprisoned Syrian journalist, Nizar Nayyuf. Close relations were maintained with regional and international media organizations and press freedom advocacy groups, including the International Freedom of Expression Exchange Network (IFEX). The Organization continued to defend freedom of the press by denouncing violations and crimes against journalists and the media; initiating diplomatic action in particular cases of violations of freedom of the press, and assisting professional media organizations to set up monitoring and alert networks.

196. UNESCO also commissioned a survey to assess the potential of the international NGO community to develop forms of cooperation and establish mechanisms to protect the human rights of persons working in education, science and culture. Several organizations that participated in the survey expressed a keen interest in exploring the possibility of increasing cooperation and developing new mechanisms to help protect the human rights of professionals working in their field, through the development of Action Alert Networks, joint websites and coordinated campaigning.

197. Action to **promote media for peace and tolerance** included provision of technical and professional assistance for the reform of media legislation in Indonesia, Kosovo, Guatemala and Sierra Leone and to restore independent media in conflict and post-conflict areas. These activities contributed to reinforcing democratic values and creating a new environment for the freedom and independence of the media in Indonesia and ensuring that media legislation enacted in this country as well as in Kosovo, Guatemala and Sierra Leone is in conformity with internationally recognized principles. The initiatives launched by UNESCO in East Timor (assistance for a draft broadcasting law, setting up of community radio stations, a

printing press and a cooperative for newspaper distribution) have contributed to the efforts of the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) to restore peace in the territory.

198. UNESCO continued its support to the Israeli-Palestinian Media Forum. The Forum is open to all media professionals without discrimination and aims to forge a spirit of professional solidarity among its members. UNESCO's contribution enabled the Forum to pursue its activities of encouraging professional exchanges and enhancing professional standards in handling situations, events and issues of common concern or interest. UNESCO also initiated a project, in cooperation with the World Association of Newspapers (WAN), to set up an independent printing press and distribution network for the independent media in Serbia. The principal objective is to provide an alternative avenue for the disseminating of news and information, besides the existing press network. Also, the programme bank in Belgrade continued to provide public and private television services in Serbia with as many as 350 hours of free documentary, educational and cultural programming, thereby making alternative and independent information available to the local population.

IV.1.2 Media, information and society

199. UNESCO pursued the commitment made at the Fourth World Conference on Women to promote equal professional opportunities for women media professionals and to make 8 March, International Women's Day, "a day to remember". The Director-General invited media organizations worldwide to ensure that women journalists have editorial responsibility for the news on that day. The operation, "Women Make the News", was also aimed at drawing attention to the "glass ceiling" that women journalists still face and to focus on the need for equal opportunities for all. Through this focus, UNESCO demonstrated that widening **women's access to expression and decision-making in the media** has contributed significantly to diversity and pluralism in information.

200. As part of its action on **empowerment of women at grass-roots level through community media**, UNESCO concentrated on consolidating the seven women's community radio stations set up in the previous biennium through training and support for programme preparation and production. The Organization provided support for training of women communicators in Cameroon and Mozambique and for the production of programmes covering issues of concern to women such as practical advice and information on literacy, health, child care, improved agricultural methods, vocational training, job opportunities and the role of women in implementing development policies. The programmes broadcast on community radio stations, especially in Cambodia and Cameroon, were aimed at enabling women at grass-roots level to voice their opinions while also developing their cultural interests and creativity. An ongoing evaluation will examine the impact of these activities on improving the status of women in rural communities.

201. Sixty Member States and two non-member countries participated in the survey on **on-line governance**, a draft report of which was presented to the Global Knowledge II Conference (Kuala Lumpur, March 2000). This project, undertaken with the COMNET-IT Foundation, has already had a catalytic impact in the planning of a larger project of the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP) to "promote wider sharing of governance knowledge" in which UNESCO will be actively engaged, particularly concerning the use of information and communication technologies to improve the links between citizens and government at all levels.

202. As part of its activities to promote **public domain information**, UNESCO supported the participation of 11 information specialists and archivists from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe in the fifth technical symposium for audiovisual archivists and specialists on the “Image and Sound Archiving and Access: the challenges of the third Millennium” (Paris, January 2000). The symposium brought together about 330 participants from 40 countries to debate the implications and impact of the new digital and Internet environment on the preservation of the audiovisual heritage. It formulated strategies for preserving the estimated 30 million hours of audio and 10 million hours of video recordings currently threatened by chemical degradation and technological obsolescence. Follow-up during the biennium will include both training and consultations between manufacturers and archivists.

203. A general methodology for digital libraries, based on international standards and two platforms for Windows and Linux operating systems, has been developed in the framework of the Virtual Library Project for Latin America and the Caribbean. The project has generated an enthusiastic response and a number of governmental institutions, such as the Brazilian Information Society Programme, as well as non-governmental institutions have expressed interest in participating in it. Close partnership with the international scientific community and within UNESCO are fundamental to the success of this effort.

204. In Africa, the Organization supported the creation of digitized African content through sensitizing information providers to the viability of using digital media in publishing, improving online access to African published works through public libraries and information centres, and training in digitized publishing. Based on user feedback from the first edition, UNESCO and UNITAR are working to expand the content and ensure more consistent quality through peer review, as well as to provide versions in both English and French. These actions have reinforced the awareness-raising campaign for an enhanced African presence in the public domain and have strengthened national networks of information specialists.

205. In the Arab region, agreement was reached between UNESCO and the Union of Arab Publishers to produce a comprehensive database for all regional publications and distribution in regional libraries and archives as well as a searchable web portal of the database. The availability of this database appears to be a long-awaited resource for researchers and the general public. Under the **Memory of the World Programme**, a Regional Committee was created and is currently working on a regional programme to rescue, preserve and provide access to the documentary heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean. WebWorld, the CI’s website, experienced a steady increase in visits; efforts were initiated to consolidate user services and to develop the website as a portal to communication and information. Database-driven systems are essential to cater to the demand of visitors.

Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society

206. Four studies dealing with tariffs and cross-subsidies, policies on access to information in the public domain, fair use applications, and the protection of privacy were carried out as inputs to INFOethics 2000 Congress, scheduled for November 2000. In this context, the Bamako 2000 Conference in Mali helped to raise awareness of the ethical, legal and societal issues related to the use of information and communication technologies in Africa. UNESCO’s presentation about the ethical and sociocultural aspects of the information society was well received during the ECOSOC High-level Segment on information and communication technologies and development (New York, July 2000) where the Director-General led a round table on Infoethics. UNESCO organized a panel on universal

access to information and informatics for human development, contributed to the Secretary-General's report to the High-level Segment and participated in the associated exhibition. These activities helped to give visibility to UNESCO's specific role in the wider United Nations system initiative.

IV.2 BRIDGING THE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION GAP

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IV.2.1	3,364,636	474,148	14.1
IV.2.2	2,700,000	363,998	13.5
Programme IV.2	6,064,636	838,146	13.8

IV.2.1 Development of communication

207. High priority was given to **strengthening communication capacities** in developing countries through implementation of extrabudgetary projects, training and inter-agency cooperation. In this context, the twentieth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and its Bureau (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, March 2000) examined and approved 61 national and regional projects (with a total budget of \$1.8 million) to assist in strengthening communication infrastructure and develop human resources for the media in developing countries as well as reinforce professional organizations and independent media. The session also discussed several issues aimed at further improving the Council's working methods and increased concentration on major priority areas such as media pluralism, training, community media and new information and communication technologies.

208. UNESCO provided support for the training of about 150 communication professionals and strengthened its cooperation with the international network of UNESCO Chairs in communication (ORBICOM). The International Consultation Meeting of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (Mexico, 10-11 July 2000) adopted a Plan of Action including international studies and compilations in the uses of new communication and information technologies in developing countries, trust-building strategies and mechanisms for the Internet and the access to ICTs. This research will be conducted by specialists from at least 14 countries in all regions of the world. This was the first time all UNESCO Chairs in communication met to decide on the priorities for action in the field of communication at the international level.

209. UNESCO supported several important international initiatives aimed at **developing and strengthening public service broadcasting and promoting its educational and cultural mission** as well as supporting endogenous audiovisual productions and their distribution. These included the presentation of the Manifesto in favour of public service broadcasting, prepared by the International Association of Educational and Discovery Television companies (AITED) (Paris, April 2000); the International Conference on Challenges to Audiovisual Media in Africa organized by the World Radio and Television Council together with other NGOs (Rabat, Morocco, May 2000); the International Conference on Public Service Broadcasting in Latin America (Paris, March 2000); and the Latin American INPUT/UNESCO Workshop for Television Producers and colloquium on public service

television (January 2000). Further progress was made on the “Screens without Frontiers” project to develop a database of programmes for public service television in developing countries with the setting up of a website in cooperation with *l’Université radiophonique et télévisuelle internationale* (URTI). Fund-raising for **CreaTV** was intensified and different training and distribution activities were organized with the International Public Television (INPUT). These activities have provided an arena for debate and reflection on television content and enabled television professionals from developing countries and countries in transition to develop international contacts and exchange views and experiences at the regional and international levels.

IV.2.2 Development of “Infostructure”

210. As part of its action to assist Member States to elaborate national and regional **policies for developing information technologies**, UNESCO carried out sectoral policy assessment studies in Uganda and Nigeria. In Latin America and the Caribbean, attention focused on assisting governments and institutions to develop the tele-informatics infrastructure and infostructure within UNESCO’s areas of competence. Through INFOLAC, six regional projects were approved. However, to increase its impact in the region, INFOLAC should become a regional intergovernmental programme. In Asia and the Pacific, activities concentrated on training of trainers’ courses on library information services and management issues, and development of information policies to improve information services. Furthermore, the Organization encouraged and supported the setting up of electronic networks between scientific, educational and cultural institutions to promote cooperation in these fields and reinforce regional informatics networks. In this context, assistance was given to establish a regional electronic library for higher education as part of the regional programme of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the University of the United Arab Emirates in May 1999.

211. UNESCO continued its support for the **Bibliotheca Alexandrina project**, with the emphasis placed on training of the Library staff at major institutions such as the United States Library of Congress. The training focuses on library management, the new digital information system and the acquisition of books and periodicals. The Organization has also initiated measures to establish a UNESCO library for the visually impaired, selecting specialized hardware and developing special software in Arabic for the blind. Financial and technical support were provided to the Russian State Library for a conference on on-line libraries which helped to define a leading role for the Library in the Russian Federation and other countries. An Internet Centre was inaugurated within the Library; the Organization is also assisting the Government Film Archives in Krasnogorsk to develop a multilingual database, accessible on-line, to provide access to the rich and unique collections of these archives.

212. Finally, it should be noted that the draft “**Information for All Programme**” has been developed and sent to all Member States for comments prior to its submission to the Executive Board.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE

213. During the period under review, a campaign has been launched in order to mobilize written and audiovisual media towards the objectives of the International Year for the Culture of Peace (IYCP) in the framework of a joint information and communication campaign led by the United Nations system as a whole. The mobilization of extensive public support for action in favour of the culture of peace is attested by the collection of some 20 million signatures to the Manifesto 2000 for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence.

214. More than 160 National Commissions for UNESCO as well as UNESCO field offices and many of UNESCO's institutional partners (including 129 international NGOs associated with UNESCO and the United Nations) and the main organizations of the United Nations system have launched at least one major initiative each for contributing to the objectives of the International Year. In many countries, these are part of national campaigns for the IYCP involving all sectors of the country and a high proportion of the population.

215. A global system of communication and information exchange on the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace by organizations and media at a local level (www.unesco.org/iycp and www.unesco.org/iycptec) has been established. A comprehensive list of activities carried out in the framework of the IYCP during the first semester of 2000 can be found in document 160 EX/INF.3.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

216. Following the official establishment of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in November 1999, its Governing Board met for the first time in February 2000 to advise on programme priorities, activities and organizational aspects and to approve the UIS programme and budget for 2000.

217. During the period under review UIS completed the collection, validation and processing of the data for the Education for All Assessment. The statistical document "EFA Year 2000 Assessment" was produced focusing on the main education indicators on basic education, supported by tables and graphs, based on data provided in 167 country reports. The document was presented and distributed in English and French at the EFA World Education Forum held in Dakar in April 2000. The core indicators were also disseminated through a CD-ROM presenting indicators on key areas such as participation in education, early childhood programmes, education finance, teachers and literacy. As the newly created EFA Observatory, UIS expects to further develop this area of work taking into account the emerging policy information needs to meet the redefined goals.

218. The preparation and launching of the education Survey 2000, through which the Institute will resume regular data collection and dissemination, was another important activity. New survey instruments were designed and dispatched to Member States in printed and electronic format. They took into account the demand for new indicators from the user community and the need to improve international comparability through a more precise allocation of national programmes to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). To ensure the correct application of the Revised ISCED and the appropriate interpretation of the new concepts and definitions underlying the survey, ten workshops were planned for the summer, involving about 240 education and statistics experts from

130 countries. By the end of June 2000 four of the planned workshops had been carried out and the preparations for the others were well advanced.

219. UIS also continued its partnership with OECD in the World Education Indicators (WEI) Project (financed partly by the World Bank) which involves 18 Member States with UIS assuming an increasing role in the implementation of this project. Data collection instruments were designed and distributed, a work plan for data analysis and processing implemented and preparations are under way for the forthcoming WEI meeting in Indonesia (November 2000).

220. A new assessment of literacy estimates and projections was completed and the results communicated for information to Member States concerned. They were also used in assessing progress towards the achievements of the goals of the major conferences of the 1990s. Statistical capacity-building activities have continued to focus on technical support to Member States for the EFA Year 2000 Assessment. The NESIS (National Education Information Systems) programme has been particularly active in this work in sub-Saharan Africa.

221. With respect to communication statistics and statistics on science and technology, fundamental reviews of current and future needs were initiated with a view to producing draft strategies, which will be widely debated in order to form the basis for the future plans for the collection and dissemination of communication and science and technology data. Significant technological improvements were made to the UIS website.

222. As a founder member of the PARIS 21 initiative (Partnerships in Statistics for the Twenty-first Century) UIS has been involved in exploring ways of creating closer interlinkages between the policy-users and producers of data, actively participating in several international statistical fora including the United Nations Statistical Commission, meetings of OECD DAC on development indicators, and the Commonwealth Statisticians five-yearly meeting.

ANTICIPATION AND FUTURE-ORIENTED STUDIES

223. During the first six months of programme execution, three sessions of the *Twenty-first Century Talks* were held on the themes “The sicknesses of the soul in the twenty-first century: Foresight and preventive action” (18 April 2000, with Julia Kristeva, Denise Bombardier and Adalberto Barreto; meeting inaugurated by the Director-General), “What is the future of the universe?” Are we alone in the universe? Will there be a Big Crunch in the distant future, a great collapse followed, possibly, by a new Big Bang? (5 May 2000, with Trinh Xuan Thuan, Nicolas Prantzios and André Brahic) and “How to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century and civilize globalization” (30 May, with Ms Sonia Mendieta de Badaroux, Chairperson of the Executive Board, the Director-General of UNESCO, Jacques Attali, Thierry Gaudin, Luc Montagnier and Edgar Morin), on the occasion of the publication of *Les Clés du XXI^e siècle* (see below). Many lines of inquiry were taken up in the course of the *Talk*. It was noted that solutions to the problem of poverty and exclusion were to be found in the development of a knowledge-based society and new values. It was also pointed out that a “regulatory system” was needed to deal with the three major perils that threaten humanity: epidemics even more terrible than AIDS, ageing and its health and socio-economic implications and the growing inequalities boosted by the development of the new technologies. Lastly, it was stressed that at the dawn of the twenty-first century, the world had been fundamentally transformed by a “double globalization” – the globalization of technology on the one hand and of consciousness on the other.

224. The first anthology of the *Twenty-first Century Talks* and the *Twenty-first Century Dialogues* was published in French, in conjunction with les Editions du Seuil, in May 2000. With a preface by the Director-General, this work, entitled *Les Clés du XXIe siècle*, contains the contributions of over 80 experts and eminent personalities and deals with some 30 issues crucial to the future (What future for the human species? What are the new territories of education and culture?). English and Spanish co-publications of this work should come out in 2001.

225. In cooperation with Radio-France International (RFI), UNESCO is also producing a radio programme entitled “2000”, which is broadcast all over the world. Seven broadcasts have already taken place, on population, water, desertification, poverty and exclusion, development, women and cities. The dissemination of future-oriented articles has continued in newspapers and leading periodicals in the various regions of the world and in international future-oriented journals.

FELLOWSHIPS

226. As of 17 July, 195 applications had been received from 104 Member States under the UNESCO Fellowship Bank Programme 2000-2001. They are currently being processed in close consultation with National Commissions, Permanent Delegations and programme sectors. Between 1 January and 30 June 2000, a total of 53 fellowships (Africa: 23; Arab States - including Palestinian students: 7; Asia and the Pacific: 12; Europe: 5; and Latin America and the Caribbean: 6) were awarded to beneficiaries, duly endorsed by their respective National Commissions, under a variety of funding sources. Among these, 27 beneficiaries were men and 26 beneficiaries were women.

227. The following Member States have generously offered fellowships (contributions-in-kind) to the 2000-2001 Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme under the Fellowship Bank Programme: the People’s Republic of China (10 postgraduate fellowships in the field of science and technology); the Czech Republic (10: 5 for postgraduate and 5 undergraduate level training in a variety of UNESCO fields); Israel (40 fellowships in a variety of UNESCO fields through the MASHAV: the Centre for International Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 14 postdoctoral fellowships in the field of science and technology through Israel’s Ministry of Education, the Council for Higher Education Planning and Budgeting Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Israel National Commission for UNESCO); Poland (22 postgraduate fellowships in the field of Oriental studies, hydrology and archaeology); the Republic of Korea (20 fellowships through the International Programme for the Development of Communication for studies in television documentary programme production).

228. Furthermore, The French group L’OREAL has renewed its offer of 10 postgraduate fellowships for young women in the field of the life sciences under a project amounting to US \$169,670. A “Directory of UNESCO fellows: 1998-1999” has been disseminated to National Commissions and Permanent Delegations. A list of fellowship programmes at UNESCO is also available on the UNESCO website.

229. With regard to the **evaluation of the UNESCO fellowship programme** requested by the Executive Board under 156 EX/Decision 9.6.2, and on the basis of the proposals received in response to circular letter CL/3543 inviting Member States to tender candidates for this evaluation, it was decided in June 2000 to entrust this task to Evaluation Associates Ltd

(United Kingdom). Due to the significant changes made to the programme during the 1998-1999 biennium, it was considered that the evaluation should start after the close of the biennial exercise. Therefore, the evaluation is currently under way and expected to be completed in December 2000. The report will thus be submitted to the Board at its 161st session.

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO WOMEN AND GENDER

230. As a follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the United Nations General Assembly convened a special session “**Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century**”, also known as “Beijing + 5”, for the five-year review of the Beijing Platform of Action (New York, 5-9 June 2000), which focused on examples of good practices, positive actions, lessons learned, and the obstacles and key challenges remaining, in order to achieve gender equality in the new millennium. A political declaration calling for a further commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action was issued, stressing the need for the implementation of the 12 critical areas of concern, all of which are most relevant to UNESCO’s work. Promoting the full implementation of the Beijing commitments remains central to the Organization’s gender activities.

231. UNESCO participated actively in the special session and organized, *inter alia*, a side event “Towards a Women’s Agenda for a Culture of Peace” in collaboration with the International Peace Research Association. The Organization presented its inputs to the Secretary-General’s report on the progress made in integrating *a gender perspective* in all of its work, including an assessment of UNESCO’s efforts to implement the five resolutions adopted by the General Conference concerning women and gender equality. The Beijing + 5 session revealed that gender injustice, violation of women’s fundamental rights and lack of equal opportunities for women and men remain a political issue that needs to be addressed at the highest level.

232. UNESCO’s gender mainstreaming efforts have been focused on strengthening in the Member States and within the Secretariat institutional mechanisms to promote the interest of women and girls in line with the Beijing Platform for Action and other United Nations commitments. This was led by the Status of Women and Gender Equality Unit (WGE) by ensuring outreach and advocacy by *the dissemination of* information and publications relating to women, girls and gender equality, through information exchange meetings, through the Gender Equality website, and by continuing to facilitate and moderate the “Priority-Gender” electronic discussion group.

