



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 III- Social and human sciences

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

MAJOR PROGRAMME III- SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Biennial sectoral priority 1: Promoting principles, practices and ethical norms relevant for scientific, technological and social development

Para. 03018 - MLA 1: Promoting the ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$ 2 829	Actual: \$ 2 872

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Policy-makers in Member States, higher education institutions, national research systems, and the wider public sensitized and attuned to issues relating to the ethics of science and technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through their reflection on the principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights and their debates on human cloning and international governance (see below), UNESCO's <i>International Bioethics Committee</i> (IBC) and <i>Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee</i> (IGBC) continued to provide a significant contribution to public awareness-raising in these areas. The organization of the 16th (ordinary) session of IBC in Mexico in November 2009 was yet another testament to the Organization's commitment to foster ethics of science and technology worldwide. The Report of IBC on Consent (2007) was published and disseminated in English and French, and made freely available on line, as the first issue of a <i>new series of publications</i>, intended to effectively and broadly disseminate IBC's reflection and deliberations on specific principles, thus fostering reflection and facilitating action of stakeholders concerned. Through the <i>Assisting Bioethics Committees</i> (ABC) project, national Bioethics Committees have been established with the support of UNESCO in Colombia, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Oman and Togo. Technical missions to support the establishment of national bioethics committees have been made to Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Malawi, Mauritius, Malaysia, Niger and Nigeria. The first training in working methods has been given in Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Jamaica, Togo and Kenya. Cooperation with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University (USA) allowed providing documentation to newly established committees, while arrangements for internships are provided by the <i>Central Ethics Committee in Denmark</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IBC and IGBC, as advisory bodies of this Organization, confirmed their pivotal role as forums for an interdisciplinary, multicultural and pluralist exchange, as well as means to raise awareness and to enhance the impact and visibility of the Organization in the field. Assistance can be provided as regards the modalities and practicalities of setting up a National Bioethics Committee but the actual establishment is a political decision of the Member State. 	<p>Despite the financial implications of the statutory meetings, the high attendance, requests received for follow-up to meetings, etc. testify to the success of these activities and their relevance.</p> <p>Despite the economic and human resources that ABC implies and the local difficulties faced, Member States acknowledge the importance of the effort and of the existence of a national body that fosters the plural dialogue on sensitive and relevant issues at national level that enable the implementation of the principles of the universal declaration of bioethics and human rights.</p>	<p>To some extent, the budget allocated to the statutory activities does not allow the quality and scope requested for some activities (for example, the organization of extensive public hearings and consultations to involve as many stakeholders concerned as possible).</p> <p>The budget for assistance to National Ethics Committees is rather limited. Only through maximum coordination with the field office can concentration on this activity be assured. Extra-budgetary funding will be necessary for a sustainable project.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With financial support of the European Commission, the international Conference “Joint Action for Capacity-building in Bioethics” (JACOB) was organized by UNESCO in Mexico City (26-28 November 2009). More than 100 participants representing national bioethics bodies, as well as regional and international organizations working in the field of bioethics exchanged knowledge and experience on establishing and operating National Bioethics Committees (NBC) and reflected on ways to improve collaboration in the future. The participants reaffirmed the indispensable role of national bioethics committees and urged UNESCO and the European Commission to continue the exchange of experiences regarding these committees • Regional cooperation and networking has been increased. Redbioética had two regional meeting (Montevideo, May 2008 and Cordoba, October 2008). In Kazan (September 2008) a Regional Network of National Bioethics Committees in the CIS countries was created. Creating a West African Bioethics Network was discussed during a December 2009 meeting in Côte d’Ivoire, • Through the <i>Ethics Education Programme</i> (EEP), mapping of experts in ethics teaching as well as sampling of ethics teaching programmes has continued with regional expert meetings in Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), Dakar (Senegal) and Kinshasa (DR Congo). Data collected are now available online in GEObs. • The <i>Global Ethics Observatory</i> (GEObs) expanded with the launch of the 6th database on ethics resources. Information in all databases increased: (i) 400 additional ethics experts; (ii) 230 additional ethics institutions; (iii) 60 new ethics teaching programmes; (iv) 30 additional ethics-related legislation covering an additional 4 countries; and (v) 40 additional ethics resources. All benchmarks related to Internet hits, searches and views of GEObs have been surpassed. Over 50 announcements were made about activities through the GEObs mailing list to 1800 individuals and 500 institutions worldwide. • Through the work of <i>COMEST</i>, the ethical implications of climate change have been put firmly on the international agenda. Specifically, new concepts have been developed that have convinced Member States of the relevance of conducting a study on the desirability of preparing a declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change, as requested by 35 C/Resolution 36. • Also in conjunction with COMEST, awareness-raising has continued with respect to the ethical challenges of nanotechnologies, which need to be constantly reassessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of ethics teachers at university level is a time-consuming process. Collection of programme description takes time. Descriptions are often inconsistent and incomplete, so that expert meetings are necessary to streamline the data for inclusion in GEObs • The targets set for GEObs-1 and 2 have been unrealistic. They should be readjusted. • Validating and entering data in GEObs takes time. Additional personnel support will be required to keep the information up to date. • Translation of materials also requires time and resources. This is one of the assets of GEObs. Usage data shows consistently high access in all six languages of the Organization. 	<p>The translation costs of data entries in GEObs remain high. Priority has been given to translation of data that is frequently accessed in different languages.</p>	<p>Extrabudgetary funding has been obtained from the European Commission but due to UNESCO regulations the awarded and transferred funds could not be used.</p> <p>Sustainability is contingent upon successful completion of the study process, which in turn</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>in light of rapidly developing science and technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on science ethics has continued with a view in particular to ensuring follow-up of the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practical relevance of ethical reflection requires close relations both with other issues in the social and human dimensions of climate change and with issues in the natural sciences. Synergy has been successfully achieved with the natural sciences via the Intersectoral Platform on Climate Change. Efforts still remain necessary, however, with respect to synergy within the Sector for Social and Human Sciences. • Effective response to the range of issues raised by nanotechnologies requires strong connections between ethical approaches and science policies. These connections are currently inadequate and require enhancement. • The Recommendation is poorly known by major stakeholders, and because it has not been consistently followed up, is widely regarded as obsolete or irrelevant. Changing this perception will require a significant effort to monitor implementation and follow-up in appropriate ways. 	<p>Leveraging the work of the independent experts of COMEST through consistent engagement by the Secretariat has made it possible to achieve significant results with very modest financial resources.</p> <p>Cost-effectiveness of work on nanotechnologies requires leverage not just of the work of COMEST but also of the range of external initiatives that are currently addressing the same issues, typically at national or regional level.</p> <p>Resources available for this activity are minimal and therefore its results, albeit limited, are highly cost-effective</p>	<p>depends on continuing capacity to leverage the work of COMEST as well as on the generation of political support through recognized technical excellence. Both points represent significant challenges.</p> <p>Maintaining relevance and appropriate leverage with very limited human and financial resources is a major challenge as a result of which (particularly in view of the priority given to climate change in the work of COMEST and of the Secretariat) sustainability is not currently ensured.</p> <p>Ensured in the short to medium term by zero-budget planning. Longer-term activities cannot be considered with additional currently unidentified resources.</p>
<p>International cooperation and national institutional capacities in the field of bioethics enhanced, and integration into relevant policies, as appropriate, of the principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with its work programme for 2008-2009, IBC focused its work on the principle of social responsibility and health (Art. 14 of the Declaration), on the principle of respect for human vulnerability and personal integrity (Art. 8 of the Declaration) and on the issue of human cloning and international governance. • The Report of IBC on Human Cloning and International Governance was transmitted to the Director-General for appropriate follow-up. It was examined by IGBC at its 6th session in July 2009 and became the subject of discussion on its follow up at the sixteenth session of IBC in Mexico in November 2009. • Based on analyses and discussions during four regular sessions of IBC since 2005, as well as comments and opinions expressed by IGBC, the Report of IBC on social responsibility and health was transmitted in November 2009 to the Director-General for appropriate follow-up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO, with its wide-based, multicultural platforms, such as IBC and IGBC, is in a privileged position to lead the analysis and examination of ethical aspects of scientific challenges at a global level, such as human cloning, in ways that reflect the multiplicity of views. • Efforts made to better correlate the work of IBC and IGBC through the organization of a joint session allowed for constructive interaction, thus fostering the impact of IBC work on Member States. These efforts shall therefore be pursued further. 		

