



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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

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

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme (34 C/5) (01 January 2008 - 30 June 2009)

Major Programme IV – Culture

**Part II – Programmes and programme related services
II.A – Programmes**

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Biennial sectoral priority 1 (principal priority): Promoting cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the heritage in its various dimensions and the enhancement of cultural expressions

Para. 04016 - MLA 1: Protecting and conserving immovable cultural and natural properties, in particular through the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$ 4 663	Actual: \$ 3 577

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Management of the World Heritage Centre improved to address rapidly and effectively the challenges in the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DG Blue Note (DG/08/01, Jan. 08) clarified the Centre's structure; a memo (ADG/CLT/08/021, Feb. 08) enabled a greater administrative flexibility for WHC; - Coordination of extrabudgetary projects improved through the creation of a Special Project Unit; - Coordination of activities improved through regular Steering Committee meetings (ADG/CLT, ADG/SC, DIR/WHC and DIR/SC/EES); - Weekly staff meetings are held in order to expeditiously resolve management issues; - a mapping of WHC workload was undertaken by IOS and results communicated to the WH Committee in June 2009; - Information meetings for Committee members (informal on Jan. 08, formal on May 08 & May 09) and 2 orientation sessions prior to the opening of the Committee sessions; - recommendations resulting from 4 meetings of the open-ended Working Group (Jan. & May 08, Feb. & May 09) will be considered the WH Committee and submitted to the General Assembly of States Parties to enable a better representation of regions and cultures; - 32nd & 33rd sessions of the WH Committee (Quebec, July 08 & Seville, June 09): financing by the WH Fund of the participation of 12 Committee members from LDCs or LIEs. 76 working documents and 33 information documents prepared. Report of Decisions finalized on 31 August 2008 for 32 COM.; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision by the WH Committee concerning the financing of posts under WH Fund has led to an internal reorganization of WHC's staff took place (August 2008) in order to cover core functions to the maximum. • Very tight deadlines for multiple documents, (length of most documents reduced); • Number of decisions (over 250) adopted during a WH Committee session; feasibility study to explore the possibility of holding two Committee Meetings per year (to be submitted to the 17th General Assembly of States Parties (Oct. 2009). • Reflection has been launched on future challenges and approaches in the context of the 40th anniversary of the WH Convention. 	<p>For the Summary Records, audio recording instead of written verbatim would reduce costs considerably. An audio recording took place in parallel to the usual Summary Records for the 33 COM (June 2009).</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reactive monitoring and reinforced monitoring missions undertaken (WH Fund and EXB funding); - 11 expert meetings held since early 2008 (WH Fund and EXB financing), including the meeting on the Future of the World Heritage Convention (Feb. 09). 			
<p>A more representative, credible and balanced World Heritage List, with particular reference to the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cook Islands deposited its instrument of acceptance (16 Jan. 09), thus increasing the representation of the Pacific region among States Parties. Consultations are pursued with Singapore, Brunei, Timor Leste and the Bahamas; - Representativity and credibility of the WH List improved through successful nominations from non-represented countries (4), under-represented regions (5) or categories (3) in Quebec (July 08) and Seville (June 09); - Targeted training sessions on the nomination process organized; - Improvement of the existing Tentative Lists (37 were revised since Jan. 08) or establishment of such lists for countries which do not have one (6 countries submitted their first Tentative List during this biennium); - Assistance provided through WH Fund for the elaboration of nomination files from Africa, the Pacific or the Caribbean regions; - 4 transnational nominations submitted during the 33rd session of the WH Committee (Seville, June 09); - Transboundary nominations are envisaged in Africa through extension of already listed sites; transnational serial nominations projects on going in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, and Latin America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 countries have not ratified the World Heritage Convention for 37 years and consultations and awareness-raising meetings are being pursued in this regard . • Transnational serial nominations must meet the standards of OUV (including authenticity and integrity) and be workable in achieving effective protection and management (expert meeting hosted by Germany, Febr. 08). 		
<p>World Heritage information, education and knowledge management tools developed, and the network of partners expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Assistance request format online and launch of the Periodic Reporting form online for the Arab region; - integration of UNESDOC data into search and publications sections of WHC's website. - 12 educational activities undertaken, including the 3rd cycle of the World Heritage Fellowships and 7 activities in the framework of the "World Heritage in Young Hands" Programme; - WH Maps 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, InfoKit on WH 		<p>Additional funding from EXB sources (including WHF) reinforce impact of activities</p> <p>An "e-newsletter" has been launched</p>	<p>Creation of a network of Category II Centres dedicated to World Heritage training activities in order to build regional capacities from within (China, Bahrain; other countries</p>

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	<p>and WH Brochure (updated versions), World Heritage Desk Diary 2009, and World Heritage Calendar 2009 produced;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication in French, English and Spanish of 6 issues of the World Heritage Magazine; - Aksum visibility: press meeting, press conference; 60 minutes/UNESCO HQs; special WH magazine issue on Aksum, exhibition at UNESCO/HQs during the 181st session of the Executive Board ; - awareness-raising activities by UNESCO Field Offices: targeting local communities and especially youth; - 11 partnerships signed since January 2008 		<p>on April 08 to try to reach a wider public than with the Magazine (more than 63,000 subscribers for the 5th issue).</p>	<p>under discussion).</p>
<p>National capacities for the conservation and management of heritage properties strengthened, including for World Heritage in Danger and, in particular, in post-conflict and post-disaster countries and, in the African context, in cooperation with the African World Heritage Fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 300 sites managers, young people and other stakeholders trained across regions (Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean) since January 2008 in the field of site management (for cultural or natural sites), interpretation (guides training) and risk preparedness; - 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting (complete review of the state of conservation of sites) launched in Africa and Arab States); - Operational projects implemented in post-conflict or post disaster situations (Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Afghanistan, Palestinian Territories, Montenegro, Bosnia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as in post disaster situations (China); - Meetings of the ICCs: Sub-Committee meeting in Babylon (June 2008); 17th and 18th Technical session as well as 15th Plenary Session of the ICC Angkor (200 participants each); - Removal of the site of Baku (Azerbaijan) from the Danger List (June 09); - Deletion of Dresden from the WH List following the continuation of the building of a bridge which compromises irreversibly its outstanding universal value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women in training related to World Heritage training is uneven and very low at the managerial level (with consequences for benchmarks); there are no available figures concerning the community training component. • The number of sites on the WH List is increasing by more than 20 sites per year, with no parallel increase in the WH Fund, hence extra-budgetary funding covers most conservation projects undertaken at World Heritage sites (ExB funds from e.g. Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, UNFIP Flanders, Norway). • The security situation is a major challenge impacting activities in several (post) conflict countries and different solutions, sometimes inter-agency arrangements, have to be designed on a regular basis. • The ICC Afghanistan could not be held for security reasons. 	<p>Additional funding has been leveraged from EXB sources (including WHF), to reinforce the impact and effectiveness of activities</p>	<p>As part of the training rationale, trained individuals are encouraged to pass on their knowledge (training of trainers, etc.).</p>
<p>Assistance provided for the future establishment of the Pacific World Heritage Fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following the Pacific Islands World Heritage Workshop held in Australia (Oct. 2008), Pacific States Parties have identified the scope and modalities of operation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Funds-in trust (FIT) arrangement was considered for the establishment of the Fund but not found feasible to meet the needs. 		

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	Fund along with the appropriate experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The experience gained from the African World Heritage Fund could only serve as a reference to a limited degree. 		
Sustainable tourism promoted and local communities empowered with regard to the management and conservation of World Heritage sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development projects implemented (Regular Programme and extra-budgetary funds) with the participation of local communities including women in several countries in Africa and Asia (Tanzania, China, India, Vietnam, Morocco and Sudan); Draft guidelines and a draft revised nomination format addressing public-use and tourism planning at WH sites jointly developed by WHC, IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM WCPA Tourism Task Force and The World Bank; A tourism observatory has been established in Huangshan as a joint venture between WHC, UNWTO and Chinese authorities/experts; Contribution by WHC to the development of WWF-Tour Operator Initiative Meso-American Reef Project; Implementation pursued of TNC/UNF Project at Sian Ka'an, Belize Barrier Reef, Canaima and Noel Kempff on public use planning activities; Learning platforms for revenue generation and capacity-building of site staff in collaboration with national authorities and other partners, such as WWF and the Netherlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closer links are being developed with UNWTO, who sent an observer to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Seville, June 09). 		National experts and specialists will be invited to provide training and advice in the context of the projects (Montenegro, Costa Rica).
World Heritage sites protected, through intersectoral action, against the impact of new global challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy document on the Impact of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties printed as brochure in English and French (4,000 copies), reprints and other language versions ongoing; Adaptation strategies developed to reduce the impact of Climate Change on WH properties (UNESCO-Flanders FIT project); The draft recommendation concerning the safeguarding and contemporary role of Historic areas was presented to the Executive Board (April 09) and will be discussed at the 35th session of the General Conference (Oct .09); the Historic Urban Landscaped (HUL) concept will be introduced into the Operational Guidelines; International Seminar (Hanoi , Vietnam, April 09) on HUL (380 participants from 26 countries including 6 UNESCO UNITWIN Chair Holders) and related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund-raising to develop and implement pilot projects on climate change at specific World Heritage sites, especially in developing countries. Accommodation of the need for modernization and investment in World Heritage cities and historic centres without compromising their Outstanding Universal Value. Management of income-generating site visits without compromising the Outstanding Universal Value of the sites, through e.g. 		