233. As the lead agency responsible for the implementation of Article 10 (on education) of the **Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women** (CEDAW), UNESCO continues to mobilize wide support for the Convention by promoting and distributing UNESCO’s *Passport to Equality* – a personalized presentation of the CEDAW produced in 1998 and updated in 1999 to create awareness of the Convention worldwide. The Passport is available in Arabic, English, French, Hindi, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili and Urdu. The Chinese and Russian versions will be published this year. The Government of Guinea has also reproduced it in nine local languages. Over 150,000 copies of the Passport have been disseminated through UNESCO’s channels as well as throughout the networks of United Nations entities. A popular version of the Passport targeting illiterate and neo-literate people is also available in Spanish. Further information on UNESCO’s

implementation of CEDAW can be found in UNESCO's report to the 23rd session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (12-30 June 2000).

234. On the occasion of **International Women's Day** (8 March 2000), over 1,000 media in some 60 countries responded to the call by the Director-General of UNESCO who invited media enterprises worldwide to mark the Day by incorporating women journalists at the highest levels of decision-making in media institutions. This initiative succeeded in mobilizing a wide spectrum of local networks thanks to close coordination with UNESCO partners at the national level. The organization also held a special event on women and a culture of peace entitled *La voix des colombes* in honour of Rwandese women, and in particular of the late Veneranda Nzambazamariya, laureate of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for Tolerance and Non-Violence.

235. UNESCO supported the launch of the grassroots **World March of Women** in 2000, an initiative launched by the *Fédération des Femmes du Québec* (Quebec Women's Foundation) to combat poverty and violence against women. The march objectives are to act in favour of women and girls and of gender equality, to fight poverty and help women fight poverty, and to ensure peace through the construction of a culture of peace. Since its launch, it has mobilized some 3,500 women's organizations in 143 countries.

236. In cooperation with the Spanish authorities and the NGO "Together in the world", the "International Micro-finance Forum" took place in Madrid from 12 to 14 January 2000, under the Presidency of Her Majesty the Queen Sofia of Spain. UNESCO also organized with Television for the Environment – TVE (United Kingdom) the meeting "From Rhetoric to Reality – Women Broadcasters for Change" which brought together broadcasters from 17 countries from all regions of the world, with the aim of preparing documentary films related to CEDAW and gender issues, presented prior to and during the Beijing + 5 session. Furthermore, the Organization participated in the ACC Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality (New York, 23-25 February 2000), the forty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 28 February-17 March 2000); the Second International Olympic Committee (IOC) Conference on Women and Sport: "New Perspectives for the Twenty-first Century" (Paris, 6-8 March 2000) and collaborated with the International Federation of University Women in the organization of a panel on women in higher education (New York, March 2000).

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES CONCERNING YOUTH

237. In order to move "youth issues" up on political agendas through the mobilization of all partners, UNESCO participated in the meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank Board of Governors (March 2000), chaired the session on youth participation and prepared a study on best practices for the publication "*El Mundo aún es Joven*" which is distributed widely in Latin America (300,000 copies). As a positive outcome of this effort, created in the realm of the Inter-American Working Group on Youth Development, a Youth Forum will take place during the next Summit of the Americas (Quebec, Canada, 2001). As a member of the International Preparatory Committee of the Fourth World Youth Forum, UNESCO has played a key role in its preparation and in identifying its nature, accomplishments, mandate and feasibility.

238. The Youth Coordination Unit continued to work closely with the programme sectors in supporting youth activities such as: student participation in two follow-up meetings of the

World Conference of Higher Education (WCHE), the identification of Youth NGOs to participate in the task force which will monitor the follow-up of the Education for All initiative and the preparation of the issue of the International Social Science Journal on “Youth Transition”.

239. The UNESCO Youth Council held its first meeting in Adelaide, Australia, in March 2000. In its report, the Council made recommendations to the Director-General regarding its structure and membership, current challenges and issues concerning youth and reference to youth in document 31 C/4. Furthermore, UNESCO supported both technically and financially the realization of the “First Youth Conference of the SADC Region” in Maputo, Mozambique, and will contribute to the preparation of national youth action plans in the region.

240. A study on existing youth voluntary service programmes and projects run by governments, IGOs, international, national and local NGOs was concluded. Based on the results of the study, proposals for an innovative UNESCO approach to youth voluntary service are presented to the Executive Board at its current session (160 EX/44).

COORDINATION ACTIVITIES CONCERNING AFRICA

241. Pursuant to the recommendations of Audience Africa, UNESCO makes every effort to tune in to the continent’s preoccupations and aspirations. In this context, the Director-General, in his address to the Malaria Summit in Nigeria, appealed for global mobilization to vanquish this disease. During his visit, a special action plan for Nigeria – emphasizing support for democratic institutions and the promotion of literacy and basic education for all – was finalized. Several sectoral missions will go to Nigeria to develop the different sections of the action plan.

242. While attending the Dakar Forum and the Summit of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Mozambique and during his official visit to Togo, the Director-General had the opportunity to review, with the national authorities, cooperation between UNESCO and the States concerned. Intersectoral missions are being prepared to visit Niger and Zambia, and evaluation missions will assess the reconstruction needs of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the wake of the natural disasters that befell those countries.

243. UNESCO took part in the thirty-sixth summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (10-12 July, Lomé, Togo), which placed special emphasis on the Agenda of the Decade for African Education, the Dakar Forum and the culture of peace in the countries of the Great Lakes, Angola, Somalia and Sierra Leone. At the request of the OAU Secretariat, UNESCO also assisted in the organization of the symposium on the funding of culture in Africa, which was held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, in June.

244. On 21 June 2000, the various sectors of the Organization took part in a meeting with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan to look into ways of strengthening cooperation between Japan and UNESCO on behalf of the African continent.

245. UNESCO is also taking part in the work of the independent commission on Africa and the challenges of the third millennium set up on the initiative of African intellectuals with the support of the United Nations. The report on the reflection undertaken by this commission will be submitted to the Millennium Assembly in September 2000.

CLEARING HOUSE

246. Since the beginning of the biennium an effort has been undertaken to improve multilingualism on the UNESCO website. As a result, 13 pages of general interest are now available in the six official languages. Following a sharp increase in the number of visits to the sites, its power was boosted and a new search engine installed.

UNESCO PUBLISHING OFFICE

247. During the period under review, as regards works published under the sole imprint of UNESCO Publishing, eight books and 11 issues of the three quarterly reviews were published. During the same period, 26 co-publication contracts and 15 licensing contracts were signed, and 83 authorizations for reproduction were granted. UNESCO Publishing participated in 28 book fairs and exhibitions, and prepared, produced and distributed 12 leaflets and brochures, as well as an issue of its bulletin “Just published”, which is also sent by e-mail to the main distributors.

248. The Photobank Online is operational, with 15,000 images now available. The digitization of photographs will continue so that ultimately UNESCO’s entire collection, which has been built up since its inception, will be on the web. Although digitization is a simple matter, the precise indexing of the documents in English and in French is a slow process which requires an excellent knowledge of all the Organization’s activities since its founding.

249. The full list of the Organization’s video archives since 1945, and also a catalogue of videos illustrating the Organization’s present-day activities, will be available on the web in the coming weeks. The transfer of films from a photochemical to a digital medium is under way, despite the budgetary constraints which are slowing down this very expensive process. Two radio co-productions have been initiated, one with RTVE (Spain) and the other with Radio France (France), the outcome of which will be, respectively, a series of compact discs of traditional music and a compact disc of the most eloquent speeches on peace delivered at UNESCO. The feasibility studies for transferring the Organization’s sound tapes to a digital medium have been completed. In the coming weeks, UNESCO will sign an initial contract for the construction of a model database and the digitization of the Organization’s oldest sound recordings which are still on black vinyl discs. Lastly, the English version of the CD-ROM “Blue Gold. Interactive Encyclopaedia of Water” was published and received the 1999 Möbius Prize (science category) upon its publication in French.

OFFICE OF MONTHLY PERIODICALS

250. In respect of the *UNESCO Courier*, the first half of the year 2000 was marked by a levelling-off of the decline in sales of Headquarters editions. A study of subscription trends showed a low degree of customer loyalty among new subscribers. A survey conducted among these new subscribers in France showed that the *Courier’s* new format, launched in July 1998, attracted a new readership composed primarily of 35-50 year-old adults who are actively involved in associations. This is important since two thirds of the *Courier’s* traditional readership is over 50 years of age. The low rate of subscription renewals is mainly attributable to the fact that the presentation of the *Courier* is perceived as being too unvarying. Consequently, it was decided to change the current format as from the October 2000 issue in order to diversify the content of the columns and revitalize the layout.

251. The launching of the *Courier's* new format is beginning to have an impact on the dissemination of the co-publications. The Thai co-publication, for instance, has trebled its print run. Furthermore, the launching of new co-publications (or the revival of existing co-publications) is on the point of being completed. The *Courier's* Internet site which has received a considerably larger number of visitors over the last six months, allows for easier access by keywords to all the new-format issues and to back issues from the past three years.

252. As regards *UNESCO Sources*, an agreement has been concluded with a private hosting site to put an HTML version of this periodical on the Internet; ongoing efforts are being made to launch a Russian and an Arabic edition. Because of the restructuring of the mail dispatch services in the Secretariat, the distribution of this publication can no longer be ensured, and an urgent solution is being sought.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

253. The appeal by the Director-General on 8 March on the occasion of International Women's Day "Women Make the News", prompted a major mobilization and awareness-raising drive that resulted in wide - though uneven - media coverage. Special efforts were also made to distribute the press file prepared for World Press Freedom Day (3 May) and for the presentation of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize.

254. A communication strategy was put into action for the Dakar World Forum, including the publication of articles signed by the Director-General in leading newspapers, media coverage of the preparatory regional meetings and press conferences both before and during the Forum. UNESCO handled the accreditation of the foreign press present in Dakar and distributed on that occasion the "Reporter's notebook on education", which was very well received.

255. During the first six months of the biennium, the cultural and public relations events organized at Headquarters included 37 exhibitions and 22 concerts, shows or special events proposed by Permanent Delegations, by National Commissions or by the Secretariat as part of programme execution.

COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR UNESCO

256. In regard to cooperation with National Commissions, efforts were concentrated on strengthening their operational and management capacities and on consolidating cooperation between them at the bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional levels. With the establishment of the National Commission for UNESCO of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in January 2000 and that of the Republic of Palau in March 2000, the total number of National Commissions has risen to 189.

257. The **five regional consultations of National Commissions on the Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 (31 C/5)**, organized in cooperation with the National Commissions of the host countries, took place between May and July 2000, successively in Bolivia, Egypt, Slovenia, Namibia and Uzbekistan. The reports on these consultations, in which 168 National Commissions took part, are the subject of document 160 EX/5, Part I (A). At each of the consultations, the National Commissions were also given the opportunity to examine the proposals regarding decentralization within the framework of the ongoing reform process.

258. The National Commissions of the Asia and the Pacific region met in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) from 13 to 15 July 2000, for the **12th Statutory Quadrennial Meeting of the National Commissions for UNESCO of the Asia Pacific Region**. Organized by the Uzbek National Commission, the meeting was attended by the representatives of 38 National Commissions, one observer from Micronesia, two observers from the Europe region (Germany and Slovenia) and the heads of 13 UNESCO Offices in Asia and the Pacific. The National Commissions discussed their cooperation with the Secretariat and stressed the importance of their participation in programme implementation and the relevance of the Standing Committee of National Commissions for UNESCO. They discussed their relations with their national partners and the particularly fruitful cooperation among the numerous National Commissions in the region. At the end of the meeting, a nine-point Executive Summary focusing mainly on the need to draw up “partnership principles” between field offices and National Commissions and to define modalities for cooperation among UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, including WFUCA, and the National Commissions, was adopted. Lastly, 15 National Commissions prepared a document for their national policy-makers on the importance for their countries of belonging to UNESCO.

259. The **fourteenth Meeting of Secretaries-General of the National Commissions of Europe and North America**, organized by the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO and held in Bled (Slovenia) on 9 and 10 June 2000, was attended by 46 members of the European National Commissions, together with three observers from the National Commissions of Egypt, Namibia and Uzbekistan and the representatives of four UNESCO Offices in the Europe region. Among the themes discussed during the two days of work, “UNESCO in the Twenty-first Century” and the question of the participation of National Commissions in programme implementation were discussed in particular detail.

260. The **fourth Meeting of Secretaries-General of the seven National Commissions of Portuguese-speaking Countries** took place in Luanda, Angola, from 6 to 10 March 2000. The objectives of this meeting were to finalize the analysis of UNESCO’s plan of action for the 2000-2001 biennium with Portuguese-speaking countries and to identify specific projects that they would implement together. A training seminar was organized in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 3 to 7 April 2000, attended by officials from 16 National Commissions in Central and West Africa and by all the staff of the host country’s National Commission. Particularly noteworthy was the active presence of 13 governmental focal points of the Cameroon National Commission within the various ministries dealing with matters within the Organization’s fields of competence, the preparation by each participant of a document about the activities of his or her Commission, and the distribution of an evaluation questionnaire at the end of the training session. An analysis of replies to the latter demonstrated the importance of such training for the participants.

261. When he attended the Plenary Assembly of the French National Commission for UNESCO on 17 February 2000, the Director-General said in particular that he would like to see National Commissions continuing to play an active role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of UNESCO programmes. He also hoped that the statutory meetings of National Commissions scheduled for 2000-2001 would consider the follow-up to the major conferences, meetings and seminars of UNESCO and make concrete proposals concerning the implementation of such follow-up by the bodies concerned. The Director-General also expressed the hope that the scope of cooperation among National Commissions would be extended not only to North-South relations, but also to East-West relations and to relations among the countries of the South.

UNESCO CLUBS, CENTRES AND ASSOCIATIONS

262. Efforts were pursued to strengthen cooperation with UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (some 5,000 spread over 120 countries) and synergies within the movement through advocacy, dissemination of information and financial support to selected activities. During the period under consideration two publications were widely distributed: *Les Clubs UNESCO, des Chemins de Lumière : vers une histoire des Clubs 1947-1996* (1,000 copies each in English and French and 750 in Spanish), and an information brochure with illustrative examples of Clubs activities (2,000 copies each in English, French and Spanish). An international exhibition on UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations was organized during the World EFA Forum. Financial support was also provided for a selected number of activities including training seminars (e.g. organized by the Asian Federations in New Delhi, India, June 2000). A framework agreement of cooperation was concluded with the Japanese firm Fellissimo which is planning to organize a competition and the award of an international prize on the theme “generating peace for future generations”.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

263. The Director-General participated in the first regular session of 2000 of the **Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC)** held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Rome, Italy, 6-7 April 2000). Globalization and the United Nations, Information Technology, HIV/AIDS and Follow-up to ACC decisions were among the principal agenda items.

264. The Director-General also participated in the High-level Segment (5-7 July 2000) of the **Substantive Session of ECOSOC 2000** (New York, 5 July-1 August 2000) devoted to the theme “Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: The role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy”. He delivered an address on this theme and also made a presentation at the Round Table Breakfast on Infoethics. The High-level Segment concluded by adopting without a vote a Ministerial Declaration on Development and International Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy. The other themes of interest to UNESCO considered by the other segments included: integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits; coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat agenda; operational activities of the United Nations; and the role of technology in mitigating the effects of natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies.

265. UNESCO also participated in the special sessions of the General Assembly on: “Women 2000/Gender equality development and peace for the twenty-first century” (New York, 5-9 June 2000), and on “Implementation of the World Summit for Social Development” (Geneva, 26-30 June 2000).

266. The General Assembly, at its fifty-third session, decided to designate its fifty-fifth session “the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations” and to convene on that occasion a “**Millennium Summit of the United Nations**”. In view of the Millennium Summit, the regular fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly is now scheduled to start on 12 September 2000. UNESCO’s contribution to the Secretary-General’s report to be considered at this session is focused on: Culture of Peace and Tolerance; United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; Cultural development; Questions relating to information.

RELATIONS WITH REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

267. The sixth **UNESCO-ISESCO Joint Committee Meeting** (Paris, 2-3 March 2000) elaborated the Programme of Cooperation between both organizations for the current biennium, which was signed by both Directors-General in a ceremony held at UNESCO Headquarters on 31 May 2000.

268. The Organization was represented at the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 27 to 30 June 2000 as well as at the General Meeting of Representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Vienna from 11 to 13 July 2000.

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

269. The holding of an International Consultation of Non-Governmental Organizations (Dakar, 24-25 April 2000) just preceding the World Education Forum was a major event during the period under consideration. Support under the Participation Programme enabled eight African networks of NGOs to take an active part in the meeting. The Consultation, organized by the UNESCO/NGO Liaison Committee and the Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Education for All, *inter alia*, adopted a policy declaration affirming their support to the Dakar Framework for Action and also acknowledged the effectiveness of the mechanisms of collective cooperation set up in the framework of the 1995 Directives. Detailed information on cooperation between UNESCO and NGOs and Foundations is presented in document 160 EX/39.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PARTNERSHIPS

270. Efforts continued to strengthen **cooperation with parliamentarians** in support of the Organization's objectives. During the period under consideration, a number of parliamentarians including Presidents and Vice-Presidents of national parliaments held discussions with the Director-General on matters of common interest. Similarly, Assistant Directors-General and senior officials of different programme sectors received or participated in discussions with parliamentarians individually or in groups. The parliamentary unions which held their meetings during this period focused their discussions on issues of interest to UNESCO. Accordingly, the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union (AIPU) held its thirty-fifth Council and its ninth Conference in Algiers from 19 to 22 February 2000. A delegation from the European Parliament organized a meeting at Headquarters on 24 March to discuss these issues with UNESCO specialists in the fields of education, culture and communication. Furthermore, the work of the 103rd session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Amman, Jordan, 30 April-6 May 2000) concluded with a resolution adopted without a vote on "Dialogue among civilizations and cultures" recalling "the essential role of UNESCO with regard to international cooperation in the cultural field".

PROGRAMME EVALUATION

271. The following external evaluations envisaged in the Evaluation Plan for 1998-1999 have been carried out: UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, cooperation between UNESCO and the International Council

of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the international project LINGUAPAX, and the UNESCO world reports.

272. The consultation process with National Commissions for UNESCO has been completed with a view to the establishment of the external evaluation teams for the implementation of the Evaluation Plan for 2000-2001.

273. The Report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization for the 1998-1999 biennium (160 EX/7) is submitted to the Executive Board at the present session. Unlike previous reports in this series, it is focused on assessing actual programme results in their relationship with Member States' expectations as established in the relevant programme resolutions.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

274. The 2000-2001 **regular budget** approved by the General Conference at its 30th session amounted to \$544,367,250. As of 30 June 2000, this has been increased, in accordance with paragraph A (d) of the Appropriation Resolution, by donations and special contributions amounting to \$1,190,091 including government contributions to the running costs of field units (\$317,199), resulting in an adjusted appropriation of \$545,557,341. The Director-General expresses his gratitude to governments, institutions and individuals for their generous donations and contributions.

275. As of 30 June 2000, the total amount obligated was \$113,869,214 or 21.3% of the total budget allocation of \$533,566,391 (Parts I to VI), which indicates that the overall programme execution is proceeding satisfactorily and in accordance with the provisional work plans.

276. These figures relate to the transitional period during which adjustments to the Approved Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 were proposed by the Director-General in accordance with paragraphs A (a), (b) and (c) of the Appropriation Resolution and approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session (May 2000). The redeployment of funds amounting to \$10,761,100 approved by the Executive Board in 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3 is not reflected in this report for the transitional period, as the corresponding allocations concerning the budget adjustments could not be entered in the budget accounts pending receipt of detailed work plans. They will be reflected in the Management Chart, which will provide the updated situation as of 31 August 2000.

277. The actual **expenditure on staff costs** at 30 June 2000, amounts to \$75,793,073 or 24.1% of the staff costs allocation of \$314,068,100 (\$312,368,200 provided for in the Appropriation Resolution for 2000-2001, plus the transfer of \$1,699,900 from Part VII of the budget approved under 159 EX/Decision 6.1).

278. Under the **Participation Programme**, 2,199 requests for a total amount of \$52,550,092 had been received by the end of March 2000 of which 512 requests, amounting to \$2,293,293, were approved.

279. The implementation costs for activities financed by **extrabudgetary resources** amount to \$50 million for the first six months of the 2000-2001 biennium. Compared with \$45.3 million for the corresponding period in 1998, this shows an increase of \$4.7 million (or 10%).

280. There has also been an increase in the mobilization of resources. The allocations accordingly increased from \$120.6 million at 30 June 1998 to \$153.1 million at the same date in 2000, i.e. an increase of \$32.5 million (or 27%). If the present trend continues, the Organization should achieve a significantly higher result during this biennium.