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new book on background, principles and application of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights was published (UNESCO Publishing, English and French), providing a further impetus to the dissemination and understanding of its principles. • Through the Ethics Education Programme, the UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum, based on the principles of the Declaration, was officially launched in October 2008. Cooperation agreements have been signed with universities in all regions to introduce the Curriculum in university programmes and to test it. Additional resources such as case books with global coverage of issues are being developed. • Two meetings of the Interagency Committee on Bioethics were held (WHO, June 2008; FAO, February 2009), with UNESCO as Permanent Secretariat, which allowed better exchange of information and strengthened coordination among organizations. The main focus of the Committee during this period was to enhance the coordination in capacity-building activities. The meetings were also opportunities to discuss the IBC work on social responsibility and health with other pertinent concerned organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of the book took more time than writing the contributions. The major challenge now is publicity. • The Committee is confirming its important role in allowing exchanges among organizations and fostering concrete mechanisms of collaboration. Based on the extensive brainstorming carried out during the biennium in this respect, more transparency in the Committee's work vis-à-vis Member States and other relevant organizations would be possible in the next biennium. 	<p>The very low budgetary implications shall be compared with the evident benefit for the Organization's impact and visibility and for Member States at capacity-building level in terms of coordination of action of different organizations.</p>	<p>The Core Curriculum is the first proposal at a global level for a basic bioethics course. The materials are publicly available now in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages. The major challenge now is to <u>make it known worldwide</u>.</p>

Biennial sectoral priority 2: Strengthening national and regional research systems in order to provide policy-oriented research on social and ethical issues

Paragraph 03020 – MLA 2: Enhancing research-policy linkages in the field of social development and policies relating to physical education and sports

