



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)

External relations and cooperation

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

III.B – EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$3 428	Actual: \$ 2 482

Paragraph 12009

1. Strengthening relations with Member States

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Member States, particularly through their Permanent Delegations to UNESCO and the established groups of Member States at UNESCO, as well as the established subregional and regional organizations with which UNESCO has a legal relationship, better integrated into UNESCO's functioning and enabled to partake in decision-making;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations with Member States strengthened, in particular on the occasion of official visits by the Director-General in Europe and North America (27) (Albania, Azerbaijan (2), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Former Republic of Macedonia, Greece (3), Lichtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain (2), Switzerland (2), Turkey (2), United Kingdom, United states of America (2)), in the Arab States and Territories (11) (Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2) Qatar (2), Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Autonomous Territories), in the Asia and the Pacific region (17) (China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea; Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), in Latin America and the Caribbean (5) (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Grenada). • Cooperation with Member States strengthened in particular on the occasion of Director-General's meetings with Ministers, Ambassadors, Permanent Delegates and Members of the Executive Board. During the first eighteen months of the biennium, the Director-General has met with 133 Ministers and other authorities from Europe and North America, 51 from the Arab States, 105 from Asia and the Pacific and 47 from Latin America and the Caribbean region. • In addition, the Secretariat organized 35 information meetings for permanent delegates and observers on general or thematic issues. • Strengthening of cooperation between UNESCO and interregional groups of Member States notably with (1) the Francophone Group, by UNESCO support and representation to the celebration of the <i>Journée internationale de la francophonie</i> 2008 (27 March), by participation in the XII Summit of the Francophonie held in Québec, Canada, (17-19 October), by the Director-General's attending the annual luncheon organized by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harnessing the inputs of the Sectors and Services concerned to the briefings of the Director-General in a comprehensive and timely manner remains a key challenge. The coordination of action among the various parties concerned in the preparation and organization of the Director-General's encounters with representatives of Members States is thus an area that needs further improvements. The proactive involvement of the Field Offices concerned proved to be an important prerequisite in the successful organization of the Director-General's visits to Members States. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>the Francophonie Group at UNESCO (5 September 2008 and 27 May 2009); (2) .the Group of 77 and China which was received by the Director-General on several occasions in order to prepare the 42nd Meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the G-77 Chapters, initially scheduled in UNESCO Headquarters; (3) the Group of Non-Aligned Movement, by UNESCO representation in the XV Ministerial Conference of NAM (Tehran, 29-30 July).</p>			
<p>Extrabudgetary funds mobilized in support of programme priorities of selected countries;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extrabudgetary funds have been successfully mobilized through existing and expanded contacts to reach new potential donors. 			
<p>Electronic databases on cooperation with Member States and Associate Members updated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country profile documents have been updated for 30 Member States, using the “briefings” prepared for the Director-General’s official visits and the process is on-going for all regions. The internal version of these documents, which present in a factual way the state of cooperation between UNESCO and its Member States, is available on the ERC intranet web site. • ERC continued to participate with these documents in the updating of the geographical entry of the Portal, namely for the preparation of mini-profiles by country. The publication on the Portal of thematic information by country in the fields of Education, Natural Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information, allows a more regular updating and enrichment of the related data, thus offering a more detailed picture of UNESCO’s activities in its Member States. • Furthermore, ERC contributes to this geographical entry of the Portal by publishing data on official relations and National Commissions. This information is provided by ERC databases, which are regularly updated and also available for consultation on the ERC Intranet web site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For certain countries, briefings need updating with contributions of Sectors and Field Offices which are essential to review and update the draft documents available in ERC and prepare summaries on UNESCO’s activities. • The general information available in ERC databases is regularly updated and reliable. The quality and the level of updating of information regarding the cooperation activities with Member States are unequal. • Improvement of communication and regular data inputs from the Sectors and Field Units are paramount for the successful implementation of this project. • The Field Units in consultation with relevant Sectors should be more closely associated in this data collection exercise on precise level & status of cooperation with Member States. Some form of delegation to Field Units could be considered in the longer term. • Link with UNESCO Country Programming Documents (UCPDs) could further enhance the quality of databases on activities undertaken for the benefit of Member States. 	<p>ERC usually works with interns in order to collect necessary data.</p>	<p>The project can benefit of the development and improvement of information technologies. However, its sustainability can only be guaranteed by the proper and regular updating of relevant data by Sectors and Field Units.</p>