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	<p>Declaration adopted on 10 April 2009;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tourism concession system was developed for the Galapagos (Ecuador) through support from WH Fund; - Survey on the profile of international visitors to Brazilian World Heritage sites finalized. 	<p>public-use planning as a key tool.</p>		
<p>Effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols encouraged, notably after having provided increased support to the intergovernmental mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five new States Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention, three new State Parties to the 1954 (first) Protocol, and four new State Parties to the 1999 Second Protocol; - Third and fourth meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (UNESCO, 4-6 June 2008 and 27-29 May 2009), resulting in the development of Chapters 4-6 of the Draft Guidelines for the implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention and the Guidelines concerning the use of the Fund. <p>Update and reprint of Information Kit on the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954, 1999).</p>	<p>Inequitable geographical distribution of States Parties to the Second Protocol at present.</p>	<p>The meetings of the Committee, the High Contracting Parties to the Hague Convention, and the Parties to the Second Protocol in five or six languages are extremely costly. Translation of working documents is also very costly and only possible through funds from the Special Account and/or extra-budgetary funding.</p>	

Para. 04017 - MLA 2: Safeguarding living heritage, particularly through the promotion and implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$ 3 470

Actual: \$ 2 931

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Accession of Member States to, and implementation of, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification of the Convention by an additional number of 21 States (total: 114) and adoption of the Operational Directives for the implementation of the Convention; - 20 nominations submitted for possible inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List, 111 to the Representative List and 5 for selection by the Committee as best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention; - The excellent cooperation among HQs and all FOs for the implementation of MLA2 has proven to be a guarantee for the effectiveness of the outputs carried out to contribute to this expected result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and staff at HQs was devoted to organizing statutory meetings, processing nominations and assistance requests, translation of documents and maintenance of a database. • Extra-budgetary funding (Norway, Spain) is essential for supporting the maintenance of an information and communication system at HQs, as well as for ensuring multilingualism. • Excellent cooperation between HQs and FOs has proven to be a guarantee for the effectiveness of the outputs and the achievement of the expected result. 	<p>Effectiveness could be further increased through the development of an information management system to facilitate processes and serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of information.</p>	<p>Sustainability would be enhanced by the development of training material at the local level to support the long-term implementation of the Convention.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>International cooperation and safeguarding capacities of Member States and communities strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities in Member States, in particular in Africa, have been strengthened through development and implementation of safeguarding plans, sharing of good practices, and training of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders; - Three Member States submitted nominations for the recognition of their programmes or activities as best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention; - 135 States parties submitted international assistance requests for preparing nomination files; - In 2008, governmental representatives from 45 African States and 17 from the Pacific were trained in the functioning of the Convention; - Three national consultation workshops on the implementation of the Convention were organized in the Pacific; - proposals have been submitted for the establishment of 5 new category 2 centres in the field of ICH (Japan, Republic of Korea, China, Iran and Bulgaria). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While international cooperation can be supported through UNESCO's function as clearing house, the implementation of specific safeguarding projects can best be obtained by field offices. • The organization of sub-regional meetings and national consultation meetings proved very effective in sharing information and good practices among Member States. • UNESCO's capacity to respond to these requests will depend on the availability of sufficient staff (in field offices and HQs) as well as resources (such as those obtained from Japan and Norway and the European Commission). 	<p>Considering the impact that sub-regional and national capacity-building workshops have on strengthening the involvement of governmental, non-governmental and community stakeholders, the results obtained with limited regular and extra-budgetary funding are very encouraging.</p>	<p>Experience has clearly shown that sustainability depends on the active involvement of communities and local authorities in the follow-up of the activities.</p>
<p>Capacities for establishing inventories in Member States developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives from over 20 Member States benefitted from training and assistance for inventorying their intangible heritage (17 activities carried out by field offices, Harare, Hanoi, New Delhi); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As inventorying in line with the Convention is a new subject, a specific needs assessment should be undertaken prior to this exercise. • General guidelines should be developed for facilitating the inventorying exercise of Member States. • The development of inventorying guidelines could be financed with regular budget allocated to HQs in cooperation with Field Offices, or with the support of extra-budgetary resources (in this case Republic of Korea, Japan, Norway and Italy). 	<p>The entire training effort has been supported with extra-budgetary funding thanks to the use of the Intangible Heritage Fund and Funds in Trust arrangements.</p>	<p>Sustainability can only be ensured if the drawing up and updating of inventories forms part of the cultural policies in Member States in general, with adequate budget allocation and full involvement of the concerned communities.</p>
<p>Enhanced coordination between the 1972 and 2003 Conventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness of the importance of implementing both Conventions at the national level has been achieved by continuous updating of information and advice by the Secretariat of both Conventions; - Two larger projects related to intangible heritage present in World Heritage sites have been implemented during the period under consideration (Tanzania, Kenya); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of one of the projects was challenged by the remoteness of the location and related communication difficulties among the partners. • Both projects were implemented with support from extra-budgetary sources (France FIT) and through close cooperation between the Culture and Science sectors. 	<p>The effectiveness of activities organized by HQs can be strengthened by a parallel enhancement of the coordination of the meetings of the statutory bodies of both Conventions, also with a view to identifying priority items.</p>	<p>Safeguarding and conservation plans developed at the national and local levels should take into consideration the necessary joint measures regarding the viability of the intangible heritage and the conservation of tangible heritage.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of UNESCO CLT normative instruments should take place at the national level, in order to ensure coherence with national and/or local heritage policies. 		
Linguistic diversity enhanced, in particular by supporting oral traditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of the importance of linguistic diversity has increased globally through the launch of the interactive edition of the Atlas of Endangered Languages, which includes more than 2500 languages (support from Norwegian ExB funds); - Research activities on the identification of an indicator for linguistic endangerment and diversity in the context of the Biodiversity Convention (CBD) have been pursued in close cooperation with the UIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of the first and second editions of the atlas will be strengthened by a third edition (paper version) and its digital version. The challenge will be to continue providing quality information in the long term. 	The Atlas provides a highly significant impulse to UNESCO's function as Clearing-House in a domain which is not within the mandate of any other UN agency.	The active participation of civil society actors in further developing the interactive Atlas may reinforce its sustainability if UNESCO continues to update it.

Para. 04018 - MLA 3: Enhancing the protection of cultural objects, the fight against illicit trafficking in them, and the development of museums, particularly in developing countries

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)
Planned: \$ 3 572 Actual: \$ 2 825

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Accession of Member States to, and implementation of, the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 new Ratifications have been effectuated amounting to a total of 119 States Parties; - Workshops on the application of 1970 Convention and on legal and operational mechanisms for decision-makers, civil servants, lawyers and museum staff, customs and police in the field of protection of cultural heritage and fight against illicit trafficking (Ecuador, Iraq); - Technical assistance provided to Iraqi national authorities on a varieties of topics related to the Convention (sale of cultural objects on internet, return and restitution, revision of Iraqi Antiquity Law in line with international standards); - Training activities undertaken on Illicit Trafficking Prevention Dominican Republic, Cuba and Haiti) and legal and operational training workshop organized in Italy for experts from 10 African countries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Member States have already ratified the Convention and published decrees at the national level; however, UNESCO is not always or immediately informed of the ratifications by States Parties. • More Trainers/speakers of African origin should increasingly be invited to the training sessions. 	All activities have been undertaken with considerable support from extra-budgetary sources (the US, Czech Republic, Italy, European Union).	Capacity-building activities started in 2007 (Iraq and bordering countries); different Member States have requested tailor-made capacity building training sessions and workshops on specific aspects of the Convention (African countries and Middle East). Sustainability of capacity-building activities for the implementation of the Convention dependent upon continued EXB contribution
Accession of Member States to the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 States ratified the Convention which entered into force on 2 January 2009 with a total of 25 Member States (June 2009); 			Outreach to children and the public in general as well as awareness-raising among Member States will help