Funding source	Implementation expenditure (first six months of the biennium)		Increase /(Decrease) in 2000-2001 compared to 1998-1999
	1998-1999	2000-2001	
	\$M	\$M	\$M
United Nations sources			
UNDP	6.3	4.3	(2.0)
UNFPA	2.5	1.6	(0.9)
Other United Nations sources	3.8	6.4	2.6
Other sources			
World Bank/Technical assistance	0.4	0.1	(0.3)
Regional banks and funds	1.7	0.3	(1.4)
Self-financing funds and donated funds	18.0	26.7	8.7
Associate experts and Special Accounts/Voluntary contributions	12.6	10.6	(2.0)
Grand total	45.3	50.0	4.7

281. In accordance with paragraph 6 of 157 EX/Decision 3.1, detailed information on the implementation of activities financed by extrabudgetary resources is available in the Status report issued twice a year by the Bureau of the Budget. The last report as of 30 June 2000 has been distributed to Permanent Delegations and is at the disposal of the Executive Board during the present session.

282. The Executive Board, at its 159th session, requested the Director-General “to provide it with detailed information on the volume, source and allocation of extrabudgetary resources, having regard to the priorities defined by the General Conference, on the administrative costs relating thereto and on the types of arrangements entered into between the donors and the Organization” (159 EX/Decision 3.1.2, Part IV, para. 20). While the volume and source of the extrabudgetary resources are available in the status reports referred to above, the determination of the administrative costs incurred and recovered will call for a complex study in order to assess the actual time spent by each staff member on activities linked to extrabudgetary resources. The Secretariat will endeavour to undertake such a study which may involve recourse to external expertise.

Cash flow situation

283. As of 31 July 2000, the cash flow situation of the Organization was more satisfactory than in the corresponding period of the previous biennium, with overall arrears decreasing from \$219.1 million to \$125.7 million at the constant rate of exchange. This improvement is largely attributable to payments of current biennium contributions due. There remains concern, however, for the amount of arrears outstanding for previous biennia, and in this respect, Member States with payment plans are particularly requested to respect the commitments they made to the General Conference. There has been no external borrowing since that reported at the 159th session of the Executive Board. A detailed report on the status of contributions and payment plans is included in document 160 EX/27.

Finance and budget project

284. Further to 30 C/Resolution 84, the Director-General has opened a Special Account for New Management and Monitoring Instruments, the special financial regulations for which are presented in document 160 EX/34. As of 31 July 2000, the income on this account amounted to \$4.5 million, of which \$2.5 million has been transferred from the regular programme and \$2 million received as a voluntary contribution from Japan. Further transfers from the regular programme will be made, as authorized by 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3. Also in accordance with 30 C/Resolution 84, the Director-General addressed a circular letter (CL/3542) to all Member States on 2 March 2000 requesting voluntary contributions towards the cost of this important project. Subsequently, personalized letters have been addressed to certain Permanent Delegates of Member States and these are being followed up systematically.

Hundred and sixtieth Session

160 EX/4

Part II

PARIS, 22 September 2000

Original: English/French

Item 3.1.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART II

Management Chart for Programme Execution in 2000-2001

(30 C/5 Approved)

No. 26

Status as at 31 August 2000

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I - PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001

CHART 1

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET
FROM 1981 TO 2001

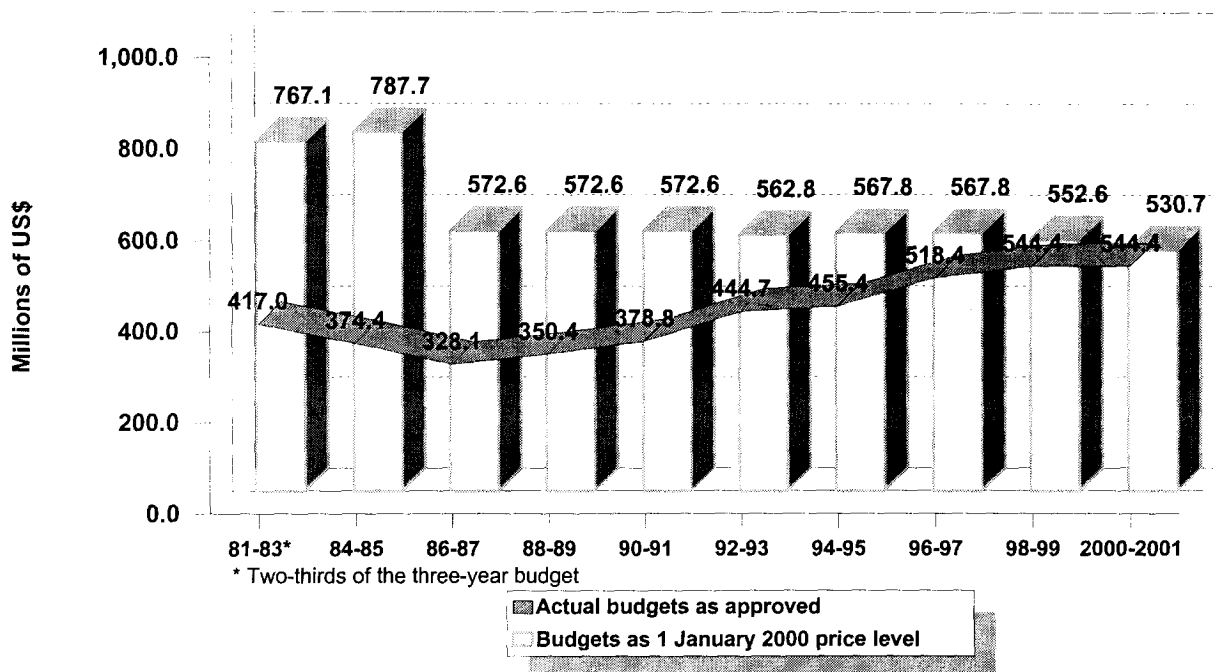


CHART 2

APPROVED REGULAR BUDGET
BY PART/SECTOR

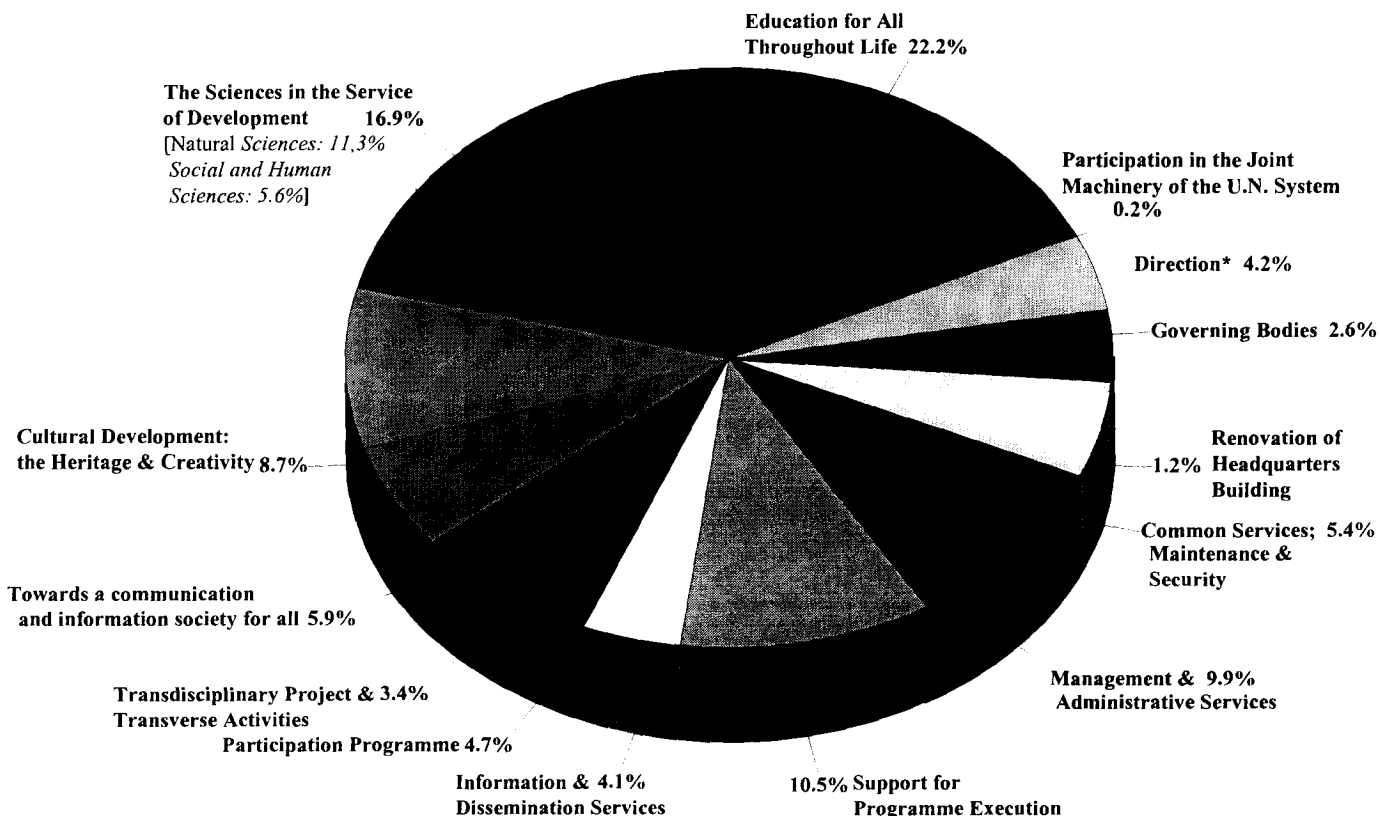


CHART 3
TOTAL BUDGET
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITIES
(Regular* and Extrabudgetary Programmes)

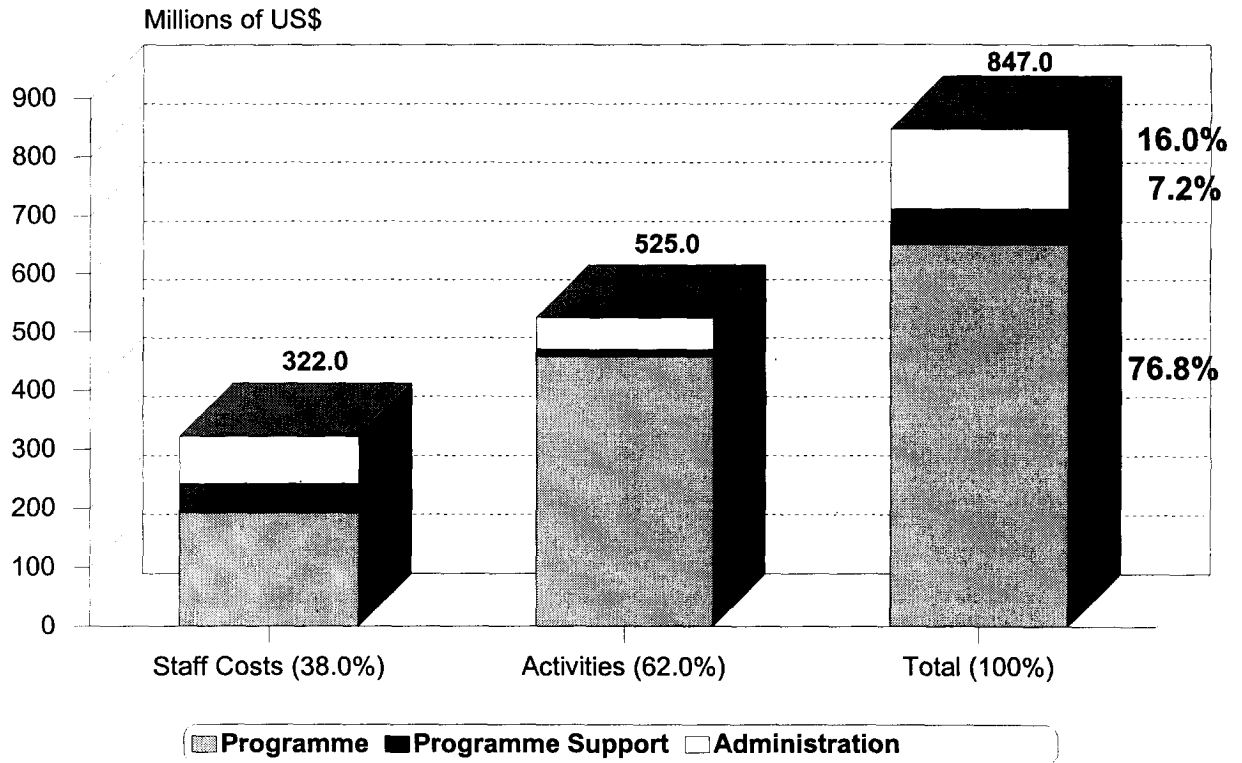
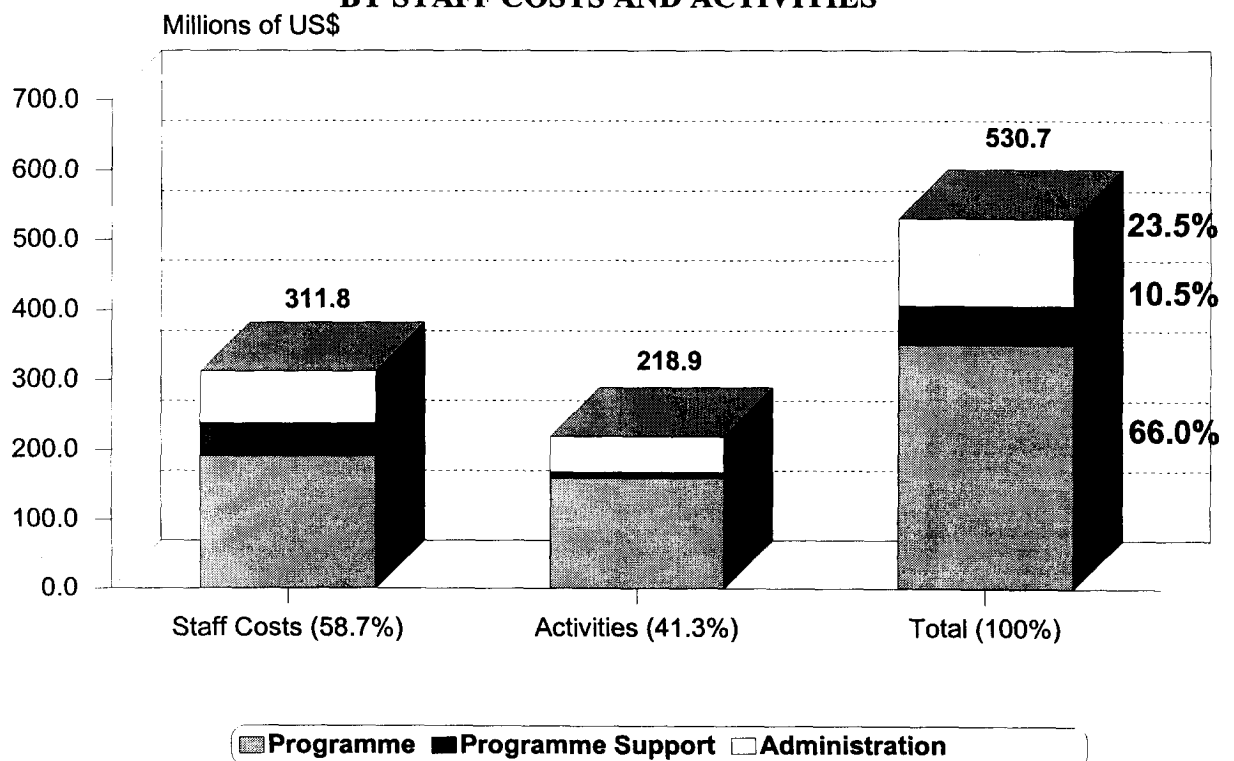


CHART 4
REGULAR BUDGET*
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITIES



* Parts I - VI

TABLE 1

REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY APPROPRIATION LINE

(Parts I to VI of the Budget)

Appropriation Line	30 C/5	Approved	Execution	
	Approved	Allocations*	as at	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
I.A - Governing bodies				
1. General Conference	6,153,700	6,157,300	544,205	8.8
2. Executive Board	7,614,900	7,620,800	2,443,045	32.1
I.B - Direction				
3. Directorate	1,731,100	1,738,000	423,134	24.3
4. Services of the Directorate (i.e.: Office of the Director-General; Office of Internal Oversight; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Strategic Planning; Bureau of the Budget)	20,501,300	20,607,500	6,762,451	32.8
I.C - Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
	1,122,900	1,122,900	604,943	53.9
Total, Part I	37,123,900	37,246,500	10,777,778	28.9
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
I. Education for all throughout life	117,547,500	118,372,307	37,939,810	32.1
II. The sciences in the service of development				
Natural Sciences	60,071,600	60,659,959	17,960,594	29.6
Social and Human Sciences	29,768,000	30,036,850	8,852,496	29.5
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	46,335,800	46,668,413	14,896,787	31.9
IV. Towards a communication and information society for all Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace**	31,374,600	31,607,036	8,992,399	28.5
Transverse activities	18,320,700	18,372,000	6,566,322	35.7
Participation Programme	24,830,000	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
Subtotal, Part II.A	328,248,200	330,546,565	96,246,491	29.1
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
1. Clearing house				
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	4,565,700	4,586,100	1,342,823	29.3
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	7,257,100	7,288,900	1,987,969	27.3
4. Office of Public Information	4,879,700	4,893,600	1,791,871	36.6
	5,179,600	5,197,900	1,431,386	27.5
Subtotal, Part II.B	21,882,100	21,966,500	6,554,049	29.8
Total, Part II	350,130,300	352,513,065	102,800,540	29.2
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION				
1. Bureau for External Relations	21,672,700	21,799,000	7,900,373	36.2
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	3,583,000	3,598,800	1,164,733	32.4
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents	30,576,800	30,722,700	9,016,273	29.3
Total, Part III	55,832,500	56,120,500	18,081,379	32.2
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
1. Office of ADG/MA	2,631,600	2,674,700	817,502	30.6
2. Bureau of the Comptroller	8,406,100	8,446,300	2,614,079	30.9
3. Bureau of Human Resources Management	14,380,600	14,445,600	4,257,034	29.5
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications	14,626,000	14,639,600	5,561,998	38.0
5. Bureau for Support and Services	12,297,600	12,329,600	2,641,995	21.4
Total, Part IV	52,341,900	52,535,800	15,892,608	30.3
PART V - COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	28,748,300	28,832,400	8,969,675	31.1
PART VI - RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	6,499,500	6,499,500	73,213	1.1
Total, Parts I - VI	530,676,400	533,747,765	156,595,193	29.3

* 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session and by donations received.

** The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse Activities (Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

TABLE 2
PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE

(Parts I - VI of the Budget)

Object-of-expenditure	30 C/5 Approved	Approved Allocations*	Expenditure vis-à-vis approved allocations	
	\$	\$	\$	%
SALARIES AND OTHER PERSONNEL SERVICES				
- Headquarters staff costs	242,820,200	244,562,800	79,308,515	32.4
- Field staff costs	68,948,000	68,905,300	21,127,373	30.7
- Temporary assistance	10,462,700	10,464,195	3,767,007	36.0
- Interpretation services	2,458,700	2,458,700	618,027	25.1
- Consultants to Member States	2,321,200	2,339,327	366,460	15.7
- Consultants to the Secretariat	1,684,000	1,684,000	592,730	35.2
- Other personnel services	1,749,600	1,749,600	614,776	35.1
TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS				
- Delegates' travel	5,499,800	5,566,800	2,527,214	45.4
- Staff travel on official business	5,861,300	5,868,800	2,192,851	37.4
- Travel of representatives of States Members of the Executive Board	2,327,700	2,327,700	830,157	35.7
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
- Publishing contracts	3,428,000	3,451,915	351,376	10.2
- Contributions to co-publications	1,739,500	1,758,596	349,075	19.8
- Organization of seminars and meetings	7,390,800	7,512,764	981,014	13.1
- Other contractual services	30,664,100	31,133,309	5,296,938	17.0
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES				
	22,057,200	22,068,225	8,082,712	36.6
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS				
	5,955,100	5,955,100	1,493,262	25.1
ACQUISITION OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT				
	4,293,900	4,303,113	644,530	15.0
FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS				
	25,082,300	25,082,300	13,699,786	54.6
CONTRACTS WITH NGOS (framework-agreements)				
	8,017,600	8,017,600	895,200	11.2
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS				
	25,459,200	25,763,922	5,069,565	19.7
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME				
	24,830,000	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
OTHER EXPENDITURE				
	13,978,500	13,978,500	753,760	5.4
INDIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS				
	13,647,000	13,965,199	5,994,782	42.9
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	530,676,400	533,747,765	156,595,193	29.3

* 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session and by donations received.

