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 – 31 December 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: $ 4 711	Actual: $ 5 001

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Management of the World Heritage Centre improved to address rapidly and effectively the challenges in the implementation of the Convention.	• Director-General Blue Note (DG/08/01, January 08) clarified the Centre's structure; a memo (ADG/CLT/08/021, Feb. 08) enabled a greater administrative flexibility for WHC; • a mapping of WHC workload was undertaken by IOS (Nov. 08-Feb. 09), which helped improving workload management in WHC; • audit undertaken by UNESCO's external auditor (Dec. 09); • Coordination of extrabudgetary projects improved through the creation of a Special Project Unit; • Coordination of natural heritage activities improved through regular Steering Committee meetings (ADG/CLT, ADG/SC, DIR/WHC and DIR/SC/EES); • Information meetings for Committee members (informal on January 2008, formal on May 2008 and May 2009) and orientation sessions prior to the opening of the Committee sessions; • 32nd and 33rd sessions of the World Heritage Committee (Quebec, July 2008 and Seville, June 2009) financing by the World Heritage Fund of the participation of 12 Committee members from LDCs or LIEs. 76 working documents and 33 information documents were prepared and timely distributed. Report of Decisions finalized on 31 August 2008 for 32 COM and on 20 July 2009 for 33 COM; • recommendations resulting from 4 meetings of the open-ended Working Group on elections (January. and May 2008, February and May 2009) led the General Assembly of States Parties to refine the elections process, which will enable a better representation of regions and cultures;	• Decision by the World Heritage Committee concerning the non-financing of posts under WH Fund has led to an internal reorganization of WHC's staff (August 2008) in order to cover a maximum of core functions. • Length of most documents reduced to respect the very tight deadlines. • Number of decisions adopted during the WH Committee session (289 in 2008) continues to grow; a feasibility study to explore the possibility of holding 2 Committee Meetings per year will be submitted to the 34th session of the WH Committee (July 2010). • 33 COM: the WH Committee decided to have both audio recording and written verbatim of the Summary Records (instead of only the written verbatim).		Weekly staff meetings are held in order to expeditiously resolve management issues and monitor programme implementation.

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	• Following the World Heritage Committee's decisions, reactive monitoring and reinforced monitoring missions (World Heritage Fund and extrabudgetary funding) contributed to assess the state of conservation of several World Heritage sites, and more than 10 expert meetings (World Heritage Fund and extrabudgetary financing), including the meeting on the Future of the World Heritage Convention (February 2009), contributed to the reflection on several key processes such as nominations, sites management and periodic reporting.	• Launch of reflection on the future of the World Heritage Convention in the context of its 40th anniversary in 2012.		
A more representative, credible and balanced World Heritage List, with particular reference to the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions.	• Cook Islands deposited its instrument of acceptance (16 January 2009), thus increasing the representation of the Pacific region among States Parties. Consultations are on going with Singapore, Brunei, Timor Leste, the Bahamas and Equatorial Guinea; • Representativity and credibility of the World Heritage List improved through successful nominations from non-represented countries (4), under-represented regions (5) or categories (3) in Quebec (July 2008) and Seville (June 2009); • Improvement of the existing Tentative Lists (42 were revised since Jan. 2008) 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 World Heritage Fund or extrabudgetary funds for the elaboration of nomination files from Africa, the Pacific or the Caribbean regions for submission during next biennium; The elaboration of a number of transnational serial nominations or transboundary nominations is in progress. They entail a strong cooperation between States Parties, which corresponds to one of the main goal of UNESCO: • 4 transnational nominations were submitted during the 33rd session of the WH Committee (Seville, June 2009); • Transboundary nominations are envisaged in Africa through the extension of already listed sites; several transnational serial nominations projects (some with EXB funding) are on going in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, and Latin America.	• 8 countries have not ratified the World Heritage Convention; consultations and awareness-raising meetings are being actively pursued in this regard. • To avoid unjustified inscriptions, holding of an expert workshop on April 2010 to address the overall issue of "upstream processes", and propose recommendations to reduce the number of nominations that face significant problems. • Transnational serial nominations must meet the standards of OUV and be workable in achieving effective protection and management.		Targeted regional training sessions on the nomination process were organized in order to improve the quality of future nominations files.
World Heritage information, education and knowledge management tools developed, and the network of partners expanded.	• International Assistance request format and Periodic Reporting form were both put online; they are being used by States Parties, thus facilitating the transmission and analysis of information;	• Challenge: the post of web master for the development and maintenance of WHC's web site is temporary. There is a need to secure long-term funding for this post.	Additional funding from EXB sources (including WHF) reinforced the impact of activities	Creation of a network of Category II Centres dedicated to World Heritage activities in order to build regional capacities. All regions are

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	• integration of UNESDOC data into "search" function and in the publication sections of WHC's website increased the quantity and quality of documentation available on WHC's web site; • 12 educational activities, including the 3rd cycle of the World Heritage Fellowships and 7 activities in the framework of the "World Heritage in Young Hands" Programme, contributed to a better understanding by young people of the importance of World Heritage; • awareness-raising activities organized by UNESCO Field Offices targeted local communities and especially youth, which contributed to a better knowledge of the goals of the World Heritage Convention; • awareness-raising materials produced and widely distributed (WH Maps 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, InfoKit on WH and WH Brochure (updated versions), World Heritage Desk Diary 2009 & 2010, and World Heritage Calendar 2009 & 2010); • Publication in French, English and Spanish of 7 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; • 21 partnerships signed since January 2008 through partnership agreements and MoUs, including Jaeger LeCoultre (3-year financing for the marine programme), 'Trip Advisor' and 'Google', which will increase World Heritage visibility and participate in the financing of WH conservation and capacity-building activities.	• Preparation of a brief biennal report by the World Heritage Centre to show its activities in 2008-2009 to potential partners/donors (past experience demonstrated that a leaflet sent by mass-mailing was not sufficient).		covered (Centres in Norway, China, Bahrain, Mexico, Africa, Brazil) An "e-newsletter" has been launched to try to reach a wider public than with the Magazine; 7 issues since April 08 (average of 60,000 subscribers per issue).
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 cooperation with the African World Heritage Fund.	• Over 400 sites managers, young people and other stakeholders were 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 launched in Arab States and Africa regions; it will allow a complete review of the state of conservation of sites and the subsequent design of correcting measures and capacity-building activities; Operational projects implemented in post conflict or post disaster situations (in particular Iraq, Sudan and Afghanistan) and in African countries;	• Participation of women in training related to World Heritage 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.		

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	• Operational projects implemented though World Heritage Fund and extra-budgetary funding in post-conflict countries, as well as countries in post disaster situations, contributing to a better conservation of WH sites; • Removal of the site of Baku (Azerbaijan) from the World Heritage Danger List (June 2009); • Deletion of Dresden from the World Heritage List following the continuation of the building of a bridge which compromises irreversibly its outstanding universal value; • Meetings of the ICCs: Iraq: Babylon Sub-Committee meeting (June 2008); - Angkor: 17th and 18th Technical session as well as 15th Plenary Session of the ICC held (200 participants each).	• Security is a challenge impacting activities in several (post) conflict countries and collaboration has been expanded with UN missions and programmes. • 3 properties were added to the Danger List (Seville, June 2009), thus making a total of 30 properties on this List. • The ICC Afghanistan could not be held in Kabul for security reasons.		
Assistance provided for the future establishment of the Pacific World Heritage Fund.	• 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 Fund along with the appropriate experts and have produced a draft Terms of References for conducting a feasibility study for the future establishment of the financing mechanism; • The draft feasibility study was prepared in 2009 and presented to the Pacific States Parties during a regional workshop held at Maupiti (French Polynesia, 2-8 Nov. 2009). This draft recommended the setting up of a special fund to be hosted by a Development Bank in the APA region, e.g. the World Bank.	• A Funds-in trust arrangement was considered for the establishment of the Fund but was not found appropriate to meet the specific needs. • Experience gained from the African World Heritage Fund could only serve as a reference to a limited degree. • A revised version of the feasibility study will be produced, suggesting possible steps forward. The study will be distributed as soon as available, for further comments.		
Sustainable tourism promoted and local communities empowered with regard to the management and conservation of World Heritage sites.	• Projects on sustainable development (Regular Programme and extrabudgetary funds) implemented with the participation of local communities including women in several countries in Africa and Asia (United Republic of Tanzania, China, India, Vietnam, Morocco and Sudan): they contributed to the development and/or promotion of sustainable tourism activities; • Effective partnerships established with other relevant United Nations, governmental and non-governmental organisations; • Draft guidelines and draft revised nomination format addressing public-use and tourism planning at World Heritage sites; • A tourism observatory has been established in Huangshan as a joint venture between WHC, UNWTO and Chinese authorities/experts; • Public use planning activities developed in Asia and Latin	• Closer links should be developed with UNWTO, who sent an observer to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Seville, June 2009).		National experts and specialists will be invited to provide training and advice in the context of the specific projects.

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	America with various partners (WWF, TNC/UNF), allowing tourism to be better taken into account in the management of World Heritage sites; • Setting up of learning platforms for site staff in Latin America, in collaboration with national authorities and other partners, such as WWF and the Netherlands; they help site staff in the fields of revenue generation and capacity-building.			
World Heritage sites protected, through intersectoral action, against the impact of new global challenges	• Policy document on the Impact of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties printed in Spanish and French (4,000 copies), reprints and other language versions ongoing; • Action initiated to develop a manual on conducting vulnerability assessment at World Heritage sites (extrabudgetary funding); • the protection of Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) has moved forward: decision of the General Conference to have a recommendation concerning the safeguarding and contemporary role of HUL for adoption at its next session; introduction of the (HUL) concept into the *Operational Guidelines* on going; International Seminar (Hanoi , Vietnam, April 09) on HUL (380 participants from 26 countries including 6 UNESCO UNITWIN Chair Holders) and related Declaration adopted on 10 April 2009; • A tourism concession system was developed for Galapagos (Ecuador) through support from World Heritage Fund, which contributed to the management of sustainable tourism management at the site; • Survey on the profile of international visitors to Brazilian World Heritage sites finalized. It will allow the design of improved development policies through tourism in those sites.	• 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. public-use planning as a key tool.	Fund-raising to develop and implement pilot projects on climate change at specific World Heritage sites, especially in developing countries.	
Effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols encouraged, notably after having provided increased support to the intergovernmental mechanism	• Five new State Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention, three new State Parties to the 1954 (First) Protocol, and eight new State Parties to the 1999 Second Protocol; • Three meetings of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (June 2008, May 2009 and September 2009) resulting in the adoption of the Draft Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and of the guidelines concerning the use for the Fund; • Eighth meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1954	• Unequal geographical distribution of the States party to the Second Protocol. • Low rate of response to requests to submit national reports on the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols. • Lack of adequate human and financial resources of the secretariat of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols.	The obligation to provide a five-language interpretation for the Committee, a six-language interpretation for the meetings of the States party to the Hague Convention and its Second Protocol is extremely expensive. The same relates to the translation of working documents.	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	Hague Convention; • Third meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol resulting in endorsement of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, adoption of the guidelines concerning the use of the Fund, partial renewal of the composition of the Committee; • Publication of the English version of the article-by-article commentary on the Second Protocol; • Update and reprint of the Information Kit on the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols in English, French and Spanish. The translation and publication of the Chinese version of the Information Kit is in progress.			