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Meeting of States Parties held, Rules of Procedure of the Meeting adopted, Scientific and Technical Advisory Body created and its Statutes adopted; - Film on the Convention produced on CD Rom, DVD and Internet; children cartoons produced, internet site updated and photo exhibition on underwater heritage sites presented at UNESCO HQs; - Convention was subject to editions of Museum International, the UNESCO Courier and World of Science; - Meetings were held in different regions and countries (Saint Lucia (March 2008), the UK (July 2008), South Africa (April 2009), Copenhagen, Denmark (Sept. 2008); - The 2001 Convention was presented to the World Archaeology Congress (June 2008), the Third International Congress for Underwater Archaeology (July 2008), the Europae Archaeologicae Concilium and the European Commission in Strasbourg (March 2009); - A partnership agreement was concluded with MYP film producers for cooperation in children's education on the underwater cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems were encountered in executing obligations due to an armed conflict situation in Member State. 	<p>Continued dependence upon extra-budgetary funding</p> <p>The elaboration of the partnership agreement with MYP took too much time and efforts due to considerable in-house procedural delays.</p>	<p>promote the principles of the Convention and encourage ratification in the short and long term.</p>
<p>National capacities for the legal and material protection and conservation of movable cultural property strengthened, including through efforts to combat the looting of cultural objects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and expansion of the Cultural Heritage Laws Database (currently 2197 legislations from 163 Member States); - Chitaia Open Air Museum of Ethnography in Tbilisi, Georgia: web-based inventory established, field research conducted, conservation works carried out on traditional houses included in museum collection; - Georgia National Museum Ethnographic Film and Photograph Collection: web-based inventory established storage and archival facilities provided, digitalization equipment provided. - Through partnership with ICCROM, tools developed for Preventive Conservation and training carried out in Asia (Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, for 11 South-East Asian countries, CIS countries, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Vietnam). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slower expansion of Database due to delays in submissions of official translations of legislations. • Political situation in Member State, internal staff changes in beneficiary museum and other, more technical, problems caused delays in the implementation of both Georgian projects. • UNESCO - ICCROM activity successful due to identification of appropriate tools for needs in developing countries 	<p>Phase II of the project was started in 2008, financed by several considerable extrabudgetary contributions (the US).</p> <p>Both Georgian projects are cost effective, although the political situation and inflation rates have led to some unforeseen shortcomings.</p>	<p>Sustainability is dependent upon continued financial support for the management, maintenance and promotion of the Database, which provides assistance to African countries and LDCs.</p> <p>The sustainability of Georgian projects lies in their explicit emphasis on staff capacity-building for the long-term management and conservation of collections.</p> <p>Preventive conservation is more effective for long term preservation of objects (UNESCO/ICCROM).</p>
<p>Progress achieved in international efforts concerning the return and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting of intergovernmental experts on draft of the declaration of principles relating to cultural objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The March 2009 Paris meeting broadened the consensus on the draft declaration but 	<p>The March 2009 meeting on the Second World War was entirely</p>	<p>Risk of too much dependence on extrabudgetary funding of</p>

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<p>restitution of movable cultural property to its country of origin.</p>	<p>displaced in connection with the Second World War (UNESCO Headquarters, 17 - 18 March 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Development of the Cultural Heritage Laws Database" - 80 percent of Member States have submitted their legislation for inclusion on the Database - 30th Anniversary Commemoration of Intergovernmental Committee (Nov. 08, Seoul); - 15th Session of Intergovernmental Committee was held on future strategies and Draft Rules of Procedure on Mediation and Conciliation. The Compendium: "Witnesses to History" on issues of return of cultural objects was officially launched (May 09); - International Conference on "The return of cultural property to its countries of origin" (Athens, March 08), proceedings published in Museum International and made available to Member States and the public at the Committee's 15th session; - In cooperation with INTERPOL, participation the 5th and 6th meetings of the International Group of Experts of Illicit Traffic for Iraq and Afghanistan (Feb 08 and 09). Experts strongly recommended that UNESCO launch of an awareness raising campaign for children in Middle-East and the public at large in touristic sites; - Presentation of UNESCO's activities to the International Law Association Sub-Committee for Cultural Objects (Geneva, June 09); - Production of a 20 mn multilingual film on UNESCO and its partners' activities in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural heritage. 	<p>was unable to obtain a consensual text.</p>	<p>financed by extrabudgetary resources.</p> <p>Database completely supported by USA Funds-in-Trust</p> <p>Contribution from the Republic of Korea for November 08 Intergovernmental Committee</p> <p>Contribution from Greece for March 08 International Conference.</p>	<p>meetings.</p> <p>Database will only be sustainable if continued extrabudgetary funding to ensure its constant updating. If ever it is left unattended, it will become unreliable and unsustainable.</p>
<p>Capacities for the development of heritage conservation practices and museum policies, particularly in developing countries, strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance provided to NMEC, Nubia Museum, Egypt and National Museum of Khartoum, Sudan. - Continued support to NMEC staff member for Masters in Museum Studies and organization of study visits for NMEC staff to collect 'best practices' and foster museum-to-museum partnerships; - Promotional activities such as exhibitions (France, Egypt) and updating UNESCO websites on NMEC, the Nubia Museum, and the International Campaign; - Organization of category II meeting '17th Session of the Executive Committee for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Difficulties (NMEG) relate to specific circumstances concerning availability of expert staff, expedition of relevant documents, formulation of clear strategies for the delivery of training modules as well as transport problems and equipment delay. • Implementation of collections management system (NMEG°) has not yet started due to lack of manpower and adequate technical infrastructure. 	<p>The cost effectiveness of the project was undermined by the equipment delay; this extent is yet to be assessed for implementation is at its early phase.</p>	<p>In view of the challenges/lessons learnt it is clear that UNESCO's activities tend to be more ad-hoc and addressing acute needs in isolation (NMEC).</p> <p>The international standard equipment and training has ensured a high level of skills among local restorers (capacity-building).</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Egyptian Civilization' (NMEC) in Cairo;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project for Al Aqsa Centre for Restoration of Islamic Manuscripts implemented; - Support provided to Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU) for training community museums; - Financial assistance provided to AFRICOM for its 3rd General Conference; - Holding of International Conference on the 50th Anniversary of UNESCO Nubia Salvage Campaign Lower Nubia; - Training undertaken in timber conservation and restoration of traditional houses (G. Chitaia Open Air Museum of Ethnography in Tbilisi, Georgia); - New local language versions of the Cultural Heritage Protection Handbooks produced and made available on-line; - New Cultural Heritage Protection Handbooks published on Disaster Risk Management and several translations undertaken of entire series; UNESCO/ICOM 'Running a Museum' translated in Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and available online; - Museum 'global situation analysis' conducted for APA region; - Training and technical assistance in museum policy (gender, promotion, outreach, interactivity) conducted in India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan; - Plusieurs espaces d'exposition ont été créés ou modernisés, des séminaires de formation pour le personnel des musées ont été organisés, des manuels ont été traduits (LAC); - Des activités concernant la relation entre les jeunes et les musées ont permis la création d'un réseau virtuel régional (EUR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges include appointment of staff unpredictable security situation which is expected to increase once more complex activities, notably renovation works, will begin. • Support of AFRICOM is a constructive activity which will benefit Africa in the long run provided that increasing output can be systematically achieved. • The political situation in Member State (2008) led to delays in implementation of the project. Internal staff changes in the beneficiary museum resulted in engagement with new national project management. 	<p>Projects are cost effective, although the political situation and the fall in the USD since December 2008 have led to some unforeseen shortfalls. New extrabudgetary funding (Norway) has reduced this negative impact (Open Air Museum).</p> <p>The new Handbooks are low-tech resource productions, ready-made PDF version of the publication are easily adaptable into the local language versions.</p>	<p>The engagement of new museum staff, international standard training, development of work plans, use of dedicated experts and institutional partners at all stages of the project, along with the development of the museum mission, a collection management policy and a public/visitors strategy will be keys to the sustainability of the project in the longer term (Al Aqsa Centre).</p>
<p>Capacities of national museums as factors of social cohesion strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training course for staff in Zimbabwe National History Museum; - Feasibility study for the establishment of a West African Museum in Togo; - One-week workshop for museum professionals held at the National Museum of Cameroon (June 09); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLT Headquarter specialists can play an important role in supporting field offices 	<p>Funds have been decentralized to ensure cost-effectiveness, as experts are hired and materials are purchased locally through Field Offices.</p>	<p>This activity seeks to pursue sustainability by providing various forms of back- stopping of professional staff.</p> <p>The feasibility study (Togo) will provide a genuine assessment of the viability of the foreseen</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted support to the National Museum of Sudan; - Implementation of Norway FIT project on craft activities and relations with disadvantaged and isolated communities with G. Chitaia Open Air Museum of Ethnography in Tbilisi, Georgia, Phase II (2007-2009); - Launch of extra-budgetary project promoting intercultural dialogue in museums in Circum-Mediterranean; - Research activities pursued for the publication (end 2009) 'Community-based approach for museums in Asia and the Pacific: towards sustainable development'; - A community museum for the populations of the Luang Prabang province designed and exhibitions foreseen to be organized before end of 2009; - Implementation of a community-based museum development in northern Thailand (Lampang); - Exhibition set up on the history of the National Museum of Cambodia; - Assistance provided to the Interactive tribal Museum network in India to promote the heritage of tribal communities/populations; - Promotion of the Acehnese cultural artefacts; - Preparation to the Art Exhibition of Glass Negatives from the collection of the State Samarkand Museum-Reserve (Uzbekistan). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political situation in Member State led to delays in implementation of the project. Internal staff changes in the beneficiary museum resulted in a new national project management and consequent implementation delays. Delays were also experienced in organizing a tender for equipment to be purchased. • The promotion of museums as civic places of dialogue is an interesting new challenge. • There is a general lack of statistic data and methods/methodology for the local participation in museum development 	<p>The intervention for community based museum development was relatively low -cost (APA).</p>	<p>museum and hence of the sustainability of this initiative in the long run.</p> <p>The community museum activities and the achievement of the expected result depends on the involvement and engagement of national authorities</p>

Para. 04019 - MLA 4: Protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the implementation of the 2005 Convention and development of cultural and creative industries

