



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

Hundred and eighty-second session

182 EX/5

PARIS, 11 August 2009
Original: English

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP TO DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT THEIR PREVIOUS SESSIONS

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board of the progress achieved in the follow-up to the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions.

There are no financial and administrative implications.

No decision is required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Progress and achievements in 2008-2009 with regard to the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) (Follow-up to 177 EX/Decision 8)	1
II. Staff salaries, allowances and benefits (Follow-up to 34 C/Resolution 80)	2
III. Progress made and results achieved in Implementation of the UNESCO strategy for action on climate change and its enhanced Plan of Action (Follow-up to 179 EX/Decision 15 and 181 EX/Decision 15)	2
IV. Needs and challenges of introducing Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) at UNESCO (Follow-up to 180 EX/Decision 21 (IV))	3
V. Implementation of 34 C/Resolution 47 and 181 EX/Decision 5 (III) relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem (Follow-up to 34 C/Resolution 47 and 181 EX/Decision 5 (III))	7
VI. Interim report on the action plan for the Slave Route project (Follow-up to 181 EX/Decision 13)	7
VII. Status of the renovation work at the UNESCO Fontenoy site (Follow-up to 181 EX/Decision 42)	10
VIII. Fundraising strategy and status report on pilot projects for the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education (Follow-up to 181 EX/Decision 54)	13

I. Progress and achievements in 2008-2009 with regard to the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) (Follow-up to 177 EX/Decision 8)

1. Six UNESCO regional conferences were held in 2007 and 2008 in Qatar, China, Mali, India, Azerbaijan and Mexico, and brought together key political leaders and professional partners in literacy to discuss challenges, exchange effective literacy practices and mobilize partnerships and resources. These conferences helped give impetus and visibility to literacy efforts across the world as they contributed to placing literacy higher on the policy agenda and resulted in greater cooperation for and commitment to literacy. The conferences' outcome documents and information on literacy practices have been made available on the UNESCO Literacy Portal. In addition, a selection of background studies is being published. In September 2008, Ms Laura Bush, the United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD) Honorary Ambassador, hosted the White House Symposium on Advancing Global Literacy in New York, presenting the key outcomes of all six conferences and outlining the remaining challenges facing future literacy efforts. On that occasion, Ms Bush announced the establishment of the UNLD Fund for Advancing Global Literacy, housed at UNESCO, with an initial contribution from the United States totalling US \$2,550,000.

2. The mid-Decade review, carried out in 2008 with a wide range of UNLD partners, was officially presented at the 63rd session of the United Nations General Assembly (General Assembly Report A/63/172). The review showed that strengthened action has led to a rise in literacy rates in many countries and that there was wide agreement that more and more innovative ways were to be sought to address literacy needs. It concluded that, overall, progress was not yet sufficient and that the literacy challenge remained urgent and large-scale. It was therefore recommended to focus in the second half of the Decade on generating stronger commitment to literacy, reinforcing effective literacy programme delivery and mobilizing new resources for literacy. In association with the mid-Decade review, the *Global Literacy Challenge*, was published in 2008 to take stock of the dimensions of the challenge in literacy in the context of development.

3. During 2008-2009, UNESCO engaged in a wide consultation process involving relevant United Nations agencies, governments, universities, regional bodies and civil society organizations, which culminated in January 2009 in a high-level symposium and a technical consultation held in Paris. Developed as the outcome of this consultative process, the UNLD International Strategic Framework for Action for the second half of the Decade and beyond is used today as a coherent, over-arching mechanism for partners to contribute to literacy at the national, regional and global levels (see 182 EX/INF.6).

4. With UNESCO's support through the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE), 20 countries have carried out in-depth situation analyses to identify strategic areas for improving literacy efforts, and 12 countries have validated national action plans. Most of the LIFE countries are now implementing annual work plans. In addition to the six LIFE countries (Bangladesh, Egypt, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan and Senegal) which benefited in 2006-2008 from major grants within the Capacity Building for EFA (CapEFA) Programme, new LIFE projects have started in six other countries (Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Rwanda), and three additional LIFE projects (Senegal, Bangladesh and Pakistan) were selected for the next cycle of the CapEFA Programme. LIFE has contributed to positive developments such as the creation of new literacy-related ministries and budget increases, the mobilizing of funds for literacy and the strengthening of South-South cooperation in various ways, such as networking, twinning arrangements and cross-country and cross-regional exchanges.