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: $ 3 568	Actual: $ 3 850

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Accession of Member States to, and implementation of, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage encouraged.	• Ratification of the Convention by another 31 States (total: 118 States Parties). Following the adoption in June 2008 of the Operational Directives for the implementation of the Convention, States Parties have had the opportunity to participate in the international safeguarding system by attending five statutory meetings and benefiting from the funding mechanisms established under the Convention; • National consultation workshops were organized in Southern Africa and the Pacific involving a wide range of stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention thus raising awareness about the importance of the 2003 Convention and mobilizing support for its ratification.; • Twelve elements have been inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, 76 on the Representative List (as well as 90 elements formerly declared Masterpieces, incorporated onto the List in 2008) and three programmes, projects or activities have been selected by the Intergovernmental Committee as best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention. In 2009, 6 nominations were submitted for possible inscription on	• 1/3 of the budget at HQ has been allocated to providing the effective functioning of the governing bodies of the Convention, while the decentralized budget (more than half of the budget allocated to MLA2) will be used for strengthening national capacities in ratifying and implementing the Convention. • Extrabudgetary funding is still needed for the effective functioning of the 2003 Convention. • It is essential to have a broad range of national institutions represented at national consultation workshops as well as practitioners and community representatives. • Working closely with national networks of researchers and media is instrumental in supporting the ratification process and reviewing national cultural policies accordingly. • Increased awareness-raising on the	Cost-effectiveness of workshops organized by Field Offices can be enhanced by involving more than one of their cluster countries which will allow new States Parties (or States not yet party) to benefit from the experiences of those States Parties that are more conversant with the Convention and its mechanisms. With the operationalization of the Convention, the Intangible Heritage Section is receiving an increasing amount of data that needs to be processed and properly managed. Effectiveness could be increased by further developing and maintaining the information management system	Integrating activities in the CCA/UNDAF of the UNDAF roll-out countries provides a more appropriate response to the priorities in the national development frameworks and can also influence them with regard to the agenda of the 2003 Convention. On the basis of support to be provided by UNESCO, Member States should be encouraged to develop training materials at the local level to allow for broader understanding of the core ideas of the Convention and its operational aspects and to

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	the Urgent Safeguarding List and 147 on the Representative List in 2010; • The Intergovernmental Committee has granted international assistance for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage from the intangible cultural heritage Fund for eight activities in seven States Parties, five of which are African; • The cooperation among HQ 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.	Convention and its main goals can help to balance the nominations between the two lists and the register of good practices and to increase the number and quality of international assistance requests.	properly	support its long-term implementation by government authorities, key actors and stakeholders, including concerned groups, communities or individuals.
International cooperation and safeguarding capacities of Member States and communities strengthened.	• Capacities in Member States, in particular in Africa, have been strengthened thanks to the development and implementation of safeguarding plans, the reinforcement of transmission mechanisms and the identification and sharing of good practices, notably through the publication of a training and pedagogical kit that has been distributed to all FOs, National Commissions, Permanent Delegations and relevant Ministries and NGOs; • Safeguarding capacities of several States Parties have been strengthened thanks to the organization of training workshops with the participation of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Governmental representatives from 45 African States were trained on the functioning of the Convention, as were governmental representatives from 17 Pacific States and governmental representatives from four Arab States; • These activities have been implemented mainly by Field offices; 27 of them were financed with regular budget and 10 with extra-budgetary support; • Five States Parties submitted nominations for the recognition of their programmes or activities as best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention. Three programmes/activities from three different electoral groups were selected by the Committee to be promoted as best practices. One of these proposals benefitted from the preparatory assistance granted by the Committee in 2009; • International cooperation and safeguarding are also being strengthened with the approval by the 35th session of the General Conference of the establishment of five new category 2 centres in the field of ICH (Japan, Republic of Korea, China, Islamic Republic of Iran and	• While international cooperation can be supported through UNESCO's function as clearing house, the implementation of specific safeguarding projects can best be managed by Field Offices. Regular budget allocated to Headquarters for this purpose was re-programmed to be used for obtaining expected result 1 in order to provide the Secretariat for the Convention. However, the key to the effective and long-term implementation of the Convention is to enable States Parties to the Convention – particularly developing countries – to benefit from the funding mechanisms established under the Convention and/or from extra-budgetary sources. • Well-designed capacity-building activities will allow Member States to define their priorities in the field of safeguarding ICH and implement safeguarding plans accordingly. • Coordinating safeguarding plans within several cluster countries remains a challenge due to different national policies and measures regarding ICH. • The organization of sub-regional meetings proved effective in sharing information and good practices among Member States. Member States have requested the organization of additional training in the form of sub-regional meetings and national consultation workshops. UNESCO's capacity to respond to these requests will	The use of resources by Field Offices has proven to be effective in implementing safeguarding activities and promoting regional cooperation at the cluster level. Staff costs should however always be included when developing projects funded by both the regular and the additional programme. 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. The agreed division of labour between the several category 2 centres in the Asia-Pacific region will avoid overlap and duplication of functions.	Concerned communities and young generations need to be involved from the very beginning in these activities in order to provide their commitment to projects and the effective use of the funds for the right outputs. Sustainability will depend on the active involvement of communities and local authorities in the follow-up of activities. UNESCO should reinforce its role as a clearing house to allow the exchange of information on intangible heritage in general as a priority for all UNESCO Member States. As many linguistic versions as possible of the kit on intangible cultural heritage recently published in several languages should be produced in order to contribute to a better worldwide understanding of the Convention. Sustainability will depend on the regular update of information, notably by including new brochures adapted to local needs, to be prepared in close cooperation with Field Offices and local experts.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	Bulgaria), to join the existing centre in Peru.	depend on the resources available.		
Capacities for establishing inventories in Member States developed.	• Inventorying intangible heritage with a view to safeguarding is one of the key obligations for States Parties to the Convention. Representatives from more than 20 Member States benefitted from training and assistance for inventorying their intangible heritage with the implementation of 15 activities carried out by field offices, such as those of Harare, Hanoi and New Delhi, aiming at training local experts, exchanging experiences and inventorying. This effort is supported by extra-budgetary funding from various sources.	• Inventorying activities should be carried out at the local level, in particular with the coordination of Field Offices, in order to provide the widest possible participation of the communities concerned and to ensure better adaptation to local needs. However, since inventorying in line with the Convention is a new subject, in particular when it comes to the involvement of communities in all inventorying processes, the need for training and capacity-building is immense. • Capacity-building activities are essential to create an ample platform before undertaking an inventory. Sub-regional training workshops could involve participants from countries with different levels of experience in inventory-making in order to facilitate transfer of experience and knowledge. • Although the Convention leaves a great deal of freedom to draw up inventories in a manner geared to its State Party's own situation, several States Parties have requested the development of general guidelines for facilitating the inventorying exercises.	Regular budget for this purpose is used in an effective way by Field Offices, reaching a large public The ongoing development of capacity-building workshops and materials to improve the effectiveness of the outputs could be financed with support of extra-budgetary resources. However, should the General Assembly of the States Parties approve the draft plan for the use of the resources of the Intangible Heritage Fund adopted at the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Committee, some such activities will also be covered by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund in the 35 C/5. Cost-effective use of the regular programme will be provided if the ICH Fund is used for financing inventorying activities. Funds from the Regular Programme should concentrate on strengthening the capacities of Member States to effectively implement the Convention and to fully take advantage of the mechanisms of the Convention.	Introducing cost-effective and bottoms-up approaches of inventorying will provide that benefiting countries are able to continue and expand the work in the future with national resources. Through collaboration with national and regional experts with capacity to implement inventorying training workshops, it is also expected that such activities will help to foster national and regional networks for future cooperation. The main conclusions of such workshops should be made available to local communities for their feedback. Sustainability can only be achieved if the drawing up and updating of inventories is included in general cultural policies, funds are allocated in national budgets, and the communities concerned involved in the processes.
Enhanced coordination between the 1972 and 2003 Conventions.	• The increasing number of States Parties to the 2003 Convention, whose representatives also participate in the statutory meetings of the 1972 Convention, has led to an increased awareness of the challenges posed by implementing both conventions at the national level. At HQs, the coordination of both Conventions is provided by continuous interchange between the respective Secretariats; • Two projects have been carried out in United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya by UNESCO offices of Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi, related to intangible heritage present in World Heritage sites. Both projects have been completed.	• The regular budget at HQ foreseen for contributing to achieving this expected result could not be used due to lack of time and staff for the organization of joint meetings, and to the need to use this budget to provide the Secretariat of the Convention (expected outcome 1). • The implementation of the Kenyan project was made difficult by its remoteness and difficulties in communicating with the partners. Both African projects were made possible thanks to the support of extra-budgetary funding and to cooperation between the Culture and Science sectors.	The effectiveness of activities organized by HQ can be enhanced if the statutory bodies of both Conventions also request enhanced coordination in their respective meetings, in order to identify transverse discussion items.	Sustainability may be generated when safeguarding and conservation plans developed at the national and local levels take into consideration the necessary measures for providing the viability of the intangible heritage and for contributing to the conservation of tangible heritage. Strong links between the two Conventions can be made in projects aiming at developing an integrated cultural heritage and tourism strategy for