Paragraph 12016

2. Enhancing the role and capacity of National Commissions

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Effective contribution of National Commissions to the preparation, implementation and evaluation of UNESCO's programmes secured;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional consultations on the draft 35 C/5 and quadrennial conferences of National Commissions were held in Manila, Philippines (19-23 May 2008) Kuwait City, Kuwait (27-29 May 2008), The Hague, Netherland and Antwerp, Belgium (31 May-4 June 2008), Panama City, Panama (24-28 June 2008) and Cotonou, Benin (7-9 July 2008). 163 out of 195 National Commissions took part in this global process and thus contributed to the formulation and evaluation of UNESCO's programmes for 2010-2011. These events represented good opportunities for commissions to debate on UNESCO's strategic objectives and to make future-oriented proposals. • 27 cluster consultations were organized as one of the segments and parts of these regional consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful preparation for the regional consultations is an essential requirement to increase its impact. The quality of debates and the Commissions' interventions are visibly higher when they conduct nation-wide consultation with the authorities and the intellectual communities/partners concerned prior to the regional consultations. In order to do so, they need to 1) strengthen their outreach to line Ministries, local experts and partners; and 2) receive the relevant questionnaire from UNESCO well in advance. • Cluster consultations parallel to the regional consultations proved to be useful. However, the format of and time allocated to these consultations need to be reviewed to achieve desired results. They would be more effective if NatComs meet within their clusters for 1-2 days or have their virtual discussions via Internet prior to the regional consultations. • In an effort to make the consultations more interactive, a <i>New Approach</i> called <i>World Café</i> was used in Europe and North America, and well received by NatComs of the region. While the New Approach needs further improvements, National Commissions from other regions can learn from this experience in order to improve efficiency of their regional consultations in future. 	<p>Efforts were made to improve the cost-effectiveness of the Regional Consultations, by reducing the travel, accommodation and organizational costs of the meetings, while increasing the effectiveness of discussions.</p>	
<p>Cooperation between National Commissions and UNESCO field offices strengthened within the framework of the decentralization strategy and the United Nations reform arrangements.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Commissions' representatives participated in and contributed to the work of UNESCO Decentralization Review Task Force (DRTF) (Paris, 25-27 February 2008 and 20-23 January 2009), with regard to the positioning of National Commissions in this process; 2) Further to thematic sessions on "Delivering as One" during the regional consultations, a special meeting was organized in Hanoi from 11 to 13 November 2008 for National Commissions from UN pilots and UNDAF roll-out countries to (i) analyze past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth communication between National Commissions and Field Offices is indispensable to enhancing their cooperation in the UN Reform context. This interface still needs to be improved. Advocacy and awareness-raising is a key to address this challenge. A review of the Guidelines for Interface and Cooperation between FO and NatComs could be also envisaged, taking into 	<p>Cost-effectiveness of the training programmes is affected by the turnover of the staff of National Commissions – 30% of Secretaries-General change jobs every biennium. As a solution, UNESCO has to advocate for the stability of the NatComs, so that the Secretary-General stay in office for at least four years, as</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>experiences and best practices on the involvement of National Commissions in country programming processes, and (ii) develop strategies for their future participation in upcoming exercises. This meeting adopted recommendations in order to ensure an effective role of the Commissions in the UNDAF process, as recognized in the MoU signed by UNDP and UNESCO on their strategic partnership (October 2008).</p> <p>3) A Meeting of National Commissions from developed and well-resourced countries was held at Headquarters on 20 January 2009 to discuss how Commissions from developed countries can better contribute to the decentralization and UNESCO's engagement in the UN "Delivering as One" process and how they can assist their counterparts from developing countries.</p> <p>4) The capacity-building of NatComs is essential to ensuring an effective participation in the decentralization and UN Common Country Programming processes. Innovative approaches were used to improve NatCom's staff training in response to their needs and in enhancing their updated knowledge and long-term performance. Using regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, especially from Germany, Spain and Bulgaria, a series of training workshops were held in Africa (Rwanda, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali and Cameroun); Asia/Pacific (Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Fiji and Sri Lanka); Arab States (Tunisia) and Latin America/Caribbean (Dominican Republic and Dominica) as well as at UNESCO Headquarters, in which over 250 officials were trained. For the purpose of knowledge sharing, several publications were produced; the Website and Database on National Commissions were updated.</p>	<p>account new developments with regard to UN "Delivering as One".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status/structure, operational capacities and change of the Commission's personnel remain a paramount challenge. They affect their credibility and effective participation in decentralization and reduce the impact of investments in training. UNESCO should continue to advocate on this issue among the governments. The overall assessment of capacity-building programmes could be undertaken in order to elaborate field oriented, subject focused and cost-effective approaches. In this connection, UNESCO should encourage and promote North-South and South-South cooperation among the Commissions, so that the experienced and strong ones can better assist the less experienced and weaker ones. 	<p>stated in the DG's Circular Letter (CL 3870) addressed to governments on 24 March 2009.</p>	