5. The Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP) is steadily going forward, with the first pilot test completed in each of the following pilot countries: El Salvador, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories. At present, the instruments and procedures are being adjusted to allow pilot countries to conduct the main assessments in late 2009 and early 2010. At the same time, four other countries (Jordan, Namibia, Paraguay and Viet Nam) have started to implement LAMP using a set of validated and much improved instruments.

6. The need for data on non-formal education for efficient monitoring, informed policy-making and improved delivery has pressured a number of countries to set up a Non-Formal Education Management Information System (NFE-MIS), with the technical and financial support of UNESCO for capacity development through the CapEFA Programme. Bangladesh, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and United Republic of Tanzania completed the first phase in 2008 and are continuing to upscale the programme. Additional funding was secured and implementation of similar initiatives has begun in Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Rwanda.

7. Literacy, in general, and the objectives of the UNLD and LIFE in particular, were addressed extensively through the comprehensive preparatory process of CONFINTEA VI. The International Literacy Days celebrated in 2007 and 2008 provided other opportunities for UNESCO to advocate for increased commitment to literacy. UNESCO International Literacy Prizes were awarded to outstanding youth and adult literacy programmes in China, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States in 2007, and to others in Brazil, Ethiopia, South Africa and Zambia in 2008. Continuing its efforts to promote literacy, UNESCO collaborated closely with the Global Campaign for Education in raising international awareness about the global literacy challenge on the occasion of the Global Action Week (20-26 April 2009) which focused on youth and adult literacy and life-long learning.

II. Staff salaries, allowances and benefits

(Follow-up to 34 C/Resolution 80)

8. 34 C/Resolution 80 invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on decisions that he takes to apply measures affecting the salaries, allowances and benefits of UNESCO staff adopted by the General Assembly or the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) .

9. The Director-General informs regularly the Executive Board about developments in salaries and allowances across the United Nations Common System by submitting to it copies of ICSC's annual reports. Since the 34th General Conference, the Director-General has submitted two reports to the Executive Board, under cover of documents 179 EX/32 (ICSC's annual report for 2007) and 181 EX/37 (2008).

10. Further information on measures relating to salaries and allowances that the Director-General has applied in UNESCO since the General Conference's 34th session is set out in 35 C/34.

III. Progress made and results achieved in implementation of the UNESCO strategy for action on climate change and its enhanced Plan of Action

(Follow-up to 179 EX/Decision 15 and 181 EX/Decision 15)

11. The refined UNESCO Strategy for Action on Climate Change was approved by the Executive Board at its 180th session (contained in the Annex to document 180 EX/16 Rev.). The Strategy is supported by a Plan of Action, first examined by the Board at its 181st session (181 EX/15), and now presented in document 182 EX/INF.7 in an enhanced version together with detailed information on progress made and results achieved in the implementation of the Strategy. The results of action by UNESCO are summarized below according to the three main focus areas of the Strategy. UNESCO will ensure that these results are brought to the attention of the UNFCCC COP-15, as appropriate.

- (i) Building and maintaining the climate change knowledge base: science, assessment, monitoring and early warning. Progress made and results related to the climate change knowledge base include the United Nations Secretary-General's entrusting WMO and UNESCO to act as co-conveners for the preparation of joint United Nations activities in the cross-cutting area of science, assessment, monitoring and early warning. This cooperation, benefiting from decades of climate research and monitoring supported by

UNESCO, leads into the World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3) in Geneva in September 2009 and will thereafter focus on the establishment of a Global Framework for Climate Services, which is the main expected outcome of WCC-3, requiring substantive United Nations collaboration and maintenance and/or establishment of new research and monitoring programmes and networks.