TABLE 3

PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY SECTOR

(Parts I - VI of the Budget)

(excluding staff costs and Participation Programme)

Part/Sector/Unit	30 C/5 Approved	Approved Allocations*	Execution as at 31 August 2000	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	14,604,000	14,604,000	3,614,919	24.8
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
I. Education for all throughout life	52,948,500	53,421,807	17,148,448	32.1
II. The sciences in the service of development:				
. Natural Sciences	24,940,500	25,337,759	6,737,123	26.6
. Social and Human Sciences	11,383,200	11,550,850	2,513,144	21.8
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	15,386,000	15,550,213	3,952,676	25.4
IV. Towards a communication and information society for all	13,297,400	13,431,436	3,008,348	22.4
Transdisciplinary projects and transverse activities				
. Transdisciplinary projects: Towards a culture of peace**	-	-	-	-
Transverse activities:				
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6,820,000	6,820,000	3,396,600	49.8
- Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	1,117,700	1,117,700	435,029	38.9
- Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:				
. Women	379,500	379,500	60,482	15.9
. Youth	379,500	379,500	82,675	21.8
. Africa	419,600	419,600	200,650	47.8
- Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace	697,100	702,100	357,999	51.0
Subtotal, Part II.A	127,769,000	129,110,465	37,893,174	29.3
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
1. Clearing house	812,300	812,300	169,682	20.9
3. UNESCO Publishing Office	1,409,000	1,409,000	329,875	23.4
4. Office of Monthly Periodicals	2,333,800	2,333,800	943,131	40.4
5. Office of Public Information	1,820,000	1,820,000	476,653	26.2
Subtotal, Part II.B	6,375,100	6,375,100	1,919,341	30.1
Total, Part II	134,144,100	135,485,565	39,812,515	29.4
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	8,822,600	8,852,600	2,799,939	31.6
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	16,712,100	16,712,100	4,529,919	27.1
PART V - COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security	13,295,900	13,295,900	4,290,717	32.3
PART VI - RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	6,499,500	6,499,500	73,213	1.1
Total, Parts I - VI	194,078,200	195,449,665	55,121,222	28.2

* 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session and by donations received.

** The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse Activities (Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

TABLE 4
DECENTRALIZATION(1)

(amounts for expenditure in the Field)

Sector/Unit	30 C/5 Approved	Approved allocations(2)	Execution as at 31 August 2000	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
Education	56,763,100	53,512,721	15,767,225	29.5
Natural sciences	24,707,100	24,877,641	6,793,511	27.3
Social and human sciences	6,342,150	6,149,400	1,574,559	25.6
Culture	17,389,800	16,394,478	5,095,213	31.1
Communication and information	11,571,800	11,783,816	2,876,831	24.4
. Transdisciplinary projects: "Towards a culture of peace"(3)	-	-	-	-
. Transverse activities:				
. Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support	88,300	88,800	24,530	27.6
Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace	303,800	229,400	95,471	41.6
Participation Programme	24,830,000	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
Subtotal, Part II.A	141,996,050	137,866,256	33,265,423	24.1
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
Office of Public Information	638,800	640,200	169,116	26.4
Subtotal, Part II.B	638,800	640,200	169,116	26.4
Total, Part II	142,634,850	138,506,456	33,434,539	24.1
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION				
Bureau for External Relations	3,645,200	3,505,100	1,070,109	30.5
Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	373,400	375,400	102,796	27.4
Total, Part III	4,018,600	3,880,500	1,172,905	30.2
Total, Parts II and III	146,653,450	142,386,956	34,607,444	24.3

(1) Including direct and indirect programme costs and Field staff costs.

(2) 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session and by donations received.

(3) The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse Activities (Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

TABLE 5
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

A. EXECUTION BY REGION

Region	Approved allocations	Execution as at 31 August 2000	
		\$	%
AFRICA	2,350,883	393,000	16.7
ASIA AND PACIFIC	1,873,880	179,233	9.6
ARAB STATES	905,500	37,000	4.1
EUROPE 1	425,863	44,000	10.3
EUROPE 2	867,800	25,000	2.9
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	1,508,850	-	0.0
INTERREGIONAL	1,422,000	267,000	18.8
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	622,850	92,850	14.9
TOTAL	9,977,626	1,038,083	10.4

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

B. NATURE OF EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Allotments issued	Execution as at 31 December 1999	
	\$	\$	%
A. FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR:			
■ Conferences, meetings	3,694,129	342,000	9.3
■ Training seminars or courses	1,300,925	142,000	10.9
■ Supplies and equipment	1,827,995	189,233	10.4
■ Fellowships, study grants	368,850	15,000	4.1
■ Consultants	1,163,300	150,000	12.9
■ Publications, translations, reproduction	608,577	62,000	10.2
■ Allocations to NGOs	367,850	92,850	25.2
■ Other forms of financial participation not specified above	272,000	25,000	9.2
B. MATERIAL AND/OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED DIRECTLY BY UNESCO			
■ Conferences, meetings	15,000	-	0.0
■ Training seminars or courses	195,000	-	0.0
■ Supplies and equipment	20,000	20,000	100.0
■ Fellowships	38,000	-	0.0
■ Consultants	106,000	-	0.0
■ Publications, translations, reproduction	-	-	-
■ Material and/or technical assistance to NGOs	-	-	-
■ Other material and/or technical assistance provided directly by UNESCO	-	-	-
TOTAL	9,977,626	1,038,083	10.4

TABLE 6
STAFF AND STAFF COSTS

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 2000 to August 2000

YEAR/MONTH	30 C/5 APPROVED STAFF ESTABLISHMENT 2000-2001				VACANTS POSTS					VARIATIONS VIS-À-VIS TARGET TO ACHIEVE 3% LAPSE FACTOR (64 POSTS)
	Total number of posts	Filled posts			HQS		FLD		TOTAL	
		HQS	FLD	TOTAL	P	GS	P	L		
2000										
January	2,118	1,508	508	2,016	36	43	10	13	102	38
February	2,118	1,504	508	2,012	38	45	10	13	106	42
March	2,118	1,494	506	2,000	38	55	10	15	118	54
April	2,118	1,487	505	1,992	42	58	10	16	126	62
May	2,118	1,484	503	1,987	42	61	11	17	131	67
June	2,118	1,485	505	1,990	44	58	10	16	128	64
July	2,118	1,394	495	1,889	67	126	10	26	229	* 165
August	2,118	1,391	500	1,891	69	127	7	24	227	* 163
AVERAGE	2,118	1,468	504	1,972	47	72	10	17	146	82

* This total of vacant posts takes into account posts which became vacant following the departure of their incumbents having benefitted from the Agreed Separation Scheme in 2000

B. Total cumulative situation of staff costs as at 31 August 2000

	Allocations \$	Expenditure \$	%
HEADQUARTERS	244,562,800	79,308,515	32.4
FIELD	68,905,300	21,127,373	30.7
TOTAL	313,468,100	100,435,888	32.0

TABLE 7

STATUS OF PARTS I, III, IV, V AND VI BY MAIN OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

Appropriation Line	Cost of established posts		Temporary assistance	Delegates' travel*	Staff travel	Contractual services	General operating expenses	Supplies and materials	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	Other contributions	Other expenditure	Total
	Headquarters	Field										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION												
A. Governing Bodies:												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	1,755,100	-	8,527,200	2,327,700	-	596,800	571,300	-	-	-	-	13,778,100
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	611,074	-	1,116,580	843,094	975	118,708	181,370	36,051	53,398	-	26,000	2,987,250
Execution Rate	34.8	-	13.1	36.2	N.A.	19.9	31.7	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	21.7
B. Direction:												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	20,887,400	-	198,700	54,000	472,600	306,900	174,200	181,200	70,500	-	-	22,345,500
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	6,551,785	-	182,611	587	167,493	101,073	58,207	41,844	35,985	45,000	1,000	7,185,585
Execution Rate	31.4	-	91.9	1.1	35.4	32.9	33.4	23.1	51.0	N.A.	N.A.	32.2
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the U.N. System												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,122,900	1,122,900
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	-	-	209	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	584,734	604,943
Execution Rate	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	52.1	53.9
TOTAL, PART I												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	22,642,500	-	8,725,900	2,381,700	472,600	903,700	745,500	181,200	70,500	-	1,122,900	37,246,500
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	7,162,859	-	1,299,400	843,681	168,468	219,781	259,577	77,895	89,383	45,000	611,734	10,777,778
Execution Rate	31.6	-	14.9	35.4	35.6	24.3	34.8	43.0	126.8	N.A.	54.5	28.9
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION												
1. Bureau for External Relations												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	14,246,500	3,347,200	375,200	10,000	565,600	2,285,200	298,800	256,000	326,000	88,500	-	21,799,000
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	5,543,867	1,034,926	234,734	335,224	166,393	54,636	165,708	63,018	40,688	210,633	50,546	7,900,373
Execution Rate	38.9	30.9	62.6	3,352.2	29.4	2.4	55.5	24.6	12.5	238.0	N.A.	36.2
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	2,347,000	375,400	173,000	-	223,000	129,000	123,400	57,000	52,000	119,000	-	3,598,800
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	865,020	102,796	18,981	10,000	49,475	10,517	61,794	8,502	3,588	21,510	12,550	1,164,733
Execution Rate	36.9	27.4	11.0	N.A.	22.2	8.2	50.1	14.9	6.9	18.1	N.A.	32.4
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	26,951,800	-	2,112,200	-	13,100	721,800	101,500	180,000	642,300	-	-	30,722,700
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	7,734,831	-	872,216	-	6,822	237,934	92,599	60,901	10,970	-	-	9,016,273
Execution Rate	28.7	-	41.3	-	52.1	33.0	91.2	33.8	1.7	-	-	29.3
TOTAL, PART III												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	43,545,300	3,722,600	2,660,400	10,000	801,700	3,136,000	523,700	493,000	1,020,300	207,500	-	56,120,500
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	14,143,718	1,137,722	1,125,931	345,224	222,690	303,087	320,101	132,421	55,246	232,143	63,096	18,081,379
Execution Rate	32.5	30.6	42.3	3,452.2	27.8	9.7	61.1	26.9	5.4	111.9	N.A.	32.2

* Including travel of representatives of the Executive Board.

Appropriation Line	Cost of established posts		Temporary assistance	Delegates' travel*	Staff travel	Contractual services	General operating expenses	Supplies and materials	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	Other contributions	Other expenditure	Total
	Headquarters	Field										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES												
1. Office of ADG/MA												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	2,431,300	-	81,000	-	19,000	58,100	25,800	16,000	16,600	26,900	-	2,674,700
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	777,723	-	20,352	-	4,935	3,249	8,266	2,940	37	-	-	817,502
Execution Rate	32.0	-	25.1	-	26.0	5.6	32.0	18.4	0.2	-	-	30.6
2. Bureau of the comptroller												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	7,424,300	-	129,900	-	17,900	-	827,800	46,400	-	-	-	8,446,300
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	2,336,733	-	34,910	-	5,753	-	218,511	11,208	6,964	-	-	2,614,079
Execution Rate	31.5	-	26.9	-	32.1	-	26.4	24.2	-	-	-	30.9
3. Bureau of Human Resources Management												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	12,005,800	-	1,495,700	-	122,900	485,200	54,300	56,400	123,600	95,700	6,000	14,445,600
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	3,623,529	-	345,244	35,000	24,230	130,097	6,863	10,456	13,415	68,200	-	4,257,034
Execution Rate	30.2	-	23.1	-	19.7	26.8	12.6	18.5	10.9	-	-	29.5
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	6,199,800	-	70,800	-	75,700	1,080,000	591,500	1,110,100	-	5,511,700	-	14,639,600
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	2,069,019	-	63,677	125	22,820	88,392	716,585	53,042	48,338	2,500,000	-	5,561,998
Execution Rate	33.4	-	89.9	N.A.	30.1	8.2	121.1	4.8	N.A.	45.4	-	38.0
5. Bureau for Support and Services												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	7,762,500	-	79,600	-	39,500	94,700	141,300	61,300	5,900	-	4,144,800	12,329,600
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	2,555,685	-	20,547	-	9,401	26,273	6,220	17,335	1,534	-	5,000	2,641,995
Execution Rate	32.9	-	25.8	-	23.8	27.7	4.4	28.3	26.0	-	-	21.4
TOTAL, PART IV												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	35,823,700	-	1,857,000	-	275,000	1,718,000	1,640,700	1,290,200	146,100	5,634,300	4,150,800	52,535,800
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	11,362,689	-	484,730	35,125	67,139	248,011	956,445	94,981	70,288	2,568,200	5,000	15,892,608
Execution Rate	31.7	-	26.1	N.A.	24.4	14.4	58.3	7.4	48.1	45.6	0.1	30.3
PART V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and Security												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	15,536,500	-	144,000	-	9,000	10,000	12,268,300	746,600	118,000	-	-	28,832,400
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	4,678,958	-	262,337	-	296	-	3,988,085	40,003	-	-	-	8,969,679
Execution Rate	30.1	-	182.2	-	3.3	0.0	32.5	5.4	-	-	-	31.1
PART VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES												
30 C/5 Approved as adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,499,500	6,499,500
Expenditure as at 31 August 2000	-	-	27,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,223	73,213
Execution Rate	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.1

* Including travel of representatives of the Executive Board.

III - PRESENTATION OF EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

CHART 5

Extrabudgetary Operational Programmes for 2000-2001 (30 C/5 Approved) by Source of Funds and by Major Programme

(Figures in Millions of US dollars,
Total: US\$ 300 Million)

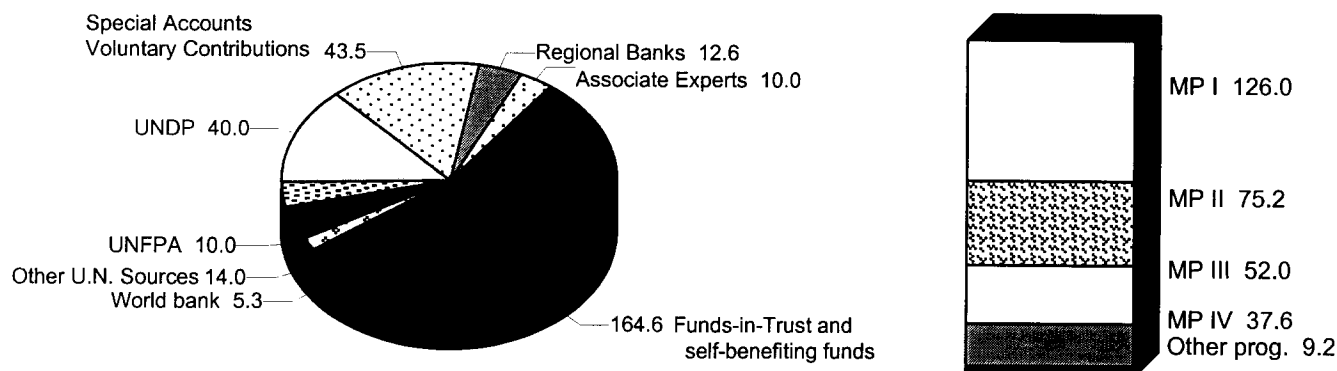
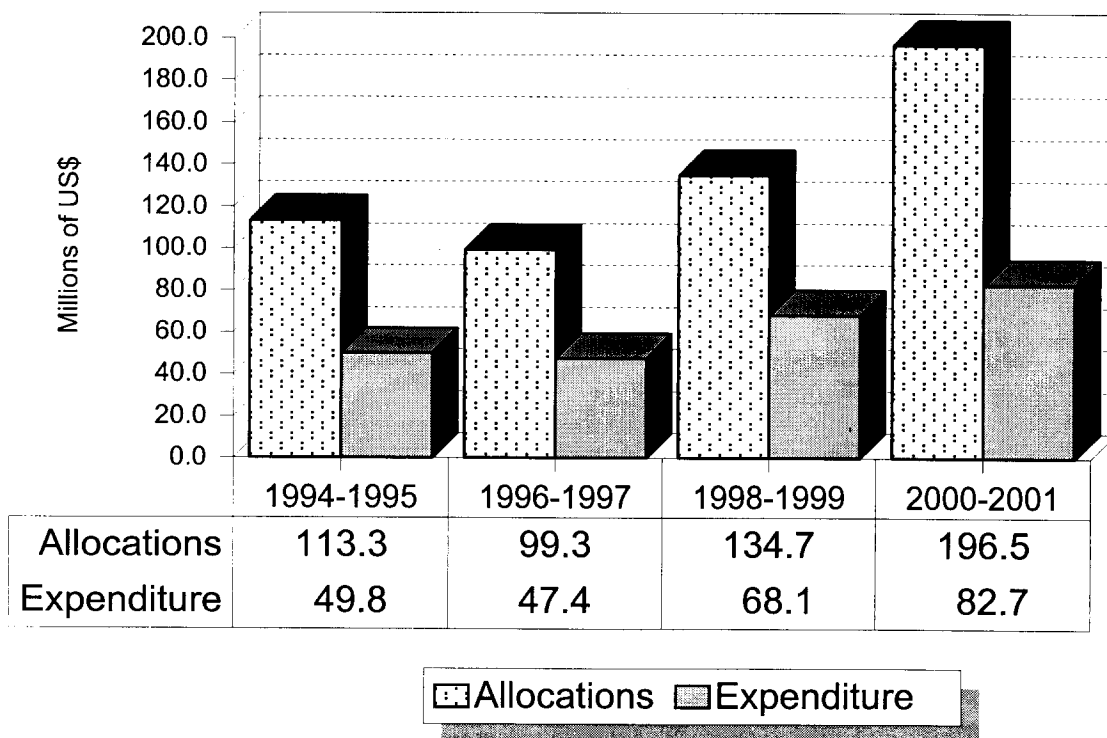


CHART 6

Extrabudgetary Operational Programmes Allocation vs. Expenditure*



* Allocations and expenditure cover the first eight months (January to August) of the first year of each biennium.