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$ 3 359

Actual: \$ 2 601

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Accession of Member States to the 2005 Convention and its implementation encouraged and related international mechanisms supported.</p>	<p>- Le total des Parties à la Convention a atteint 99 (98 Etats et la Communauté européenne). A la suite du travail accompli par le Comité intergouvernemental en 2008 et 2009, la deuxième session ordinaire de la Conférence des Parties, a approuvé en juin 2009, les directives opérationnelles et orientations concernant les articles 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 et 18 de la Convention. Elle a renouvelé la moitié des membres du</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention et les mécanismes de soutien, les effectifs ont été augmentés mais restent limités par rapport à la complexité et au nombre de tâches. Les mises à disposition d'experts par des Etats membres se sont révélées très précieuses. 	<p>Soutien extra-budgétaire au Comité intergouvernemental et à l'alliance globale (Espagne)</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Comité et prié celui-ci de lui soumettre à sa prochaine session des projets de directives opérationnelles pour les articles 9, 10 et 19 ainsi qu'un projet de directives opérationnelles relatives à la visibilité et la promotion de la Convention. Elle a également donné mandat au Comité d'élaborer une stratégie de levée de fonds pour le Fonds international pour la diversité culturelle (FIDC);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une nouvelle stratégie a été élaborée pour faire de l'Alliance globale pour la diversité culturelle une plateforme Internet d'information et d'échange; - Le programme des bourses Aschberg a repris; l'Observatoire de la lutte contre la piraterie est entré dans sa phase de lancement à titre expérimental et la consultation sur l'Observatoire mondial sur la condition sociale de l'artiste a continué; - Les Bureaux hors sièges ont particulièrement contribué à ce résultat attendu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valeur ajoutée de l'Alliance globale: processus participatif pour définir de nouvelles fonctionnalités de la plateforme adaptées aux besoins. L'Afrique est la région d'intervention prioritaire (6 des 9 projets engagés avec succès) et la participation des femmes dans les projets est fortement encouragée. • Le grand défi de l'Observatoire sur la lutte contre la piraterie est l'ampleur du projet, vu l'intérêt des Etats membres et le taux très élevé des réponses qui devraient être traités dans un temps très court. 		
<p>Original and innovative initiatives and partnerships to promote the cultural and creative industries promoted and the role of cultural activities in regional integration strengthened, in particular in developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening and systematization of the knowledge base on global cultural and creative industries by developing a mechanism of analysis of quantitative data aimed at facilitating the economic development potential of the creative industries sector in UNDAF exercises and national programmes. - The first 25 cultural country profiles have been developed and are in the process of being tested and improved. Tool-kit for culture data collection; guidelines for mapping the creative sector is being pursued. The UNESCO Guide for policy makers in the creative sector was finalized and new web site for creative industries around the world created; - Le processus de révision du cadre UNESCO des statistiques culturelles (FCS) a été finalisé en coopération avec l'ISU, en vue de la 35ème session de la Conférence générale. Le projet phare sur l'élaboration d'une suite UNESCO d'indicateurs sur la culture et développement a été lancé. Le travail sur la mesure de la diversité a progressé: une méthodologie a été testée dans le domaine du cinéma, avec l'ISU; - Le nombre des villes membres du Réseau des Villes est 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le dynamisme du Réseau des villes 	<p>There is a need to bridge the gap in UNESCO's institutional memory with regard to guidelines for data collection in the cultural field. This will require an investment in the analysis UNESCO's action in the past and definition of proposals for the future.</p> <p>Highly effective as it capitalizes on the extensive research carried out by the Secretariat (Framework for Cultural Statistics)</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>passé de 9 à 19 à partir de la seconde moitié de 2008;</p> <p>La première phase du projet inter-agences UNESCO/ BIT/CNUCED, sur le développement des industries culturelles dans cinq pays ACP a été achevée;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La préparation de la seconde Conférence mondiale sur l'éducation artistique qui aura lieu à Séoul en 2010 est entrée dans une phase active; - L'étude de faisabilité pour le projet de « Centre pour les arts vivants en Afrique » (catégorie 2) proposé par le Burkina Faso a été menée en vue de sa soumission à la 182ème session du Conseil exécutif; - Des activités relatives à ce résultat attendu ont été menées grâce à une contribution significative des bureaux hors-siège. 	<p>créatives s'est manifesté notamment par l'organisation de réunions à Santa Fe en 2008 et à Lyon en 2009 et de nombreux échanges entre les villes membres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'enquête auprès des Etats membres sur la mise en œuvre de la Feuille de route issue de la première Conférence mondiale affiche déjà des résultats intéressants. 		
<p>Linguistic diversity enhanced, including by sharing best practices and providing advice for strengthening book and publishing policies and capacities, where applicable, including translations and wide dissemination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cent cinquante mille notices bibliographiques ont été publiées par l'Index Translationum depuis janvier 2008. Des soutiens ont été apportés aux politiques nationales du livre en plusieurs pays; - Des actions de développement des capacités dans plusieurs pays d'Amérique latine ont aussi été conduites à travers le Centre régional pour le développement du livre en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes (CERLALC); - UNESCO has contributed to successful events such as: la Journée mondiale du livre et du droit d'auteur (23 avril); Amsterdam Capitale mondiale du livre 2008 ; le lancement de Beyrouth Capitale mondiale 2009; et l'Année internationale des langues 2008; - Un manuel pour l'édition de supports illustrés a été réalisé en français, anglais, espagnol et arabe et un autre manuel pour la réalisation de bibliothèques mobiles, en français. - un projet visant la collecte et la publication en version multimédia de la poésie traditionnelle des Emirats arabes a été poursuivi ainsi la formation professionnelle de éditeurs africains (pays SADC) à la technique du roman photo comme ressource d'information contre le VIH et le Sida. - Un document sur les d'indicateurs statistiques du livre a été publié en version électronique, en 2008. L'efficacité de ces indicateurs fait l'objet de tests dans les pays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La rénovation de l'Index Translationum s'est révélée nettement positive. • Quelques projets de terrain ont subi des retards dus à des problèmes de communication. • Le travail de recherche en matière de statistiques du livre s'intègre dans le contexte générale du nouveau cadre pour 	<p>To obtain maximim impact, UNESCO expertise should increasingly be at the service of local processes and resources.</p> <p>Financement sur fonds privés du projet sur la poésie traditionnelle des Emirats arabes. Projet sur la formation des éditeurs africains financé par les fonds extra-budgetaires (Flamands).</p>	<p>Sustainability is enhanced when, as in this case, the project almost totally based on local and national resources.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>d'Amérique latine, à travers le CERLALC.</p> <p>The activities have been undertaken in a highly decentralised manner with solid contributions from several Field Offices.</p>	<p>les statistiques culturelles.</p>		
<p>Design, production and management capacities of master craftspeople, especially women, strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La Reconnaissance d'excellence de l'UNESCO pour l'artisanat a été étendue aux pays du Mercosur, à une partie de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et des pays arabes. Une réunion stratégique pour l'Asie où cette modalité reste la plus développée s'est tenue à Bangkok; - Des artisanes et des artisans dont les travaux ont été reconnus dans ce cadre ont participé à d'importantes manifestations internationales comme la Foire de Paris, le Salon International de l'artisanat de Ouagadougou, et le Folk'Art Market de Santa Fe (Etats-Unis) et le Salon Maison & Objet; - S'agissant du design, les concours qui font partie du projet Design Social 21 ont été réalisés avec succès, notamment celui pour célébrer la journée internationale des langues, et pour le Festival international de la diversité culturelle; - Dans le cadre des activités de promotion d'un artisanat de qualité, une assistance technique a été apportée pour l'exposition des bijoux et accessoires en Méditerranée organisée au Siège; - L'UNESCO a aussi participé activement aux Conférences internationales sur l'artisanat et le tourisme, organisée par l'OMT, à Accra et à Lima; - Dans le domaine de la formation/ perfectionnement des formateurs, deux ateliers sous-régionaux sont en cours de préparation (Afrique avec le concours du bureau de Bamako et Amérique latine et Caraïbes avec le concours du bureau de Montevideo); - Préparation du Forum des industries culturelles (Monza, sept. 2009) en coopération avec l'Italie, portant sur l'artisanat et le design; - 23 Bureaux hors siège ont participé à la réalisation de ce résultat attendu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La prise en compte de l'artisanat dans les programmes de développement a généré un grand nombre de projets dans le cadre des MDG's/Fonds espagnols sous le volet 'culture et développement' ce qui a constitué un facteur supplémentaire en faveur du renforcement de la coopération entre le Siège et les Bureaux. 	<p>Plus de 3000 designers ont participé aux deux concours</p>	

Biennial sectoral priority 2: Promoting social cohesion by fostering pluralism, international dialogue and a culture of peace, as well as the central role of culture in sustainable development

Para. 04023 - MLA 5: Promoting the understanding and development of intercultural dialogue and peace