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
				sustainable development.
Linguistic diversity enhanced, in particular by supporting oral traditions.	• A major contribution to enhancing awareness about the importance of linguistic diversity was accomplished with the launching of the interactive edition of the Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, which includes more than 2500 languages. The digital version of the Atlas will serve as basis for publishing the third edition of the print version of the Atlas in early 2010. The Interactive Atlas has been made possible with the support of Norwegian FIT, and has received impressive coverage in the world media. Both versions of the Atlas also strengthen the activities carried out to support oral traditions as an intangible heritage domain; • Funds were secured for the elaboration of an indicator of linguistic endangerment and diversity for the Convention on Biodiversity, in close cooperation with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics.	• The success of the first and second editions of the atlas will be strengthened by this third edition and its digital version. The challenge will be to continue providing quality information 0in the long term, which will depend on the availability of funding.	The Atlas gives an enormous impulse to UNESCO's function as clearing house in a domain that is not covered by any other UN agency. Cooperation with the Convention for Biodiversity shows the interest by other organizations in this field.	The active participation of civil society in further developing the interactive Atlas will enhance its sustainability, if UNESCO encourages them to do so by continuously updating 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: 3 665	Actual: $ 3 925

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.	• 3 new ratifications have been effectuated amounting to a total of 119 State Parties; • Capacity of decision-makers, lawyers and museum staff, customs and police officials for heritage protection fight against illicit trafficking strengthened trough training and assistance about the Convention and related legal issues (national laws, return and restitution, sales on the internet etc.) provided (Iraq, Ecuador); • 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 (organisation of second phase in negotiation with Italy).	• Some Member States have ratified the Convention and published decrees at the national level, however, UNESCO is not always informed of such developments. • More trainees from Africa should be invited to training sessions. • Priority given to selection of African women to take part in training workshops.	All activities have been undertaken with considerable support from extrabudgetary sources amounting to approx. 500.000 $ collected in 2008-2009.	Sustainability of activities linked to the 1970 Convention will depend upon extra-budgetary contributions taking into account the very low budget allocated to the implementation of this programme for 2010-2011.
Accession of Member States to the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage encouraged.	• 13 States ratified the Convention in 2008/09. The Convention entered into force on 2 January 2009. It has now a total of 29 Member States (December 2009);			Outreach to children and the public in general as well as awareness-raising among Member States will help promoting the principles of the

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	• The first and the second session of the Meeting of States Parties were held in 2009, the Rules of Procedure of the Meeting were adopted, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Body was created, its Statutes adopted and its members were elected; a working group was established to work on the draft of Operational Guidelines, proposed by the Secretariat; • A Film on the 2001 Convention was produced on CD Rom, DVD and Internet and translated in 5 languages; • A partnership agreement was concluded with Moonscoop film producers for cooperation in children's education on the underwater cultural heritage. Children cartoons on UCH protection were accordingly produced in cooperation with a French enterprise and will shown on TV in 2010; • The Convention's internet site has been completely revised, transformed into typo 3 and is now available in 6 languages, it features now also image galleries and public information on underwater cultural heritage; • A photo exhibition on underwater heritage Sites was presented at UNESCO HQs and will travel to field offices; • The 2001 Convention was subject to editions of Museum International, the UNESCO Courier and World of Science as well as several articles in international journals; • Meetings were held in different regions and countries (Saint Lucia (March 2008), the UK (July 2008), South Africa (April 2009), Copenhagen, Denmark (September 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); • Extra-budgetary projects were carried out: (i) Training of underwater archaeologists in the Asia-Pacific, with the first training implemented in October 2009 in Thailand; (ii) Elaboration of a publication on the Annex of the Convention; • Further funding from a Member State was obtained for projects to be implemented in 2010.	• Problems were encountered in executing a training programme in one Member State due to an armed conflict.	The elaboration of the partnership agreement with" Moonscoop" took too much time and there were considerable in-house delays. Extra budgetary funding is too often provided for activities that do not contribute to the most important activities of the Convention which subsequently face implementation difficulties.	Convention and encourage ratification both in the short and long term.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
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.	• Development and expansion of the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws (currently 2258 legislations from 177 countries); more than 2000 page views (website) per month; • With UNESCO Bagdad, preparation of an awareness-raising game for children to enhance protection of cultural heritage and better fight against lootings; • With UNESCO Beijing, negotiation of a 2 years project with Monaco for capacity building in Mongolia; • With UNESCO Havana, Mexico and Costa-Rica, organisation of a regional workshop for Caribbean and Latin American countries on the protection of religious heritage, inventories and basic security measures in places of worship; • With European Commission support, organisation of a Regional workshop for Mediterranean countries on the strengthening of the institutional and legislative frameworks related to the prevention and fight against illicit traffic of cultural properties; • Chitaia Open Air Museum of Ethnography in Tbilisi, Georgia: web-based inventory established, conservation works carried out on traditional houses included in museum collections; • Georgia National Museum Ethnographic Film and Photograph Collection: web-based inventory established, storage and archive facilities provided with digitalization equipment; • Preventive conservation was promoted as the most effective means of combating the deterioration of collections, through the UNESCO-ICCROM partnership activities for the four main fields (documentation, storage, risk analysis and emergency team building); draft pedagogical tools for each field were prepared; • Training in national museum management conducted in Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and in Vietnam; regional training conducted in Indonesia for 11 South-eastern countries; • Assistance to the Pacific Island Museum Associations for the reinforcement of the capacity of 45 member museums in the Pacific; • Extra-budgetary projects in Afghanistan and Iraq contributed to train museum staff in each country;	• Slowness in submissions of official translations of laws by Member States; • Excellent cooperation with UNESCO Bagdad and Beijing; • Considerable amount of time spent from HQ for the negotiation with Monaco to comply with the national administrative requirements. • Effective cooperation with UNESCO Field Offices in Latin America; high interest from Latin American experts and necessity to sensitize GRULAC, ILAM and Union Latine to this issue; • Excellent cooperation (and co-funding) with Euromed-Heritage Programme (European Commission) and follow up envisaged; • Political situation in Georgia, as well as staff changes in museum, caused delays in the implementation of both Georgian projects;	Phase II of the project started in 2008, and phase III implemented through extrabudgetary contributions. Extra-budgetary funds raised: USD 30.000 for the game; EUR 92.000 for the project in Mongolia. Despite inflation rates, shortcomings have been addressed to ensure cost-effectiveness	Sustainability depends on continued financial support to the Database. Sustainability of activities linked to the 1970 Convention depends heavily upon extra budgetary contributions. Projects developed for a 2 year (or longer) period (Mongolia, Africa) are more efficient and sustainable, provided the same participants can participate in the entire training module. The sustainability of the Georgian projects lies in the focus on the development of the staff capacity for the long-term management of collections.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	• Increased capacity to fight illicit trafficking in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Ghana as well as Central African museums through training workshops on: digitization of cultural objects, establishment of inventories and documentation; • Emergency assistance provided to National Museum of Burkina Faso for structural repairs and damage to collections following floods of Sept 2009; • Developed links between tourism industry and local communities to fight illicit trafficking, promote cultural heritage and develop cultural tourism in Tenenkou region of Mali through Norway FIT project; • Tools developed to fight illicit trafficking of kenté textiles in Ghana through publication of compendium of designs and weaving communities; and awareness of stakeholders raised (custodians, weavers, policy makers, copyright administrators).	• Lack of equipment for digitization and back-up of digitalized objects. • Regular training in management and administration of cultural institutions is needed in the entire African region. • Illicit trafficking is a growing threat in many African countries.	Insufficient resources for long-term fight against illicit trafficking. Participation of ICOM National Committees in workshops and training sessions on fighting illicit trafficking. ISESCO has offered a matching grant to further support emergency repairs to the National Museum of Burkina Faso.	5 countries from Central Africa have embarked upon a scheme to regularly share and evaluate information and techniques for fighting illicit trafficking. Complementary Additional Programmes have been included in the 35C/5 to further support the capacity building of museum staff at the National Museum of Burkina Faso. National policies needed to enforce protection of copyright of kenté designs and encourage development and sustainability of weaving communities.
Progress achieved in international efforts concerning the return and restitution of movable cultural property to its country of origin.	• Progress in the discussions between Swiss and Tanzania regarding the restitution of the Makonde Mask and between Greece and UK concerning Parthenon Marbles; • Working group on draft rules on mediation and conciliation held with success and provisional draft adopted by experts and to be submitted to the 16th session of the Return and Restitution Committee; • Better promotion of examples of restitution of cultural objects and alternative means of dispute resolution concerning cultural property through publications, conferences and web-site improvement; • Publication in English of a 450 pages book on the issue of the return of cultural objects in cooperation with the Republic of Korea. French version in preparation; • Production in English, French and Spanish of a 20mn film presenting UNESCO's activities in the fight against illicit trafficking. Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions in preparation and preparation of video-clips to encourage fight against looting; • Numerous oral and written interviews with local and international newspapers, TVs and radios on UNESCO's action regarding the fight against illicit trafficking; • Improvement of relationships with main actors of the	• Very high and rapidly raising interest for the activities of the return and restitution Committee. A session was held in 2009 and another one will be organised in 2010. • Targeted training should be provide to staff members on how to work with the media and journalists.	Additional funding had to be provided by UNESCO in order to hold the experts group on mediation and conciliation. Extra-budgetary funds raised: for the publication: USD 50.000 (Eng. version); USD 35.000 (French version); for the film: EUR 20.000; for the video-clips: EUR 10.500; EUR 10.250. Additional RP funds were necessary in order to launch the French translation of the book as well to ensure the production of the film in English, French and Spanish.	The book, the film and the video-clips are long-term-use tools, designed for all kinds of public, from UNESCO field offices, national commissions, universities, Member States, art market, touristic places etc.. Video-clips will be tailor-made to be consistent with the regional areas where they will be shown.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	art-market at national and international levels and increased cooperation with specialised forces such as the Carabinieri and the French police; • Development of working relations and promotion of UNESCO expertise and mandate within international fora such as UNODC and UNIDROIT (development of model legal provisions defining State ownership on cultural heritage, especially of an archaeological nature); • Improvement of cooperation with Greek authorities resulting in the publication of the proceedings of the Athens Conference and extrabudgetary contribution to the Fund of the return and restitution Committee; • Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws: 80 percent of Member States have submitted their legislation for inclusion on the Database; • Following the consideration of the outcome of the intergovernmental meeting of experts (March 2009) which was unable to arrive at a consensus on the draft of Declaration of Principles Relating to Cultural Objects Displaced in Connection with the Second World War and 181EX/Decision 53, the thirty-fifth session of the General Conference took note of the draft Declaration.	• This activity was made possible through support provided by USA Funds-in-Trust.		As this is a living tool that needs to be upgraded regularly to remain useful and relevant; continuous funding is needed to ensure sustainability.
Capacities for the development of heritage conservation practices and museum policies, particularly in developing countries, strengthened.	• National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC), Nubia Museum, Egypt and National Museum of Khartoum, Sudan, within framework of the International Campaign for the Nubia Museum and NMEC: advice on the museum's organizational structure and security strategy provided, and consultations held with Quai Branly in preparation for review of NMEC's museological programme; • Study visits organized for NMEC staff to Paris, London, Goeteborg, New York and Washington to learn from best practice examples and foster museum-to-museum partnerships, and support to NMEC staff member for completion of PGDiploma in Museum Studies at Leicester University; • UNESCO websites on NMEC, the Nubia Museum, and the International Campaign updated; • 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 Egyptian Civilization (NMEC);	• General difficulty: Lack of resources within the Egyptian team delayed the implementation of certain activities, especially the delivery of training and collection management.	The activities noted below are all financed by the extrabudgetary account related to the International Campaign, and spent according to the recommendations made by an Executive Committee of member states.	The activities tend to be too short-term and based on the imemdiate needs and requests of the local authorities. This sometimes results in activities being carried out in isolation.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	• Project for Al Aqsa Centre for Restoration of Islamic manuscripts in Jerusalem implemented, and follow-up phase initiated; project for the Islamic Museum of Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem initiated;	• Jerusalem projects: challenges include the recruitment of the staff and the political context in which the projects are being implementated.	Every effort is made to combine resources available for projects in Jerusalem.	The recruitment of new staff for both the Islamic museum and the restoration Centre, the long-term support of the local authorities and the development of clear missions with a visitors' strategy will be key to the sustainability of both projects in Jerusalem.
	• Project for the Preservation of endangered archaeological sites and artefacts of Jawf completed;	• Inter-community conflicts at the Jawf site hampered some of the rescue operations.		
	• Training for 13 professional curators in 10 museums in Jordan conducted, and capacity-building programmes in museum management for museum professionals carried out in the Gulf countries, as well as in Maghreb countries under the UNESCO/ISESCO Cooperation Agreement signed for 2008/2009;			
	• Museological concept and exhibition design for the Museum of Palestinian Narratives in Bethlehem defined, and Palestinian museum policy finalized;	• A major challenge was to change the scope of the Riwaya museum from an archaeological museum into an interactive multimedia museum addressing Palestinian history and identity.	Capacity building activities involved staff of several institutions sharing the same needs; hosting authorities provided a financial contribution.	
	• Creation and modernization of exhibition spaces for museums in Latin America, and museum personnel trained;	• Collaboration with the civil society, in particular via UNESCO clubs, proved effective.		
	• Creation of one virtual regional museum network for the youth in Europe, with an exhibition space dedicated to regional identities;			
	• A general situational survey on the museum human resources of Asia and the Pacific was conducted and an action plan is under preparation to address the issues identified;			
	• Tome 4 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Handbooks was published; 13 language versions exist as of January 2010;			
	• A special web page dedicated to the museum training resources is operational, with a number of pedagogical resources downloadable free of charge;			
	• Policy advice on the museum sector development (Cambodia);			
	• Reinforcement of regional museum networks through assistance to: Southern African Development Community Association of Museums and Monuments (SADCAMM), the African Union/ Pan-African Cultural Congress and the International Council of African Museums (AFRICOM);	• More effective and efficient capacity-building mechanisms needed to promote sub-regional cooperation in Africa. • Museum and collections policies are weak or non-existent in many African countries.		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	• Training of museum professionals in management of museums and care of collections (Uganda, Zimbabwe and Cameroon) and training needs assessment in Botswana; • Museum policy developed for Togo, and draft policy elaborated in Mozambique.			
Capacities of national museums as factors of social cohesion strengthened.	• Craft activities targeting disadvantaged and isolated communities carried out with the Chitaia Open Air Museum of Ethnography in Tbilisi, Georgia; • A new project for fostering intercultural dialogue in museums was launched with preliminary preparation underway in Syria and Egypt; • A project for establishing a museum of populations, with strong emphasis on people's traditional skills and daily life has been launched, in Laos and another community-based museum was supported in Wat Pongsanuk, Lampang Province, Thailand; • Assistance to the Khmer Rouge memorial museum (S-21) in Phnom Penh, as well as two temporary exhibits were supported in the National Museum of Cambodia; • The first project outline for the Asia Pacific Water Museum in Bangkok was drawn up in cooperation with the Sciences Sector; • Assistance to the Tribal Museum in India provided; • Creation of community museums in United Republic of Tanzania and Mali and increased involvement of communities in the management of museums and display of their cultural objects in several African countries; • Increased capacity of museum professionals in Africa through several custom-made training sessions using UNESCO/ICOM's "Running a museum – a Practical Handbook and Trainer's Manual"; • Initiation of new spaces created for youth exchange and exhibitions in African museums and community centres; • National networks established through roundtable on communities and cultural heritage centres in East Africa; • Social cohesion strengthened through support to Cross-cultural foundation of Uganda as well as feasibility study undertaken for the creation of a West African Museum	• Political instability as well as staff changes in museum caused delays in the implementation of both Georgian projects. • Need to reinforce the capacity of museum professionals to involve communities in care and presentation of objects; • Periodicity of gatherings/events essential to maintain momentum of cooperation in networks and exchanges; • Need to elaborate regional museum partnership or in-service training in order to make museum programmes for schools and cultural centres in Africa efficient, including training for museum professionals.		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	in Togo; • Creation of a City Museum in Harar, Ethiopia through a Norway FIT project.			Commitment of national authorities to support the City museum and use it to build a cultural corridor in this World Heritage site, which would include other cultural sites.