TABLE 8

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES

BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	2000-2001			1998-1999		
	Allocations in 30 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan.00-31 Aug.00	Rate of Expenditure	Allocations in 29 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan.98-31 Aug.98	Rate of Expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
→ UNDP	40.0	5.5	14	40.0	7.8	20
→ UNFPA	10.0	2.0	20	15.0	3.3	22
→ Other	14.0	10.9	78	12.0	7.1	59
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
→ World Bank	5.3	0.1	2	7.5	1.2	16
→ Regional Banks and Funds	12.6	0.7	6	11.0	2.2	20
→ Funds-in-Trust and self-benefiting funds	164.6	45.7	28	104.5	29.4	28
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	53.5	17.8	33	60.0	17.1	29
TOTAL	300.0	82.7	28	250.0	68.1	27

IV - EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME EXECUTION

TABLE 9
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION

1 January 2000 to 31 August 2000

(in millions of US dollars)

SOURCES OF FUNDS	TOTAL	AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	ASIA AND PACIFIC	ARAB STATES	EUROPE	INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL PROJECTS
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES							
→ UNDP	5.5	2.0	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.4	-
→ UNFPA	2.0	0.4	-	0.3	-	-	1.3
→ Other United Nations Sources	10.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	6.9	-	2.3
Subtotal, United Nations Sources	18.4	2.9	0.9	2.1	8.5	0.4	3.6
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
→ World Bank (Technical Assistance)	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
→ Regional Development Banks and Funds	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
→ Self-benefiting Funds Donated Funds	45.7	2.5	28.1	6.0	2.6	1.4	5.1
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	17.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.4	13.0
Subtotal, Other Programmes	64.3	4.4	28.7	7.5	2.8	2.8	18.1
TOTAL	82.7	7.3	29.6	9.6	11.3	3.2	21.7

TABLE 10

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES

BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2000-2001			1998-1999		
	Allocations in 30 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan.00-31 Aug.00	Rate of Expenditure	Allocations in 29 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan.98-31 Aug.98	Rate of Expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
→ ED	126.0	33.6	27	90.0	36.5	41
→ SC	60.8	10.8	18	54.5	6.9	13
→ SHS	14.4	13.9	97	7.5	3.3	44
→ CLT	52.0	6.8	13	32.5	4.6	14
→ CII	37.6	6.2	16	30.0	6.2	21
→ Other	9.2	11.4	124	35.5	10.6	30
TOTAL	300.0	82.7	28	250.0	68.1	27

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part I - General Policy and Direction			
I.A Governing Bodies			
Chapter 1 - General Conference			
Staff Costs	666,100	215,663	32.4
Languages and documents services for the General Conference	4,787,100	223,258	4.7
External Audit	596,800	70,000	11.7
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	28,000	14,000	50.0
Other Costs	79,300	21,284	26.8
Total Activities	5,491,200	328,542	6.0
Total, General Conference	6,157,300	544,205	8.8
Chapter 2 - Executive Board			
Staff Costs	1,089,000	395,411	36.3
Languages and documents services for the Executive Board	3,666,100	996,463	27.2
Travel by members of the Executive Board and daily allowance	2,327,700	835,506	35.9
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	24,000	12,000	50.0
Other Costs	514,000	203,665	39.6
Total Activities	6,531,800	2,047,634	31.3
Total, Executive Board	7,620,800	2,443,045	32.1
Governing Bodies			
Staff Costs	1,755,100	611,074	34.8
Other Costs	12,023,000	2,376,176	19.8
Total, Governing Bodies	13,778,100	2,987,250	21.7
I.B Direction			
Chapter 3 - Directorate			
Staff Costs	1,279,500	292,089	22.8
Other Costs	458,500	131,045	28.6
Total, Directorate	1,738,000	423,134	24.3
Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate:			
A. Office of the Director-General			
Staff Costs	7,973,900	2,420,434	30.4
Other Costs	377,800	313,192	82.9
Contribution towards common charges	2,800	-	-
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	2,000	1,000	50.0
Total, Office of the DG	8,356,500	2,734,626	32.7
B. Inspectorate General			
Staff Costs	1,748,700	507,848	29.0
Contribution towards common charges	1,100	-	-
Other Costs	66,700	32,643	48.9
Total, IOM	1,816,500	540,491	29.8
C. Office of the Mediator			
Staff Costs	126,800	45,877	36.2
Contribution towards common charges	300	-	-
Other Costs	16,600	7,854	47.3
Total, MED	143,700	53,731	37.4

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
D. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs			
Staff Costs	1,872,700	692,863	37.0
Contribution towards common charges	3,300	-	-
Other Costs	199,800	69,048	34.6
Total, LA	2,075,800	761,911	36.7
E. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation			
- Division of Studies and Programming			
Staff Costs	2,034,700	780,608	38.4
Contribution towards common charges	1,400	-	-
Other Costs	86,800	13,804	15.9
Total, BPE	2,122,900	794,412	37.4
- Central Programme Evaluation Unit			
Staff Costs	1,712,500	347,679	20.3
Contribution towards common charges	2,800	-	-
Other Costs	168,200	62,096	36.9
Total, CEU	1,883,500	409,775	21.8
F. Bureau of the Budget			
Staff Costs	4,138,600	1,464,387	35.4
Contribution towards common charges	1,100	-	-
Other Costs	68,900	3,118	4.5
Total, BB	4,208,600	1,467,505	34.9
Recapitulation			
Staff Costs	19,607,900	6,259,696	31.9
Other Costs	999,600	502,755	50.3
Total, Services of the Directorate	20,607,500	6,762,451	32.8
Direction			
Staff Costs	20,887,400	6,551,785	31.4
Other Costs	1,458,100	633,800	43.5
Total, I.B	22,345,500	7,185,585	32.2
I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System			
UNACC	15,500	-	-
CCPOQ	33,500	15,072	45.0
UN Security measures	49,200	20,000	40.7
Security requirements of staff in Field	61,500	61,076	99.3
ISCC	61,900	38,000	61.4
JIU	324,600	148,709	45.8
ICSC, CCAQ and ILO	576,700	322,086	55.8
Total, I.C	1,122,900	604,943	53.9
TOTAL, PART I			
Staff Costs	22,642,500	7,162,859	31.6
Other Costs	14,604,000	3,614,919	24.8
TOTAL, PART I	37,246,500	10,777,778	28.9

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part II - Programme Execution and Services			
II.A Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities			
Major Programmes:			
I Education for all throughout life			
I.1 Basic education for all			
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children			
1 - Renewal and expansion of primary education			
(a) Primary education reform	280,000	80,627	28.8
(b) Training of educational personnel	275,000	42,023	15.3
(c) Production and use of low-cost materials	175,000	95,169	54.4
(d) Education for poverty eradication	227,690	57,397	25.2
(e) Assessment of learning achievement	100,000	25,541	25.5
(f) Reading for all	95,000	19,583	20.6
(g) Improving learning spaces	66,000	6,100	9.2
Subtotal activities	1,218,690	326,440	26.8
Staff costs distribution	5,731,232	1,834,630	32.0
Total, Main line of action	6,949,922	2,161,070	31.1
2 - Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs			
(a) Promote integrated early childhood and family education	400,000	68,003	17.0
(b) Develop inclusive education for children with special needs	957,820	230,092	24.0
(c) Support to joint actions in favour of education for all children	313,747	1,111	0.4
Subtotal activities	1,671,567	299,206	17.9
Staff costs distribution	6,852,927	2,193,697	32.0
Total, Main line of action	8,524,494	2,492,903	29.2
Total, Subprogramme I.1.1	15,474,416	4,653,972	30.1
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults			
1 - Literacy and community education			
(a) Developing literacy and non-formal education strategies	273,300	35,120	12.9
(b) Capacity-building for improving and expanding literacy and non-formal education	603,100	113,221	18.8
(c) Support for literacy and non-formal education for rural development : Baoding	791,000	150,000	19.0
(d) Advocacy and mobilization for literacy and non-formal education	120,000	57,009	47.5
(e) Cooperation with Institutes	180,000	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,967,400	355,350	18.1
Staff costs distribution	5,491,565	1,757,910	32.0
Total, Main line of action	7,458,965	2,113,260	28.3
2 - Extending learning opportunities to the unreached			
(a) Education of the unreached	634,699	140,515	22.1
Special project : 'Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth'	557,630	96,864	17.4
Special project : 'Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa'	696,800	144,455	20.7
(d) Promoting education for children in difficult circumstances (street and working children)	69,680	2,590	3.7
Subtotal activities	1,958,809	384,424	19.6
Staff costs distribution	3,952,238	1,265,154	32.0
Total, Main line of action	5,911,047	1,649,578	27.9
Total, Subprogramme I.1.2	13,370,012	3,762,838	28.1

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all			
1 - International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000			
(a) World Education Forum (Dakar)	352,405	256,186	72.7
(b) Cooperation partnership	20,000	20,000	100.0
(c) Advocacy	20,000	16,368	81.8
(d) Outcome of the EFA 2000 Assessment	20,000	7,000	35.0
(e) Monitoring learning achievement	60,000	33,000	55.0
(f) Countdown	60,000	11,048	18.4
(g) World Food Programme cooperation	15,000	4,999	33.3
Subtotal activities	547,405	348,601	63.7
Staff costs distribution	1,527,636	489,013	32.0
Total, Main line of action	2,075,041	837,614	40.4
2 - Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education			
(a) Pursuing the E-9 initiative	3,300,000	163,671	5.0
(b) Partnership for basic education	240,000	86,003	35.8
(c) Regional cooperation - Africa	155,540	2,400	1.5
(d) Regional cooperation - Arab States	120,000	25,010	20.8
(e) Regional cooperation - Asia and Pacific	300,000	36,013	12.0
(f) Regional cooperation - Europe	78,500	9,123	11.6
(g) Regional cooperation - Latin America and the Caribbean	261,000	56,028	21.5
(h) MINEDAF - Regional fellowships	300,000	300,000	100.0
Subtotal activities	4,755,040	678,248	14.3
Staff costs distribution	3,681,394	1,178,454	32.0
Total, Main line of action	8,436,434	1,856,702	22.0
Total, Subprogramme I.1.3	10,511,475	2,694,316	25.6
TOTAL, Programme I.1	39,355,903	11,111,127	28.2
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education throughout life			
I.2.1 Renewal of educational systems for the information age			
1 - Devising strategies for learning throughout life			
(a) Global dialogue on lifelong learning Expo 2000	120,000	120,000	100.0
(b) Preparation of the World Education Report	380,000	65,565	17.3
(c) Three publications on learning throughout life	349,320	23,186	6.6
(d) Information through publications, the Internet and other modern media	392,553	78,017	19.9
Subtotal activities	1,241,873	286,768	23.1
Staff costs distribution	6,703,541	2,145,876	32.0
Total, Main line of action	7,945,414	2,432,644	30.6
2 - Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction			
(a) Regional partnership and cooperation programme - UNRWA	423,000	276,064	65.3
(b) National sectoral strategies and action plans	762,300	137,604	18.1
(c) Support to the Palestinian authority	200,320	127,234	63.5
(d) Strengthening of national capacities in the use and management of educational spaces and facilities	205,000	31,860	15.5
Subtotal activities	1,590,620	572,762	36.0
Staff costs distribution	5,542,226	1,774,127	32.0
Total, Main line of action	7,132,846	2,346,889	32.9
Total, Subprogramme I.2.1	15,078,260	4,779,533	31.7

ANNEX

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education			
1 - Renewal and diversification of secondary education			
(a) Policy guidelines for reform of secondary education system	384,659	183,094	47.6
(b) Regional and subregional networkings with IGOs and NGOs	280,491	69,320	24.7
(c) Development of distance education	244,000	2,201	0.9
(d) Promotion of science and technology education	340,700	91,056	26.7
(e) Education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS	232,000	37,392	16.1
(f) Youth empowerment through preventive education against drugs abuse	160,000	32,180	20.1
Special project : 'Scientific, technical and vocational education of girls in Africa'	108,000	17,400	16.1
Subtotal activities:	1,749,850	432,643	24.7
Staff costs distribution	4,950,527	1,584,718	32.0
Total, Main line of action	6,700,377	2,017,361	30.1
2 - International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)			
(a) Strengthening capacity building in Member States	421,010	37,731	9.0
(b) Promoting international, regional and subregional cooperation with TVE	258,000	40,006	15.5
(c) Providing subject knowledge and promoting information exchange through the UNEVOC Network	120,000	11,727	9.8
(d) Implementing TVE normative instruments and recommendations of the Seoul congress	30,000	-	-
Subtotal activities:	829,010	89,464	10.8
Staff costs distribution	4,750,480	1,520,680	32.0
Total, Main line of action	5,579,490	1,610,144	28.9
3 - Science and technology education			
(a) Science popularization and clearing house activities	161,200	-	-
(b) Exchange of information and networking	250,100	-	-
Subtotal activities:	411,300	-	-
Staff costs distribution	803,438	257,189	32.0
Total, Main line of action	1,214,738	257,189	21.2
Total, Subprogramme I.2.2	13,494,604	3,884,694	28.8
I.2.3 Higher education and development			
1 - Policy and reform of higher education			
(a) Follow-up to the World Conference	353,785	121,050	34.2
(b) Promoting innovation in higher education	233,864	50,386	21.5
Special project : 'Women, higher education and development'	60,000	6,997	11.7
Subtotal activities:	647,649	178,433	27.6
Staff costs distribution	950,226	304,178	32.0
Total, Main line of action	1,597,875	482,611	30.2
2 - Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility			
(a) UNITWIN and UNESCO Chairs	1,415,071	375,382	26.5
(b) Regional conventions on recognition of studies and diplomas	220,000	17,298	7.9
Subtotal activities:	1,635,071	392,680	24.0
Staff costs distribution	1,493,862	478,201	32.0
Total, Main line of action	3,128,933	870,881	27.8
Total, Subprogramme I.2.3	4,726,807	1,353,492	28.6

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society			
(a) Development of subregional and regional networks of teacher training institutions	533,500	65,694	12.3
(b) New technologies in teacher education	441,673	42,868	9.7
(c) Application of international instruments concerning the status of teachers and educational personnel	140,500	57,927	41.2
Subtotal activities:	1,115,673	166,489	14.9
Staff costs distribution	1,399,034	447,846	32.0
Total, Project	2,514,707	614,335	24.4
TOTAL, Programme I.2	35,814,379	10,632,054	29.7
Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)			
(a) Implementing the international work	116,000	17,160	14.8
(b) Participating in UN inter-agency technical support services	66,000	23,500	35.6
(c) Promoting population, information, education, communication, reproductive health	135,000	41,000	30.4
(d) Developing teaching, learning and advocacy materials related to environment	464,000	131,840	28.4
(e) Fostering national action in support of education for a sustainable development	323,000	74,235	23.0
(f) Promoting sustainable communities	142,000	20,060	14.1
(g) Creation of a WEB site	6,000	-	-
(h) Cooperation for development	103,000	23,645	23.0
(i) SITA cost sharing	78,400	28,400	36.2
(j) Contribution towards common charges	27,200	27,200	100.0
(k) Contribution towards micrography	1,400	700	50.0
(l) Programme support costs	148,000	27,149	18.3
Subtotal activities:	1,610,000	414,889	25.8
Staff costs distribution	6,133,925	1,963,536	32.0
Total, EPD	7,743,925	2,378,425	30.7
UNESCO education institutes			
UNESCO International Bureau of Education	4,876,000	2,438,000	50.0
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning	5,406,000	2,709,786	50.1
UNESCO Institute for Education	2,090,000	1,045,700	50.0
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education	1,200,000	311,615	26.0
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean	2,375,300	1,319,800	55.6
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa	1,300,000	433,205	33.3
Total, UNESCO Education Institutes	17,247,300	8,258,106	47.9
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace			
Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships			
2 - Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace			
(a) Promoting reflection on the right to education	40,000	9,834	24.6
Total, Main line of action	40,000	9,834	24.6
TOTAL, Unit 1	40,000	9,834	24.6

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace			
1 - Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace			
(a) National plans for human rights education	168,000	29,073	17.3
(b) Evaluation and development of national programmes	129,000	22,000	17.1
(c) Civic education programme for formal and non-formal education	126,605	28,673	22.6
(d) Regional and sub-regional networks on ECP	40,000	1,411	3.5
(e) MINEPS III - Cooperation and solidarity between IGOs & NGOs	140,000	41,507	29.6
Total, Main line of action	603,605	122,664	20.3
2 - Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace			
(a) Elaboration, production and dissemination of ECP materials	160,000	22,470	14.0
(b) Expansion of UNESCO Chairs on ECP	29,200	6,663	22.8
(c) Teacher training	155,000	22,482	14.5
(d) Non-violence in school	112,500	3,123	2.8
(e) Educational, moral and ethical values of sport	140,000	12,128	8.7
Total, Main line of action	596,700	66,866	11.2
3 - Associated School Project network			
(a) Promotion/information material and international networking	268,981	55,606	20.7
(b) National, sub-regional culture of peace projects	132,000	38,533	29.2
(c) ASPnet flagship project	121,000	17,230	14.2
(d) Translation/adaptation of educational materials	81,000	6,324	7.8
(e) Sub-regional ASP plan of action	197,075	51,631	26.2
(f) Sport	45,000	4,500	10.0
Total, Main line of action	845,056	173,824	20.6
4 - Linguistic diversity and multilingual education			
(a) Implementation of language policies	183,500	79,471	43.3
(b) UNESCO Report on the World Languages	19,000	-	-
(c) Teaching materials	100,500	128,541	127.9
Total, Main line of action	303,000	208,012	68.7
Total, Unit 2	2,348,361	571,366	24.3
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism			
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue			
(a) Support to revision of history and geography textbooks	130,065	34,402	26.4
Total, Main line of action	130,065	34,402	26.4
Total, Unit 3	130,065	34,402	26.4
Cooperation for development	120,000	4,745	4.0
Sita cost-sharing	30,300	-	-
Contribution towards common charges	51,200	12,300	24.0
Programme support costs	395,500	38,399	9.7
Subtotal activities	3,115,426	671,046	21.5
Staff costs distribution	4,986,250	1,596,153	32.0
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	8,101,676	2,267,199	28.0

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Education common charges			
Cooperation for development	1,132,500	179,409	15.8
Sita cost-sharing	1,046,700	182,800	17.5
Contribution towards common charges	362,700	117,852	32.5
Contribution towards micrography services	18,600	9,300	50.0
Indirect costs (HQ)	636,600	159,393	25.0
Programme support costs	1,229,715	128,546	10.5
Total, Common charges	4,426,815	777,300	17.6
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	47,102,898	14,473,456	30.7
Staff Costs	64,950,500	20,791,362	32.0
Indirect programme costs	6,801,109	2,674,992	39.3
Reduction in field indirect costs	(482,200)		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	118,372,307	37,939,810	32.1
II The Sciences in the Service of Development			
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge			
Follow-up to the World Conference on Science			
(a) Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	374,327	165,397	44.2
(b) Science Policies	295,000	57,989	19.7
(c) University-Industry-Partnership (UNISPAR)	203,600	19,480	9.6
Subtotal activities	872,927	242,866	27.8
Staff costs distribution	470,492	149,497	31.8
Total, Project	1,343,419	392,363	29.2
II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences			
1 - Improving university science and engineering education			
(a) University science education	450,300	88,502	19.7
(b) Engineering education	329,300	86,859	26.4
Subtotal activities	779,600	175,361	22.5
Staff costs distribution	2,824,716	897,541	31.8
Total, Main line of action	3,604,316	1,072,902	29.8
2 - Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry			
(a) Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics	307,600	111,100	36.1
(b) Promoting cooperation in research and training in physics	1,826,800	150,478	8.2
(c) Promoting cooperation in research and training in chemistry	381,900	52,366	13.7
Subtotal activities	2,516,300	313,944	12.5
Staff costs distribution	2,761,136	877,339	31.8
Total, Main line of action	5,277,436	313,944	5.9
3 - Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies			
(a) Cooperation with NGOs	493,400	168,682	34.2
(b) Molecular and Cell Biology Networks (MCBN)	436,500	82,009	18.8
(c) Biotechnologies, MIRCENs and BAC	1,218,200	260,953	21.4
Special project : 'Biotechnologies for development in Africa'	124,500	17,800	14.3
(e) UNAIDS/Medical sciences	155,300	26,248	16.9
Subtotal activities	2,427,900	555,692	22.9
Staff costs distribution	3,799,962	1,207,421	31.8
Total, Main line of action	6,227,862	1,763,113	28.3

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
4 - Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information			
(a) UNESCO/ICSU Framework agreement	729,000	414,450	56.9
(b) Cooperation with ICSU unions and affiliates	68,000	2,372	3.5
(c) UNESCO science prizes	47,500	1,347	2.8
(d) Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information	927,300	161,641	17.4
Special project : 'Women, Science and Technology'	213,000	20,090	9.4
Subtotal activities	1,984,800	599,900	30.2
Staff costs distribution	3,746,979	1,190,586	31.8
Total, Main line of action	5,731,779	1,790,486	31.2
The World Solar Programme 1996-2005			
(a) Education and training in renewable energy	364,600	80,682	22.1
(b) Expanding the use of renewable energy to improve living conditions	452,400	92,567	20.5
(c) Renewable energy, cooperation for development	153,300	26,895	17.5
Subtotal activities	970,300	200,144	20.6
Staff costs distribution	596,592	189,564	31.8
Total, Project	1,566,892	389,708	24.9
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	62,900	-	-
Total, Subprogramme II.1.1	23,814,605	5,722,516	24.0
II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences			
1 - Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences			
(a) UNESCO Chairs	361,000	75,541	20.9
(b) Capacity-building for city professionals and young social scientists	174,000	36,498	21.0
(c) Cooperation agreement with ISSC and Human Habitat (NGOs)	837,500	340,944	40.7
(d) Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research	233,000	14,506	6.2
(e) Follow-up summit	35,000	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,640,500	467,489	28.5
Staff costs distribution	2,020,520	692,891	34.3
Total, Main line of action	3,661,020	1,160,380	31.7
2 - Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences			
(a) International Social Science Journal	320,900	106,918	33.3
(b) World Social Science Report	131,500	38,592	29.3
(c) MOST clearing house	190,050	28,706	15.1
(d) Data and information	162,850	29,390	18.0
(e) Documentation centre	108,600	-	-
(f) Evaluation	35,000	-	-
Subtotal activities	948,900	203,606	21.5
Staff costs distribution	1,240,226	425,307	34.3
Total, Main line of action	2,189,126	628,913	28.7
Total, Subprogramme II.1.2	5,850,146	1,789,293	30.6
TOTAL, Programme II.1	29,664,750	7,511,809	25.3