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$ 1 542

Actual: \$ 1 460

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Understanding of the challenges emerging from the interaction between cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With a view to elaborating comprehensive policy documents addressing the cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and social development and peace, several workshops held (Croatia, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Gabon, Senegal, in South Caucasus - focused on youth - and Baltic countries); - In cooperation with ISESCO and the NatComs of Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia and UNESCO Chairs and Associated Schools/Clubs and other partners, publication of educational material to raise awareness on the interaction of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue; - A series of studies launched worldwide to identify intercultural competences which promote mutual understanding and social cohesion in culturally diverse societies (in the framework of the Intersectoral Platform on dialogue); - Regular cooperation with: UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in Interreligious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding; Chair in Culture of Peace, Conflict Resolution, Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance at the University of Kinshasa (DRC); Chair in Intercultural Dialogue in Tbilisi (Georgia); Chair in Comparative Religious Studies, Mediation and Dialogue, Lebanon; Chair in Transcultural Studies, Interreligious Dialogue and Peace, Oregon (USA); and cooperation enhanced among Chairs in South Est Europe; - Broad consultation process started in view of elaboration of an Action Plan to prepare celebration of the 2010 International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (181 EX/Decision 52); - Cooperation with/creation of cat. II centres/institutes (IICAS, Mongolia; IACIU, Abeokuta, Nigeria); - Meetings/consultations/identifications with potential partners advanced through sensitization of actors (including women) and capacity-building at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in preparation and implementation of activities due to changes in the political situation in some countries. • New requests from Member States lead to frequent revision of work plans and budget. • Pursue work towards a shared understanding within UNESCO (HQs and FOs) and with and among its partners (Nat Coms, IGOs, NGOs) on cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue; • Launch of activity delayed due to complex decision process within the Platform; • Reinforce cooperation with Chairs and networks to increase their participation in UNESCO activities; • Understanding of the spirit of the Year differs from one region to the other, multifaceted proposals have been received hence drafting of a comprehensive Action Plan is a challenge and there is a need to identify extrabudgetary resources for funding of activities. • An increase in financial and human resources would allow for a better follow-up and more regular contacts with a view to 	<p>In-kind and/or financial contributions requested from Member State hosting the event.</p> <p>UNESCO financial contributions complemented by in-kind and/or financial contributions from chair hosting universities and Member States.</p>	<p>Involvement of Member States during the preparations /holding of event encourages ownership to the results and follow up.</p> <p>Availability of policy documents (on-line and wide distribution on paper).</p> <p>Signed agreement for UNESCO Chairs for 2 years (renewable). Election of new Coordinator and Executive Committee to meet every 18 months on the subject of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in Interreligious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding</p> <p>Reporting mechanisms on frameworks taken into account in national /international policies (Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, India, Jordan, France, Kirghizstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Palestine, Spain, MERCOSUR countries, Central Asia).</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>interregional, national and local levels (Botswana, Brazil, Croatia, Cuba, Gabon, India, Jordan, France, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Palestine, Russian Federation, Spain, MERCOSUR countries, Central Asia);</p> <p>- Awareness raising and mobilization of Member States, IGOs, UN agencies, NGOs and other partners through participation in international, regional and national events.</p>	<p>meet growing expectations</p>		
<p>The fight against cultural, ethnic and religious prejudices reinforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close cooperation established and regularly followed up with the Alliance of Civilizations to identify, plan and implement activities in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Alliance and UNESCO (15/01/08): participation in all major events organized by AoC; - Scientific research initiated or undertaken to launch or to pursue activities related to intercultural projects (teaching material, surveys, events, training workshops, etc.) - Production of educational tools based on the General History of Africa initiated, Scientific Committee set up, expert meeting held (February 2009); - Digitalization all histories launched for posting on UNESCO web site; - Activity initiated on cross-reading the History of Humanity (within the framework of the Intersectoral Platform on dialogue); - Activities of Slave Route Project initiated or pursued (renewal of Scientific Committee, web-site restructured/updated; publications prepared/ published and distributed, participation in major related events worldwide, cooperation review missions undertaken, official celebration events organized or attended); - Creation of user-friendly on-line database of good practices for the promotion of intercultural dialogue designed and collection of data under way (about 100 practices collected, technical setting up initiated); - Youth oriented activities undertaken (Palestine, Caribbean and Latin America, France); - Study on the existing practices for interfaith dialogue by and for youth launched (in the framework of the Intersectoral Platform on dialogue) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the manifold requests from Member States and accommodation of new requests lead to frequent revision of work plans and budget. • UNESCO's activities should be articulated, whenever possible, around existing national or regional initiatives and vice-versa to increase impact and visibility. • Efforts to increase collaboration with FOs in implementing activities in order to "deliver as one" should be pursued. • It is necessary to ensure intra- and intersectoral collaboration to take into account the multi-faceted aspects of these major intercultural projects. • There is a need to advocate for the project at all levels to obtain a strong political commitment from African Member States. • Research and communications undertaken for obtaining copyrights (History of Civilizations of Central Asia) is highly time-consuming. • Increased interest of Member States, partner organisations and the general public which leads to a growing number of solicitations of the project's contribution to different initiatives and events worldwide. 	<p>FIT agreement signed with Spanish authorities: US\$ 900.000 for activities related to AoC co-operation; US\$ 200.000 for project "Intercultural Vademecum" under MLA 5.</p> <p>FIT agreement signed with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: US\$ 2.000.000 for the "Pedagogical Use of the General History of Africa" (July 2008 – June 2012).</p> <p>Successful fundraising which is indispensable for the smooth implementation of 'costly' activities (especially teaching materials) in view of the scarce financial and human resources available under the RP</p> <p>Small UNESCO contribution to well targeted events with great visibility</p>	<p>Strong commitment of Member States to support/take over project, notably through yearly celebrations of international and national commemoration days adopted thanks to UNESCO action.</p>

Para. 04024 - MLA 6: Mainstreaming within national policies of the links between cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$ 1 905	Actual: \$ 1 680