- (ii) Promoting mitigation and adaptation to climate change including through enhanced education and public awareness. Progress made and results related to this focus area encompassing several UNESCO core competences include the organization of seminars, workshops and conferences, networking, the launch of field projects, the establishment of new partnerships as well as the release of publications. Examples are: the “International Experts Meeting on Climate Change and Arctic Sustainable Development: Scientific, Social, Cultural and Educational Challenges” (March 2009), the “International Seminar on Climate Change Education” (July 2009), the “International Conference on Broadcast Media and Climate Change: A Public Service Remit” (September 2009), the establishment of the Global Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves Contributing to Action on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (May 2009), and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Developing Countries (UN-CBA) involving UNDP, the United Nations Volunteers and UNESCO (July 2009), the preparation of a report on migration and climate change, and a COMEST report on the ethical implications of climate change (both to be published late 2009).
- (iii) Moving towards a carbon/climate-neutral UNESCO. A process has been launched to collect data on GHG emissions resulting from travel and office energy usage for UNESCO Sectors, Institutes and field offices worldwide for calendar year 2008. This UNESCO GHG Emissions Inventory will be submitted to the United Nations Environment Management Group and form part of the Secretary-General’s Report to the UNFCCC COP-15.

12. The intersectoral platform “UNESCO Action to Address Climate Change” has facilitated the coordinated implementation of the Strategy and Plan of Action to which a large number of units at Headquarters and in the field is contributing. Taking into account the debate at the 181st session, the Plan of Action was revised to reinforce synergies among UNESCO’s international and intergovernmental science programmes, increase programme concentration, step up efforts to move towards the target of achieving a climate-neutral UNESCO, and improve presentation of the budgetary information (see document 182 EX/INF.7).

13. At its Sixth Ordinary Session (16-19 June 2009), the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), drawing conclusions from its report on “The ethical dimensions of global climate change”, highlighted the need to look further into the ethical dimensions of climate change, by determining universal ethical principles to guide response to such challenges. This has given rise to a new agenda item to be considered at the 182nd session of the Executive Board on the feasibility of developing a universal declaration of principles on responses to climate change.

IV. Needs and challenges of introducing Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) at UNESCO (Follow-up to 180 EX/Decision 21 (IV))

14. On several occasions some Member States have expressed interest in the adoption of results-based budgeting at the Organization, with the aim of increased budget transparency and accountability. Following its discussion at the 180th session on the Director-General’s preliminary proposals for the 35 C/5, the Executive Board “requested the Director-General to undertake a study of the needs and challenges involved in achieving results-based budgeting in the

Organization, and to present the findings to the Executive Board at its 182nd session” (180 EX/Decision 21). This document has been prepared in response to that request.

15. The concept of “performance-based budgeting” originated in the private sector, where defined results (in the form of outputs) are more easily quantifiable. Elements of this approach were adopted in the framework of civil service reforms in some countries (e. g. New Zealand, Canada, Australia and Sweden) and then in the context of the United Nations system in the late 1990s. In international organizations, the experience has been limited. Overall, and as mentioned in a United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report (JIU/REP/2006/6), there is no single methodological framework that applies to the entire United Nations system.

16. As a result, and as mentioned in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report (JIU/REP/2006/6), “At the United Nations and most of its specialized agencies, the Inspectors found the approach [...] to be fragmented rather than coherent and holistic. It focused largely on budgeting and programming aspects, and failed to take into account or emphasize at the outset the scope of changes required in other management areas for the new system to work. In some instances, the shift was mainly in the vision and format rather than in the methods of work or support by the administrative, financial and information systems in the Organization. The process became mainly a “learning-by-doing” exercise”.

Current programme and budget framework

17. UNESCO’s current budgetary management is linked to the results-based management (RBM) methodology used for the preparation of programmes and which covers both Programme Sectors and support areas. Programmes are designed on the basis of strategies and priorities with expected results, performance indicators and benchmarks. The related budget is built independently for Programmes and Supports, and monitored on the basis of inputs (for example, staff travel). This approach could therefore lead to:

- a disconnection between Programme and budget (“vertical integration”);
- no clear link between Support activities and Programme activities (“horizontal linkage”).

Links between RBM and RBB

18. Results-based budgeting (RBB) is an extension of the RBM approach, as it is defined as a basis for linking resources to results. While results-based budgets identify inputs required to achieve planned results, the controlled level is the result.

19. The potential application of RBB methodology at the Organization raises the fundamental question of how to translate all UNESCO’s activities into quantifiable results, which would have to be defined in a measurable way, within the context of a biennium, without compromising the Organization’s longer-term mission and goals. The recourse to RBB also requires a clear accountability framework.

Thus, RBB is more than a mechanical budgetary process, requiring notably:

- the ability to define the appropriate level of results;
- quantified performance indicators and benchmarks that are linked to strategic objectives;
- a shift at all levels in the decision-making processes to focus on results;
- IT systems with assessment and analysis functionalities.