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development			
Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development			
(a) Development of interdisciplinary cooperation	85,000	4,335	5.1
(b) Strengthening partnership with the UN and major NGOs	113,700	18,490	16.3
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	5,000	-	-
Subtotal activities	203,700	22,825	11.2
Staff costs distribution	133,165	42,312	31.8
Total, Project	336,865	65,137	19.3
II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction			
1 - Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences			
(a) Development of IGCP	550,700	220,911	40.1
(b) Upgrading the knowledge of geoscientists through training and fellowships	363,025	94,991	26.2
(c) Protection and sustainable development of geoparks	56,700	12,578	22.2
(d) Spatial and geological information technology	289,800	69,843	24.1
Subtotal activities	1,260,225	398,323	31.6
Staff costs distribution	1,640,716	521,330	31.8
Total, Main line of action	2,900,941	919,653	31.7
2 - Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters			
(a) Collaborative projects on disaster mitigation systems	389,300	86,745	22.3
(b) Post-disaster investigation and technical assistance	32,300	9,641	29.8
Subtotal activities	421,600	96,386	22.9
Staff costs distribution	3,414,950	1,085,085	31.8
Total, Main line of action	3,836,550	1,181,471	30.8
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	13,500	-	-
Total, Subprogramme II.2.1	6,750,991	2,101,124	31.1
II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme			
1 - Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy			
(a) Review and improvement of existing biosphere reserves	410,400	61,390	15.0
(b) Establishing of new biosphere reserves, including transboundary reserves	313,000	47,232	15.1
(c) Reinforcing world/regional network	312,100	108,917	34.9
(d) Assisting Member States on conservation and sustainable use of resources	127,900	22,700	17.7
(e) Evaluating the implementation of the Seville Strategy : Seville +5	90,500	15,900	17.6
Subtotal activities	1,253,900	256,139	20.4
Staff costs distribution	5,279,963	1,677,685	31.8
Total, Main line of action	6,533,863	1,933,824	29.6

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2 - Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values			
(a) Research on ecosystem	311,400	59,893	19.2
(b) Research on ecosystem goods and services	218,700	37,260	17.0
(c) Training of specialists	453,903	76,631	16.9
(d) Information, communication and public awareness	320,800	61,384	19.1
Subtotal activities	1,304,803	235,168	18.0
Staff costs distribution	1,340,124	425,818	31.8
Total, Main line of action	2,644,927	660,986	25.0
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	23,000	-	-
Total, Subprogramme II.2.2	9,201,790	2,594,810	28.2
II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment			
1 - Building capacities in water resources management			
(a) Capacity-building in water resources management	269,590	130,811	48.5
(b) Post-graduate courses	128,100	37,840	29.5
(c) Computer-aided learning in virtual university	52,300	5,282	10.1
(d) Public awareness	56,900	23,026	40.5
(e) Long-term vision for water, life and the environment	43,400	35,228	81.2
(f) World Water Development Report	14,500	3,498	24.1
(g) Hydrology for environment, life and policy	114,700	49,819	43.4
Subtotal activities	679,490	285,504	42.0
Staff costs distribution	2,181,499	693,162	31.8
Total, Main line of action	2,860,989	978,666	34.2
2 - Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment			
(a) Climate impact on hydrology	228,900	44,718	19.5
(b) Ecohydrology	115,400	42,696	37.0
(c) Groundwater resources at risk	226,300	49,204	21.7
(d) Water management in coastal zones/small islands	57,700	3,000	5.2
(e) Global strategy for water crisis and environmental risk and impact assessment	85,000	10,280	12.1
(f) Integrated water resources management in arid/semi-arid areas and wadi hydrology	272,100	56,698	20.8
(g) Humid tropics hydrology	188,100	96,645	51.4
(h) Integrated water resources management in urban areas	118,800	11,970	10.1
(i) Development of conflict management strategies and water civilization	187,513	41,047	21.9
Subtotal activities	1,479,813	356,258	24.1
Staff costs distribution	1,440,086	457,581	31.8
Total, Main line of action	2,919,899	813,839	27.9
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	20,000	-	-
Total, Subprogramme II.2.3	5,800,888	1,792,504	30.9
Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands			
(a) Projects and UNESCO Chairs in coastal and small island regions	690,300	148,038	21.4
(b) Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands expertise pooling via face to face and virtual fora	237,000	43,576	18.4
(c) Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands "wise practices" documentation, dissemination and field testing	294,473	80,975	27.5
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	10,500	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,232,273	272,589	22.1
Staff costs distribution	1,862,893	591,926	31.8
Total, Project	3,095,166	864,515	27.9

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	258,000	57,000	22.1
Staff costs distribution	142,702	45,343	31.8
Total, Project	400,702	102,343	25.5
II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission			
1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes			
(a) Ocean sciences and ocean services	785,400	199,483	25.4
(b) Regional Programmes	417,500	119,333	28.6
(c) Capacity-building	325,000	142,855	44.0
(d) Governing bodies, policy, assessment and evaluation	291,000	177,984	61.2
Subtotal activities	1,818,900	639,655	35.2
Staff costs distribution	2,944,105	935,476	31.8
Total, Main line of action	4,763,005	1,575,131	33.1
2. Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes			
(a) Ocean and climate, oceans and global change	209,100	30,621	14.6
(b) Ocean sciences living resources	71,000	14,264	20.1
(c) Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes	75,000	32,150	42.9
(d) UNCLOS, UNCED and inter-agency cooperation	43,500	25,163	57.8
(e) Governing bodies, policy, assessments and evaluation	39,400	28,999	73.6
Subtotal activities	438,000	131,197	30.0
Staff costs distribution	742,119	235,805	31.8
Total, Main line of action	1,180,119	367,002	31.1
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	1,900	-	-
Total, Subprogramme II.2.4	5,945,025	1,942,133	32.7
II.2.5 Social transformations and development			
1. Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme			
(a) Development and Steering Committee of MOST	232,000	50,962	22.0
(b) Multiculturalism, population and migration	566,750	81,462	14.4
(c) Urban revitalization and development	517,700	88,233	17.0
(d) Globalization	362,850	89,282	24.6
(e) Knowledge use - research interface policy	164,100	28,389	17.3
Subtotal activities	1,843,400	338,328	18.4
Staff costs distribution	2,233,109	765,794	34.3
Total, Main line of action	4,076,509	1,104,122	27.1
2. Poverty alleviation			
(a) Urban poor	155,000	27,432	17.7
(b) Micro-finance	280,000	66,420	23.7
(c) Development policies for poverty reduction	53,100	26,394	49.7
Subtotal activities	488,100	120,246	24.6
Staff costs distribution	6,293,928	2,158,359	34.3
Total, Main line of action	6,782,028	2,278,605	33.6
Total, Main lines II.2.5	10,858,537	3,382,727	31.2
Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment			
- Completion of actions	85,000	18,976	22.3
- Dissemination and evaluation	48,400	17,601	36.4
- Support for initiatives of Regional Offices	161,400	14,596	9.0
Subtotal activities	294,800	51,173	17.4
Staff costs distribution	304,649	104,473	34.3
Total, Project	599,449	155,646	26.0
Total, Programme II.2	42,846,711	12,955,597	30.2

ANNEX

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences			
1. Ethics of science and technology			
(a) Bioethics	479,500	129,027	26.9
(b) Ethics of scientific knowledge and technology	369,600	106,342	28.8
(c) Near the Third Millennium	41,000	1,000	2.4
Subtotal activities	890,100	236,369	26.6
Staff costs distribution	854,053	292,878	34.3
Total, Main line of action	1,744,153	529,247	30.3
2. Philosophy and the human sciences			
(a) Completion of activities on universal ethics	248,000	49,680	20.0
(b) Philosophy education	158,000	29,223	18.5
(c) Transdisciplinary activities in the human sciences	195,000	38,876	19.9
(d) Cooperation with ICPHS	391,600	103,000	26.3
(e) "Ideal, fundamental concepts of UNESCO"	179,700	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,172,300	220,779	18.8
Staff costs distribution	1,213,606	416,178	34.3
Total, Main line of action	2,385,906	636,957	26.7
Total, Programme II.3	4,130,059	1,166,205	28.2
Anticipation and future-oriented studies			
1. Strengthening of capacities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies	285,100	58,983	20.7
2. Promotion of future-oriented reflection and debate	388,200	70,474	18.2
Subtotal activities	673,300	129,457	19.2
Staff costs distribution	820,224	281,277	34.3
Total, Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1,493,524	410,734	27.5
Transdisciplinary project : Towards a culture of peace			
Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships			
2 - Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace			
(a) Peace, conflict prevention and non-violence	255,100	16,570	6.5
(b) Promotion of human rights, struggle against discrimination	172,000	32,323	18.8
(c) Tolerance	251,350	47,156	18.8
(d) Promotion of democracy	162,000	30,848	19.0
(e) Women and a culture of peace	199,000	31,464	15.8
(f) Operational costs	22,800	17,939	78.7
Total, Main line of action	1,062,250	176,300	16.6
Total, Unit 1	1,062,250	176,300	16.6
Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace			
1 - Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace			
(a) National plans for human rights education	154,500	12,194	7.9
(b) National programmes of education for a culture of peace	67,000	12,472	18.6
(c) Regional and subregional networks	125,000	19,330	15.5
(d) Prizes	35,000	-	-
Total, Main line of action	381,500	43,996	11.5

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2 - Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace			
(a) Educational and information materials	227,600	48,124	21.1
(b) UNESCO Chairs	280,000	65,000	23.2
(c) Training session for professionals	70,000	3,000	4.3
(d) Follow-up to the Special Project on Women in Africa	90,000	12,000	13.3
Total, Main line of action	667,600	128,124	19.2
Total, Unit 2	1,049,100	172,120	16.4
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism			
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue			
(a) Peace and tolerance	75,000	20,070	26.8
(b) Mediterranean project	19,000	913	4.8
Total, Main line of action	94,000	20,983	22.3
Total, Unit 3	94,000	20,983	22.3
Cooperation for development	85,000	11,003	12.9
Sita cost-sharing	23,600	-	-
Contribution towards common charges	40,000	-	-
Subtotal activities:	2,353,950	380,406	16.2
Staff costs distribution	3,505,685	1,202,195	34.3
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	5,859,635	1,582,601	27.0
Natural Sciences Sector common charges			
Cooperation for development	949,700	159,273	16.8
Sita cost-sharing	404,800	144,800	35.8
Contribution towards common charges	397,100	95,300	24.0
Contribution towards micrography services	19,000	9,500	50.0
Indirect costs (HQ)	263,400	71,420	27.1
Programme support costs	800,000	274,920	34.4
Total, Common charges	2,834,000	755,213	26.6
Social and Human Sciences common charges			
Cooperation for development	275,200	50,858	18.5
Sita cost-sharing	176,800	66,800	37.8
Contribution towards common charges	147,100	35,300	24.0
Contribution towards micrography services	9,000	4,500	50.0
Indirect costs (HQ)	198,200	29,253	14.8
Total, Common charges	806,300	186,711	23.2
Recapitulation			
Planned activities (Sector: SC)	22,594,431	5,522,744	24.4
Planned activities (Sector: SHS)	10,913,450	2,305,311	21.1
Staff costs (Sector: SC)	35,322,200	11,223,471	31.8
Staff costs (Sector: SHS)	18,486,000	6,339,352	34.3
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SC)	2,913,728	1,214,379	41.7
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SHS)	673,200	207,833	30.9
Reduction in field indirect costs (Sector: SC)	(170,400)		
Reduction in field indirect costs (Sector: SHS)	(35,800)		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	90,696,809	26,813,090	29.6

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity			
Culture and development			
(a) Collection, dissemination of policy knowledge	125,000	34,340	27.5
(b) Promotion of capacity building in Member States	278,000	65,554	23.6
(c) Advocacy and reflection on cultural policies for development	56,500	-	-
(d) Special Project: African itinerant college for culture & development	90,000	5,000	5.6
(e) Impact of the new international context of cultural goods	5,000	4,990	99.8
(f) World Culture Report: publication and research	255,000	200,747	78.7
(g) Documentation centre and website	120,400	42,054	34.9
Subtotal activities	929,900	352,685	37.9
Staff costs distribution	748,704	263,315	35.2
Total, Main line of action	1,678,604	616,000	36.7
TOTAL, Culture and development	1,678,604	616,000	36.7
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage			
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible & intangible heritage			
1. Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage			
(a) Application of present norms	476,155	62,717	13.2
(b) Elaboration of new norms	122,000	43,005	35.3
(c) Prevention	46,300	36,722	79.3
Subtotal activities	644,455	142,444	22.1
Staff costs distribution	749,015	263,425	35.2
Total, Main line of action	1,393,470	405,869	29.1
2. Cultural heritage and development			
(a) International campaign, protection and restoration - Africa	180,500	2,837	1.6
(b) International campaign, protection and restoration - Asia	91,500	12,405	13.6
(c) International campaign, protection and restoration - Arab States	71,000	12,311	17.3
(d) International campaign, protection and restoration Europe & Pacific	166,000	87,948	53.0
(e) Internat. campaign, protection & restoration Latin America & the Caribbean	97,000	26,209	27.0
(f) Promotion & sensitization of the public (Melina Mercouri Prize)	111,000	18,102	16.3
(g) Cultural tourism	110,500	21,326	19.3
(h) Promotional activities and campaigns	681,500	105,117	15.4
Subtotal activities	1,509,000	286,255	19.0
Staff costs distribution	9,219,389	3,242,412	35.2
Total, Main line of action	10,728,389	3,528,667	32.9
3. Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage			
(a) Sensitization to the oral and intangible heritage	347,000	51,578	14.9
(b) Training to preservation and revitalization of the world heritage	162,000	15,668	9.7
(c) Promotion of the oral heritage	313,500	11,087	3.5
Subtotal activities	822,500	78,333	9.5
Staff costs distribution	1,301,363	457,683	35.2
Total, Main line of action	2,123,863	536,016	25.2
4. Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts			
(a) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Asia	74,000	8,177	11.1
(b) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Europe	170,000	47,136	27.7
(c) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Arab States	44,900	8,829	19.7
(d) Bayt Al-Hikma	53,750	7,919	14.7
Subtotal activities	342,650	72,061	21.0
Staff costs distribution	7,340,783	2,581,716	35.2
Total, Main line of action	7,683,433	2,653,777	34.5
Total, Subprogramme III.1.1	21,929,156	7,124,328	32.5

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APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage			
1. Secretariat of the Convention and the World Heritage List	92,900	88,681	95.5
2. Capacity building for world heritage protection/management	6,900	6,767	98.1
3. Reports on the state of conservation of heritage properties	13,200	13,195	100.0
4. Awareness building, information and documentation	6,000	6,000	100.0
5. Special Project: Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion	8,000	4,000	50.0
6. Common charges	157,100	96,085	61.2
Unallocated funds	784,800	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,068,900	214,728	20.1
Staff costs distribution	3,878,572	1,364,074	35.2
Total, Subprogramme III.1.2	4,947,472	1,578,802	31.9
Total, Programme III.1	26,876,628	8,703,130	32.4
III.2 Promotion of living cultures			
1. Promotion and protection of creativity			
(a) Artistic education and training of young artists	264,000	29,426	11.1
(b) Support to creativity and the performing arts	226,666	59,779	26.4
(c) Promotion of artistic exchanges through framework agreements	345,000	100,430	29.1
(d) Promotion of copyrights and neighbouring rights	282,500	52,902	18.7
Subtotal activities	1,118,166	242,537	21.7
Staff costs distribution	1,173,779	412,812	35.2
Total, Main line of action	2,291,945	655,349	28.6
2. Promotion of craftwork and design			
(a) Support for crafts policies and enterprises in LDCs	100,600	-	-
(b) Training and promotion of craftworkers	209,000	20,000	9.6
(c) Promoting of local creativity	164,000	47,233	28.8
(d) Use of new technologies for information and communication	75,400	2,576	3.4
Subtotal activities	549,000	69,809	12.7
Staff costs distribution	830,545	292,098	35.2
Total, Main line of action	1,379,545	361,907	26.2
3. Books and cultural industries			
(a) National policy and regional strategies for development	446,700	22,070	4.9
(b) Free circulation and diversity promotion	542,480	82,324	15.2
Subtotal activities	989,180	104,394	10.6
Staff costs distribution	1,818,859	639,683	35.2
Total, Main line of action	2,808,039	744,077	26.5
Total, Programme III.2	6,479,528	1,761,333	27.2

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Reading for all			
(a) Specific project for reading promotion	11,000	4,205	38.2
(b) Books and reading for children and young people	144,000	22,600	15.7
(c) Evaluation	10,000	-	-
Subtotal activities	165,000	26,805	16.2
Staff costs distribution	777,333	273,384	35.2
Total, Reading for all	942,333	300,189	31.9
Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past - Fabric for the Future	242,300	50,000	20.6
Staff costs distribution	188,887	66,431	35.2
Total, Caribbean People	431,187	116,431	27.0
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace			
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism			
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue			
(a) Gorée Memorial	395,300	112,697	28.5
(b) Slave Route project	102,700	92,091	89.7
(c) The Iron Roads in Africa	35,600	3,744	10.5
(d) East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia	71,800	15,934	22.2
(e) Dialogue among civilizations	60,000	9,168	15.3
(f) Spiritual convergence and intercultural dialogue	71,000	6,359	9.0
(g) Mediterranean Programme and Indian Ocean	123,100	53,168	43.2
(h) Cultural tourism	19,800	-	-
Total, Main line of action	879,300	293,161	33.3
2 - Promotion of cultural pluralism			
(a) Training in intercultural awareness	45,500	43,998	96.7
(b) Cities and cultural pluralism	190,500	26,000	13.6
(c) Indigenous people	162,000	16,000	9.9
Total, Main line of action	398,000	85,998	21.6
Cooperation for development	90,000	2,513	2.8
Sita cost-sharing	17,000	-	-
Contribution towards common charges	28,800	28,800	100.0
Programme costs	233,200	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,646,300	410,472	24.9
Staff costs distribution	3,090,971	1,087,078	35.2
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	4,737,271	1,497,550	31.6
Culture Sector common charges			
Cooperation for development	831,300	81,409	9.8
Sita cost-sharing	635,900	235,900	37.1
Contribution towards common charges	170,100	40,800	24.0
Contribution towards micrography services	10,000	5,000	50.0
Indirect costs (HQ)	215,700	34,876	16.2
Programme support costs	708,800	162,953	23.0
Total, Common charges	2,571,800	560,938	21.8
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	12,383,451	2,576,585	20.8
Staff Costs	31,118,200	10,944,111	35.2
Indirect costs	3,389,362	1,376,091	40.6
Reduction in field indirect costs	(222,600)	-	-
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	46,668,413	14,896,787	31.9

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
IV Towards a communication and information society for all			
IV.1 Free flow of ideas			
IV.1.1 Freeflow of expression, democracy and peace			
1. Freedom of expression, media and democracy			
(a) Awareness-raising on freedom of expression (World Press Freedom Day and Prize)	479,176	168,995	35.3
(b) Building partnerships for the protection of journalists & freedom of expression (IFEX/ network in culture/education)	178,968	53,630	30.0
(c) Promoting education in freedom of expression/UNESCO Chairs	44,484	-	-
(d) Enhancing impact of seminars on independant media/pluralistic media	229,068	36,365	15.9
(e) Democratization of media environment in Member States	268,968	110,282	41.0
Subtotal activities	1,200,664	369,272	30.8
Staff costs distribution	843,530	277,720	32.9
Total, Main line of action	2,044,194	646,992	31.7
2. Media for peace and tolerance			
(a) Enhancing the role of independant media in conflict zones	248,968	96,009	38.6
(b) Cooperation among media practitioners for a culture of peace	158,968	66,597	41.9
Subtotal activities	407,936	162,606	39.9
Staff costs distribution	1,004,202	330,619	32.9
Total, Main line of action	1,412,138	493,225	34.9
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.1	3,456,331	1,140,217	33.0
IV.1.2 Media, information and society			
1. Media & information for social participation & poverty alleviation			
(a) Women's access to expression and decision-making in media	163,538	14,440	8.8
(b) Project : Empowerment of women at grass-root levels	199,368	6,053	3.0
(c) Improving media competence/quality among young people	91,984	20,127	21.9
(d) Promotion of social participation	109,984	28,500	25.9
(e) Consolidation of INFOYOUTH network to mobilize young people	274,068	91,925	33.5
(f) Democratization of governance/public service through information	195,628	8,520	4.4
(g) Integration of traditional and innovative technology for development	146,968	4,953	3.4
Subtotal activities	1,181,538	174,518	14.8
Staff costs distribution	3,408,652	1,122,249	32.9
Total, Main line of action	4,590,190	1,296,767	28.3
2. Public domain of information and "Memory of the World"			
(a) Guidance/training in digitalization of public sector information	228,608	60,180	26.3
(b) Access to public domain information through a model website	156,068	17,074	10.9
(c) Dissemination of electronic documents or world libraries archives	201,168	26,351	13.1
(d) Promotion of public domain software	127,368	-	-
(e) Memory of the World programme & audio visual heritage	209,068	67,561	32.3
(f) Mobilization of decision-makers through flagship programme	70,868	12,150	17.1
(g) Technical standards/legal framework /marketing/fund raising	89,968	-	-
Subtotal activities	1,083,116	183,316	16.9
Staff costs distribution	1,405,883	462,866	32.9
Total, Main line of action	2,488,999	646,182	26.0
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.2	7,079,189	1,942,949	27.4