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: $ 3 277	Actual: $ 3 504

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Accession of Member States to the 2005 Convention and its implementation encouraged and related international mechanisms supported.	• The total number of States Parties ratifications of the 2005 Convention has reached from 77 to 104 during the 2008-2009 period representing an increase of 35%; • 4 meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) were held in Paris (2 information meetings on innovative financing models and the role and participation of civil society in the implementation of the Convention). Participation from other bodies increased significantly during the 2008-2009 period: number of international organizations rose by 150% and civil society bodies by 233%; • The Conference of Parties met in June 2009 to approve the work program proposed by of the IGC ; • As of 1.1.08 the IFCD received US$ 13 513.50 in contributions from one country. By 31.12.09, the IFCD attracted 2 132 384.36 $US from 15 countries; • Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity: a new strategy was developed that reflects Articles 14 and 15 of the 2005 Convention on cooperation for development and for encouraging public-private partnerships in developing countries. 8 projects were implemented in Africa (6), Arab States (1) and Latin America (1); • The UNESCO-Aschberg Bursaries for Artists Program enabled the mobility of 20 artists (50% women) from 17 countries around the world in the spirit of Article 14 (a) (v) of the Convention on cooperation for development; • World Observatory on the Status of the Artist (follow-up on the 1980 Recommendation on the Status of the Artist): 53 country briefs with information on national	• Number and level of human resources increased but remain insufficient to implement the Convention, whereas the complexity and amount of activities required in the upcoming phase of implementing several Convention Articles are increasing rapidly. • The Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity was made possible thanks to the support provided by an associate expert. • Targeted efforts to increase support for projects in Africa and the participation of women in such projects were instrumental to achieving positive results. • The challenge of the World Observatories on the Status of the Artist and Anti-piracy continues to be the lack of financial and	Extra budgetary funds were required to enable the positive achievement of activities for the 2005 Convention, the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity and the World Observatory on the Status of the Artist. Financial support was provided by a Member State for the Intergovernmental Committee meetings and relevant studies as well as for specific partnership building projects under the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity and the World Observatory on the Status of the Artist web platform. The "UNESCO-Aschberg Bursaries for Artists" Programme was evaluated in 2008.	Work programme activities to sustain and continue efforts to fully implement the 2005 Convention have been developed to build on the achievements to date. Sustainable levels of human and financial resources are required to: - fully implement the complex set of activities outlined in the Operational Guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties in June 2009. - improve the current programs that give priority to the important contribution of artists, their works and mobility which is central to the 1980 Recommendation on the status of artists as well as the 2005 Convention. - continue work on the World Anti-Piracy Observatory.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	policies that recognize the important contribution of artists and nurture creativity. Based on available information, an overview on the status of female artists was launched as well as a study on the international law and the mobility of artists, art works, cultural goods and services; • World Anti-piracy Observatory entered into a pilot phase with 100 country "briefs" on measures to combat piracy, national remedies, public awareness campaigns, enforcement measures.	scarcity of qualified human resources.	Recommendations aimed at ensuring cost-effectiveness were implemented in 2009.	
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.	• Achèvement d'un cycle de 3 ans de consultation et révision du cadre UNESCO des statistiques culturelles (FCS) approuvée par la Conférence générale. Ce cadre révisé donne un nouvel élan à la collecte de données sur la culture et le développement d'indicateurs ; • Développement de nouvelles approches méthodologiques pour l'élaboration d'indicateurs culturels à travers le projet « culture et développement » qui associe plus de vingt experts, les premiers résultats obtenus dans 4 pays latino-américains concernant les indicateurs de production et de distribution du livre, en coopération avec le CERLALC et deux réunions d'un groupe d'experts sur la mesure de la diversité des expressions culturelles ; • Préparation d'une première version d'une « boîte à outils » UNESCO sur la collecte des données culturelles, pour « cartographier » le secteur et informer les politiques publiques; • Elaboration et test de 25 profils culturels de pays; • Création d'une page web pour les industries créatives du monde; • Finalisation d'un guide de l'UNESCO à l'intention des décideurs du secteur créatif ; • La première phase du projet inter-agences UNESCO/BIT/CNUCED, sur le développement des industries culturelles dans cinq pays ACP, a été achevée ; • De nombreuses activités de soutien au renforcement de l'intégration en Afrique ont été réalisées par le Siège et avec le concours des Bureaux : appui aux festivals de musique, des arts, du cinéma ; étude de faisabilité ayant conduit à l'approbation par la Conférence générale de la création d'un « Centre régional pour les	• Assurer la participation active des collègues du Secteur de la Culture, siège et hors siège ; importance d'informer les Etats Membres, les experts, les différents acteurs concernés par l'évolution du projet. • Etablir des noyaux durs d'expertise dans des domaines nouveaux exige le financement des projets de recherche. • Besoin de combler un vide dans la mémoire institutionnelle de l'UNESCO concernant les directives relatives au recueil de données dans le domaine culturel. • Délais très courts pour la réception des documents commandés. • Difficulté de coordination due à la complexité du travail inter-agence dans 5 pays parallèlement. Contributions des Bureaux Hors Siège.	Très efficace, car il exploite les nombreuses recherches effectuées par le Secrétariat (Cadre de statistiques culturelles). Levée de fonds satisfaisante – US$ 325.000 indispensable au bon déroulement de la mise en œuvre de ces activités expérimentales. Soumission de nouvelles propositions de projets en vue du financement des phases suivantes. Activité réalisée grâce à des fonds extrabudgétaires espagnols. Projet réalisable malgré un financement modeste grâce à la contribution bénévole d'experts. Projet extrabudgétaire de nature expérimentale et innovante, mais dont la coordination et la mise en œuvre se sont révélées très complexes et coûteuses en temps.	Le partenariat avec l'ISU garantit la qualité technique du projet et son déploiement futur axé sur la formation des capacités aux niveaux régional et sous-régional. Implication des destinataires du Guide pendant son élaboration encourage l'appropriation des résultats et du suivi