20. In addition, by its nature, RBB should cover the full scope of activities of the Organization, whatever the funding source (regular and extrabudgetary), the structure (Programme Sectors and

Support functions), the location (field offices and Headquarters) and the type of activity (for example, normative versus operational).

21. The Secretariat has carried out a summary review of RBB approaches in other United Nations agencies or programmes (*inter alia* FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA). None of them can be said to have *all of the elements* above in place and operating.

Benefits of RBB

22. In theory, the successful implementation of RBB would strengthen the direct links between:

- costs and results;
- support and programme;
- programme and budget.

23. It should facilitate a meaningful integration and evaluation of regular and extrabudgetary resources. Intersectorality could be fostered in an overall reinforcement of the results-focused approach.

24. An upstream emphasis on operational budget-building (“work plans”), well before the final C/5 budget is approved, could lead to more rapid budget implementation at the beginning of the biennium.

25. Managers would be empowered in the decision-making process to focus on results instead of implementation modalities, with flexibility in their choice of inputs. As a consequence, Member States would monitor the expected results rather than the mix of inputs required to achieve them.

Challenges concerning RBB

26. A number of important issues would need to be addressed and resolved to enable the introduction and successful implementation of RBB at UNESCO. Firstly, the choice and definition of agreed results is critical, and in particular:

- quantified results and not outputs;
- at the appropriate aggregation level;
- harmonized within UNESCO and/or within the United Nations system (to be comparable);
- taking into account intangible notions, such as quality of result obtained.

27. It raises the fundamental question whether the core mandates of UNESCO, as (i) laboratory of ideas; (ii) standard-setter; (iii) clearing house; (iv) capacity-builder in Member States in UNESCO’s fields of competence; and (v) catalyst for international cooperation, can adequately be captured through RBB.

28. In addition, results would have to be developed with the appropriate time horizon, in line with the budget cycle, which should take account of the long-term programme objectives of UNESCO. Their development should also recognize the appropriate investments needed to preserve the sustainability of the impact beyond the current biennium. At each step, the definition and development of results should take account of the constraints of the Organization (notably all staff-related policies, consensus-seeking, etc.), which are not easily compatible with an RBB approach focused on financial efficiency.

29. The adoption of an RBB approach would imply a significant shift in the current mindset, operations and culture, with an increased focus on costs in a non-profit environment, by a decision-making process based on results and by the introduction of bottom-up elements approach in a historically exclusively top-down environment.

30. The implementation of RBB would require a deep change in management practices of the Organization, whose effects need to be assessed. For example, increased delegation without rethinking the appropriate level of central monitoring may result in inconsistent implementation of UNESCO policies. Another example is the risk of a divergent staff budget structure with the management of budget envelopes by results.

31. The capacity of UNESCO to implement an RBB permanent monitoring environment also needs to be appraised, given the requirement for a quantitative tracking system at all levels. Furthermore, if the current reporting to governing bodies on inputs is maintained – and less flexibility given on the choice of inputs – there will be a potential double workload and increased rigidity, with a likely backlash effect on managers.

32. At any rate, the implementation of RBB will require a significant investment in terms of required skills, equipment, tools, training and staff time, which would need to be quantified and modulated according to the ambition level.

33. In addition, the RBB would require a corresponding change in Members States' approach to governance and oversight since this would rely:

- firstly, on a firm agreement by Members States on non-ambiguous quantified results to be achieved by the Organization (including the levels and units to be reviewed);
- and, on a reinforcement of the Director-General's ability to choose the modalities of action to achieve these defined results, so as to avoid Member States focusing simultaneously on results and on inputs.

Some pre-requisites to launch an RBB implementation project within UNESCO

34. If an RBB approach were to be adopted, the following factors would have to be addressed:

- priority objectives of the project (Programme and budget construction/monitoring/-evaluation);
- what limits on flexibility in choice and mix of inputs;
- time/costs/in-depth equation;
- scoping for RBB implementation;
- key rules for an RBB framework.

35. The full benefits of RBB can only be achieved if implemented in all its dimensions (Programmes and Support, RP and XB, Headquarters and field offices, etc.) since core activities cannot be separated. However, limited-scope scenarios may be used as pilots in transition periods. At this stage, the investment required is difficult to estimate without further study.