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Principles of and methodological approaches to linkages between diversity, dialogue and development elaborated and disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept note for a new cultural policy profile widely disseminated and key ideas tested in cultural policy debates and reform in different Sahel countries, Mongolia, Uruguay and Vietnam; - Policy document on an integrated approach to cultural diversity developed and a Global Synthesis prepared for the elaboration of the "New Cultural Policy Framework/Profile–Conceptual and Operational Guidelines for Integrating Principles of Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue in the Globalization Era" (based on the findings from 19 studies commissioned by and submitted to UNESCO by experts from Africa, the Arab region, Latin-America, East Asia, the Pacific and Canada, policy document and research findings to be discussed and worked on at foreseen expert meeting in July 2009); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue are increasingly acknowledged at the international level, there is a lack of clarity and rigor with regard to how the concepts are applied. This constitutes a challenge when formulating a new cultural policy approach. 	<p>Training of trainers (FO colleagues) on the CDPL appears to be a cost-effective way to achieve the expected result as it strengthens the in-house capacity to integrate cultural diversity principles into national development policies.</p>	<p>Following the initial stages of elaboration of concepts, tools and guidelines by UNESCO and appropriate training/ dissemination of information, it is hoped that the initiative will be appropriated and developed by member states, UNCTs, and all relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>Early completion of the Draft UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An international meeting of experts was organized on the subject of cultural diversity and education, with the support of the UNESCO Centre for Catalunya, in Barcelona, on 14-16 January 2008 (30 participants, including UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors Ms Vigdis Finnbogadottir and Wole Soyinka). - prior to the finalization of the first draft of the World Report on Cultural Diversity, a third meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts (15 members) was held at UNESCO HQs on 28-29 January 2008, with the attendance of colleagues from the intersectoral working group. A preliminary draft of the report was discussed and fruitful comments collected; - As a result of the exchange of views with external experts and colleagues from the intersectoral working group, a complete first draft of the World Report was submitted to ADG/CLT in April 2008; - Following the recommendations of a reading committee set by ADG/CLT (5 sessions of work from end April to early June 2008), a second draft of the World Report was submitted to ADG/CLT between July and August 2008; - Based on the feedback received in January 2009, a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the sectors informed of the development of the project while waiting for feedback on the submitted drafts. - Mobilise funds to increase human resources for research/drafting of the report, given the amount of work and administrative charges. In particular, an additional 500 000 USD is needed for achieving the production/ dissemination/ launch/ promotion process, pending to decisions from central services. - Some delays in receiving the background papers commissioned in fall 2007, resulting in hectic completion of the first drafts. Delays created by the shortage of human resources for the drafting of the report. - Mobilisation of Extrabudgetary funds, in order to assume production costs and translations, and proper visibility and distribution of the report and supporting materials. 	<p>A shortage of resources resulted in delays in the drafting of the Report.</p> <p>In order to minimize the cost of temporary assistance in drafting the World Report, it was decided that the WRU team would be reduced from 7 collaborators to 2 (without secretarial assistance). In addition, two consultants were hired by ADG/CLT for supervising the final phase of redrafting (January-June 2009).</p> <p>Identifying synergies with existing initiatives (CLT staff meetings, advertised workshops at HQs, etc.) is another way of minimizing the cost of the Report.</p> <p>Cost effectiveness can also be ensured through the commercial release of the report (to be</p>	<p>Once a shared understanding and common ownership can be established among colleagues from relevant sectors, it is expected that the World Report on Cultural Diversity has the potential to become a common tool for all UNESCO sectors (and not limited to CLT activities).</p> <p>Improvement in the planning and budgeting of the dissemination/promotion of the World Report should be undertaken.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>third draft of the World Report was completed by May 2009 and circulated to the colleagues of the intersectoral working group/ADGs. A consultation meeting with Permanent Delegations was held on 11th January 2009 on the outline of the World Report. A presentation was made to the College of ADGs on 5 May 2009. A consultation on the recommendations of the World Report took place on 26 May 2009 with the Intersectoral Committee;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Draft Recommendations of the World Report were sent to Permanent Delegations and Observers on 10 June 2009. - Based on the feedback received from the sectors, the draft of the World Report is to be finalized by 15 July 2009 and sent for editorial production in collaboration with BPI and CLD. 		<p>confirmed), especially concerning language versions (co-publishing, etc.).</p>	
<p>Principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue included in various development policies and in actions supporting the area of culture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of conceptual and financial assistance initiated in a number of Member States in Africa (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, Togo), in Asia (Mongolia), in Latin America (Ecuador, Havana – Forum of Ministers of Cultures in LAC, CARICOM and Peru) and South East Europe as well as Palestine (National Plan for the Palestinian Culture); - Review of culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS and related policies conducted in 5 countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, South Africa and Uganda); - Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) policy review from culture perspective completed covering eight countries and two regions in cooperation with the International Research Institute in Sustainability (IRIS); - A programming tool developed and training on ESD and culture held for six SADC countries Swaziland (May 2009); - Dialogue held with indigenous communities (Central African Republic, Kenya; Niger) on integrating their intangible heritage and views into ESD strategies; - Contribution provided to the World Conference on ESD in Bonn (31 March to 2 April 09) in collaboration with SC Sector and the Austrian NatCom. <p>First official visit of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) organized at UNESCO (15-18 September 2008) together with the Inter-Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shift in emphasis from reviewing existing policies to creating new tools to assist policy makers in designing new ones. • Some delay experienced due to changes in the political setting in some of the Member States • In certain regions, countries have not yet formulated explicitly ESD policies; the ESD policy review from a cultural diversity perspective will therefore also take into account policies which are relevant to and supportive of the ESD goals. • Despite the fact that indigenous peoples are one of the priority groups in the 34 C/4 and the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, they are not yet adequately represented/consulted in reflections on implementing UNESCO normative instruments in the field of culture. 	<p>The activities on integrating culture in ESD are completed by extrabudgetary funds (JFIT/ESD).</p> <p>Additional project proposals for extrabudgetary funding submitted</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG)(15-17 September 2008); ii) 10 indigenous fellows and 4 minority fellows trained in cultural diversity programming and familiarized with UNESCO's work;</p> <p>Links between biological and cultural diversity clarified through publication of proceedings of an international workshop organized by UNESCO Culture and SC Sector with support from The Christensen Fund;</p> <p>Mutual understanding and appreciation promoted among children from China, DPR Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Macau SAR and the Republic of Korea through the organization, in Gwangju (Republic of Korea), 24-26 July 2008, of the 7th Children's Performing Arts Festival of East Asia (CPAF);</p>			
<p>Institutional capacities in the cultural field strengthened through South-South and North-South-South cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Sub-regional training workshop aimed at establishing mechanism to enhance the capacity of policy-makers and project managers in the field of culture held in Ouagadougou (February 2009) for Western African countries, focusing on the integration of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in public policies and local development (45 participants from Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger Senegal, Gambia, Guinée Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone); - Capacity-building initiated through holding of workshops/CLT events in Argentina/Chile, Ecuador, Panama, El Salvador, as well as in India or elaboration/dissemination/web posting of working documents/guidelines; - Inventory of worldwide training centres in cultural management elaborated in cooperation with the European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres; - Ten-Year National Plan for Culture elaborated (Ecuador); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited budget for the workshop did not allow to take into account all requests for participation. • Overcome delays in preparation and implementation of activities due to changes in the political situation in some countries. • Accommodation of new requests from Member States leading to revision of work plans and budget 		
<p>Contribution to joint United Nations country-level programming strengthened, with emphasis on the importance of cultural diversity in development.</p>	<p>- A culture component has been integrated into the One Plan/Programme of 7 of the "Delivering as One" pilots from different perspectives: Albania – natural and cultural heritage and cultural tourism; Mozambique – creative industries and socio-cultural approach to HIV/AIDS; Pakistan – creative industries and cultural tourism; Rwanda –creative industries; Tanzania – socio-cultural approach to maternal and neonatal health; Uruguay –creative industries and cultural policies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for the IADGs should be strengthened and entry points for the integration of transversal culture-related outputs identified in programmatic areas such as social and economic development and environmental sustainability, agriculture, health, etc. • It is imperative to participate in every UNCT 	<p>In order to ensure a fast and accurate assistance to Field Offices engaged in common country programming exercises, a dedicated team has been put in place at HQs under the direct authority of the ADG/CLT to provide daily backstopping.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Vietnam – the One Plan II includes a programmatic area on Environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources and cultural heritage which addresses creative industries and cultural tourism issues towards a sustainable development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Culture has been mainstreamed in 9 UNDAFs (Afghanistan, Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Republic of Congo, Mali and Mauritania, The Former Republic of Macedonia, Uzbekistan); - The Cultural Diversity Programming Lens (CDPL) further developed and applied to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cross-cutting themes, such as intercultural dialogue, education for sustainable development, cultural approach to HIV and AIDS through training of programme specialists involved in the intersectoral platforms (Paris HQs, 17-18 June 08), 2) Joint programming frameworks (UNDAF, CCA, One UN) by the preparations of a sub-regional training of UNCTs from One UN pilots (Tanzania, Mozambique, Rwanda) discussed at meeting in Dar-es-Salaam (February 2009), 3) joint programmes on culture and development (Morocco, Mauritania) discussed during a sub-regional training of UNCTs and national partners of MDG-F projects in Rabat (April 2009); - 18 MDG-F Joint Programmes under Culture and Development have been definitely approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee and implementation has started through the release of funds for the first year. UNESCO is involved in all 18 JPs and is the lead agency of 13 JPs. 	<p>meeting within the UN inter-agency processes, which take place frequently and form a special challenge in countries where UNESCO is non-resident and/or understaffed. Consequently, 10 ALD/NOA posts have been created to reinforce Field Offices concerned as well as to ensure a presence in non-resident countries of implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To overcome lack of ownership of the CDPL as a programming tool, due to conceptual and methodological inconsistency in the current version, intersectoral cooperation has been initiated to further rationalize the wording and content of the lens (in particular related to intangible cultural heritage and cultural industries). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reiteration of UNESCO's specialized mandate which sometimes may be infringed upon by other UN partners. 2) Necessity for the Resident Coordinators to play neutral role. 3) The country-driven exercise of the MDG-F vis-à-vis the UNESCO decentralization scheme. 4) Enhanced knowledge and experience of UNESCO staff in RBM programming and negotiation skills. 	<p>Assistance has been provided by HQs in the form of consultancy, secondment and ad hoc missions. Costs were minimized by using teleconferences services to the extent possible. ADG/CLT has set up an implementation follow-up team at HQs in order to provide technical assistance to FOs concerned. This has led to a satisfactory backstopping as well as fast responsiveness and flexibility.</p>	