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	arts vivants en Afrique » (au Burkina Faso); coopération avec des organisations de la société civile comme le Réseau africain des promoteurs et culturels (RAPEC) pour la réalisation d'un cycle de forums sur «la culture, levier du développement pour l'Afrique». D'autres activités de même nature en Afrique ou dans les autres régions ont été réalisées par les Bureaux ou dans le cadre de la coopération avec les ONG faîtières ; • Développement du Réseau UNESCO des Villes créatives : le nombre des villes membres est passé de 9 à 19 depuis la mise en place du nouveau processus d'examen des candidatures ; de nombreuses villes sont en attente de décision ; les villes membres ont considérablement développé leur coopération ; • Education artistique : préparation de la Seconde Conférence mondiale (Séoul, 24-28 mai 2010): enquête menée auprès des Etats membres sur l'application de la « Feuille de route » résultant de la Première Conférence mondiale ; coopération avec le pays hôte et un panel d'experts ; participation à des rencontres régionales préparatoires. • La participation des Bureaux à l'obtention de ce résultat a été très élevée.	• Progression très rapide qui nécessite une stratégie adéquate pour un Réseau de plus grande échelle. • Fort taux de réponses à l'enquête (une centaine de pays) ; de nombreuses initiatives en amont (Commissions nationales et ONG) ; partenariat étroit avec le pays hôte, forte mobilisation des experts	Apport considérable de quelques villes à l'organisation d'évènements majeurs la Conférence mondiale sur le tourisme créatif (Santa Fe, USA, 2008) suivie d'une publication Financement par le pays hôte.	Besoin d'améliorer la représentation géographique et de trouver des financements pour assurer la participation de villes aux activités du Réseau. Qualité des échanges qui seront réalisés et des propositions qui en résulteront.
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.	• Réalisation de la nouvelle base technique pour la gestion des données de l'Index Translationum en cours de finalisation. Plus de 200 000 notices bibliographiques ont été traitées pendant la période 2008-2009 ; • Des soutiens ont été apportés aux politiques nationales du livre en Algérie, à Madagascar, et au Sénégal, par le Siège en liaison avec les bureaux. 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) ; • Succès confirmé de la Journée mondiale du livre et du droit d'auteur (23 avril 2008 et 2009) ; Amsterdam Capitale mondiale du livre 2008, Beyrouth Capitale mondiale 2009 ; le choix de Ljubljana pour être Capitale mondiale 2010 et de Buenos Aires Capitale mondiale 2011, le lancement des procédures de sélection pour la Capitale 2012 ; • Espace de débat sur diversité linguistique créée dans le cadre de la Plateforme en ligne **www.wsis-community.org**. Deux réunions de consultation des	• La refonte de l'Index Translationum a donné la preuve de son efficacité. Les activités dans le domaine des langues ont été très bien coordonnées. La collaboration avec les universités a été renforcée, avec des résultats tant sur le plan de la collecte que de l'analyse des données faible. une action de plaidoyer s'avère nécessaire. • Des fonds extrabudgétaires seraient nécessaires pour assurer la durabilité de la Plateforme en ligne.	Le rapport coût-efficacité est excellent grâce à la collaboration des universités et des bibliothèques nationales. L'Index Translationum vit grâce à un réseau de plusieurs centaines d'acteurs/collaborateurs.	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	parties prenantes ont été organisées sur ce même axe en mai 2008 et mai 2009 à Genève ; • Un manuel pour l'édition de supports illustrés a été finalisé en français et lancé en langues anglaise, espagnole et arabe et la production d'un manuel pour la réalisation de bibliothèques mobiles a été lancée. Un troisième manuel pour la mise en place de projet de bibliothèques mobiles a été finalisé en français et lancé en version électronique. • Un projet extrabudgétaire (fonds privés), visant la collecte et la publication en version multimédia de la poésie traditionnelle des Emirats arabes est dans sa phase finale ainsi qu'un séminaire dans le cadre d'un projet financé par les fonds flamands, concernant la formation professionnelle des éditeurs africains (pays SADC) à la technique du roman photo comme ressource d'information contre l'HIV et le SIDA ;			
Design, production and management capacities of master craftspeople, especially women, strengthened.	• La Reconnaissance d'excellence de l'UNESCO pour l'artisanat a été étendue aux pays du Mercosur, Afrique de l'ouest et des états arabes. Des réunions d'information ont eu lieu à Oman et au Mali ; • Valorisation et promotion de l'artisanat d'excellence dans le cadre de manifestations internationales, Foire de Paris, Salon Maison &Objet et le Santa Fe Folk' Art Market et au Siège ; • Poursuite des concours dans le cadre du Social Design Network DESIGN 21 notamment celui pour l'affiche de la journée internationale des langues, du logo pour le festival international de la diversité culturelle et d'affiches dans le cadre de 2010, Année internationale du Rapprochement des cultures ; • Activités de formation des formateurs dans la perspective du renforcement des liens entre artisanat et design ; accent mis sur la relation entre artisanat et design par l'organisation de trois ateliers, en Afrique de l'Ouest (Mali) à l'intention des femmes, en Amérique latine et Caraïbes (Santiago du Chili) et dans les Etats arabes (Beyrouth) à l'intention des jeunes à l'université ; établissement de la première chaire du programme artisanat et design avec le Conservatoire national des arts et métiers (CNAM, France) qui porte sur « mémoire des métiers vivants » ; • Participation active de l'UNESCO dans les conférences internationales sur l'artisanat et le tourisme, organisée par l'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme (OMT) au	• Importance de l'artisanat dans les programmes de développement pris en compte dans le cadre du Fonds PNUD/Espagne pour la réalisation des OMD sous le volet « culture et développement » a constitué un facteur supplémentaire en faveur du renforcement de la coopération entre le Siège et le hors-siège.		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	Ghana et au Pérou ; • Réalisation de la première édition du Forum mondial de l'UNESCO sur la culture et les industries culturelle, du 24 au 26 septembre à Monza, Italie. De nombreux représentants du secteur privé, du monde académique, des décideurs politiques, des artistes du monde entier ont échangé sur le thème : « créativité, excellence, innovation : de l'artisanat à l'industrie du design et de la mode » ; Plus de 30 bureaux hors siège ont participé à la réalisation de ces activités.	• Malgré le calendrier serré de la préparation de l'évènement, cette initiative a constitué une plateforme d'échanges et de rencontres avec le secteur privé ; ce qui constitue une première.	Financement sur des fonds extrabudgétaires.	