36. If the Organization were to pursue an RBB approach methodology, all stakeholders would need to agree on the essential parameters, as the incomplete or unsuccessful implementation of this methodology would have significant negative consequences for the Organization.

37. If, as stated in the introduction, Member States are interested in increasing budget transparency and accountability, given the challenges of implementing RBB, it may be possible to consider other approaches that could satisfy these objectives.

V. Implementation of 34 C/Resolution 47 and 181 EX/Decision 5 (III) relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem

(Follow-up on 34 C/Resolution 47 and 181 EX/Decision 5 (III))

38. In its previous reports, the Secretariat presented the action taken as follow-up to 176 EX/Special Plenary Meeting/Decision and to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 31st and 32nd sessions in 2007 and 2008 respectively, by which it requested the World Heritage Centre to facilitate the exchanges between Israeli, Jordanian and Waqf experts to discuss the detailed proposals for the design of the Mughrabi ascent. Accordingly, two professional meetings took place in Jerusalem on 13 January and 24 February 2008 between Israeli and Jordanian (including Waqf) experts. The third meeting, scheduled for 12 November 2008, was postponed at the request of the Jordanian authorities “until a date when it can get its own experts and equipment on the site in order to take the appropriate measurements, necessary to finalize the design of its project” (letter dated 10 November 2008).

39. At its 181st session, the Executive Board adopted 181 EX/Decision 5 (III) in which it “reiterates the request made by the World Heritage Committee at its 32nd session in decision 32 COM 7A.18 that the Israeli authorities continue the cooperation commenced with all concerned parties, in particular with Jordanian and Waqf experts” (Article 11) and “affirms the necessity of cooperation in order to arrange for access to the Mughrabi Ascent site, and calls on the Director-General to organize a follow-up meeting of experts as soon as possible, once the parties concerned have reached an agreement” (Article 12).

40. The “Reinforced Monitoring” mechanism, requested by the Executive Board at its 176th session (176 EX/Special Plenary Meeting decision) and by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Decisions 31 COM 5.2 and 31 COM 7A.18), was applied to the Old City of Jerusalem with regard to the Mughrabi ascent. Six reports were prepared by the World Heritage Centre in this respect and forwarded to the concerned parties and the States Parties members of the World Heritage Committee.

41. At its 33rd session (22-30 June 2009) held in Seville, Spain, the World Heritage Committee adopted by consensus and without debate Decision 33 COM 7A.18, in which it “reiterates its request that the Israeli authorities continue the cooperation commenced with all concerned parties, in particular with Jordanian and Waqf experts” (Article 19) and “reaffirms the necessity of cooperation in order to arrange for access to the Mughrabi Ascent site, and reiterates the call on the Director-General to organize a follow-up meeting of experts as soon as possible, once the parties concerned have reached an agreement” (Article 20). In this respect, the decision also “takes note of the recent exchange of correspondence between Israel (letter dated 31 May 2009) and Jordan (letter dated 12 June 2009) aiming at reaching an agreement that may allow the Director-General to organize a follow-up meeting as soon as possible, once the parties concerned have reached an agreement” (Article 21). Decision 33 COM 7A.18 is presented as Annex 1 of the document 182 EX/15.

42. Depending on the developments of the situation related to this issue, the Director-General is prepared to issue an addendum before the 182nd session of the Executive Board.

VI. Interim report on the action plan for the Slave Route Project

(Follow-up to 181 EX/Decision 13)

43. At its 181st session, the Executive Board invited the Director-General to submit to it at its 182nd session an interim report on the action plan for the Slave Route Project, in line with the long-term strategy (2009-2011) adopted by the International Scientific Committee (ISC) at its meeting

from 17 to 19 February 2009 and submitted to the Executive Board at its 181st session (181 EX/13 Part I Add., 181 EX/Decision 13).

44. The activities carried out by the Slave Route Project since the 181st session of the Executive Board, as specified in the timetable of activities for the next three years (2009-2011) submitted in document 181 EX/13 Part II are herewith presented and concern the development of scientific research, promotional activities as well as the reinforcement of intersectoriality.