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$4,620 Actual: \$5,010

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Policy-oriented research networks in the field of the social sciences strengthened, with a view to informing the formulation of policies in such fields as poverty eradication, migrations, regional integration, urban issues, youth, including youth violence, and gender equality, and the teaching of the social and human sciences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009, UNESCO published in French, Spanish and Russian the book <i>Migration without borders</i> (published in English in 2007). A partnership was established in 2009 with the Centre for Regional Integration Research (CRIS) at the United Nations University at Bruges (Belgium) to launch a worldwide study on attitudes toward free movement among regional organizations and a preliminary study was realized, with the view that regional migration agreements and freer movement of people are better understood and possibly implemented within regional organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of strong partnership with external stakeholders (research centres, publishers, NGOs) is very beneficial to UNESCO's outreach and visibility. • Inter-agency cooperation (UN HABITAT, UNDESA, IOM) provides excellent opportunities to disseminate research results. Similarly, support of UNESCO Chairs and international associations of local authorities such as AIMF, CFLG and UCLG, can be used to increase the impact of UNESCO's 	<p>The publication cost of books is relatively low when done with external publishing houses, while the impact of the books is strong, notably through the advertising efforts of the external publishers combined with the good reputation of UNESCO and UNESCO Publishing.</p>	<p>Networks of people and institutions are established to create long-term sustainable cooperation.</p> <p>A selection of UNESCO Chairs and international and regional associations of cities and local governments, together with a number of very active National Commissions for UNESCO,</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008-2009, within its focus on African migration (following 175 EX/Decision 57), UNESCO coordinated a project aimed at strengthening the protection for migrants' rights in six countries (Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Mauritania), in partnership with the NGO Cimade. • In the field of migration and human rights, UNESCO published a special issue of the French journal <i>Hommes & Migrations</i> on the UN Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights in 2008 and a book on the Convention was published jointly by UNESCO Publishing and Cambridge University Press in 2009. In cooperation with the NGO network December18, a communication strategy was elaborated in 2008 to increase visibility of the Convention on International Migrants Day through Radio1812. • Within the framework of the UN HABITAT – UNESCO project “Urban policies and the right to the city: rights, responsibilities and citizenship”, two specific issues are addressed: the reinforcement of linkages between research and policy at local level for the social sustainability in historic districts and the social and spatial inclusion of migrants in urban settings. A UNESCO/UN HABITAT toolkit “Historic districts for all”, printed in English, Spanish, French and Chinese in July 2008, was widely distributed during the Fourth World Urban Forum in Nanjing, China (Nov. 2008) and the Chinese version has been used during training sessions on site with universities and local authorities from China, Yemen, Côte d'Ivoire and Syria. • Developed draft Global Strategy on Youth with a focus on youth participation in decision-making, youth civic engagement and social inclusion (including prevention of violence) and organized three regional consultations for the determination of regional priorities. • Developed draft Strategy on African Youth and consultation undertaken prior to finalization of the document. • Organized successful Youth Forum which led to a series of recommendations presented to the General Conference and concrete follow-up opportunities. • Expanded and developed youth networks, involving youth NGOs, United Nations Agencies, IGOs. • Created Latin American and Caribbean platform for the 	<p>actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The common approach of SHS with SC, ED and CLT towards “Education to sustainable urban development” provides added value to the way UNESCO can address urban issues and city policies, as demonstrated during major United Nations events and conferences. • Identification of relevant data and information. • Cooperation between Headquarters and field offices, in particular for the identification of regional priorities. • Limited government attention to youth issues and engagement of young people in decision-making processes. • Lack of effective communication and information strategy for the youth programme, particularly with regards to the visibility of the UNESCO Youth Forum. 	<p>Emphasis on cooperation with partners and use of ICTs so as to reduce overall costs.</p> <p>Involved the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources.</p>	<p>ensure the long-term sustainability of the international developed principles and strategies on integration of migrants in the city.</p> <p>Development of frameworks and guidelines.</p> <p>Enactment of youth policies by governments and adoption of best practices.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>identification and exchange of best practices on youth policies and programmes and organized relevant High-Level Regional Forum to identify policy recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented projects in Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to promote youth development and gang-related youth violence prevention. • Organized Second High level Forum of Ministers in Charge of Youth Issues in Central America to promote the development of violence prevention policies relating to youth. • Undertook a review of existing policies and research on youth development and violence prevention and organized relevant experts' meeting in the Great Lakes Region. • Targeted theoretical and methodological work in the MOST core area of bridging research, policy and practice received positive feedback during Ninth IGC session (September 2009): Launch of a new MOST Publication series on "Research and Policy": first volume <i>Mapping out the Research-Policy Matrix: Highlights from the First International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus</i> finalized in English and Spanish; as well as two MOST policy papers and one annotated bibliography on research-policy linkages published and disseminated. • Re-definition of relations with ISSC and regional social science organizations such as FLACSO framed into new official agreements. Fruitful cooperation with ISSC under new 2008-2013 Framework Agreement resulted in ISSC's successful "World Social Science Forum" convened at Bergen, Norway, from 10 to 12 May 2009; and the preparation of the World Social Science Report to be co-published in 2010. • The biannual joint ISSC-MOST Summer School at Sofia, Bulgaria, focused on conceptual and methodological implications of Research-Policy linkages (3-6 September 09); and so did the LAC – MOST Summer School held in the Dominican Republic in December 2009, together with FUNGLODE. 20 young professionals from government, NGOs and research centres were trained. <p>Young scholars have been competing for the MOST – LIPI Award created in Indonesia and coordinated by the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good synergies/good division of tasks between ISSC and SHS; knowledge production of ISSC's major activities such as the WSSF and the WSSF for fruitful delivery of work. 		<p>A review of the first four years of MOST Phase 2 (2004-2007) had been suggested by some Member States in Commission III of 34 GC; without a formal proposal under RP. MOST is making every effort to get this done with the help of interested member states to whom a call for assistance has been made.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Indonesian Institute of Sciences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOST IGC Vice-President for LAC 2008/09 (elected MOST IGC President in October 2009), Argentinean Minister of Social Development Dr A. Kirchner, created a MOST award for policy-sensitive social science research in Latin America in March 2008. • Alternatives for social development in the LAC context are scientifically reviewed in cooperation with FLACSO. • Uptake of policy-relevant poverty research by decision-makers is researched in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and Ecuador. • Publications reporting the findings on MOST regional priority themes: French publisher Karthala is publishing the outcomes of a cycle of 15 ECOWAS Member States seminars on challenges for regional integration in West Africa, with the last seminar having taken place at Lagos, Nigeria, in February 2008. Ten national publications available by end 2009. • Research activities, restitution seminars and several major publications relating to social sustainable development in the SIDS, both in the Caribbean (Kingston Office) and the Pacific (Apia Office). • Electronic publication and dissemination through the MOST Online Research-Policy Tool expanded: • Tool's pilot collection on research produced by the UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge expanded to hundred policy briefs (online). • Corresponding updating and improvement of the Tool's functionalities. • Launch of five new Policy Brief Collections; one based on research produced by UNU's Centre for Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS, Bruges, Belgium); one (in Spanish) on "Preventing Youth Violence in Central America"; one on "Human-rights-based approaches to poverty"; one on "HR-based approaches to violence against women"; one on "Research-Policy linkages". • Quality-certification of the Tool's evidence base: development of guidelines for online peer review of policy-relevant thematic research and policy-brief production by partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges for MOST relate to staff and resource scarcity. • MOST has gained a recognized strategic advantage in knowledge management. • Technical upgrading of the Tool: new functionalities have to be built into the tool regularly, with new needs occurring when working with more partners. The building in of online peer review is to be an avenue for international academic cooperation and online access to quantities of so far untapped research reports produced especially in the South. 		<p>Business Plan developed and updated; Fundraising efforts underway for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - policy brief writing; - editing; - translating into at least three languages; - functional upgrading of the Tool alongside treatment of new thematic research collections. <p>Results achieved to date provided new institutional alliances; UNU-CRIS, WHO-TropIKA etc: interest expression from Nokia, Finland.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p>1) Research and Documentation Centre on Women, Gender and Peacebuilding for the Great Lakes Region (GLR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concept paper for the creation of the Centre and an action plan including a state-of-the-art review and national consultations were developed. • The legal documents of the Centre were produced (The draft Memorandum of Understanding, the draft agreement for the creation of the Centre, and the draft statutes) and will be examined by the Executive Board at its 184th session for the granting of the UNESCO category 2 status. The Tanzanian Government will host the next Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region in 2010. • The new Action Plan adopted during the Second Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the GLR held in Mombasa, Kenya (June 2009) includes the activities to be implemented by the Ministers and relevant partners in the project (UNECA, UNIFEM, ADB, and the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region). • A fundraising strategy report commissioned by AfDB was presented at the Second Forum of Ministers. • Partnerships reinforced: especially as part of the United Nations joint programme in Tanzania where a Task Force was set up to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan. Members of the Task Force are: Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children of Tanzania, UNIFEM, UNFPA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and UNESCO. <p>2) Violence against women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 policy-oriented research papers were edited and finalized for electronic publication and in hard copy as well as a summary policy-oriented document. They result from a UNESCO "Call for papers" previously launched on Women's rights for peace and security in post conflict democracies Africa. • A collection of 30 policy briefs on "Analysis and proposals of Human Rights-based measures to combat violence against women" was produced and is available in the knowledge management MOST online tool. • Policy dialogue organized for discussion between the researchers and Ministers of Women's Affairs, of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to strengthen cooperation between concerned ministries from the Great Lakes regions, which are the first beneficiaries of the project. • Need to create and reinforce partnership between the Centre and ministries, universities and other relevant institutions in the GLR, which will be one of the key issues in order to obtain an effective strengthening of the linkages between research and policy formulation at a national and regional levels. • The instability in the region may create a challenge in terms of continuity of the project at national level. 	<p>The estimated cost for the establishment and the running of the Centre is about \$3,000,000 for two years.</p> <p>The African Development Bank will lead the elaboration of a financial strategy for covering the running costs of the Centre.</p>	<p>The project will cover 11 countries of the Great Lakes Region, and will directly benefit government ministries, parliamentarians, other government institutions, women's and civil society organizations, university students and academic staff, gender researchers and scholars.</p> <p>Linkages with local universities and other research institutes will reinforce the Centre's sustainability.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>recommendations emerging from six best (among the 13) country-focused policy-oriented (during the second Forum of Ministers held in Mombasa, Kenya in June 2009).</p> <p>3) Women's socio-economic empowerment and gender studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNESCO Women's Studies and Gender Research International Network was set up under the coordination of the Miriam College (Philippines). The UNESCO Network includes scholars and women's studies departments at universities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Europe, and Oceania. • More than 40 research papers presented by members of the network on Women's and Gender Studies in Asia and the Pacific and the international network on the occasion of the Second Global Network Conference held in Bangkok, in February 2009. The papers are available online at the network website. Themes of research include: enhancing women's social rights and trade union leadership; democratization, gender, and family. • A global policy-oriented research project entitled: "Gender and the financial crisis" was elaborated and launched under the general coordination of the UNESCO Chair of Gender Studies of Lancaster University (Lancaster, United Kingdom), with a multi-disciplinary and multicultural/multiregional team. • The policy-oriented project will be further developed during the next Biennium 2010-2011 and will involve institutions and academics from the five regions (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Asia and the Arab States). <p>* Domestic Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity of local communities to combat violence against women in Mongolia. • Public awareness raised on women's rights and their participation in combating domestic violence. • Policy dialogue promoted between local communities and national government agencies promoted on combating domestic violence. • Creation of community based support networks against domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring and strengthening collaboration with ministries and other key actors in decision-making processes in the region, in order to share with them research results and to support them in the development of evidence-based policies, is the main challenge. • The terms of reference of the network should be revisited and other mechanisms might be more cost effective. A reflection in this sense is underway. • To increase the number of institutions participating in the Network, especially from Africa. • To ensure that the secretariat of the Network, currently based in Manila, efficiently coordinates and manages the full implementation of the activities at regional and international levels, still remains challenging. 	<p>The research results in MOST policy briefs format (as discussed during the Policy Dialogue) have been published and disseminated on line in order to maximize impact while minimizing costs.</p> <p>UNESCO financed the participation of several networks' members against research papers to be presented by the members themselves at the International Forum.</p>	<p>The recommendations emerging from the research studies on violence against women in the Great Lakes were discussed with relevant policy-makers during a Restitution Dialogue. The Dialogue aimed at developing some practical steps which may be implemented at various levels in the Region for combating violence against women.</p> <p>The involvement of national, regional and international institutions from across the globe contributes to the sustainability of the Network, in the aims of strengthening collaboration among university/research centres on women</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>1- Training conducted in Togo and in Côte d'Ivoire for experts members of thematic groups and/or top-level decision-makers: the PRSPs were revised on those occasions and recommendations formulated. Rights-based approach in Togo.</p> <p>V - Through extrabudgetary funding, three research projects aimed at formulating recommendations to PRSPs planners were supported:</p> <p>1- A national policy-oriented research project on the impact of the financial crisis on the most vulnerable, especially on the beggars in Senegal. The first report is available.</p> <p>2- Poverty reduction strategy papers, minimum norms and human rights-based budgeting, Case of West Africa. Two reports are available.</p> <p>3- Socio-anthropological approach to poverty eradication through the human rights lenses in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>VI - A <u>Policy paper on poverty and human rights through selected CCT projects was produced</u> and is available in French and English.</p> <p>VII - A <u>publication</u> compiling the results of six years, conceptual development, national consultations and dialogues with civil society, work as debated and amended during previous national consultations and dialogues with civil society in West Africa, is being finalized. The aim is to bring a contribution from the viewpoint of Africa on the linkages between poverty and human rights, based on the sociocultural environment and the relevance of this approach, the national legal schemes as well as operationalization of the concept of poverty as a human rights issue in the case of PRSPs. The publication will be sent to BPI for co-publication. It is entitled <i>Status of poverty on the human rights agenda: the case of West Africa</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It constitutes a real contribution of the Organization to the support of the PRSPs development. • It takes much more time than expected to get concrete results and still research is needed. We discovered that event for Education, no minimum norms are available whereas UNESCO is the lead agency in the right to Education. • Linkages with the right to development working group were established and will be further enhanced to advance this theme. • Human rights budgeting is a new approach never before explored (budget audits are frequent but not human rights budgeting) and is a strong tool. This is also the case for HRB negotiation especially, development of negotiation skills. • HRBA helps targeting the poorest and is a strong tool to make anti-poverty strategies efficient. 	<p>Cost-sharing with host country.</p> <p>Research grants mobilized for this exercise.</p> <p>PRSPs are formulated using the HRBA. Governments sponsored the training session.</p> <p>Training of trainers was made to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>The grants are on extrabudgetary funding.</p>	<p>The projects are mainly based on the work of the research Centres and try to introduce them into their priority research projects. Ph.D. students are fully part of the project.</p>
<p>National research systems capacities enhanced for the formulation of policies on social development.</p>	<p>Several regional/subregional forums of ministers organized with the aim to uptake of research by policy-makers and improvement of policy formulation and implementation geared to dialogue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Second South-Asian Forum, New Delhi, India, 5-6 March 2008, with high-level representation from seven countries; 2) The Second ECOWAS Forum, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 25-26 September 2008, with high-level representation from 16 countries, and preceded by an experts group meeting on 28-29 August 2008; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Forums have been raising the political profile of MOST, in accordance with the MOST-Phase 2 mission of focusing its efforts on the user side and appropriate linkages. 100 ministers have so far actively participated and strengthened horizontal cooperation and regional/subregional integration measures are clear benefits derived from the Ministerial Forums. • Conceptual reflection is actually led in MOST to establish appropriate mechanisms for 	<p>In all Forum cases, costs for security, local transport, meeting facilities and the full board and lodging expenditures for the ministers were borne by the host country.</p>	<p>The ministers and researchers show a true commitment to this research-policy space, and there is a request to continue with these Forums from each region. The Forums come up with policy recommendations which are important for long-term social development in the respective region and countries.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>3) The Second Arab Region Forum at Amman, Jordan, 12-13 November 2008, with high-level representation from 14 countries;</p> <p>4) The First Meeting of the East African Community of ministers responsible for social development held at Kigali, Rwanda, 15-19 September 2008, with Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi participating;</p> <p>5) African Union organized the First AU Conference of Ministers at Windhoek, Namibia, from 27-31 October 2008;</p> <p>6) The “Dialogue Forum on Social Policies in Southeast Asia” convened at Bangkok, Thailand (20-22 August 2008) at the initiative of the Thai National Commission and Chulalongkorn University;</p> <p>7) The 7th Forum of Ministers of Social Development for LAC, organized at Quito, Ecuador from 27-29 August 2009, with UNICEF support.</p> <p>“The impact of the global financial and economic crisis on social policies” was the common theme of the Seventh LAC Forum of Ministers, of a MOST-sponsored side-event at the Bergen World Social Science Forum on 10 May 2009, Norway; and the Ninth Session of the MOST Intergovernmental Council at Paris Headquarters, 28-30 September 2009. A film was produced to illustrate the MOST activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two MOST statutory IGC Bureau meetings held in January and October 2008 (Paris Headquarters) and attended by the three Social Ministers who sit on the IGC Bureau. • In 2009, the MOST Scientific Advisory Committee was newly appointed and closely linked to ISSC, international social science associations and MOST review; the new Committee held its first session at Bergen Norway, on 9 May; and participated actively in the Bergen WSSF events. <p>Guidelines for MOST National Committees better attuned to the research-policy nexus have been developed and a draft was discussed at the 9th MOST IGC session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “Formative Mid-Term Review on MOST-Phase 2” operations in 2004-2007 was kindly financed by Finland upon selection of a Finnish candidate and approval by IOS, with the preliminary report presented to the Ninth Session of the MOST IGC in September 2009, by Prof. Jorma Sipilä, Chancellor of the University of Tampere. 	<p>linking the Forums in a closer way to MOST’s thematic priorities; thus deepening the dialogue between researchers and high-level policy-makers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forums improved policy formulation through sharing of experiences and dialogue among several actors. The outcome of each Forum came up with policy recommendations for the benefit of the countries in the region if followed up by implementation. • The Forum of Ministers in Quito, August 2009, recommended a joint work agenda between researchers and ministers. • A stronger focus has to be given on the best mechanism to have research feeding into the Forums of Ministers. The Forums provide a space which allows Ministers to come up with policy recommendations based on co-production of knowledge for the benefit of the most vulnerable. • The Ninth IGC Session decided to identify and monitor relevant pilot experiences for MOST National Committees in the regions. 		