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: $ 1 594	Actual: $ 2 194

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Understanding of the challenges emerging from the interaction between cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.	• Organisation de plusieurs ateliers (Croatie, Mongolie, Kirghizistan, Kazakhstan, Gabon, Sénégal, Sud du Caucase - destiné aux jeunes ainsi qu'aux artistes - et pays baltes) afin d'élaborer des documents d'orientation détaillés sur la diversité culturelle, le dialogue interculturel, et le développement social et la paix ; • Publication de supports éducatifs de sensibilisation à l'interaction de la diversité culturelle et du dialogue interculturel, en collaboration avec, entre autres, l'ISESCO et plusieurs Etats membres, les chaires UNESCO et les Clubs et Écoles associés ; • Lancement d'une série d'études dans le monde destinées à identifier les compétences interculturelles promouvant la compréhension mutuelle et la cohésion sociale dans les sociétés multiculturelles (dans le cadre de la plate-forme intersectorielle sur le dialogue et la culture de la paix) ; • Coopération régulière avec le Programme UNITWIN et la chaire UNESCO pour le Dialogue interreligieux pour la compréhension mutuelle, la Chaire UNESCO pour la Culture de la Paix, le Règlement des Conflits, les Droits Humains, la Démocratie et la Bonne Gouvernance de	• Retard dans la préparation et la mise en œuvre des activités en raison de changements de situation politique dans certains pays. • Les nouvelles demandes des États membres conduisent à une révision fréquente des programmes de travail et du budget. • Poursuivre le travail de renforcement d'une conception commune de la diversité culturelle et du dialogue interculturel au sein de l'UNESCO (au Siège et hors Siège), avec ses partenaires (NATCOM, OIG, ONG) et parmi ces derniers. • Retard du lancement de l'activité en raison de la complexité du processus de décision au sein de la plate-forme. • Renforcer la collaboration avec les Chaires	Contributions financières et/ou en nature demandées par un État membre accueillant la manifestation. Les contributions financières de l'UNESCO sont complétées par des contributions financières et/ou en nature des États membres et des universités hébergeant les Chaires.	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	l'Université de Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo), la Chaire UNESCO en dialogue interculturel de Tbilissi (Géorgie), la Chaire UNESCO d'études comparées des religions, de la médiation et du dialogue (Liban), la Chaire UNESCO sur les études transculturelles, le dialogue interreligieux et la paix de l'Université d'Oregon (USA) ; coopération accrue entre les Chaires du Sud-est de l'Europe ; • Création du Centre pour les études culturelles et la paix au Botswana (UNESCO-Harare) ; assistance pour l'établissement de la Chaire pour les « inter-religious understanding and relations » à la Victoria University of Wellington (Nouvelle Zélande) ; • Initiation d'un vaste processus de consultation en vue de la préparation d'un plan d'action pour célébrer l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures en 2010 (décision 181 EX/52) ; • Création de/collaboration avec des centres/instituts de catégorie 2 : IIEAC (Mongolie), IICAS (Ouzbékistan), Institut pour la culture africaine et la compréhension internationale, Abeokuta (Nigéria) ; • Identification/consultations/réunions avec des partenaires éventuels impliqués dans la sensibilisation des acteurs (y compris des femmes, et le renforcement des capacités au niveau interrégional, national et local (Botswana, Brésil, Croatie, Cuba, Gabon, Inde, Iran, Jordanie, France, Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Liban, Mongolie, Palestine, Fédération de Russie, Espagne, Uruguay, Zimbabwe, pays du MERCOSUR, Asie centrale) .	et les réseaux afin d'accroître leur participation aux activités de l'UNESCO. • La conception de l'esprit de l'Année diffère d'une région à l'autre. Des propositions à multiples facettes ont été reçues, faisant de l'élaboration d'un programme d'action un défi difficile à relever. Des ressources extrabudgétaires doivent être trouvées pour financer les activités. • Une augmentation des ressources financières et humaines permettrait d'améliorer le suivi et d'établir des contacts plus réguliers afin de répondre aux attentes de plus en plus nombreuses.		Mécanismes d'établissement de rapports sur les cadres pris en compte dans les politiques nationales/ internationales. Engagement fort des États membres pour soutenir/ reprendre le projet.
The fight against cultural, ethnic and religious prejudices reinforced.	• Établissement et suivi régulier d'une coopération étroite avec l'Alliance des civilisations afin d'identifier, de planifier et de mettre en œuvre des activités (anthologie scientifique, littéraire et artistique) dans le cadre du Mémorandum d'accord entre l'Alliance des civilisations et l'UNESCO (15.01.08) : participation à tous les principaux événements organisés par l'AoC ; • Recherches scientifiques initiées ou entreprises afin de lancer ou de poursuivre des activités liées à des projets interculturels (matériel pédagogique, enquêtes, manifestations, séminaires, ateliers de formation, etc.) ; • Mise en route de la production d'outils éducatifs s'appuyant sur l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique (élaboration d'un questionnaire détaillé sur	• La réponse aux demandes variées des États membres et la satisfaction de leurs nouvelles requêtes nécessitent souvent une révision du budget et des programmes de travail • Les activités de l'UNESCO devraient s'articuler, si possible, autour des initiatives nationales ou régionales existantes et vice-	Signature d'un accord de fonds-en-dépôt avec les autorités espagnoles pour le financement des activités liées à la coopération avec l'AoC et du projet «Vademecum interculturel » Signature d'un accord de fonds-en-dépôt avec la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne pour le financement de l'«	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	l'enseignement de l'histoire en Afrique), création d'un Comité scientifique, tenue d'une réunion d'experts (mars. 2009) ; soutien obtenu des instances de l'Union africaine ; désignation de points focaux pour le projet par 41 pays africains • Lancement de la traduction de l'Histoire de l'Afrique en portugais en vue de son utilisation comme outil éducatif • Célébration de l'achèvement des Histoires générales et régionales de l'UNESCO (5-6 octobre 2009) et lancement de la numérisation de toutes les Histoires pour leur mise en ligne sur le site Web de l'UNESCO; • Lancement d'une activité de lecture croisée de l'Histoire de l'Humanité (dans le cadre de la plate-forme intersectorielle sur le dialogue et la culture de la paix ; • Lancement ou poursuite des activités du Projet *La Route de l'esclave* (renouvellement du Comité scientifique, restructuration/mise à jour du site Web, préparation/publication et distribution de publications, participation aux principaux événements sur le sujet dans le monde, démarrage de missions d'examen de la coopération et de redynamisation de certaines activités nationales et régionales, organisation de ou participation à des manifestations officielles, notamment à l'occasion du 23 août, Journée internationale du souvenir de la traite négrière et de son abolition) ; • Création d'une base de données conviviale en ligne qui rassemble des bonnes pratiques pour la promotion du dialogue interculturel et recueil de données en cours (environ 100 pratiques recueillies, installation technique avancée) ; • Organisation d'activités destinées aux jeunes (Palestine, Caraïbes et Amérique latine, France) ; • Finalisation d'une étude des pratiques existantes pour le dialogue entre les religions par et pour les jeunes (dans le cadre de la plate-forme intersectorielle sur le dialogue et la culture de la paix) et présentation lors d'une rencontre avec des jeunes pendant le Forum du Parlement des religions du monde (Melbourne, Australie, décembre 2009).	versa, afin d'accroître leur impact et leur visibilité • Les efforts d'intensification de la collaboration avec les bureaux hors Siège dans la mise en oeuvre des activités pour être « Unis dans l'action » devraient être poursuivis • Il est nécessaire de garantir la collaboration des secteurs entre eux et en leur sein pour prendre en compte les multiples facettes de ces importants projets interculturels. • Le projet doit être défendu à tous les niveaux pour obtenir un engagement politique fort des États membres africains. • La recherche et la communication entreprises pour obtenir les droits d'auteur (Histoire des civilisations de l'Asie centrale) demandent beaucoup de temps. • Intérêt accru des États membres, des organisations partenaires et du grand public, qui provoque un accroissement du nombre de sollicitations adressées pour obtenir une contribution du projet à différentes initiatives et manifestations dans le monde.	exploitation pédagogique de l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique » (juillet 2008 – juin 2012). Traduction financée par d'autres autorités. Réussite de la levée de fonds, indispensable au bon déroulement de la mise en œuvre des activités «coûteuses» (notamment la production de matériel pédagogique), les ressources financières et humaines disponibles attribuées par le programme ordinaire étant limitées Petite contribution de l'UNESCO à des manifestations bien ciblées et à grande visibilité	

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: $ 1 928	Actual: $ 2 490

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Principles of and methodological approaches to linkages between diversity, dialogue and development elaborated and disseminated.	• 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; • "New Cultural Policy Framework/Profile–Conceptual and Operational Guidelines for Integrating Principles of Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue in the Globalization Era" elaborated (November 2009), based on a Global Synthesis consolidating findings from 19 studies commissioned by and submitted to UNESCO by experts from different regions; policy document and research findings were discussed and further enriched through an international expert meeting in July 2009, involving UNESCO staff from HQ and FOs); • "New Cultural Policy Framework" used for the Regional Conference of the Commonwealth of Independent States on «Cultural Policy - Policy for Culture: A New Cultural Policy Profile» (November 5-8, 2009. Yerevan, Armenia) and the International Conference on "Re-designing Cultural Polity - inter-relations between local, regional, national and European culture policy making" in Stockholm (3-4 December 2009); • Links between cultural diversity and sustainable development discussed at the "High Life Symposium and Festival in Ghana."; • UNESCO's understanding and legal instruments on linking cultural diversity and sustainable development promoted through a media campaign in Liberia, including popular radio.	• The lack of clarity and rigor with regard to how to apply, concretely, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is a challenge when formulating a new cultural policy approach	Building competence and capacity for HQ and FO colleagues on the New Cultural Policy Framework 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.	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.
Early completion of the Draft UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity encouraged.	• As a contribution to the overall reflection on cultural diversity and education, an international meeting of experts was organized, with the support of the UNESCO Centre for Catalunya, in Barcelona, on 14-16 January 2008 (30 participants, including UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors Vigdis Finnbogadottir and Wole Soyinka); • Before the achievement 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	• Keep the sectors posted 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/	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). Identifying synergies with existing initiatives (CLT staff meetings,	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). Besides the production of the further linguistic versions of the