Para. 04007 - Focus on Africa

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Educational material on history and cultural resources prepared on the basis of the General History of Africa, for their integration into the curricula of education systems in Member States of the African Union at various levels of education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall project proposal “The Pedagogical Use of the General History of Africa” for submission of extrabudgetary funding elaborated, validated and submitted (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); project approved for an amount of US\$ 2.000.000 for a period of July 2008 to June 2012 and Scientific Committee set up; - Expert meeting (9-10 March 2009) and first meeting of the Scientific Committee (11-13 March 2009) held in order to provide advice on project implementation(UNESCO intersectoral team (CLT, ED, SHS, CI, AFR, ERC.CSF, BRED A + African Field Offices) for coordination purposes established); - Development of three history textbooks, an historical atlas and CD-ROM; - Training sessions for history teachers and production of teachers’ guides; - Promotion and harmonization of the use of the General History of Africa in higher education institutions across the region; <p>publication of picture books for children;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of audiovisual documentaries to accompany the three history textbooks; - Restructuring/updating of the website of the General History of Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity to advocate for the project at all levels to get a strong commitment (political and otherwise) from African Member States. • Administrative steps for project initiation (fundraising, account creation, setting up of team and scientific committee as well as intersectoral task force, etc.) took more time than foreseen despite a very large timeframe set up by the Secretariat. • Ensure effective collaboration through regular meetings/consultations of the intersectoral team to guarantee quality of all components of the project. 	<p>Project activities entirely financed by extrabudgetary funds (except the March 2009 expert meeting financed with remaining extrabudgetary funds for the General History of Africa). Supervision and coordination covered by RP.</p>	<p>Strong support from the African Union is crucial to ensure full utilization of the project’s outcomes.</p>
<p>African cultural and natural heritage better represented on the World Heritage List, and African accession to the World Heritage Convention expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inscription of 4 African properties on the WH List (Quebec, July 2008 and Seville, June 2009); - On-going preparation of 14 nomination files in Africa: Cameroon, Chad, Angola, Burundi, Congo (Rep. of), Ethiopia, Comoros, Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Cote d’Ivoire, Kenya, Guinea, Tanzania; - Identification of potential WH sites for forests in Congo basin (expert meeting, Brazzaville, March 08 – EXB funding); - Preparation or revision of Tentative Lists, allowing a proper identification of sites for potential inscription of the WH List: 3 African countries submitted their first Tentative List in 2008 (Congo (Rep. of), Lesotho and Swaziland) and 10 African countries revised their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to carefully assess the potential Outstanding Universal Value of nomination files under preparation and to improve capacity building in the field of WH nomination process (training sessions were organized for that purpose). • Only 2 African countries have still not ratified the WH Convention. 	<p>Complementarity of RP and EXB funding to support the preparation of nomination files for African countries</p>	<p>Identification of best practices in the field of management plans for sites to be inscribed is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the sites and the representation of Africa on the WH List</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Tentative Lists (Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Benin, Gabon, Mali, United Republic of Tanzania);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 professionals of 8 francophone countries trained during a 2-day workshop on nomination process for natural heritage, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (May 2008); - 20 professionals of 9 Anglophones countries trained during a 2-week workshop on WH nomination process in Sehlabathebe, Lesotho (Nov. 08) (Funded by the African World Heritage Fund). 			
<p>Management of African properties on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger strengthened, including through cooperation with the African World Heritage Fund and other appropriate bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 professionals of 16 francophone countries trained by Africa 2009 during a 3-month workshop on heritage management in Porto Novo, Benin (Sept-Nov. 08); - Terra 2008 Conference held to launch Earthen Architecture Programme 2007-2017 (funding: WH Fund) in Bamako, Mali, attended by 450 international participants of 65 countries (Feb. 2008); - Ethiopia: site Management Training Workshop (June 2008) in Aksum to establish a road map for the management of the site and training of 40 officials (funding: Italian FIT); training in traditional conservation techniques for 35 local workers and officials (Dec. 2008) at Lalibela (funding: Norway FIT); - Madagascar: 50 governmental officers and site managers trained to elaborate a general management plan for the recently nominated serial property "Rainforest of Atsinanana" (UNF and NWHF Funding); - Conservation activities (mainly with EXB funding and WH Fund) to preserve/restore the integrity of sites inscribed on the List of WH in Danger in Ethiopia (Simien NP), Senegal (Niokolo Koba NP), in DR Congo (5 sites) and in United Republic of Tanzania (Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara); - Aksum Re-erection of the Obelisk Project in Etiopia (Italian FIT) successfully carried out; restoration works completed; multidisciplinary conservation studies in view of restoring the Lalibela churches (funding: Norway FIT). 		<p>Additional funding has been obtained from EXB sources (including WHF), to strengthen the impact and effectiveness of activities</p>	
<p>Accession of Member States to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of 25 African States already party to the 2003 Convention, 5 have ratified during the first 18 months of the biennium. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization of sub-regional, as well as national meetings (2003 Convention), has contributed significantly to raise awareness 	<p>The organization of information and capacity building meetings, both with regular and with extrabudgetary</p>	<p>Ratification of the 2003 Convention and implementation of the mechanisms ensures the</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions encouraged.</p>	<p>- 25 Member States of Group V (a) have ratified the 2005 Convention (8 ratified it in 2008) ; 5 are Members of the Intergovernmental Committee - 1 is a member of the Bureau.</p>	<p>among African governmental officials on the importance of safeguarding intangible heritage. This has led to ratifications and reinforcement of capacities as well as to support for their participation in the statutory bodies. The challenge is to transfer this knowledge within the States to the local communities and hence to assure full participation of the main actors in the implementation of the Convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite continuous efforts of UNESCO, certain African states have not been able to ratify the 2003 Convention. Since much ICH is practiced across state boundaries, it is essential that all African states become the party to the Convention in order to ensure effective safeguarding measures irrespective of national boundaries. • Pursue joint efforts with OIF and Commonwealth to accelerate accession process in Sub-Saharan Africa. 	<p>means, has allowed, with limited resources, the access of African States to the cooperation and assistance mechanisms of the 2003 Convention.</p> <p>Increasing of African Parties (Group V(a)), especially Portuguese-speaking countries (2005 Convention).</p>	<p>sustainability of the entire process.</p> <p>Ratification of the 2005 Convention and implementation of the operational guidelines.</p> <p>Constant progress in number of African parties.</p> <p>Awareness of the importance of integrated cultural policies in Africa.</p> <p>Development of projects to be submitted to international cooperation.</p>
<p>Intangible cultural heritage in Africa safeguarded and strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the framework of the UNESCO/Norway FIT, two workshops (one in Pretoria from 27-28 March and the other in Bamako from 19-20 May) were organized for 26 African non-States Parties to the Convention; - The third workshop, targeting 21 African States Parties to the Convention, was organized from 23-24 June 2008 on recent developments concerning operational aspects of the Convention, especially preparation of nomination files for the Lists of the Convention; - 25 African States have already ratified the 2003 Convention, six of them being the members of the Committee. Among six regional groups composing 24 Committee members, group 5 (a) has the largest number of Committee members; - Safeguarding capacities in African Member States have been strengthened thanks to the development and implementation of more than 20 safeguarding plans, the sharing of good practices and the training of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, especially with the use of decentralized budget; - The Convention text has been translated into kiSwahili and widely disseminated among kiSwahili speaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up workshop at the national level is essential for the dissemination of information to the relevant stakeholders. • During the June 2008 workshop detailed information about how to request international assistance and how to submit nomination files for the Convention's Lists was provided. However, UNESCO did not receive many requests/nominations from the African States Parties as a result of this initiative. • More efforts need to be mobilized to ensure that essential information and key deadlines be disseminated widely in each country and that African countries participate actively in the implementation of the Convention at the international level. 	<p>The project entitled "Three subregional capacity-building workshops to support the inscription of African intangible cultural heritage on the lists of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" (\$209,998 USD) was approved in late 2007 for funding by the Norwegian authorities (504RAF4003).</p> <p>The Flemish Government approved in May 2009 a project entitled "A series of pilot projects in community-based intangible heritage inventorying on a grassroots level in six selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa" (\$275,000 USD) The project, to be implemented in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zambia, is about to start in cooperation with UNESCO field offices and concerned national authorities.</p>	<p>African Member States have been provided with essential information about the mechanism of the international cooperation including how to request financial assistance within the framework of the 2003 Convention, and follow-up will be ensured through close communication between the States, UNESCO Field Offices, and ITH.</p> <p>An Info Kit of the 2003 Convention, currently under finalization, will help provide essential information about the mechanism of the Convention and the safeguarding of intangible heritage, to the States Parties to the Convention, other Member States, as well as NGOs and individuals interested in ICH issues.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>countries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Convention text is currently being translated into Luganda (Uganda) and Tigrayan (Eritrea). Once finalized, these language versions will also be widely disseminated among concerned states; 			
<p>Policy advice provided, where appropriate, for cultural policies as part of sustainable development policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual and financial assistance initiated in Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, in cooperation with National Commissions of countries concerned. - Review of culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS and related policies conducted in 5 countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa and Uganda); - Preparation initiated for the development of a toolkit for the use of arts in addressing HIV and AIDS stigma and discrimination in Zambia; project "Strengthening national policies and priorities while fostering cross-national collaboration among ministries in sub-Saharan EUCAIDS countries" launched in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia; - Around 40 decision- and policy-makers as well as practitioners trained during a sub-regional (Southern Africa) workshop aimed at enhancing understanding of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue challenges and highlighting the need to integrate them into ESD (Swaziland, May 2009); - Around 80 policy-makers and project managers in the field of culture trained on the integration of cultural diversity in public policies and local development (Sub-regional training workshops for Western and Northern Africa held respectively in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, February 09 and in Rabat, Morocco, April 2009); - 33 participants from 12 UN Agencies based in Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania trained to apply and address recommendations for the UN system to integrate culture in all development programming during workshop on the Cultural Diversity Programming Lens (CPDL) held in Dar-es-Salaam, in February 2009; - A two weeks legal and operational training workshop on the means to fight the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage and to facilitate their return and restitution was organized for 21 professionals from 10 African countries in Italy with support from Italy and the Carabinieri (June 09). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some delay experienced due to changes in the political situation in certain the Member States. • Two projects fully financed by extrabudgetary funding (Spanish FIT and Spanish FIT/UNAIDS respectively). • After some delay due to financial constraints and difficulties in finding a shared understanding within UNESCO (HQs and FO), smooth continuation of the project. • The capacity building session for African participants revealed an excellent cooperation between UNESCO HQ and the Carabinieri, but there was also some difficulties in obtaining responses from some UNESCO fields offices in Africa, in particular regarding the selection of participants. One of the lesson learnt is the necessity to select more speakers of African origin in such type of training sessions. • During the 15th session of the Intergovernmental Committee, several African States referred to the low rate of ratification in their Region of the two Conventions (1970 UNESCO and 1995 UNIDROIT) and appealed for a strategy to promote these legal instruments noting the increase in illicit traffic of cultural property during political and social unrest resulting from armed conflicts. As a response to this request, the Secretariat has undertaken several activities in cooperation with ICOM and UNIDROIT for the African Region, i.e. the forthcoming training projects by the Carabinieri in Italy, with 20 African participants 	<p>RB used for staff participation and EXB for the rest of the organization (100.000\$ Italian cooperation).</p>	<p>The longer-term objective is to ensure that decision-makers have been provided with all necessary elements to formulate appropriate national policies.</p>

Para. 04009 - Languages and multilingualism

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$ Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Synthesis report on the normative tools and principles of relevance to languages published;	- Draft started, table of contents finalized. First version scheduled to be on-line in September 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important need for awareness-raising tools demonstrated during the International year of languages (IYL) 		Sustainability will be measured through downloads and demands
Endangered Languages Atlas and the "Index Translationum" updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New on-line Atlas published. Printed version scheduled for end 2009; - 100,000 new notices published in the Index Translationum. New technical infrastructure concept finalized, competitive bidding finalized, implementation ongoing (end: October 2009). delayed contributions obtained from several Member States; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of the first and second (printed) editions of the atlas will be strengthened by this third edition and its digital version, which is expected to have a major impact in providing visibility to UNESCO's work in the field of languages. The challenge will be to continue providing quality information on the long term. 	The cost-effectiveness rate of the Atlas activity is very high since it gives an enormous impulse to UNESCO's function as clearing house in a domain which is not covered by any other UN agency.	
International event on existing "good practices" organized	- In spite of a dozen preliminary or complementary events organized during 2008 and beginning 2009 within the framework of the IYL, resources have so far not been identified to set up a major global initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite genuine interest shown, fund raising and identification of effective resources is not easy in this domain. 		
Input provided to report by the United Nations Secretary-General on multilingualism.	- Special interim report (September 2009) and final report (March 2009) on the International year of Languages prepared, to be published as UNGA documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The format constraints of UNGA documents may jeopardize content accuracy. 		
IYL celebrations implemented	- Over 200 projects and some 15 international major awareness-raising events carried out. Assessment to appear during the 2009-2011 period if appropriate monitoring tools are financed and developed. Last updated project report published in July 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society and local associations are sometimes among the most dynamic and responsive stakeholders. 	Despite the absence of a budgetary line, results were achieved by mobilizing UNESCO civil society networks.	Effective impact on national language policies to be assessed during the next three years, also through fund raising.