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
Implementation of the International Convention against Doping in Sport encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 States Parties to the Convention. • States Parties have submitted compliance reports using the electronic monitoring system for the Convention. • Investment of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport in 11 projects (Albania, Barbados, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Jamaica, Mali, Mozambique, Romania, the Seychelles, Tunisia and Uruguay). • The Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport has a current balance of \$2,300,000. • Organized African anti-doping conference (November 2008) which contributed to the increased pace of adherence to the Convention by the region (28 States Parties to the Convention came from Africa). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different perceptions regarding the priority or importance of the Convention. Close cooperation is required with Member States to assist with adherence to the Convention and the development of quality projects for financial assistance under the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport. However, progress is restricted due to limited staff resources dedicated to the Convention. 	The resources allocated to the Convention are "strictly minimal" in accordance with its Article 32.3. The total allocation is one professional staff member with a regular budget of \$274,000.	<p>Implementation of effective anti-doping programmes by States Parties as determined by the monitoring of the Convention.</p> <p>All Member States of UNESCO become States Parties to the Convention.</p>
Integration, as appropriate, of physical education and sport policies in national education systems improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a draft framework for a global strategy on physical education and sport and established CIGEPS working groups • Organized International Congress on Sport for Peace and Development in Kingston, Jamaica (September 2008) as well as regional seminar in Zanzibar (September 2008) • Organized a round table on traditional sport and games in Busan, Republic of Korea (September 2008). Organized collective consultation meeting in Tehran, Iran (January 2009) on the establishment of an expert group on traditional sport and games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited government investment in physical education and sport. • Limited visibility of CIGEPS. • Difficulties establishing a clear definition of traditional sport and games. 		Adoption of effective physical education and sport programmes (both quality and quantity) by governments.