Paragraph 12021

3. Reaffirming the profile, presence and impact of UNESCO in the United Nations family, in cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Greater degree of involvement and contribution to United Nations system mechanisms ensured</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO participated in the 2008 sessions of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) held in Bern (28-29 April) and in New York (24-25 October). Furthermore, UNESCO has hosted the Spring session for 2009 of the CEB on 4 and 5 April 2009. UNESCO participated in the 2008 substantive session of ECOSOC held in New York (30 June-25 July). A report was prepared and disseminated within the Secretariat for appropriate follow-up to Sectors/Services concerned. A summary of the report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great sense of team work prevailed between ERC, BSP, ODG and Programme Sectors for the preparation of the briefing of the DG for CEB sessions. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>was also sent to the Permanent Delegations for their information. UNESCO was represented in ECOSOC session at the highest level, with the Director-General attending the High-level policy debate and chairing a Ministerial Breakfast Roundtable which raised its profile in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy. In addition, UNESCO participated in other segments and made statements on numerous occasions. UNESCO is currently preparing its participation in the 2009 ECOSOC substantive session to be held in Geneva (6-30 July 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO participated actively in the debates of the 63rd session of the General Assembly. This participation had a high-level representation: the Director-General attended the high-level meetings on the Millennium Development Goals and on Africa's development needs as well as several side events organized on this occasion in New York. UNESCO also participated in the General Assembly sub-Committees meetings which examine matters of relevance to UNESCO's work. • UNESCO participated in meetings held in New York and Geneva (ensured by New York and Geneva Offices), as well as in other countries, with a view to strengthening cooperation with the organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and ensuring UNESCO effective participation in United Nations system-wide efforts • The DG met with Mr Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General on 3 April 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters on the occasion of the CEB meeting hosted by UNESCO. The same day, both held an information meeting with UNESCO Permanent Delegations and staff. • Furthermore, the DG met with Mr Francisco Galmido-Velez, Representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on 24 April 2008; with Mr Kiyotaka Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information and UN Coordinator for Multilingualism, on 18 June 2008; with Mr Francis Gurry, on 5 April 2009; and with Ms Flavia Pansieri, Executive Coordinator of UNV, on 18 May 2009. • UNESCO signed new Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP on 24 October 2008 and with UNEP on 4 April 2009 (see BSP for additional information). • UNESCO participated in the First Technical meeting organized by ILO in the framework of the ILO Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work Knowledge Sharing Platform (Geneva, 26 May 2008). • For the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2010-2011 (35C/5), a consultation letter transmitting the said document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO's active participation in 2008 ECOSOC session helped raise its general profile among Member States and in the UN family. This active involvement of UNESCO should continue in the future by taking part, as panellist, in many roundtable discussions which are organized during the forthcoming sessions of ECOSOC 2009, 2010 and 2011, and, most important, by organizing and leading such roundtables as their themes are relevant to UNESCO's mandate. <p>• Encountering difficulties in having Programme Sectors which had</p>		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>was sent to Secretary-General of UN and to the organizations of the UN system for comments.</p>	<p>contributed to the preparation of the Toolkit complete the self assessment exercise for the implementation of this instrument which was expected by ILO and had to be submitted to ECOSOC in 2008.</p>		
<p>Efficient online system of information and coordination on United Nations-related issues maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO has continued to update the website containing information on the overall cooperation between UNESCO and the UN system. Concerning the database of IGOs maintaining relations with UNESCO, efficient online system of information maintained and improved in order to make it a tool for house-wide information and coordination. 			
<p>Substantive input to United Nations documents and reports, and to inter-agency and intergovernmental meetings arranged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO contributed to the UN Secretary-General's reports to the substantive sessions of ECOSOC for 2008 and 2009 and to the 63rd session (2008) of the General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development" (ECOSOC); - "The role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16" (ECOSOC); - "Promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development, taking into account current challenges" (ECOSOC); - "Genetic privacy and non-discrimination" (ECOSOC); - Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (ECOSOC); - Information concerning the economic and social issues in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and activities undertaken by UNESCO in those Territories (GA); - "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" (GA); - "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by USA against Cuba" (GA) - "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy" (GA); • Report to the 17th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For timely preparation of UNESCO's contribution to SG's reports to the GA and ECOSOC, as well as to other Governing Bodies of the UN system, the following lessons learnt have been retained: (1) Programme Sectors need to improve and focus their inputs in order to meet the UN requirements; (2) Deadlines should also be respected not only by Programme Sectors but also by other Services involved in visas. • ERC/RPO organized a meeting with Sectors' EOs and Directors of Central Services on 30 June 2009 in order to review and improve current cooperation on UN matters. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>commitments in regard to global public health” (ECOSOC 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Current global and national trends and their impact on social development, including public health” (ECOSOC 2009); - “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development” (ECOSOC 2009); - “Information and communication technologies for development” (ECOSOC 2009) - “Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty” (GA); - “Report on progress made in promoting the right of persons with disabilities in development” (GA) - “Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, UNESCO submitted the following full reports to the 63rd session of the General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (GA); - “Communication for Development Programmes in the United Nations system” (GA); - “Interim Report of the activities carried out during the initial months of the International Year of Languages” (GA); - Report on “International Decade for Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010” (GA). • Two reports were prepared on Recent Decisions & Activities of the Organizations of the United Nations System of Relevance to the Work of UNESCO in order to inform the Executive Board on the outcomes of activities in 2007 and 2008. • Contributions on relevant information regarding countries' position and standing in the United Nations system were prepared for the briefings of the Director-General's visits to Member States. 			
<p>Greater synergies and improved cooperation between intergovernmental organizations and UNESCO ensured</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation strengthened with ISESCO through the holding of the 10th UNESCO/ISESCO Joint Committee Meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters, 25-27 March 2008 to discuss cooperation programme proposals for 2008/2009, concluded by the signature of a new programme of cooperation for 2008-2009 signed on 21 April 2008 in Paris. This agreement includes 128 projects to the value of some US\$ 5 million, covering education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and external relations. A follow-up and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO increased visibility of cooperation with IGOs thanks to the active participation of UNESCO to the meetings of their Governing bodies. The commitment of Programme Sectors and Field Offices in the preparation of the UNESCO/ISESCO programme of cooperation for 2008-2009 has once again strengthened the Organization's 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Coordination meeting between UNESCO and ISESCO was held on 10 and 11 February 2009 in Rabat. During the meeting, two parties examined the implementation status of activities in 2008 and discussed details for activities in 2009. They also made recommendations/strategic approach on the modality of our future cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO actively participated and contributed to the preparation of the United Nations' general meetings with the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) (Geneva, 1-3 July and 8-10 July) through the preparation of two reports summarizing the cooperation of UNESCO with these organizations. • Cooperation established with the Eurasian Economic Community (EURASEC) through the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding on 8 December 2008, which was authorized by the Executive Board (180 EX/Decision 42) at its 180th session. This Memorandum opens ways for collaborative efforts between both organizations in fields of common interest for the benefit of Member States in such areas as education, communication, environmental protection and natural disaster risk reduction. • Cooperation strengthened with Commonwealth Secretariat through the holding of several meetings with (a) the Commonwealth Secretariat staff (a Joint Meeting at UNESCO Headquarters took place on 28 May 2009 between the Education Sector of UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat Social Transformation Programmes Division to identify areas of potential collaboration and establish a general framework for moving forward in order to update the Agreement between UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat of 1980; the updated Agreement is expected to be signed in September 2009), and (b) the Commonwealth Group of UNESCO (the DG met on 20 February 2009 with Mr Kenneth J. Luis (Malaysia), President of the Commonwealth Group; furthermore, a Presentation to the Commonwealth Group on UNESCO's cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth of Learning, as well as the updating of the 1980 Agreement UNESCO/Commonwealth Secretariat took place on 10 June 2009). • Cooperation strengthened with the Latin Union (LU) through the holding of a joint meeting held at LU Headquarters on 12 February 2009 in view of the updating of the Agreement signed in 1985, as mandated by DG after his meeting with Mr José Luis Dicenta, Secretary-General of LU, on 4 February 2009. • UNESCO also participated in several IGO's meetings: the 11th 	<p>cooperation with ISESCO which has become a solid partner for UNESCO. The 128 jointly financed activities bear testimony to a very successful and sustainable partnership between UNESCO and ISESCO since 1984, allowing achieving common goals of development, peace and dialogue in the Arab, African and Asian regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This cooperation is being implemented in the area of science and technology. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Dakar, 13-14 March 2008); the 47th annual session of Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (New Delhi, 30 June-4 July),; the 10th session of the General Conference of ISESCO (Tunis, 2-4 July 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, UNESCO has been assisting ISESCO in organizing the 8th Coordination Meeting of Education Ministers of the member States of the OIC attending the 35th session of the UNESCO General Conference, which is scheduled to be held on 8 October 2009. • IGOs were consulted on the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2010-2011 (35C/5). 			