Intersectoral Platforms

Para. 08012 – Languages and multilingualism

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$	Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Local and endangered languages integrated into national linguistic policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interactive Atlas of endangered languages published to be developed as tool for language vitality and policy monitoring; : http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/endangeredlanguages/atlas. - Several policy advice interventions on national book policies in Africa and Latin America attuned on national languages policies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further monitoring will be needed. 	Having spent the earmarked funds in the Regular Budget, extra-budgetary funding from Norway has increased the capacity to produce a high-quality publication.	
Multilingualism promoted in Member States through capacity-building for multilingual education in the context of lifelong learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various advocacy and information events on multilingual education organized and information material provided for Member States (ED Wednesday Seminar, roundtable on International Mother Language Day; thematic roundtables during the series of UNESCO Regional Literacy Conferences, publications <i>Mother Tongue Matters: Local Language as a Key to Effective Learning</i> and <i>The Global Literacy Challenge</i>); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact yet to be assessed 		
Vernacular languages promoted as vehicles for an enhanced transmission of local and indigenous knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of projects were carried out and/or launched by a Field Offices in the framework of the Language Platform: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) RDC: Atelier sur l'utilisation des langues nationales dans l'enseignement (février 2009), 2) Tanzania: A collection of traditional tales in Swahili and in Vidunda, a lesser-used language, printed and published for dispatch in schools of the region where Vidunda is spoken. 3) Brazil: A 3-year long project on documentation of about 20 Brazilian indigenous languages and cultures was launched in late 2008, funded by the Brazilian Government. - Large-scale data collection on the status and trends in the numbers of speakers of indigenous languages was undertaken in 2008-2009. The resulting database of over 5000 records is to undergo quantitative (statistical) and qualitative analysis to produce recommendations and guidelines for a standardized methodology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to data collection on the number of speakers of indigenous languages, the main challenge has been the disparity in methodological approaches underlying different national language surveys and censuses. This renders the resulting data difficult to compare with a view to calculating trends at the global level. 	Funding from GEF for collecting and collating data on indigenous languages has allowed us to conduct this work on a more solid scientific basis.	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Multilingualism in cyberspace enhanced and cultural diversity and pluralism fostered through local language media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders mobilized through the WSIS Action Lines consultations meetings held in May 2008 and 2009. On line multi-stakeholders platform launched in May 2009; - Publication "Securing a place for a language in cyberspace" launched; - Study on "Twelve years of experiences in measuring linguistic diversity on the Internet: balance and perspectives" conducted; - Feasibility study for the establishment of a ICT-enhanced tool for learning language conducted with particular focus on minority languages and languages in danger; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods and tools available to bring new languages into cyberspace require a better vulgarisation among decision makers and minority language communities. • The evaluation of the methodological approaches behind different search engines make it difficult to monitor the measures of linguistic diversity on the Internet. • It is almost impossible to identify existing online material for teaching/learning languages in danger. 	Activities initiated within the framework of the International Year of Languages and implemented with the support of many stakeholders involved.	
Observatory on multilingualism established providing information on and analysis of policies, strategies, good practices and research related to languages and multilingualism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atlas of the endangered languages and Index Translationum translation flows databases updated, as fundamental future observatory and monitoring tools; - Information on effective practices in multilingual education and multilingual approaches to literacy provision collected and disseminated through publications and on UNESCO's Literacy Portal. 		To be measured after assessment of impact on national policies. Funds availability will be key in this regard.	
International Year of Languages celebrations implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 200 projects and some 15 international major awareness raising events carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society and local associations sometime among the most dynamic and responsive stakeholders 	Despite the absence of a budgetary line, results were achieved by mobilizing the UNESCO family.	Effective impact on national language policies to be assessed in the coming three years.

Para. 08013 – Contributing to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and a culture of peace

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$ Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Cross and horizontal reading of the History of Humanity volumes in order to highlight their contributions to intercultural dialogue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross reading endeavour of the History of Humanity and other general and regional Histories is well under way. Experts have been selected and a calendar of activities set forth by the intersectoral team (CLT, SHS and BSP): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En raison de questionnement sur la marge de manœuvre des groupes travail qui se sont constitués autour des objectifs de la plateforme, cette participation a occasionné des retards dans la mise en œuvre des activités, notamment pour les objectifs 1 et 2. 	The activity is linked to the launch of the two "History" volumes	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Digitalisation and on-line publishing of the History of Humanity and the History of the Civilisations of Central Asia volumes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The production of CD-ROMS and electronic version online of the General and Regional histories (the General History of Humanity, the General History of Africa, and the History of the Civilizations of Central Asia) is ongoing. - An official launch (global event) of the completed collections of the General and Regional Histories is scheduled for 5 October 2009, including the organization of a Round Table on the follow-up to the Histories. - A special issue of the UNESCO <i>Courier</i> will be published in the six official languages (September 2009) on the topic of the General and Regional Histories. 			
<p>Implementation of the project on the pedagogical use of the General History of Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The planned meetings of the Scientific Committee and the experts haven taken place and recommendations for a Plan of Action have been adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of the project will depend on the nature and extent of support from African Member States 		
<p>Elaboration and production of a document on "Status and Prospectus on Intercultural Skills" with existing instruments, frameworks, programmes, tools, networks within and outside UNESCO short-listed and documented (English and French).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une série d'études sont en cours dans les différentes régions afin d'établir un état des lieux des compétences interculturelles qui permettent de promouvoir la compréhension mutuelle et la cohésion sociale dans des sociétés culturellement diversifiées et d'identifier des compétences qui pourraient être généralisées. Le Secteur des sciences sociales participe également à l'étude, par l'envoi, aux philosophes, d'un questionnaire sur les compétences interculturelles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of work is sometimes slower than expected and coordination of the intersectoral sub-groups difficult. 		
<p>Analytical survey launched on intercultural skills included in the "Study" in order to highlight the state of the art of the present reflection on intercultural skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A questionnaire to highlight the state of the art with regard to the present reflection on intercultural skills has been prepared and launched online in June 2009. Philosophers, media professionals, educational and cultural experts were invited to respond to the questionnaire. The results will be analysed in September 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic, frequent and creative intersectoral action has enriched the questionnaire considerably (participation in the elaboration of the content as well as in identifying partners to diffuse the questionnaire as widely as possible. 		
<p>Reflection on causes and solutions in relation to the development of practical tools for the prevention of violence in school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The finalization of a publication "Stopping Violence against Children in Schools: Practical Approaches for teachers" is well under way. The publication will be available in Autumn 2009 in English, French and Spanish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of recommendations for the development of a non-violent school culture. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Methodologies, practices and tools developed by and for young people to sensitize them on interfaith dialogue for mutual understanding compiled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The foreseen study on the existing practices for interfaith dialogue by and for youth is being undertaken by an interregional and interfaith youth team and coordinated by Arigatou International. A report on the findings will be submitted in November 2009. - Research on practices for interfaith dialogue among women in East Africa is also ongoing. 			
<p>Action plan recommended by representatives of (religious and non-religious) youth Organisations to reinforce UNESCO's action in promoting the role of youth in the interreligious dialogue taken into account in future relevant policy design.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The preparations are ongoing for a Youth workshop during the Parliament for World's Religions 2009 to be held at Melbourne, Australia in December 2009 in order to discuss the report of the youth research and a draft plan of action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially the report was to be discussed on the occasion of the Youth Forum (UNESCO General Conference 2009). However, given the focus of the Youth Forum (financial crisis), it was decided to make use of the PWR 2009 which gathers all the main actors in interfaith dialogue every 5 year. 		
<p>Capacity of local media enhanced to support culturally sensitive coverage of development issues with an understanding of sustainable development and the protection of natural resources and livelihoods, and disseminated through PPN.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A workshop for journalists was held in the context of the World water Forum (March 2009) on the issue of sustainable development. The Workshop resulted in the subsequent publication of 75 articles written by the trainees. - The call for bids for the PPN platform development team was concluded. The process of selecting the winning bid is underway (Spanish Funds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent collaboration between CI and SC in the achievement of this result. 	<p>The sustainability of the PPN improves as more colleagues and universities contribute to the development of its content base, especially in the area of peace studies</p>	
<p>Enhanced capacity building activities for young reporters and young tourist guides.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been delays in finalizing a plan for this initiative within the World heritage in Young Hands project and funding is increasingly in doubt. 			