Biennial sectoral priority 3: Contributing to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and to a culture of peace through philosophy, the human sciences, good governance, the promotion of human rights, and the fight against discrimination

Paragraph 03025 – MLA 3: Promoting philosophical reflection, human rights in UNESCO’s fields of competence and the fight against racism and discrimination

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)
Planned: \$ 2 812 Actual: \$ 2 989

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
Intersectoral strategies on philosophy, human rights, democracy and the fight against racism implemented.	<p>1) The implementation of the Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy continued with the holding of high-level regional meetings on philosophy teaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunisia, 11-12 May 2009; Philippines, 25-26 May 2009; Dominican Republic, 8-9 June 2009; Mali, 1-2 	<p>1) The recommendations adopted at the regional meetings taken into account by countries.</p>	1) Very good balance.	<p>1) Identification of:</p> <p>a) measures to promote philosophy teaching in the different regions;</p> <p>b) the number and scope of the</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>September 2009; Republic of Mauritius, 7-8 September 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the above-mentioned meetings recommendations were drafted and were published in regional booklets on the challenges of philosophy teaching for each region, in English and French as well as in Arabic for the Arab world and in Spanish for Latin America and the Caribbean. <p>2) The international celebration of World Philosophy Day 2009 was held in the Russian Federation. Events took place at UNESCO Headquarters and in many Member States.</p> <p>3) The first Assembly of the International Network of Women Philosophers, which has some 2,000 members in different regions of the world, was held on 14 and 15 December 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.</p> <p>4) In terms of Interregional Philosophical Dialogues (Asia-Arab world), carried out by UNESCO Bangkok and Rabat Offices, four dialogues were held so far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-27 July 2008, Hiroshima, Japan; 4 August 2008, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 5 August 2008, Seoul, Republic of Korea; and 28-30 May 2009, Bangkok, Thailand. Outcomes include papers, which are under editing in preparation for publication, and a recommendation for a Declaration on Enduring Peace. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the strategy on democracy was 	<p>2) Dissemination of the results of symposia and round tables, in particular those concerning major issues in the fields of competence of the Organization. Cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and <i>Diogenes</i> is essential for this dissemination, since the journal is published in six languages.</p> <p>3) Drafting of a long-term plan of action to achieve the objectives of the Network: promoting the status of women philosophers, dialogue and solidarity among young women doctoral students.</p> <p>4) Foster more interactive dialogue.</p>	<p>2) Very good balance.</p> <p>3) Good balance.</p> <p>4) Very good balance.</p>	<p>regional networks for exchanging experience tried and tested;</p> <p>c) the number of translations of the study "Philosophy: A School of Freedom" in languages other than English and French.(completed: Arabic, German, Spanish; requested: Persian and Khmer).</p> <p>2) a) The regularity of the celebrations at the national level and the increasing number of participating philosophers lead to the conclusion that the national celebrations of the Day will be sustainable and open to a very wide audience. b) The international event has benefited from very high-level institutional support, on the one hand from the Member States which have already hosted this Day (Chile, Morocco, Turkey, Italy) and, on the other, from the Member States which have put their names down to host the international celebration.</p> <p>3) Number of national and regional committees tasked to work towards the objectives of the Network, taking account of the priorities of UNESCO.</p> <p>4) Establishment of sustainable relationships between philosophers from the two regions, notably through thematic round tables.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>pursued namely through the category 2 International Centre for Human Sciences in Byblos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first meeting of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights was held on “Migrations in the Arab-African World”, December 2009, Cairo; first meeting of the Steering Committee, UNESCO, May 2009 to discuss forum orientations, structure and functioning; second meeting December, Cairo. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pertinence of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights and the relevance of its main lines of action were reaffirmed by UNESCO’s commemorative activities for the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The UNESCO Plan of Action for the commemoration was elaborated in full alignment with the UNESCO HR Strategy and was adopted by the Executive Board (179 EX/Dec.8). The report on its implementation (35 C/44) was approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 35. The rights within UNESCO competence were advanced through a number of major events organized (list of commemorative activities available at http://www.unesco.org/shs/humanrights/udhr_60anniversary). Meetings and conferences on pressing human rights issues and emerging ethical and social challenges within the mandate of UNESCO were organized. They dealt with such issues as education for all, cultural diversity, the rights of migrants, the fight against discrimination, gender equality and the struggle against poverty. The International Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights was established as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO (13 February 2009, Buenos Aires, Argentina). The round table devoted to this event was held (14 April 2009, UNESCO Headquarters) on the theme “Memory and Human Rights”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the UDHR confirmed the pertinence of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights. The commemoration demonstrated great interest of Member States. It proved that the promotion of human rights within UNESCO’s fields of competence is widely perceived as basis for building international solidarity for a common response to global challenges, such as extreme poverty, underdevelopment, illiteracy, etc. Human rights within UNESCO’s fields of competence become ever more important in the light of globalization, unprecedented scientific and technological progress and growing movement of people. Emphasis should be placed on dialogue and reflection on emerging social and ethical challenges, including such issues as human rights and poverty eradication, access to water and sanitation, protection of cultural diversity, education on memory. Ensuring extrabudgetary funds for the implementation of the Plan of Action was a central challenge. The Plan was implemented despite the fact that no additional financial or human resources were allocated for this purpose. The success was ensured through strengthening the human rights component of activities already foreseen in document 34 C/5 and mobilization of partners, including National Commissions and Permanent Delegations. The organizers covered all financial expenses and UNESCO provided only technical assistance. Some Member States made extrabudgetary contributions for 	<p>The close partnership with OHCHR and other United Nations entities, as well as the strong inter-linkages with well-known research institutions, ensures the quality and cost-effectiveness of the undertaking.</p>	<p>The commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the UDHR reinforced commitments of all UNESCO Sectors and field offices as well as Member States and other UNESCO partners.</p> <p>The 35th session of the General Conference recommended that “...UNESCO intensify human rights activities in line with the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights ...”. (Resolution 35 C/5).</p> <p>The strong partnerships established within this context guarantee the sustainability of the process.</p> <p>MLA 1 of Major Programme III in 35 C/5 contains the activities aimed at contributing to the promotion of respect for human rights through the implementation of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights.</p> <p>To enrich the Strategy, a report to the EXB (185th session) on reinforcing the implementation of the Strategy by taking due account of lessons learned from the commemoration of the 60th anniversary (35 C/Res.35) will be prepared.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The six regional coalitions of cities against racism were launched and International Coalition of Cities established as a federator of regional coalitions. roadmap adopted for facilitating interactions among regional networks • Research-policy linkages strengthened by advancing the development of tools, such as the 10 Points Plans of Actions for local policy-makers which assist them in the formulation and evaluation of local anti-discrimination policies • Awareness on the struggle against racism and discrimination raised through the organization of public events on 21 March (International Day against Racism) and by involving new partners (FC Barcelona) 	<p>the major events and awareness-raising activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to pursue already fruitful partnership with the OHCHR, United Nations CESCR, various research institutions. • Coalitions of cities depend on political commitment of local policy-makers to maintain “research-policy linkages” aspect of the Coalition of Cities and carry out relevant activities with very limited funds. • Maintaining the interest of member cities by identifying their needs and responding with relevant tools and activities and by identifying new partners. 	<p>Coalitions of cities cost-effective since activities at city level to be financed by member cities themselves or by the budget of the regional coalition (if existing).</p>	<p>Sustainability ensured since each coalition of cities is to become independent (legal registration of coalitions).</p>
<p>Contributions to the intersectoral platform pertaining to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and a culture of peace developed through human sciences policy-oriented research.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The UNESCO Prize for Peace Education was awarded in 2008. The presentations made by the participants in the above-mentioned event are collected and published in both English and French (extrabudgetary). 2) Two intersectoral activities under platform 8: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A cross-referenced reading of the <i>History of Humanity</i> collection through the prism of intercultural dialogue (lead Sector: CLT); (b) “The development of intercultural skills” (lead Sector: ED). For this joint activity, a questionnaire on intercultural skills was launched through a database of experts (philosophers, educators, media, etc.). 3) SHS – ED joint project “A philosophical look at Muslim/Arab civilization: accounts of routes, encounters, bridges and dialogues” was devised and obtained funding of €200,000 through the Spanish Agency for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduced interest income on the Prize donation will impact the functioning and management of the Prize itself. Fundraising might prove to be necessary. More efforts should be made towards an improved visibility of the Prize. 2) Intersectoral cooperation for the implementation of the joint activities proposed under the platform. The use of the questionnaire’s results should bring out the relationship between the skills identified and the teaching materials that they require. 3) Collaboration with ED. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Good balance. 2) Good balance. 3) Good balance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Wide participation in the award ceremony and good media coverage. Dissemination of laureate’s activities in the field of peace/peace education through the Prize publication and its web page, and wide sensitization on peace education. 2) (a) A number of educational pilot experiments will enable the inclusion of the results in formal and non-formal education at various teaching levels. (b) Identification of different tools and methods to remedy the lack of intercultural skills in the fields of education, museums, the media, etc. 3) The project will lead to the development of educational tools for secondary school teachers on the educational