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society			
1. Promoting reflection on infoethics	295,968	123,734	41.8
2. Awareness raising action against paedophilia/violence in media	119,268	24,155	20.3
3. Consensus-building on ethical/legal principles in Cyberspace	18,000	17,769	98.7
4. Development of strategies for the information society	107,384	17,976	16.7
4. Dissemination of information & data on the state of art of ICT issues	57,000	20,536	36.0
4. Intersectoral cooperation for development strategy for the information society	200,000	-	-
Subtotal activities:	797,620	204,170	25.6
Staff costs distribution	1,365,533	449,582	32.9
Total, Project	2,163,153	653,752	30.2
Total, Programme IV.1	12,698,673	3,736,918	29.4
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap			
IV.2.1 Development of communication			
1. Strategies and projects for the development of communication			
(a) Promoting strategies in communication	304,484	83,573	27.4
(b) International Programme for Communication (IPDC)	338,084	138,935	41.1
(c) Support to national community media project	522,429	52,057	10.0
(d) Training/equipment for public broadcasting	735,384	115,867	15.8
(e) Special Project: Improving communication training in Africa	154,484	-	-
(f) Promoting a culture of maintenance	120,484	61	0.1
Subtotal activities:	2,175,349	390,493	18.0
Staff costs distribution	6,516,861	2,145,581	32.9
Total, Main line of action	8,692,210	2,536,074	29.2
2. Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production			
(a) Developing and strengthening public service broadcasting	217,542	34,396	15.8
(b) Promoting educational/cultural mission of electronic media	219,984	43,603	19.8
(c) Audiovisual production/distribution capacities of LDCs	342,484	42,652	12.5
(d) Access to and international exchanges of audiovisual programmes	193,507	10,140	5.2
Subtotal activities:	973,517	130,791	13.4
Staff costs distribution	1,381,709	454,908	32.9
Total, Main line of action	2,355,226	585,699	24.9
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.1	11,047,436	3,121,773	28.3
IV.2.2 Development of "infostructure"			
1. Integrated information & informatics strategies & methodologies			
(a) Promotion of regional policies/endogenous knowledge	338,223	59,872	17.7
(b) Consortia of public service sector/telematics/info users	36,750	14,871	40.5
(c) Promotion of regional electronic networks	202,310	44,500	22.0
(d) Enhancing info management/resource sharing	206,755	62,015	30.0
(e) Development/Promotion of virtual laboratories/communities	363,970	81,939	22.5
(f) Training packages for undergraduates and postgraduates	139,702	54,000	38.7
(g) Development of special courseware	138,750	-	-
(h) Associated centres for computer equipment/software support	66,350	5,443	8.2
(i) Informatics and telematics	157,600	61,945	39.3
Subtotal activities:	1,650,410	384,585	23.3
Staff costs distribution	1,265,204	416,550	32.9
Total, Main line of action	2,915,614	801,135	27.5

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
2. Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways			
(a) Role of national, public and school libraries as educational access	156,814	6,000	3.8
(b) Access to info content and technologies through public libraries	171,364	28,991	16.9
(c) Assistance to libraries and archives	155,620	40,000	25.7
(d) Developing and reinforcing the UNAL Network	87,780	17,000	19.4
(e) Development/training for librarians and archivists	137,150	18,980	13.8
(f) Archives management/preservation of electronic records	167,410	9,770	5.8
Subtotal activities:	876,138	120,741	13.8
Staff costs distribution	984,027	323,977	32.9
Total, Main line of action	1,860,165	444,718	23.9
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.2	4,775,779	1,245,852	26.1
Total, Programme IV.2	15,823,215	4,367,625	27.6
Communication Sector common charges			
Cooperation for development	669,800	60,021	9.0
Sita cost-sharing	227,200	87,200	38.4
Contribution towards common charges	216,200	51,900	24.0
Contribution towards micrography services	9,000	4,500	50.0
Indirect costs (HQ)	209,200	104,524	50.0
Programme support costs	1,042,448	212,565	20.4
Total, Common charges	2,373,848	520,710	21.9
Recapitulation			
Planned activities	12,510,936	2,536,678	20.3
Staff Costs	18,175,600	5,984,051	32.9
Indirect costs	979,200	471,670	48.2
Reduction in field indirect costs	(58,700)		
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	31,607,036	8,992,399	28.5
Transdisciplinary Project: Towards a culture of peace*	-	-	-
Transverse activities:			
UNESCO Institute for Statistics			
Financial allocation	6,790,900	3,395,400	50.0
Contribution towards common charges	26,600	-	-
Contribution towards micrography services	2,500	1,200	48.0
TOTAL, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6,820,000	3,396,600	49.8
Anticipation and future-oriented studies**	-	-	-

* The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse activities (Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3)

** The approved budget provision has been included under Major Programmes II (SHS).

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Fellowships & Procurement Services & Related Programme Support			
1. Fellowships services	1,002,300	420,347	41.9
2. Equipment services	72,800	12,024	16.5
3. Reports services	24,600	2,000	8.1
4. Contribution towards common charges	18,000	658	3.7
Recapitulation			
Staff Costs	2,988,900	935,499	31.3
Other Costs	1,117,700	435,029	38.9
Total, PSD	4,106,600	1,370,528	33.4
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:			
. Coordination of activities concerning Africa			
Staff Costs	3,017,200	345,765	11.5
Contribution towards common charges	7,600	-	-
Other Costs	412,000	200,650	48.7
Total, DPA	3,436,800	546,415	15.9
. Coordination of activities concerning Women and Youth			
Staff Costs	1,832,600	444,529	24.3
Contribution towards common charges	6,700	-	-
Other Costs-Women	372,800	60,482	16.2
Contribution towards common charges	6,700	-	-
Other Costs-Youth	372,800	82,675	22.2
Total, CLU	2,591,600	587,686	22.7
Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace			
Staff Costs	714,900	307,094	43.0
Other Costs	547,000	302,482	55.3
Contribution towards common charges	5,700	5,700	100.0
Contribution to SITA linkages	9,600	-	-
Indirect costs	139,800	49,817	35.6
Total, Coordination unit CPP	1,417,000	665,093	46.9
Participation Programme	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
TOTAL, TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES			
Participation Programme	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
Planned activities	9,678,600	4,483,618	46.3
Staff Costs	8,553,600	2,032,887	23.8
Indirect costs	139,800	49,817	35.6
Total	43,202,000	7,604,405	17.6
Recapitulation Part II.A			
Planned activities	115,183,766	31,898,392	27.7
Staff Costs	176,606,100	57,315,234	32.5
Indirect programme costs	14,896,399	5,994,782	40.2
Participation Programme	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
Reduction in field indirect costs (969,700)			
TOTAL, II.A	330,546,565	96,246,491	29.1

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
B. Information and Dissemination Services			
1. Clearing House			
A. Transfer and sharing of information available at UNESCO	381,500	91,710	24.0
B. Library services to internal and external users	341,700	73,845	21.6
C. Archives and micrography services	75,700	4,127	5.5
D. Contribution towards common charges	13,400	-	-
Total Activities	812,300	169,682	20.9
Staff Costs	3,773,800	1,173,141	31.1
Total, CLH	4,586,100	1,342,823	29.3
2. UNESCO Publishing Office			
A. Operating costs	697,500	188,704	27.1
B. Representative works	186,600	39,363	21.1
C. Audio-visual division archives and micrography services	501,200	101,808	20.3
D. Contribution towards common charges	23,700	-	-
Total Activities	1,409,000	329,875	23.4
Staff Costs	5,879,900	1,658,094	28.2
Total, UPO	7,288,900	1,987,969	27.3
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals			
A. UNESCO Courier	1,838,900	694,149	37.7
B. UNESCO Sources	457,500	248,982	54.4
C. Contribution towards common charges	37,400	-	-
Total Activities	2,333,800	943,131	40.4
Staff Costs	2,559,800	848,740	33.2
Total, OPM	4,893,600	1,791,871	36.6
4. Office of Public Information			
A. Office of Director	205,200	54,040	26.3
B. Press division	719,200	169,208	23.5
C. Regional information activities	309,000	93,979	30.4
D. Operating costs of regional offices	77,000	20,251	26.3
E. Other expenses	465,800	139,175	29.9
F. Contribution towards common charges	29,800	-	-
G. Contribution towards SITA linkages	14,000	-	-
Total Activities	1,820,000	476,653	26.2
Staff Costs	3,377,900	954,733	28.3
Total, OPI	5,197,900	1,431,386	27.5
Recapitulation Part II.B			
Staff costs	15,591,400	4,634,708	29.7
Other costs	6,375,100	1,919,341	30.1
TOTAL, II.B	21,966,500	6,554,049	29.8
TOTAL, PART II			
Planned activities	121,558,866	33,817,733	27.8
Personnel costs	192,197,500	61,949,942	32.2
Indirect programme costs	14,896,399	5,994,782	40.2
Participation Programme	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
Reduction in field indirect costs (969,700)			
TOTAL, PART II	352,513,065	102,800,540	29.2

ANNEX

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part III - Support for Programme Execution			
1. Bureau for External Relations			
A. Relations with Member States	565,900	133,826	23.6
B. Cooperation with National Commissions	1,470,500	578,066	39.3
C. Cooperation with UNESCO Clubs	594,500	156,871	26.4
D. Relations and cooperation with international organizations	249,400	55,109	22.1
E. Relations with established offices away from Headquarters and decentralization	571,800	166,934	29.2
F. Operations of the Office of the Assistant Director-General	392,300	150,580	38.4
G. Partnerships for the Twenty-first Century	189,700	33,489	17.7
H. Relations with UNESCO honorary goodwill ambassadors	74,600	46,705	62.6
I. Contribution towards common charges	74,000	-	-
J. Contribution towards SITA linkages	22,600	-	-
Total Activities	4,205,300	1,321,580	31.4
Staff costs	17,593,700	6,578,793	37.4
Total, BRX	21,799,000	7,900,373	36.2
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources			
Staff Costs	2,722,400	967,816	35.6
Other Costs	861,600	196,917	22.9
Contribution towards common charges	14,300	-	-
Contribution towards SITA linkages	500	-	-
Total, BER	3,598,800	1,164,733	32.4
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents			
Staff Costs	26,951,800	7,734,831	28.7
Other Costs	3,709,400	1,281,442	34.5
Contribution towards common charges	61,500	-	-
Total, CLD	30,722,700	9,016,273	29.3
TOTAL, PART III			
Staff Costs	47,267,900	15,281,440	32.3
Other Costs	8,852,600	2,799,939	31.6
TOTAL, PART III	56,120,500	18,081,379	32.2
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services			
1. Office of the ADG/MA			
Staff Costs	2,431,300	777,723	32.0
Other Costs	131,000	16,406	12.5
Unit for Public Relations and Special Events	108,900	23,373	21.5
Contribution towards common charges	3,500	-	-
Total, ADG/MA	2,674,700	817,502	30.6
2. Bureau of the Comptroller			
Staff Costs	7,424,300	2,336,733	31.5
Other Costs	1,017,300	275,094	27.0
Contribution towards common charges	4,700	2,252	47.9
Total, BOC	8,446,300	2,614,079	30.9

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
3. Office of Human Resources Management			
Staff Costs	12,005,800	3,623,529	30.2
Young probationers	1,506,700	333,153	22.1
Other Costs	918,800	300,352	32.7
Contribution towards common charges	14,300	-	-
Total, HRM	14,445,600	4,257,034	29.5
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications			
Staff Costs	6,199,800	2,069,019	33.4
Maintenance and Services	2,309,600	929,362	40.2
Enterprise resources planning	5,000,000	2,500,000	50.0
Contribution to common services	48,200	-	-
SITA cost sharing for 2000-2001	400,000	-	-
New monitoring system	682,000	63,617	9.3
Total, Activities	8,439,800	3,492,979	41.4
Total, DIT	14,639,600	5,561,998	38.0
5. Bureau for Support and Services			
Staff Costs	7,762,500	2,555,685	32.9
A. General Service Division	49,600	5,789	11.7
B. Medical Services	133,300	45,093	33.8
C. Staff Pension Division	185,700	21,955	11.8
D. Medical Benefits Fund for associate participants	4,192,200	13,473	0.3
E. Contribution to common services	6,300	-	-
Total, Other Costs	4,567,100	86,310	1.9
Total, GES	12,329,600	2,641,995	21.4
TOTAL, PART IV			
Staff Costs	35,823,700	11,362,689	31.7
Other Costs	16,712,100	4,529,919	27.1
TOTAL, PART IV	52,535,800	15,892,608	30.3
Part V - Common Services; Maintenance and security			
Staff Costs	15,536,500	4,678,958	30.1
Other costs:			
A. Furniture and equipment	401,000	15,047	3.8
B. Freight and postal expenses	720,000	337,005	46.8
C. Temporary assistance and overtime for safety and security	380,000	112,803	29.7
D. Supplies and materials for maintenance of buildings	5,422,500	2,048,241	37.8
E. Charges, taxes and restaurant	4,795,000	1,086,114	22.7
F. Maintenance of cars, furniture and materials	293,000	39,969	13.6
G. Networks, informatics systems and telecommunications	1,224,400	626,333	51.2
H. Public relations and cultural events	60,000	25,205	42.0
Total, Other Costs	13,295,900	4,290,717	32.3
TOTAL, PART V	28,832,400	8,969,675	31.1

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2000

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION
	\$	\$	%
Part VI - Renovation of Headquarters Premises			
A. Renovation and refurbishing of Headquarters premises	6,403,300	73,213	1.1
B. Amortization of IBE	275,900	-	-
C. Less amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations	(179,700)	-	-
TOTAL, PART VI	6,499,500	73,213	1.1
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI			
Staff costs	313,468,100	100,435,888	32.0
Planned activities	181,522,966	49,126,440	27.1
Indirect programme costs	14,896,399	5,994,782	40.2
Participation Programme	24,830,000	1,038,083	4.2
Reduction in field indirect costs	(969,700)		
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI	533,747,765	156,595,193	29.3
Part VII - Anticipated cost increases	11,990,950	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	545,738,715	156,595,193	28.7

Hundred and sixtieth Session

160 EX/4 Add.
PARIS, 6 October 2000
Original: English/French

Item 3.1.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

ADDENDUM

SUMMARY

This document contains information on the principal activities undertaken in the execution of the programme during the current biennium.

MAJOR PROGRAMME I

EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE

1. UNESCO organized a major international dialogue event on “Building Learning Societies: Knowledge, Information and Human Development” on the occasion of Expo 2000 in Hanover, Germany, which culminated in the **launching of the International Adult Learners’ Week** on 8 September 2000. The Director-General and several Ministers of Education joined a public media event either in person or via video technology. The International Adult Learners’ Week complements and amplifies UNESCO’s celebration of International Literacy Day. In cooperation with the United Kingdom National Association for Adult Learning and the Swiss Federation for Adult Education an international guidebook was produced and presented. Some 40 countries have indicated their interest in organizing Adult Learners’ Weeks and Learning Festivals as a tool to mobilize public opinion in favour of building learning societies and creating open learning communities.

2. **International Literacy Day** was celebrated on 8 September 2000. It is now being seen as a culmination of a whole year of literacy activities and not just as a once-a-year activity. The official ceremony and the cultural event, held at UNESCO Headquarters, were combined with the traditional handing over of the symbolic medals and certificates to the representatives of the prizewinners. The International Reading Association Literacy Award was awarded to the Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe (ALoz, Zimbabwe), the Noma Literacy Prize to the Bureau of Non-Formal Education: Accreditation and Equivalency (NFE A&E) System (Philippines), the King Sejong Literacy Prizes to the “Juvenile Education” programme (Republic of Iraq) and to the National Literacy and Basic Education Directorate of the Republic of Senegal, the Malcolm Adiseshiah International Literacy Prize to the Quechua-Castellano Bilingual Literacy Project on Reproductive Health (with a focus on gender and inter-cultural issues), Republic of Bolivia.

3. Most importantly, UNESCO benefited this year from the collaboration of many permanent delegations who helped by contacting and arranging the appearance of artists (dancers, singers) from their respective countries. Many of the performances were oriented around literacy activities. The media interest in the Day was stronger than ever before with many local news agencies, newspapers and the BBC covering the event, not only in Paris, but around the world. In view of the interest now being shown by the Member States and at Headquarters by the delegations, follow-up activities are under way with the delegations – not only as an evaluation of this year but also as a prelude to next year. Information is being sought from Member States and delegations and the results will be published in one form or another and also put on the Literacy Section’s website. A publication on “Winning Stories” (stories from the prizewinning projects) is also foreseen.

MAJOR PROGRAMME II

THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT

4. The manual *Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth* from the “Growing up in Cities” project, was completed. In the project “Cities: social transformations and environment”, actions were also continued at sites in Senegal and Haiti for the improvement of the conditions of life of inhabitants. An external evaluation of this project was also begun.

5. In addition, the September issue of the *International Social Science Journal* was dedicated to the theme “Youth in transition” and dealt with “International migration 2000”, both topics of high current concern among policy-makers.

6. Other activities at the regional level included:

The Colombian Chapter of the Fourth Meeting of Prospective Studies was held in Bogotá (23-24 August 2000) on the topic *The Future of Colombia*. It was attended by representatives from Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico and Nicaragua, of private and State enterprises, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The meeting focused on the analysis of global trends affecting the region, Colombia’s future, and the sharing of future-oriented study experiences among the Andean countries (Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile).

The Medellín Chapter of the Fourth Meeting of Prospective Studies (Medellín, Colombia, 24-25 August 2000) was held on the theme *Society, Education and Development*. It was attended by representatives of Member States from Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru, Mexico and Cuba, as well as teachers, businessmen, professionals, union leaders, representatives of public and private enterprise, and the media.

An extensive external evaluation was conducted of UNESCO’s cooperation with basic scientific research networks and other NGOs in Latin America and the Caribbean for the 1994-1999 period, in order to diversify and further strengthen regional cooperation in the region.

Expert group meeting on *Financing and Management of Engineering Education in Africa*, Gaborone, Botswana, from 9 to 11 August 2000. This meeting of Deans and Vice-Chancellors attracted 22 participants from nine countries in the region. The meeting proposed strategies and policies for income generation and resource management.

The “Business and Investment Forum for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Asia and the Pacific”, was held from 4 to 7 September in Kuala Lumpur. The forum and two associated workshops organized by UNESCO – “Workshop on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Business and Investment in the Pacific Islands” and “Workshop on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy Development in South-East Asia” – were attended by over 200 speakers and participants from 20 countries.

INRULED: The *Planning Meeting for the Regional Comparative Study on Rural Education* was organized in Beijing from 14 to 18 July 2000, inviting experts from 10 regional countries, namely Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand, to discuss and prepare a framework for carrying out a regional comparative study on rural *education* and development. Following the planning meeting, country case studies based on the common framework and guidelines *were* launched in early September 2000 in the 10 countries to be compiled and published into a comparative research document by INRULED in early 2001.

7. A UNESCO strategy on development of poverty reduction and development was prepared by SHS/SRP in cooperation with a housewide intersectoral working group. The strategy is presented in document 160 EX/13.