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	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 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; • The Draft Recommendations of the World Report were discussed with Permanent Delegations on the occasion of an Information Meeting on 20 July 2009; • Based on the feedback received from the sectors and Permanent Delegations, the draft of the World Report was finalized, and the production phase of the Report (including layout, iconographic search, creation of graphics and maps), in collaboration with ADM/CLD (and with the quality check of BPI/PUB) lasted during the whole Summer 2009; • The World Report was launched in English (Executive Summary available in the six languages) by the Director-General and the Director-General Elect on 20 October 2009, as a side event of the General Conference; • By the end of 2009, additional funds have been identified for the preparation of further linguistic versions of the World Report (French and Spanish, to be launched by the end of March; Arabic, Russian and Chinese, to be launched at the end of June). Some permanent delegations have expressed an interest in having the Executive Summary/the report translated into their national languages.	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. • Rediscuss with BPI some of the provisions of the *Publication Guidelines* that may prove to be problematic when mobilizing editorial material in a project such as drafting a UN • Anticipate more in advance with CLD the translation schedule for the Executive Summary/the World Report.	advertised workshops at HQs, etc.) is another way of minimizing the cost of the Report. Cost effectiveness can also be ensured through the commercial release of the report (to be confirmed), especially concerning language versions (co-publishing?). The 'precedents' created by the internal arrangements made for the translation of the GMR on EFA make the translation process very expensive and less cost-effective.	World Report, activities have been identified for the follow-up of the Recommendations and the promotion and dissemination of the Report.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue included in various development policies and in actions supporting the area of culture.	• Policy advice, conceptual and financial assistance for holistic cultural policies provided 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); • Research on links between gender, culture and development provided input to further develop culturally-sensitive programming in Vietnam; • Review of policies and portfolio of examples of culturally appropriate approaches to HIV and AIDS compiled in 8 countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia); • eLearning tool produced for the development and implementation of culturally appropriate programs in response to HIV and AIDS which are gender sensitive; • Capacity of 200 experts strengthened for Culturally appropriate approaches to HIV and AIDS and information shared in Latin America through the UNESCO supported regional network SIDACULT; • 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; • 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 Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG)(15-17 September 2008); ii) 14 indigenous fellows and 4 minority fellows trained in cultural diversity programming and familiarized with UNESCO's work;	• 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 situation in certain 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.	The activities on integrating culture in ESD are completed through extrabudgetary funds (JFIT/ESD).	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	• Joint inter-agency paper on "Development with Culture and Identity in light of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" drafted for feedback by contributing agencies (January 2010) and dissemination at the 9th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" in April 2010; • Research project launched on Protecting and Promoting Indigenous Cultural Heritage and Expressions in Light of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and UNESCO Normative Instruments in the Field of Culture; • 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; • 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).			
Institutional capacities in the cultural field strengthened through South-South and North-South-South cooperation.	• 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, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone); • Capacities of decision makers and cultural actors strengthened through training workshops/CLT events in Argentina/Chile, Ecuador, Panama, El Salvador, Uruguay as well as in India and elaboration/dissemination/web posting of working documents/guidelines; • Analysis and awareness raised on holistic approaches to cultural policies through information sharing mechanisms such as the "Portal of Latin America and the Caribbean" (Havana), the "Specialised Standing Committee on Culture" (Zimbabwe), the Caribbean Regional Observatory on Creative Industries Exchange (CIE) and the Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa (OCPA); • Inventory of worldwide training centres in cultural	• Limited budget for the workshop did not allow taking into account all requests for participation. • It is a challenge to 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 leads to frequent revision of work plans and budget		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	management elaborated in cooperation with the European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres; • Ten-Year National Plan for Culture elaborated (Ecuador).			
Contribution to joint United Nations country-level programming strengthened, with emphasis on the importance of cultural diversity in development.	• A culture component integrated in 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; United Republic of Tanzania – socio-cultural approach to maternal and neonatal health; Uruguay –creative industries and cultural policies; 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; • Culture mainstreamed in 12 CCA and UNDAF (Afghanistan, Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Republic of Congo, Mali and Mauritania, The Former Republic of Macedonia, Uzbekistan Zimbabwe); • The Cultural Diversity Programming Lens (CDPL) further developed and applied to: 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 2008), 2) Joint programming frameworks (UNDAF, CCA, One UN) through a sub-regional training of UNCTs from One UN pilots (Tanzania, Mozambique, Rwanda) in Dar-es-	• Difficulties to advocate for culture in its own right. Reference and advocacy for the IADGs should be strengthened and entry points for the integration of transversal culture-related outputs should be identified in specific programmatic areas. • In UN inter-agency processes, it is crucial and imperative to participate in every UNCT meeting, which take place on a weekly basis and if possible to be represented by the same staff, which is particularly challenging in countries where UNESCO is non-resident, including for UNESCO Offices where the Organization is understaffed due to budgetary constraints. To face this challenge, 10 ALD/NOA posts have been created and recruited to reinforce Field Offices concerned as well as to ensure a presence in non-resident countries of implementation. • To further improve the CDPL as a programming tool, notably its conceptual and methodological coherence, intersectoral cooperation external experts have been solicited to further rationalize the wording and content of the lens (in particular related to participation, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, cultural industries, intercultural dialogue) • Heterogeneous levels of understanding of the concept of cultural diversity requires adaptation of tools to local contexts; more training material and guides required to expand outreach of the Cultural Diversity Programming Lens to local levels. 1) Reiteration of UNESCO's specialized mandate which sometimes may be infringed upon by other UN partners. 2) Necessity of the Resident Coordinators to	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.	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	Salaam (February 2009), 3) joint programmes on culture and development (Morocco, Mauritania) at a sub-regional training of UNCTs and national partners of MDG-F projects in Rabat (April 2009), 4) Joint Programming on culture and development in China (July 2009). • A revised version of the Cultural Diversity Programming Lens (CDPL) General Framework prepared and substantive reference papers on specific themes elaborated based on feedback from the testing, from UNESCO colleagues and inputs from five external experts on linking culture and development; • Adaptation of the Cultural Diversity Lens for use in UNDAF processes in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan ongoing; • 18 MDG-F Joint Programmes under Culture and Development definitely approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee and implementation phase started through the release of funds for the first year. UNESCO is involved in all 18 JPs and is the lead agency of 14 JPs.	be 'neutral'. 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. • There is a need to reiterate UNESCO's specialized mandate vis-à-vis other agencies' mandate which sometimes may be infringed upon by other UN partners. • Need for the Resident Coordinator to play an uneven-handed role. • A major challenge is that the MDG-F being a country-driven exercise, it has proved to be challenging vis-à-vis the UNESCO decentralization scheme. • Need for an enhanced knowledge and experience of UNESCO staff in RBM programming and negotiation skills	In the framework of the MDG-F process, assistance was provided from HQs in the form of consultancy, secondment and ad hoc missions. The costs were minimized by using teleconferences services to the extent possible. ADG/CLT has set up an implementation follow-up team in HQs in order to technical assistance to Field Offices concerned. This has led to a satisfactory backstopping as well as fast responsiveness and flexibility.	

Para. 04007 - Focus on Africa

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
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.	• Élaboration, validation et présentation de la proposition de projet global « Utilisation à des fins pédagogiques de l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique » (Jamahiriya arabe libyenne) ; approbation du projet pour un montant de 2 millions de dollars pour la période juillet 2008- juin 2012 et formation d'un Comité scientifique ; • Réunion d'experts (16-17 mars 2009) et première réunion du Comité scientifique (18-20 mars 2009) organisées pour donner des avis sur la mise en œuvre du projet (création d'une équipe intersectorielle de l'UNESCO (CLT, ED, SHS, CI, AFR, ERC/CSF, BREDA + IIPE, IBE) à des fins de coordination) ; • Présentation/discussion du projet lors de la 4ᵉ Session	• Nécessité de défendre le projet à tous les niveaux afin d'obtenir un engagement fort (politique et autres) des États membres de l'Union africaine. • Les démarches administratives pour mettre en train le projet (activités de collecte de fonds, création d'un compte, constitution d'une équipe et d'un comité scientifique ainsi que d'une équipe spéciale, etc.) ont pris plus de temps que prévu malgré l'amplitude des délais fixés par le Secrétariat. • Assurer une collaboration efficace par des réunions/consultations de l'équipe	Les activités au titre du projet sont entièrement financées par des fonds extrabudgétaires (sauf la réunion d'experts de mars 2009, financée par le solde des fonds extrabudgétaires de l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique). La supervision et la coordination ont été à la charge du Programme ordinaire.	Un soutien fort de l'Union africaine est fondamental pour garantir l'utilisation complète des résultats du projet.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	ordinaire de la Conférence des ministres de l'éducation de l'Union Africaine (Mombassa, Kenya, novembre 2009). • Elaboration de trois manuels d'histoire, d'un atlas historique et d'un CD-ROM ; • Stages de formation pour les professeurs d'histoire et production de livres du maître ; • Promotion et harmonisation de l'utilisation de l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieur de toute la région ; publication d'illustrés pour les enfants ; • Production de documentaires audiovisuels pour accompagner les trois manuels d'histoire ; • Restructuration/actualisation du site Web de l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique.	intersectorielle afin de garantir la qualité de toutes les composantes du projet.		
African cultural and natural heritage better represented on the World Heritage List, and African accession to the World Heritage Convention expanded.	• Inscription of 4 African properties (Quebec, July 2008 and Seville, June 2009); • It is anticipated to improve in the next years with the submission of new nomination files: 14 have been under preparation during the biennium 2008-2009 (in Cameroon, Chad, Angola, Burundi, Rep. of Congo, Ethiopia, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania); • Preparation or revision of African Tentative Lists, which allows 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 9 African countries revised their Tentative Lists (Benin, Ethiopia, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia); • More than 40 African professionals were trained on nomination process, which will help getting new inscriptions of sites from the Africa region.	• 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). • 2 countries have still not ratified the WH Convention.	Complementarity of RP and EXB funding to support the preparation of nomination files for African countries	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
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.	• More than 100 African professionals trained in the field of heritage management or traditional conservation techniques (Ethiopia, Madagascar) are now applying their knowledge in the sites where they are working; • Conservation activities (mainly with extrabudgetary funding and WH Fund) contributed to the preservation/restoration of the integrity of sites inscribed		Additional funding has been obtained from EXB sources (including WHF), to strengthen the impact and effectiveness of activities	The African WH Fund provides finance and technical support for the effective conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value. It has become a Category II Centre (Oct. 09), which

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	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 Ethiopia (Italian FIT) successfully carried out; restoration works completed.			emphasizes its capacity-building role in the African region.
Accession of Member States to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions encouraged.	• 25 African States are already party to the 2003 Convention, six of them being or having been members of the Committee. Among the six regional groups, group 5(a) has the largest number of Committee members; • 24 Member States of Group V(a) have ratified the 2005 Convention; five are Members of the Intergovernmental Committee – one is a member of the Bureau.	• The organization of sub-regional, as well as national meetings, has enormously contributed to raising awareness among African governmental officials on the importance of safeguarding intangible heritage. The challenge is to transfer this knowledge within the States to local communities to assure full participation of the main actors in the implementation of the Convention. • Despite continuous efforts of UNESCO, certain African states have not been able to ratify the 2003 Convention.	The organization of information and capacity building meetings, both with regular and with extrabudgetary means, has allowed the access of African States to the cooperation and assistance mechanisms of the 2003 Convention. Increasing of African Parties (Group V(a)), especially Portuguese-speaking countries (2005 Convention)	- Ratification of the Convention and implementation of its mechanisms provides the sustainability of the process. - Inviting non party States to participate in sub-regional meetings can provide them with basic understanding of the Convention, increase their awareness about the importance of ICH and create synergies leading them to take steps towards ratification.
Intangible cultural heritage in Africa safeguarded and strengthened.	• The two sub-regional capacity-building workshops (in Pretoria and in Bamako) organized for 26 African States non party to the Convention, within the framework of the UNESCO/Norway FIT, helped States to gain greater understanding about the Convention and to ratify it or at least take steps towards ratifying it. Subsequently, several African States Parties have submitted nomination files for the Urgent Safeguarding Lists or Representative List, and requests for international assistance; • 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.	• Follow-up workshops at the national level are essential to disseminate information provided to workshop participants. It is equally important to disseminate information widely to provide active community participation in the safeguarding of ICH. • More efforts need to be mobilized to provide that essential information and key deadlines are disseminated widely in each State and that the African States participate actively in the implementation of the Convention at the international level and are in a better position to benefit from the funding mechanisms established under the Convention and/or from the resources available from extra-budgetary sources.	The regular budget at HQs foreseen for contributing to achieving this expected result was partly reprogrammed to provide the Secretariat of the Convention (expected outcome 1). Sub regional capacity-building workshops in Africa have mainly been financed by extra-budgetary sources Resources of the ICH Fund may be used for: - the costs of participation of experts in ICH representatives of developing States Members of the Committee; - the costs of participations of experts in ICH, from developing countries that are Parties to the Convention but not Members of the Committee.	African Member States have been provided with essential information about the mechanism of international cooperation including how to request financial assistance within the framework of the 2003 Convention, and follow-up will be provided through close communication between the States, UNESCO Field Offices, and ITH. Thanks to the support of the Flemish Government, the implementation of a series of pilot projects in community-based intangible heritage inventorying on a grassroots level will begin in early 2010 in six selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, in close cooperation with UNESCO field offices and concerned national authorities.