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>International Cooperation (AECI), under the platform (extrabudgetary).</p> <p>4) Continuation of dialogue among civil society stakeholders in the Middle East, through the wide dissemination of three main publications for civil society actors, as well as for potential donors; and through consensus-building meetings among Israeli and Palestinian academics, intellectuals, NGOs and other stakeholders.</p> <p>5) Through research, seminars, workshops and publications, the Greater Horn Horizon Forum (GHHF) continues to promote dialogue among intellectuals from the region and the diaspora with a view to formulating policy recommendations for decision-makers in favour of peace and development in the region. In November 2009, several activities were carried out in Djibouti: a policy dialogue between the GHHF and the business community in the region; a high-level round table on Somalia; a conference on identity, citizenship and regional integration in the Horn of Africa, as well as the second GHHF General Assembly and two meetings of its Executive Committee.</p> <p>6) Within the “Human Security in the Arab Region” project, two publications are being prepared: in English, Arabic and French (extrabudgetary).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important instruments for the creation of a culture of human rights have been the two extrabudgetary prizes: namely the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights (established in 2008) and the UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance awarded in 2008 and 2009 respectively. • In an effort to raise awareness about human rights standards and procedures for their promotion and protection, several publications were prepared or updated and disseminated among UNESCO’s partners, notably the book <i>Human Rights in Education, Science and Culture; Legal Developments and Challenges</i> (2007); <i>Human Rights: Questions and Answers</i> (editions in English, French and Arabic, 2009) and <i>Introducing Democracy: 80 Questions and Answers</i> (2009), and the 2008 and 2009 editions of the annual 	<p>4) Enlarge the number and scope of new partners involved in the initiative, in particular those engaged in translating the defined principles into action. Fundraising (a project proposal was submitted in response to a call from the European Union but due to a delayed submission by the central services, it was rejected).</p> <p>5) The GHHF needs to increase its efforts towards: - boosting its membership; - improving fundraising which is essential for the implementation of the GHHF future activities.</p> <p>6) Difficulties in identifying high-level expertise on human security in the region. Difficulties in making the partners meet the deadlines, which causes delays in the project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education for human rights, peace, democracy and tolerance remains one of the priorities of the Organization. Awarding of the UNESCO Prizes in these fields serves to encourage individuals and organizations working in favour of building a culture of peace based on respect for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, cultural diversity and tolerance. • Challenge: To consider modifying the Statutes of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize to enlarge entities who are entitled to submit nominations to include NGOs in official relations with UNESCO and other civil society organizations; 	<p>4) Good balance.</p> <p>The UNESCO/Bilbao Prize is financed by the City of Bilbao. The award of the Prize on 10 December 2008 ensured UNESCO’s major public event to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the UDHR. It was widely covered by mass media and brought visibility to UNESCO’s role in promoting human rights.</p> <p>UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize financed entirely by the South Asia Foundation The award ceremony gathered about one thousand persons and gives visibility to UNESCO’s activities in the field of struggling against all forms of</p>	<p>scope of past or ongoing dialogues between the Muslim-Arab world and Europe.</p> <p>4) Number of individuals, associations and NGOs adhering to the principles defined and engaged in medium- and long-term action on both sides, Israeli and Palestinian. Fundraising.</p> <p>5) Fundraising needs to become an essential activity of the GHHF so as to ensure its sustainability.</p> <p>6) Within the League of Arab States, a Human Security Unit has been established to implement the project and to ensure its follow-up, in cooperation with the Human Security Unit.</p> <p>UNESCO and the City of Bilbao signed the MoU which foresees that the City will finance three editions of the Prize in 2008, 2010 and 2012;</p> <p>The Statutes of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize have been updated in 2009 for a period of six years.</p> <p>High quality and internal recognition of UNESCO publications ensure their co-publication in various languages by interested partners.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>bilingual (English/French) brochure <i>Human Rights Major International Instruments</i> and its first Spanish/Basque edition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At national and regional levels, building a culture of peace was supported and advanced through the organization of various meetings, training workshops, exhibitions, awareness-raising events, publication of teaching and information materials whose purpose is to promote respect for human rights of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of population, including women, girls, street children, young people living in difficult conditions, people with disabilities, rural communities. These activities were carried out by UNESCO field offices (in particular in Accra, Almaty, Amman, Bangkok, Brasilia, Cairo, Delhi, Doha, Harare, Islamabad, Kabul, Mexico, Montevideo, Moscow, Nairobi, Quito, San José, Santiago, Windhoek) and many of them were placed under the logo of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the UDHR (at http://www.unesco.org/shs/humanrights/udhr_60anniversary). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The option of producing co-publications on human rights and culture of peace was very successful in terms of gaining visibility. Learned: UNESCO and its views are seen as essential to the process of building a universal culture of peace and are highly respected. Learned: UBO has an important role to play in raising interest in/giving visibility to this new approach to conflict resolution as part of its mandate to build a culture of peace and non-violence. Learned: UBO: the activities on culture of peace and youth reflect that youth must be put in the centre of discussions on poverty eradication, violence, social equality, violence reduction and culture of peace. Learned: UBO: there is increasing room for South-South cooperation in this area. Challenges: UBO Criança Esperança project: create the appropriate mechanisms and strategy to incorporate UNESCO's themes fully and effectively in each Show. Learned: UNESCO Doha Office: Joint effort within the concerned bodies is essential in order to increase the impact of the awareness programmes for family and society on the effective implementation of human rights. More capacity-building is needed at the Cluster level. 	<p>discrimination.</p> <p>The partnership with well known editing houses was a means of ensuring cost-effectiveness.</p> <p>The same can be said for the dissemination of UNESCO materials on the occasion of important international events.</p> <p>UNESCO Brasilia Office: The high costs of the activities of the UBO are usually fully or in greater part covered by partners. Good cost-effect ratio at the events, always attended by a large number of people.</p> <p>UNESCO Doha Office: Although the SHS Unit of the Office did not receive regular budget funds for 2008-2009, two workshops on human rights were organized with the collaboration of the Qatar Foundation for Child and Women Protection.</p>	<p>Sustainability of the activities carried out by the UBO is ensured by its annual character, reliable partnerships established and mutual interest of all concerned actors.</p> <p>UNESCO Doha Office: Public awareness increased on the issues of the rights of women and children. Network established among all concerned departments in order to exchange information and avoid duplicate of efforts.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Policy-oriented research enhanced on the main obstacles and challenges to the enjoyment of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the adoption in 2003 of the UNESCO Strategy of Human Rights that defines policy-oriented research as a priority area of action, important advancements have been made in the elucidation of the content and State obligations of the two “undeveloped” human rights within the mandate of UNESCO; namely the right to take part in cultural life and the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications (REBSP). • Substantive contribution made to the elaboration and adoption by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) of the general comment No. 21 on the right to take part in cultural life. An experts meeting held at the second Nantes Forum on Human Rights in 2008. The Day of General Discussion on this right (9 May 2008 within the framework of the fortieth session of the CESCR) was co-organized by UNESCO and OHCHR. The experts’ Meeting on the draft general comment was organized by UNESCO at the request of OHCHR in Geneva, Switzerland, 13 May 2009. The recommendations of the meeting were discussed at the forty-second session of the CESCR in May 2009. The General Comment (No. 21) was adopted by CESCR in November 2009 and the brochure about this right was prepared by UNESCO (to be published in early 2010). • Adoption of the Venice Statement on the REBSP as a first step to the elaboration of a general comment on this right by United Nations CESCR. This is result of three experts’ meetings held by UNESCO in cooperation with OHCHR, the United Nations CESCR and other partners which are presented in the brochure published in English and in French and disseminated during the 35th session of the General Conference. <p>Advancement of reflection on the human rights dimensions of access to safe drinking water and sanitation (experts’ meeting held in cooperation with SC, OHCHR, the United Nations Independent Expert and the UNESCO Etxea – UNESCO Centre Basque Country in July 2009 in Paris; results are presented in the brochure disseminated during the 35th General Conference).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen linkages between research on the rights within UNESCO’s competence and policy-making, partnerships were established with recognized human rights research and training centres in various regions of the world. In September 2008, UNESCO signed a memorandum of understanding with the European 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO’s specific mandate in education, science, culture and communication places the Organization at the forefront of research. This work is closely related with UNESCO’s contribution to poverty eradication and sustainable development to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by the poorest and most vulnerable groups of populations adversely affected by the global economic and financial crises. • The further clarification of the content of the rights to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications would greatly facilitate policy-oriented research in this connection. • The “right to education” continues to be one of the most fundamental rights that UNESCO has to focus on, particularly in certain countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and in the current context of financial global crisis, as this right is often violated and/or not sufficiently protected or promoted. • This work necessitates raising extrabudgetary funds in order to carry out high-quality representative research studies. 	<p>UNESCO partnership with leading human rights research institutions, regional research-policy networks ensures the cost-effectiveness of its research activities aimed at elucidation of the rights within the Organization’s fields of competence. UNESCO partners contribute substantially – both their financial and human resources – to the implementation of the research activities.</p> <p>Russian National Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO Chair on Culture of Peace, Human Rights and Democracy at the Russian State University for the Humanities and the Moscow Human Rights School contributed to the results achieved through providing human resources and expertise in the field.</p> <p>It is worth investing in this type of research in Latin America and the Caribbean, as it sheds light on specific dimensions of the right to education and the recommendations that follow lead to more efficient and pertinent policy-making. The strategy of carrying out state-of-the art reviews has proved to be cost-efficient.</p>	<p>UNESCO’s work on further elucidation of the right to take part in cultural life and the right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications will be continued in close cooperation with OHCHR and CESCR with the aim to elaborate a General Comment on the REBSP and to transform the general comment No.21 on the right to take part in cultural life into concrete policy recommendations for countries.</p> <p>The need to further strengthen links between scientific research and adoption and implementation of political decisions and to continue efforts with a view to consolidate the policy-research networks in various regions was emphasized in final documents of meetings organized in 2008-2009.</p> <p>The research results are being “appropriated” by the national authorities through “restitution seminars” being held in the various countries concerned.</p>