8. The **World Water Assessment Programme**, a United Nations system-wide initiative supported by the Government of Japan through a trust fund, was successfully launched in August 2000. The Division of Water Sciences hosts the Secretariat for the programme.
9. An **international symposium entitled “Forests-Water-People in the Humid Tropics: Past, Present and Future Hydrological Research for Integrated Land and Water Management”** was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 31 July to 4 August 2000. The Director-General of UNESCO attended the closing of the symposium on 4 August.
10. More than 4,500 geoscientists attended the **thirty-first International Geological Congress (IGC)** that was held from 6 to 17 August 2000 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Together with IUGS, UNESCO was one of the main co-organizers of the scientific programme of the Congress.
11. From 12 to 15 September in Nairobi, Kenya, 15 African countries and collaborating international organizations took part in an AfriMAB Technical Workshop for anglophone countries, designed to complement discussions at a similar workshop for francophone African countries held in Dakar in late 1999. The Nairobi workshop tackled four major themes: zoning and improving the ways biosphere reserves function; biosphere reserves and local communities; transboundary biosphere reserves; logistic support function of biosphere reserves (capacity-building, public awareness, promotion of cooperative research and exchanges of information).
12. The first meeting of the Steering Group of the Five Chairpersons (IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST) took place on 5 and 6 October 2000 at UNESCO Headquarters. The Chairpersons reviewed and discussed strategic forward planning of the five programmes and collaboration among the five programmes.
13. The bilingual (English/French) edition of ***Human Rights - Major International Instruments - Status as at 31 May 2000*** dedicated to the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, was published in September 2000. It was widely disseminated and sent to the National Commissions for UNESCO, permanent delegations, human rights research and training institutions throughout the world and other UNESCO partners. In addition, new UNESCO Chairs were established in education for human values, tolerance and peace at the Bar-Ilan University (Ramat-Gan, Israel) and in culture of peace and democracy at the Law Academy of Lithuania (Vilnius, Lithuania).
14. An expert meeting was organized on **“Ethics for the Twenty-First Century”** from 21 to 22 September 2000. The aim of this meeting was twofold: first, to conclude the Universal Ethics project, second, to initiate the next phase on the UNESCO programme on ethics: **“Ethics Forum: UNESCO as a forum for ethical reflection”**. Some 20 participants presented papers on topics such as: the role of ethics in the twenty-first century, different approaches to ethics, and the future of ethics in the international arena. There were numerous recommendations on the role UNESCO should take in the promotion of ethical reflection and ethics education. The final report will be published in the coming months.
15. As part of the transdisciplinary project **“Crises and development in contemporary notions of identity”**, the international symposium **“Intellect, Imagination, Intuition: Reflections on the Horizons of Consciousness”** was held at the Russian Academy of Sciences, in Saint Petersburg, from 17 to 22 September 2000. It dealt with the transformations in the

perceptions of the self, the society and the world, in the context of the profound changes occurring in contemporary societies associated with globalization and rapid developments in information and communication technologies. The proceedings of the round table will be published in October.

MAJOR PROGRAMME III

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY

16. The workshop “**Towards an international network of observatories of cultural policies**”, was held in the Canadian Pavilion at the Expo 2000 World Exposition in Hanover on 19 and 20 September 2000, with the financial and technical support of Canadian Heritage and the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO. It brought together 36 individuals from 29 bodies from 22 countries in Europe, Africa, the Arab world, Asia and the Americas and recommended a networking process with the following objectives: (a) establishing systematic international cooperation on information exchange so as to become a platform for access to information on main trends; (b) promoting evaluative and future-oriented study of cultural policies; (c) improving the knowledge base for cultural policy design and evaluation.

17. Activities were continued in favour of the **promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**. The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros acceded as a new State Party to the World Heritage Convention on 27 September 2000. The **United Nations Foundation Board of Governors approved three additional projects** submitted by the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with different partners, for an amount totalling \$4,576,000: (a) a four-year project on “Linking conservation of biodiversity and sustainable tourism at world heritage sites” to be executed by UNESCO, UNEP and the RARE Center for Tropical Conservation in Washington, D.C., United States, for a sum of \$2,500,000, including \$500,000 in matching grants for six world natural heritage sites in Guatemala (1), Honduras (1), Indonesia (2) and Mexico (2), respectively; (b) a four-year project on “Conserving world natural heritage sites through effective monitoring and partnerships” to be executed by UNESCO and IUCN for a sum of \$2,000,000 - eight to 10 sites from East and southern Africa, South Asia and Latin America will be selected as target sites for this project; and (c) a planning grant of \$76,650 for establishing a World Heritage Biodiversity Programme for Brazil.

18. In the field of intangible cultural heritage, some 60 countries have applied for the preparatory assistance for the preparation of candidature files for the submission of nominations for the proclamation of “**Masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity**” made possible thanks to extrabudgetary funds from the Japanese Government. Other activities included a regional workshop on “Transmission of the technique of costume-making of the Miao/Hmong people living in China, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam” Kunming, in cooperation with the University of Yunnan and the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO from 26 June to 4 July 2000, and an international symposium on the revitalization of traditional ceramic techniques in Central Asia “Blue of Samarkand” (Samarkand, 6-9 June 2000).

19. In the field of **cultural heritage and development and the restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts**, major initiatives included: the organization of the international congress on “Architectural Structures of Cultural Heritage” with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the Bethlehem Project 2000 (15-19 October 2000); the

signature of an agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Uzbekistan concerning the safeguarding and development of Fayaz-Tepa archaeological site, a fourth century Buddhist monastery on the banks of the Amu Darya River; under UNESCO/FIT/JAPAN cooperation arrangements, the beginning of the excavation of the Kuntur Wasi archaeological site in Peru and the agreement of the Government of Chile on the project document for the restoration of the monuments on Easter Island. In addition, two issues of *Museum International* on university museums were published during the period under consideration.

20. Concerning the implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage, the third meeting of experts on the **draft convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage** was held at UNESCO Headquarters, from 3 to 7 July 2000. The Director-General was invited to take all appropriate measures for the continuation of the work of the governmental experts, to call for a fourth and last meeting at Headquarters to conclude the work as soon as possible (26 March-6 April 2001) and to provide for a small drafting group to finalize the text for submission to the General Conference at its 31st session.

21. Two regional meetings of experts took place in Warsaw, Poland (June) and Cotonou, Benin (September) respectively, in preparation for the meeting of the **Committee of Experts on the Strengthening of UNESCO's Role in Promoting Cultural Diversity in the Context of Globalization**, which was held at Headquarters on 21 and 22 September, with the participation of 143 observers from 66 Member States, Associate Member States and Observer Missions to UNESCO and 33 international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Committee adopted a set of proposals which might constitute the guidelines for an "Intersectoral action plan on cultural diversity" and recommended the preparation of a draft declaration that would be submitted to the General Conference at its 31st session. A preliminary draft will be submitted to the meeting of Ministers of Culture scheduled to take place at Headquarters on 11 and 12 December 2000.

22. In order to launch the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations in 2001, a **round table on the "Dialogue among Civilizations" was organized at United Nations Headquarters on 5 September 2000**. In addition to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO, 10 Heads of State and two Foreign Ministers gave addresses during the morning session, whilst the afternoon session was devoted to a free and open discussion between 16 personalities and two observers from the academic and cultural worlds. In their addresses, the Heads of State and the Foreign Ministers particularly emphasized the need for greater political commitment towards a real dialogue among civilizations, and encouraged UNESCO to pursue its efforts in this area. On this occasion, a website on the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations was also launched.

23. The UNESCO Chair in the "Comparative Study of World Religions" was inaugurated by the Director-General on 13 September at the Tashkent Islamic University in the presence of the students of that university and the participants in the **International Congress on Interreligious Dialogue**, organized from 14 to 16 September 2000 in Tashkent (Uzbekistan), and attended by representatives of religious denominations and spiritual traditions and academics renowned for their research in the various fields of religion, from approximately 40 countries. The International Congress was inaugurated by the Director-General, the Deputy Prime Minister H. Karamatov of Uzbekistan and Prince Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan. Four themes were addressed: (a) shared knowledge and interactions between religions and spiritual traditions; (b) education for intercultural and interreligious dialogue; (c) interreligious dialogue in Central Asia and (d) joint actions for peace and conflict prevention. The Congress was followed by the symposium on "Sufism and interreligious dialogue", on 18 September at

Bukhara (Uzbekistan), with the participation of Sufi spiritual masters and specialists in Sufism.

24. During the period under review, UNESCO also pursued its activities in the promotion of cultural pluralism. The Jury for the **International Simón Bolívar Prize 2000**, presided over by Ms Danielle Mitterrand, met in Paris on 19 September and selected two laureates: Monsignor Samuel Ruiz García (Mexico) and Mr Julio María Sanguinetti (Uruguay). The Director-General will award the prizes on 23 October 2000. Monsignor Samuel Ruiz García contributed to the peace negotiations in Chiapas (Mexico) and to the promotion of the dignity of the indigenous peoples. President Julio María Sanguinetti contributed to the return of democracy and freedom of speech and of the press in Uruguay. The **UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize 2000-2001** was launched in all regions of the world at the end of July 2000. A database containing records of all the urban projects submitted by the candidate cities, and above all the best urban practices identified as a result of this Prize, was set up on the Internet in English and French. A study on the international strategy for the creation of the UNESCO Cities for Peace Network was produced for the first regional meeting to launch the network in Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in Quito (Ecuador) in September 2000.

25. UNESCO has continued its actions for **the promotion and protection of creativity**, in cooperation with the NGOs operating in artistic fields. It organized in particular the international symposium on the promotion of the musical heritage in the age of globalization (Jordan, September 2000), the second International Theatre Schools workshop, in cooperation with the International Theatre Institute, and the second World Conference of Directors of Higher Education Theatre Institutions (3-13 July 2000, Sinaia, Romania). In the framework of the programme for copyright, a UNESCO Chair in copyright and neighbouring rights was created at the University of Algeria.

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

TOWARDS A COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY FOR ALL

26. UNESCO continued to contribute to **developing and strengthening public service broadcasting and promoting its educational and cultural mission** as well as supporting endogenous audiovisual productions and their distribution. In this regard, UNESCO organized the fifth African INPUT Workshop in Bamako (Mali) from 23 to 27 September 2000, in partnership with the International Public Television (INPUT) and the Office of Radio and Television in Mali (ORTM (Mali)). Twenty-one television productions from different African countries were screened followed by a discussion on how to reflect African values and diversities in audiovisual productions. Further progress was made, in cooperation with *l'Université radiophonique et télévisuelle internationale* (URTI), on the "Screens without Frontiers" project to develop a database of programmes for public service television in developing countries: its website <http://www.unesco.org/screens> is now operational. UNESCO supported the first Regional Seminar on Challenges to Broadcasting in the Caribbean held in Barbados. It brought together 40 broadcasting professionals and experts from member organizations of the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU), regional and international broadcasting organizations and institutions. A significant step in public broadcasting in the Caribbean was taken in the groundbreaking recommendation that CBU take the lead in including community service broadcasting within the whole context of public service broadcasting.

27. During the past several months, UNESCO has seized strategic opportunities to position itself as an essential United Nations agency in information and communication technologies (ICT) issues related to education, science, culture and communication. Following the approval by the ITU Council, during its session in 2000, of the Secretary-General's recommendation to hold the **World Summit on the Information Society** in 2003, UNESCO has expressed its readiness to participate actively in preparing for the Summit and to become a member of the high-level Summit Organization Committee being set up by ITU. The aim of the Summit is to develop a common vision and understanding of the information society and to draw up a strategic plan of action for its concerted development. Many of UNESCO's activities in the area of ICT in the coming years will enable the Organization to make an essential contribution to the preparation of the Summit.

28. ECOSOC resolution L.27 of July 2000 recommended that an **ICT Task Force** be set up with the principal aim of forging a strategic partnership between the United Nations system, Member States, private industry and other stakeholders to overcome the digital divide and ensure access for all to the benefits of ICTs. UNESCO has expressed its wish to join this Task Force to offer its expertise to the international community in addressing this challenge. With UNESCO's possible involvement, the Task Force will not only reflect on the importance of ICT connectivity but also take into consideration the crucial role of education in enabling every man and woman to be part of the knowledge-based global society. The Organization will also advocate the need for users to acquire the skills to create and disseminate local content, thus contributing to the promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity and freedom of expression on the Internet as essential factors in a truly inclusive knowledge-based society. During the forthcoming meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (New York, 27-28 October 2000), UNESCO will further stress its wish and readiness to fully cooperate with the other United Nations agencies in addressing ICT issues in its areas of competence.

29. Pursuant to 159 EX/Decision 3.51, the draft mandate and statutes of the **Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme** are being submitted to the Executive Board (160 EX/17 Rev.). This new intergovernmental programme is called upon to play an important role in strengthening UNESCO's participation in the present debate on the role of international organizations in creating a global knowledge society. The Information for All Programme is considered to be a general framework for action for related activities carried out by the various UNESCO sectors. The coordination of activities will mainly be through the recently created Intersectoral Working Group on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The Working Group is intended to be a catalyst for intersectoral cooperation in this area and to develop and monitor a coherent UNESCO approach to ICTs.

30. The **second International Memory of the World Conference**, organized in collaboration with the Mexican Government and the University of Colima, was held in Colima, Mexico (27-29 September 2000). Some 150 participants from 50 countries stressed the importance of preserving digital heritage and the need for a UNESCO charter. It was suggested that this charter be prepared within the framework of the Memory of the World programme and presented to the General Conference at its 31st session. The Conference provided an opportunity to promote and implement the Memory of the World programme in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, following the first meeting of the Memory of the World Regional Committee in Latin America and the Caribbean in Pachuca, Mexico, in June 2000. Under the Memory of the World programme, UNESCO prepared, in collaboration with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), a **CD-ROM**

on preservation and safeguarding of documentary heritage which offers a guide to standards, recommended practices and reference literature related to the preservation of documents of all kinds. A database of main digitized heritage collections all over the world has also been compiled in close cooperation with IFLA. There are up to now 100 collections. The database is a by-product of an international survey and will be expanded to include other collections.

31. The **UNESCO Archives Portal** was launched on 7 September 2000. It gives access to websites of archival institutions around the world and is a gateway to resources related to records and archives management as well as international cooperation in this area. With the Archives Portal, UNESCO provides a single interactive access point to information for archivists and users of archives worldwide. The Portal address is <http://www.unesco.org/webworld/portal-archives>.

International Year for the Culture of Peace (IYCP)

32. The global mobilization for the International Year for the Culture of Peace has continued to grow during the period June to September 2000. The number of signatures on the **Manifesto 2000** has grown from 20 to more than 60 million signatures, and these were symbolically presented to the President of the United Nations General Assembly by young people from Brazil, Colombia, France, India, Japan and Sudan on Millennium Peace Day, 19 September.

33. The **Millennium Summit of the United Nations** in September adopted a final declaration identifying six values that correspond closely to those of the Manifesto 2000: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility. By engaging 60 million people to put these values into practice in their everyday lives, UNESCO has gathered strong support by the civil society for the commitments of decision-makers at the highest level.

34. The signature campaign is accompanied by **a large number of events and other activities in more than 170 countries** organized by National Commissions for UNESCO, international NGOs associated with UNESCO and the United Nations and a wide range of national partners including associations, schools, UNESCO Clubs, cities and towns, universities, media, enterprises and parliaments. A listing of activities for the first six months of the 2000-2001 biennium is available at www.unesco.org/cpp/uk/act.htm.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

35. Within the framework of the **Survey 2000** activity, six regional workshops on education statistics and indicators were organized in addition to the four carried out in June. In addition, the Institute continued to strengthen links with other United Nations partners and international organizations by participating in and preparing contributions to various meetings and conferences such as the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, the Conference on Statistics and Human Rights organized in Switzerland by the International Association for Official Statistics, and the joint ILO/UNESCO Committee on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.

36. As part of UNESCO's special cooperation with Nigeria and in accordance with the UIS mission and programme on **national statistical capacity-building**, conducted jointly with the World Bank, the Institute assisted in formulating strategies and plans for developing a national Educational Management Information System (EMIS).

37. Several visits have taken place to Canada with the purpose of establishing working partnerships with relevant universities, Statistics Canada and the Statistical Office of Quebec in preparation for the move of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics to Canada next year.

Anticipation and future-oriented studies

38. During the period under consideration (July-September 2000), the following events occurred in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies: (a) the **publication of the work *The 21st Century Forum*** (Proceedings of the *21st Century Forum*, organized by Expo 2000, the Universal Exposition of Hanover and the Analysis and Forecasting Office, from 28 to 30 September 1999), (b) the organization, on 26 September at UNESCO Headquarters, of the **fifteenth session of the Twenty-first Century Talks**, on the theme: “Looking forward to getting younger”, with Etienne-Emile Baulieu, one of the world’s leading specialists in hormonology, and Ivo Pitanguy, one the most famous specialists in plastic and cosmetic surgery. The Talks made it possible, *inter alia*, to explore the links between ageing populations, the utopia of “getting younger”, the challenge to the concept of the three ages of life and the rise of the idea of education for all throughout life.

Fellowships

39. Between 1 July and 30 September 2000, 93 fellowships were awarded (and one fellowship was cancelled) (Africa: 24; Arab States - including Palestinian students: 6; Asia and the Pacific: 21; Europe: 15; and Latin America and the Caribbean: 27). These fellowships were awarded under a variety of funding sources, and the gender breakdown is 57 men and 36 women.

Coordination of activities relating to women and gender

40. As a follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the United Nations General Assembly convened a special session “Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century”, also known as “Beijing + 5”, for the **five-year review of the Beijing Platform of Action** (5-9 June 2000). At the end of the session, governments issued a declaration calling for a recommitment to the Beijing Platform for Action, which includes the implementation of the 12 critical areas of concern, all of which are relevant to UNESCO’s work. On this occasion, UNESCO presented the document “The UNESCO Agenda for Gender Equality - Five years after Beijing - A summary review of UNESCO’s accomplishments since the Fourth World Conference on Women”, which was distributed during the session to governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and other partners. The representative of the Director-General spoke at the opening session of the Committee on the Whole. UNESCO’s statement underlined the importance of the Dakar World Forum on Education (April 2000), which highlighted the need to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and to achieve gender equality by 2015, with a special focus on ensuring full and equal access of girls to basic education. UNESCO also reiterated its support to the Secretary-General’s ten-year initiative on girls’ education, and presented the Organization’s four areas of special concern, namely: women and peace, women and the media, women and natural resources and the girl-child.

41. In efforts to help bring women into leadership positions in general, and also help eliminate the gender-biased stereotyping that is still prevalent in most media today, women received a practical boost on International Women’s Day (8 March 2000) as women assumed editorial responsibility in media enterprises in all regions of the world. The action was

triggered by the Director-General of UNESCO, who invited media worldwide to mark International Women's Day by making room for women journalists at the highest levels of decision-making in media institutions. Over 1,000 media in some 60 countries responded to the call from UNESCO.

42. A comprehensive summary report of UNESCO's action in favour of the advancement of women and gender equality, entitled *Gender Equality and Equity*, was published (English version) in September 2000.

Public Information

43. During this period, the Office's activities were focused mainly on the media coverage of the following events: (a) **Meeting of UNESCO's Goodwill Ambassadors (26-27 July)**; (b) **Official visit by the Director-General to China, North Korea and South Korea (18-25 August)**; (c) **the Director-General's mission to New York and Washington (30 August-9 September)** (on that occasion, the Office of Public Information produced and distributed a brochure on UNESCO and the United States); (d) **International Literacy Day (8 September)**. On that occasion, the Office organized relations with the press covering the award ceremony for the UNESCO International Literacy Prizes 2000 and the coverage of the event organized around 8 September, in Hanover (Germany), as part of Expo 2000, by UNESCO, the World Bank, the German National Commission for UNESCO and the German Foundation for International Development (Dialogue on *Building learning societies – knowledge, information and human development*), together with the launching of the first International Adult Learners' Week; (e) **The Beauty of Heian – Japanese Cultural Day at UNESCO (21 September)**. Inauguration of the Japanese Garden, following its restoration by the Japanese gardener Touemon Sano, and the inauguration of the exhibition and parade of Jyuni Hitoe kimonos from the Heian epoch. The Office also assisted the Priority Africa Department in the media coverage of the visit by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), more particularly by organizing interviews by the African press and radio stations.

44. Under the **Participation Programme**, 2,285 requests, for a total amount of \$53,877,307 had been received for this biennium of which 803 requests, amounting to \$14,542,582 were approved (not including emergency assistance). Six months after the 31 March 2000 deadline set by the General Conference for reception of Participation Programme requests (30 C/Resolution 50) 859 requests have been considered by the Director-General. In addition, he approved three requests for emergency assistance for an amount of \$46,000. For 183 Member States, Associate Members and other territories, 754 requests have been approved for an amount of \$13,722,686 which represents 65.02% of the amount set aside for them. Fifty-four were not approved. Sixty INGOs submitted requests out of the 337 eligible and 49 requests were approved for an amount of \$819,850. This represents 66.04% of the amount set aside for INGOs in the document 30 C/5. Two requests were not approved. Therefore, the total amount approved by the Director-General as at 22 September 2000, not including emergency assistance, in \$14,542,536.