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
Policy advice provided, where appropriate, for cultural policies as part of sustainable development policies.	• Conceptual and financial assistance initiated in Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, in cooperation with National Commissions of countries concerned; • National framework developed to raise awareness on the role of culture in national development frameworks and UNDAF processes; • Preparation initiated and request for proposals launched for the development of a toolkit on how to use of arts in addressing HIV&AIDS stigma and discrimination within the southern African context; • Policy recommendations generated in support of enabling environments for culturally appropriate policies and programs in response to HIV and AIDS in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia within the framework of the project "Strengthening National Policies and Priorities Among Ministries In Sub-Saharan Africa"; • Review of culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS and related policies conducted in 5 countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa and Uganda); • 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	• Some delay experienced due to changes in the political situation in certain the Member States. • Two projects fully financed by extrabudgetary funding. • 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 lessons learnt is the necessity to select more speakers of African origin in such type of training sessions. • According to several African States, members of the Intergovernmental Committee, the rate of ratification of the 1970 UNESCO and 1995 UNIDROIT Conventions is too low. There is a wish to promote these legal instruments since illicit traffic of cultural property is increasing due to armed conflicts. The Secretariat has undertaken several activities in cooperation with ICOM and UNIDROIT for the African Region.	RB for participation of colleagues from Venice and EXB for the rest of the organization.	The longer-term objective is to ensure that decision-makers have been provided with all necessary elements to formulate appropriate national policies

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	(June 09).			

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
Synthesis report on the normative tools and principles of relevance to languages published.	• Text finalized, ongoing editing. Though ready in December 2009, the report will be launched at the International Mother Languages Day 2010.	• Important need of awareness-raising tools demonstrated during the International Year of Languages (IYL)		Sustainability will be measured through downloads and related specific demands
Endangered Languages Atlas and the "Index Translationum" updated.	• New Atlas on line updated and printed version finalized (to be launched in February 2010). Printed scheduled version before the end of the year. • Over 200,000 new notices published during the biennium in the Index Translationum. New technical infrastructure implementation ongoing (to be launched in February 2010).	• The third edition of the atlas and its digital version will have a major impact on improving UNESCO's visibility in the field of languages. It will be a challenge to continue providing quality information on the long term.	The cost-effectiveness rate of the Atlas activity is very high since it gives a large impulse to UNESCO's function as a clearing house in a domain which is not covered by any other UN agency.	
International event on existing "good practices" organized.	• Though resources were not found to set up a major global initiative, several activities were organized in the framework of the IYL 2008 and a substantive international seminar entitled "Languages matter for communities" was organized at UNESCO HQ on 20 February 2009.	• In spite of large interest, fund raising and effective resources availability is not easy in this domain, due *inter alia* to lack of common objectives in this field.		
Input provided to report by the United Nations Secretary-General on multilingualism.	• Input provided, special interim report (September 2009) and final report (March 2009) on the International year of Languages provided to be published as UNGA documents.	• UNGA documents' format constraints are very tight and may reduce content accuracy.		
IYL celebrations implemented.	• Over 200 projects and some 15 international major awareness raising events carried out. Assessment to come in the 2010-2011 period if appropriate monitoring tools are financed and developed. Last updated project report published on July 2009. Impact currently measured through available monitoring tools (Atlas of endangered languages and Index Translationum).	• Civil society and local associations are sometime more dynamic and responsive than governmental bodies.	In spite of no budgetary line, results were achieved by mobilizing UNESCO civil society networks.	Effective impact on national language policies to be assessed in the next three years, also through fund-raising.

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.	• The cross-reading of the History of Humanity was the theme of the first session of the Round Table organized on the occasion of the Completion of the General and Regional Histories (UNESCO, Paris, 5 and 6 October 2009) ; five out of seven experts have drafted and sent their contributions to UNESCO. The remaining (two) contributions are expected by early 2010.	• The endeavour should be pursued along the same lines; other general and regional histories should be covered by this cross-referenced, entangled history approach: an editorial committee will be necessary for the pursuit of the activity, along with additional funding.		The activity in question will henceforth be linked more closely to the launch of the two "History" volumes.
Digitalisation and on-line publishing of the History of Humanity and the History of the Civilisations of Central Asia volumes.	• All the volumes of the History of the Civilisations of Central Asia are available online on the UNESCO Histories website. Volume 3 to 5 of the History of Humanity in French is also on line.	• The remaining volumes of the History of Humanity in French as well as the English version of the same could not be published online for copyright reasons. They have all been co-published with private publishing houses.		
Implementation of the project on the pedagogical use of the General History of Africa.	• The adoption of recommendations for the project obtained through meetings of the Scientific Committee. Effective implementation of the elaboration of common pedagogical contents for use of African primary and secondary students. In this connection a regional conference (continental level) is scheduled to take place by the end of the 1st half of 2010 and 42 African ministers of education have designated focal points within their ministries; restructuring of the GHA website; politically, support has been obtained from the African Union bodies.	• The success of the project will depend on the involvement and extent of support from African Member States		
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).	• Contracts have been signed with experts of the five regions with a view to establish a state of the arts of the main concepts, tools and methods that have been developed and applied successfully in the field of intercultural communication and mediation in their region; reflect on diverse ways that societies in the their region have elaborated to mediate cultural difference, combat prejudices and strengthen social cohesion; identify those skills, competences and social institutions that are of broader applicability. A contract is being signed with a sixth expert who will make a comparative analysis and draw conclusions of the studies implemented by experts. The final version of the comparative analysis is scheduled for mid-March 2010.	• Internal and external consultation processes have been launched. Some delay in the launch of the Study has been registered as due to internal processing and decision-making procedures (Platform vs. Programme).		
Analytical survey launched on intercultural skills included in	• A questionnaire to highlight the state of the art with regard to the present reflection on intercultural skills has	• Dynamic, frequent and creative intersectoral interaction has enriched the questionnaire		A database of the experts working in related areas

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
the "Study" in order to highlight the state of the art of the present reflection on intercultural skills.	been prepared. The questionnaire was launched online in June 2009. Philosophers, media professionals, educational and cultural experts were invited to respond to the questionnaire. The results were analysed in September 2009 and a consolidated document was produced and is ready for dissemination in the study "Status and Prospectus on Intercultural Skills". This quantitative and qualitative analysis is a valuable support to the regional studies launched for the elaboration of the above mentioned inventory on the state of the art in the area of intercultural skills.	considerably (participation in the elaboration of the content as well as in identifying partners to widely diffuse the questionnaire).		(e.g. philosophy, education, culture and media) has been created.
Reflection on causes and solutions in relation to the development of practical tools for the prevention of violence in school.	• Stopping Violence in Schools: A Guide for Teachers was published in Autumn 2009. This practical guide examines various forms of violence that take place in schools, and offers practical suggestions as to what teachers can do to prevent them. Ten action areas are proposed, each with specific examples that teachers can adapt to address and prevent violence. Excerpts from relevant international normative instruments as well as a list of links to online resources for stopping violence in schools are annexed at the end of the book. The tool has been widely distributed, also on the occasion of the World Teacher's Day (5 October). The preparation of the French and Spanish versions are underway. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001841/184162E.pdf			Number and quality of recommendations for the development of a non-violent school culture.
Methodologies, practices and tools developed by and for young people to sensitize them on interfaith dialogue for mutual understanding compiled.	• An inter-regional and inter-faith study has been undertaken by a team of youth researchers coordinated by Arigatou International in order to understand the on-going interreligious dialogue practices by and for youth around the world. The report was submitted in November 2009.	• This study was not able to explore and assess favourable and unfavourable policies for the promotion of interreligious dialogue.		
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.	• A youth workshop was held on 6 December 09 in Melbourne at the Parliament for World's Religions in order to discuss and enrich the report submitted by Arigatou International and render concrete recommendations for a UNESCO plan of action to promote the role of youth in Interreligious dialogue. The report of this workshop is now ready and forms a solid basis for a plan of action to be developed in the coming biennium.			
Capacity of local media enhanced to support culturally sensitive coverage of	• The 2nd Global Forum on the Power of Peace was successfully held in Bangkok, Thailand on the 28-30 Oct, 2009. The conference was attended by 170	• An initial fund-raising has provided extra-budgetary funds to support the Power of	Fund raising is much needed in this field	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
development issues with an understanding of sustainable development and the protection of natural resources and livelihoods, and disseminated through PPN.	participants including NGOs, academics, private sectors, government officials, activists, and students. The PPN beta website was also launched during the conference for IP partners to share their work with the rest of the world. The website is now accessible through http://www.thepowerofpeacenetwork.com/. • Under the umbrella of the PPN project the Preferred Partnership Agreement was established by UNESCO with Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa (Spanish Funds). Rhodes University is creating a center for conflict sensitive reporting, which will serve as a pilot program to be replicated elsewhere in the world.	Peace for 12 months.		
Enhanced capacity building activities for young reporters and young tourist guides.	• The "World Heritage in Young Hands" initiative is used as a tool to promote dialogue among civilizations and discovering of culture of peace through media. The media literacy training material entitled "Freedom of Expression Toolkit for Secondary School Students" and the educational resource kit for teachers entitled "World Heritage in Young Hands" and the series of "Patrimonito" cartoons serve as a base for promoting mutual understanding based on increased awareness of all forms of cultural heritage. The project has been successfully completed at the end of December 2009.	• Budget restrictions limit outreach of the programme. Intensified coordination is needed between Headquarters and field offices. Constructive collaboration took place with concerned authorities.	Very high cost effectiveness achieved due to the selection of the right partners and wide outreach to invite media organizations, UN and decision-makers to the events.	The sustainability of the project will depend on its inclusion in the school curricula as a module activity.