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (EIUC), which unites more than 40 universities in Europe and is a very important ally in human rights research and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote research-policy dialogues at national and regional levels, regional networks bringing together UNESCO Chairs, human rights research institutions, national human rights commissions, etc. were set up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Latin American Research Network of Ombudspersons on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (LARNNO) – national studies on adaptability and acceptability dimensions of the right to education carried out in nine LA countries, final study in Costa Rica published in cooperation with the Ombudsperson’s Office, negotiations are under way in Colombia and Ecuador; - the UNESCO/ISESCO Arab Research-Policy Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ARADESC): national studies on cultural rights carried out in all six countries of the network (Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia). They identified main obstacles and challenges and put forward a series of recommendations at the International Meeting on Cultural rights in Maghreb region and Egypt held on 18-19 December 2008 in Rabat, Morocco (the brochure which presents this network and its activities was disseminated during the 35th session of the General Conference); - the network on cultural rights in Africa (studies on cultural rights carried out in Senegal and Ghana); - the Research-Policy Subregional Network on the Rights within UNESCO’s fields of competence in Central and Eastern Europe: reflection on the problems and obstacles related to the implementation of human rights within UNESCO’s competence in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe was advanced through the organization of two subregional experts’ meetings on Human Rights within UNESCO’s Competence (Moscow, Russian Federation, May 2008 and April 2009); - Identification of obstacles in the implementation of the rights of women and children were advanced through the organization by the UNESCO Doha Office with the collaboration of the Qatar Foundation for Child and Woman Protection of two workshops on the impact on the Qatari legislations of the International 			