Paragraph 12027

4. Developing a culture of partnership with civil society

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>UNESCO-NGO cooperation framework rationalized and expanded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of statutory relations with NGOs and foundations resulted in the admission of 21 NGOs to operational relations, the admission of 2 NGOs to formal associate relations, the reclassification of 2 NGO to formal associate relations, and the renewal of formal relations with 63 NGOs and 6 foundations. • Development of the database of NGOs (including mapping of national branches) in official relations with UNESCO is being in progress. • Participation in NGLS annual CSO-focal points meetings. • Participation in DRTF on decentralization strategy and the need to involve whenever feasible civil society partners in joint programming within the "Delivering as One" UN reform process. • Participation in Headquarters committee sessions on NGO items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater rationalization and expansion of relations with NGOs continue to be pursued. 		
<p>Parliamentarians and civil society involved in programme planning and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO Committee of the Executive Board continued to be revitalized by organizing participative fora on the contribution of NGOs to the work of UNESCO on the following topics: Alliance of civilizations; Role of the media in fostering dialogue and mutual understanding; Partnership with NGOs in the framework of the UN Reform; Human Rights in an era of globalization; The role of NGOs in the normative process in the Culture Sector; UNESCO and NGOs facing a multiple crisis: threats and opportunities. - 2008 DPI-NGO conference successfully organized at UNESCO in coordination with UN/DPI in Sep 2008 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of NGOs from developing countries in the international meetings and events should be enhanced. For this purpose, means and resources to help such NGOs need to be mobilised. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>with more than 1100 participants representing 65 countries from 461 NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active cooperation with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee in organizing the sessions of the NGO Committee of the Executive Board and the DPI-NGO conference; - The Secretariat's participation in the various meetings of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and Joint Programmatic Commissions; Participation in the annual International Day meeting of UNESCO's NGOs, organized by the Liaison Committee on the theme of Human Rights. - NGOs consulted on the Draft 35 C/5 by questionnaires and, for some of them, through participation in the regional meetings of the Natcoms. - Parlementaires sensibilisés aux programmes prioritaires de l'UNESCO par l'organisation de rencontres visant à développer le réseau des points focaux parlementaires pour l'UNESCO et à soutenir nos priorités. <p>SUIVI DU FARPED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A la demande du Bureau exécutif du Forum arabe des parlementaires pour l'éducation (FARPED), l'UNESCO a organisé, en coopération avec l'ISESCO, l'ABEGS et l'ALECSO sa seconde session à Beyrouth, en juillet 2008. <p>FARPED RENFORCÉ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'UNESCO a organisé en coopération avec l'ISESCO, l'ABEGS et l'ALECSO, la <u>Troisième Session du Forum arabe des parlementaires pour l'éducation (FARPED III)</u> en avril 2009 au Caire. <p>FASPPED ÉTABLI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum des parlementaires de l'Asie et Pacifique pour l'éducation (FASPPED) a été établi ants. <p>FAPED REVITALISÉ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'UNESCO a organisé Le Deuxième Forum africain des parlementaires pour l'éducation (FAPED II) en mai 2009 à Dakar. - Soutien aux activités des Fédérations régionales des clubs. Développement des coordinations régionales du Mouvement. - CRÉATION DE FÉdÉRATION des clubs UNESCO de la rÉgion AmÉrique latine et Caraïbes. - Revitalisation de la ConfÉdÉration africaine des clubs - MOUVEMENT DES CLUBS SOUTENU - Soutien À la FMACU et au renforcement de ses capacités opÉrationnelles - PARTICIPATION DES VILLES AUX PROGRAMMES URBAINS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La création d'une Commission permanente pour la coopération avec l'UNESCO au sein du Parlement roumain est à renouveler dans d'autres parlements. Il s'agit d'un cas unique à ce jour. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>DE L'UNESCO</p> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le « Guide pratique des clubs pour l'UNESCO », la brochure sur les « villes et l'UNESCO, partenaires » et « l'UNESCO et la société civile » ont été publiés et largement diffusés dans les langues officielles de l'Organisation, auprès de nos partenaires. Le recensement 2009 des clubs pour l'UNESCO est en cours et fera l'objet de la prochaine édition du Répertoire international des associations, centres et clubs pour l'UNESCO. 			
<p>Triangular partnership at the country level between UNESCO, NGOs and National Commissions strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO's participation in the Partnership for Progress Programme elaborated by UNDG for better definition of means of cooperation between NGOs and UNCTs. A practical guide for cooperation with NGOs being finalized in consultations with the relevant stakeholders to strengthen the cooperation with NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds to be identified to support the Partnership for Progress Programme. Cooperation with NGOs at national level should be further strengthened with the full cooperation of the Field Offices and National Commissions in their role of outreach. 		
<p>Broader support base for UNESCO created as a result of cooperation with parliamentarian, municipal and local authorities as well as UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le réseau des points focaux parlementaires a été développé. On en compte 107 à ce jour. Participation de l'UNESCO à la 119^{ème} Assemblée de l'Union interparlementaire (UIP) à Genève, en octobre 2008 et à la Conférence parlementaire sur la crise économique mondiale à l'IUP à Genève en mai 2009. Le réseau des clubs pour l'UNESCO s'est également étendu notamment dans les pays anglophones de la région Afrique. En outre, les règles relatives à l'utilisation du nom et de l'emblème de l'UNESCO ont été largement et régulièrement diffusées auprès des clubs. <p>Pour la première fois, la participation d'une dizaine de clubs anglophones d'Afrique au Séminaire régional des Clubs « Mandela Challenge » à Bamako en novembre 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Une synergie locale entre les municipalités et les clubs pour l'UNESCO est en train d'être initiée, notamment dans les régions Afrique, Arabe et Europe. L'UNESCO a participé activement à la 4^{ème} Session du Forum ONU-Habitat du 3 au 6 novembre 2008, à Nanjing, Chine. Plusieurs municipalités ont été sensibilisées à nos programmes urbains par la présentation et la diffusion de nos publications des villes. La coordination de la participation de l'UNESCO aux événements internationaux urbains notamment le Forum urbain mondial IV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Création de clubs dans ces pays anglophones d'Afrique. Utilisation du logo conforme aux Directives. Ces directives ne sont pas toujours correctement accueillies par les clubs. Des sessions d'information devront être multipliées auprès des clubs et la coopération entre les clubs et les Commissions nationales peuvent être améliorées dans certains pays. Mobiliser davantage les autorités locales et CGLU à notre action. 		

- d'ONU-Habitat et le Congrès mondial de CGLU s'est poursuivie.
- Des outils d'information pour les villes et autorités locales sur le partenariat de l'UNESCO avec les villes ont été publiés.
 - Les bases de données des parlementaires et des clubs pour l'UNESCO ont été développées pour une meilleure diffusion de l'information vers les communautés UNESCO et d'autres partenaires potentiels.

Paragraph 12029*

5. Improving the visibility and image of UNESCO through efficient administration of UNESCO Prizes

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Visibility and impact of UNESCO strengthened through UNESCO Prizes.				