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost- effectiveness	Sustainability
	Conventions for the Eradication of Violence and Discrimination against Women and the International Conventions on Children's Rights.			
Efforts at mainstreaming the human rights-based approach into UNESCO's programming evaluated and reported to UNESCO's governing bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owing to the support of the UNESCO Bureau of Human Resources and Management (HRM), an important number of training courses on HRBA to programming have been offered to UNESCO staff, at HQ and in the field. In 2008-2009 HRBA seminars were organized for the staff of field offices in Dakar, Hanoi, Lima, Rabat, Quito, San José and Windhoek and a total of 177 staff members and 34 representatives of National Committees and various ministries received training. Since launching of the HRBA training programme in 2005, a total number of staff members trained equals to approximately 500 persons (both at Headquarters and in the field). Part of the SHS Sector team in UNESCO Brasilia Office (UBO) trained in restorative justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very positive evaluations by the participants as to the pertinence and quality of the training. Human rights mainstreaming should be further intensified through training of personnel on human rights issues. Increasing focus is to be made on training of field office staff to increase their delivery capacity within United Nations Country Teams, United Nations Delivering as One scheme and UNDAFs. 	The HRBA seminars in the field proved to be totally cost-effective, bringing together colleagues from various UNESCO offices from the region and representatives of National Commissions.	The elements learned from this HRBA seminar can be sustained as long as they are put into practice in the preparation of our work plans and other programming exercises.

Paragraph 03013 - Focus on the needs of Africa

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
National institutional capacities strengthened in the fields of ethics of science and technology and bioethics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Ethics Education Programme, mapping of experts in ethics teaching and sampling of teaching programmes continue (regional expert meetings in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in December 2008). Through the Assisting Bioethics Committees (ABCs), project assistance has been provided to Member States. National Bioethics Committees have been established with the support of UNESCO in Ghana, Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, and Togo. Technical missions to support the establishment of National Bioethics Committees have been made to Cape Verde, Chad, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger and Nigeria. The first training in working methods has been given in Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Togo and Kenya. Regional cooperation and networking has been increased. Creating a West African Bioethics Network was discussed during a December 2009 meeting in Côte d'Ivoire, 			

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Ethics Education Programme (EEP), mapping of experts in ethics teaching as well as sampling of ethics teaching programmes has continued with regional expert meetings in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Dakar (Senegal) and Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo). Data collected are now available online in GEObs. 			
<p>Cooperation among social and human sciences and human rights research networks enhanced, with particular emphasis on the strengthening of the research-policy nexus relating to regional integration, poverty eradication, migration, urban settings, culture of peace, gender and youth issues, and in the framework of support given to subregional forums of ministers of social development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed draft Strategy on African Youth and consultation undertaken prior to finalization of the document. Second ECOWAS Forum of Ministers was held in Côte d'Ivoire (September 2008) and first meeting of East Africa Community was held in Rwanda, in September 2008. the First Meeting of the East African Community of Ministers responsible for Social Development held at Kigali, Rwanda, 15-19 September 2008, with Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi participating. WAI on regional integration and social transformations established as category 2 institute. 			
<p>Policy advice delivered to national and regional research systems, especially through support to identified centres of excellence, so as to enhance quality delivery of appropriate social and human sciences research findings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2008-2009, within its focus on African migration (following 175 EX/Decision 57), UNESCO coordinated a project aimed at strengthening the protection for migrants' rights in six countries (Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Mauritania), in partnership with the NGO Cimade regional agreements on migration. Commissioning of case studies on obstacles to free movement in West Africa, and of a survey on attitudes toward free movement in all regional organizations in cooperation with the United Nations University in Bruges. Within the framework of the intersectoral platform on strengthening national research systems, national research capacity reviews have started in two pilot countries in Africa (Tanzania, Madagascar), emphasizing a combined approach of the natural sciences and the social and human sciences. The legal documents of the Research and Documentation Centre on Women, Gender and Peace building for the Great Lakes Region Centre were produced and will be examined by the Executive board at its 184th session for the granting of the UNESCO category 2 status. The Tanzanian Government 			

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>will host the next Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region in 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy dialogue organized for discussion between the researchers and Ministers of Women's Affairs, of the recommendations emerging from six best (among the 13) country-focused policy-oriented (during the second Forum of Ministers held in Mombasa, Kenya in June 2009). 			

Intersectoral Platforms

Paragraph 08011 – Strengthening national research systems

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

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
Research capacities in developing countries enhanced with a focus on the contribution of research to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including MDGs and EFA goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National research system review processes are in progress in four pilot countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. Studies are aimed at providing recommendations and science policies on the contribution of national research capacities in the natural and social and human sciences to sustainable development at the country level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The experiences of the pilot studies provide input for developing an integrated methodology on strengthening the national research system, while taking into account specific national conditions 	The integrated approach pooling expertise of UNESCO Sectors and Institutes provides opportunities for cost-effective implementation. Redundancy and overlap are avoided through complementary national review activities.	The sustainability of the activity depends on the national efforts in the review process to implement recommendations and policies, and on the involvement of funding partners.
National research and knowledge management in science, technology and innovation strengthened and related capacities created and supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot country studies on crucial elements of the national research system commissioned by UNESCO provide preliminary science policy proposals and recommendations to strengthen the national research system with a view to sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborated and targeted attention for topics such as ethics of science and technology and research-policy linkages will further improve the recommendations and opportunities for their implementation. Collecting sound and accurate data for the review and implementation phases requires significant efforts and time of national actors and where relevant UIS. 		
Links between policy-making bodies, higher education and research institutions and educational and developmental practices strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the context of the national research system review, activities address the strengthening of research-policy linkages between all partners in national research, including public and private stakeholders, universities and research institutions, funding agencies and international organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of linkages will be emphasized through the increased involvement of key stakeholders in the national review process, in national task forces and in policy consultations. 		
Research capacities of UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs is sought in national research reviews and 			

34 C/5 Expected results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ lessons learned	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability
selected least developed countries enhanced, including through triangular North-South-South cooperation.	strengthening research for sustainable development, wherever relevant and possible.			
Scientific research enhanced through integration of ICTs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complementary review studies include an evaluation of ICT capacities and the role of access to information in the context of the national research system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to fully address the opportunities and contribution of ICTs, this topic is to be included in the review processes. 		