* Transferred to BPI as per DG/Note/08/18 of 21/05/2008

Paragraph 12036

6. Strengthening and diversifying extrabudgetary resources in support of programme priorities and in further pursuance of the related Action Plan

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
Volume of extrabudgetary resources increased with a more diversified resource base;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extrabudgetary contributions received by UNESCO in 2008 amounted to US\$ 307.7 million indicating consistency with the pattern for resource mobilisation of past years. • Over the reporting period, contributions have been received from new funding sources including a number of emerging donors like China, for south-south cooperation activities, private individuals (Sheika Fatima Bint Mubarak of UAE), several foundations (Hewlett Foundation, Getty Foundation, Packard Foundation, Moore Foundation and the Virginio-Tedeschi Foundation) from the UN Central Emergency Fund, and the British Council. • The mobilization of resources by UNESCO through joint UN programming is expanding considerably. Globally, UNESCO is currently participating in more than 82 Joint-Programmes out of which 51 are funded by the Spanish MDG-Fund and 19 within the context of the Delivering as One Pilot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the Complementary Additional Programme (CAP) of targeted/projected extrabudgetary activities more attractive and accessible to a wider range of potential donors, the presentation of the 35 C/5 CAP by Main Line of Action will be combined with a thematic approach. The need to give visibility and profile to inter-regional, regional and country level programmes, to south-south cooperation and to Post Conflict Post Disaster operations has also been addressed in the programming arrangements for the 35 C/5 CAP. 		
Resource mobilization strategic plan implemented involving regular, participatory consultations with actual and potential funding sources;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resource mobilisation strategic plan was drawn up and issued as an INF document at the 180st session of the Executive Board in Fall 2008 (Ref: 180 EX/37), and is under implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resource mobilisation plan is the subject of continuous reflection and revision. Since the issue of the first house-wide strategy in September 2008, the following areas are the subject of 	A more coordinated approach to resource mobilisation with the active participation of Field Offices and Sectors, and to factor resource mobilisation into	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
		<p>specific analysis: ways of increasing UNESCO's participation in joint programming, stocktaking of UNESCO's cooperation with the private sector, building a stronger dimension to UNESCO's resource mobilisation efforts, further exploiting the self benefitting modality for addressing development challenges, especially within Middle Income countries; encouraging UNESCO's regional and cluster offices to develop and implement regional and sub regional resource mobilisation strategies; exploring the value of a more extensive use of fully fledged thematic extrabudgetary programmes, and future oriented resource management modalities.</p>	<p>meetings, and missions planned by the Programme Sectors developed.</p>	
<p>Staff capacities for effective programming and implementation of extrabudgetary activities improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction at the end of 2007 of new procedures linked to the Complementary Additional Programme required accompanying measures to raise awareness and train staff on the new procedures. • In the current biennium, training on extrabudgetary has been given collectively to the Heads of Field Offices in Asia and the Pacific, and the Heads of Field Offices of the Latin America and Caribbean region. Regional Training has been conducted for Programme Specialists in the Africa, Central Asia and LAC regions, and training has been given to the following individual Field Offices: Maputo, Bangkok, Jakarta, Dhaka, Moscow, Beijing, Harare, Montevideo, Bamako and Addis Ababa. • In response to demand from certain Sectors, training was also delivered to Headquarter- based staff. Evaluation of a cross section of the above training activities confirmed the relevance of such training and high user satisfaction. • To support staff in the programming of extrabudgetary projects and programmes for 35 C/5 CAP, detailed guidelines were prepared in close consultation with BSP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first experience of preparing a Complementary Additional Programme of targeted/projected extrabudgetary activities (CAP) revealed that staff at Headquarters and the Field require more guidance and support in the preparatory phase. For this reason, detailed guidelines were prepared with BSP on how to prepare outlines under the CAP relating to the 35 C/5. • For the future, it will be important to supplement existing training material on extrabudgetary activities with guidelines for staff in Headquarters and the Field to help them engage more effectively in communication related to resource mobilisation. • Streamlining of administrative procedures has been constantly called for by Field Office staff. More house-wide efforts will be required to make effective decentralization of authorities to the Field Offices in implementation of extrabudgetary activities. 	<p>Wherever possible training was combined with other missions and meetings, and organised with other UNESCO services.</p>	<p>Through training, staff members will be empowered to participate more fully in the programming and implementation of extrabudgetary projects, and the mobilisation of resources.</p>