A. Scientific research

45. Relevant studies have been launched to enhance scientific knowledge on specific aspects of slave trade and slavery insufficiently covered or neglected. These include:

- (i) A study on “The psychological consequences of slavery” aimed at presenting the state of the art on this subject by providing a comparative analysis and nurturing scientific debate to better understand the psychological impact of slavery not only on slave descendants but also on enslavers. The outcome of this study will be available by December 2009. A meeting is foreseen for 2010 with a view to presenting the findings and results of the study and formulating a framework for social public policies in this area.
- (ii) A study entitled “African contribution to science, technology and development” aimed at highlighting the significant contributions in the domains of science and technology (knowledge, know-how and skills in agriculture, metallurgy, architecture, medicine, navigation) made by African civilizations and cultures to building the modern world and hence to challenging racial prejudice relating to Africa and the African Diaspora.
- (iii) Four studies within the framework of the first phase of the “Atlas of the African Diaspora” which, beyond the economic impact of slave trade and slavery, intend to show how interactions between the peoples from Africa and the Americas – as well as the Caribbean, Europe, the Indian Ocean, the Arab-Muslim world and Asia – have shaped the world significantly. Four main areas were considered for this phase: (a) languages and cultural expressions (intangible heritage), (b) sites of memory and World Heritage sites, (c) religion and spirituality and (d) musical instruments. These areas will be covered in three regions (the Americas, the Caribbean and Africa) and are scheduled to be available by December 2009 and to be completed by research in other fields, such as clothing, culinary art, hair dressing, ornaments, etc. The aim is to constitute a critical mass of representative elements to design an exhaustive mapping of the African presence in the world.

B. Promotional activities

46. Five main promotional activities have been undertaken during the period covered by this report:

- (i) The website of the restructured Slave Route Project has been launched and is regularly updated with relevant information on major activities undertaken by the project as well as by the members of the ISC. The results of different studies indicated in paragraph 3 will be progressively displayed on this website.
- (ii) The recommendations by the members of the ISC of the Slave Route Project (February 2009) have been integrated in the documentary “Slave Route: A Global Vision”. The launch of the final version of the film is scheduled for the International Day for the Remembrance of Slave Trade and of its Abolition (23 August 2009). A translation of the documentary into Spanish is under way with the support of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Organization. A request has

been forwarded to the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) for translation into French; translation into Portuguese and Arabic is also foreseen depending on available funding. The DVD will be accompanied by a pedagogical booklet which is under preparation and which will serve as discussion guide/aid for teachers and aim at deepening the understanding of the slave trade and slavery.

- (iii) The Slave Route Project contributed actively to the Durban Review Conference held in Geneva in April 2009:
- contribution to the elaboration of the draft document “Strengthening the Fight against Racism: UNESCO’s Achievements since the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance”, highlighting the Organization’s action towards implementing the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;
 - screening of the documentary “Slave Routes: A Global Vision”, followed by a discussion with the public on 23 April 2009;
 - display of the travelling exhibition “Lest We Forget” at the Palais des Nations from 15 to 24 April 2009.

C. Reinforcement of intersectoriality

47. Intersectoral cooperation on this project within UNESCO has been strengthened in the following manner:

- (i) The **Task Force on UNESCO activities relating to the study of the Slave Trade and its Implications**, created in July 2002, was reactivated. During its last meeting on 15 April 2009, the Director-General underscored the need for a dynamic intersectoral approach “to a project as important as this one on the Slave Route” and called upon all sectors to intensify their efforts in order to meet the expectations of Member States regarding this project, as set out in 180 EX/Decision 14.
- (ii) The Intersectoral Working Group, constituted in October 2005 to implement the recommendations of the Task Force and to follow up on the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (2004), was restructured. A meeting chaired by the Assistant Director-General for Culture on 18 May 2009 enabled the Group to define ways and means to improve the effectiveness of coordinated action in relation to the new strategy of the Slave Route Project.
- (iii) In this context, four project proposals were identified and the lead sector for the drafting designated:
- a database of pedagogical materials on slave trade and slavery to identify available resources and consolidate a package of UNESCO-recommended teaching materials on slave trade and slavery under the lead of ED;
 - a strategic document for sensitizing ministries of education on the need to integrate the history of slave trade and slavery in school curricula under the lead ED;
 - the promotion of memory on slave trade and slavery in public spaces in cities which were involved in slave trade, to be prepared in line with the Coalition of Cities against Racism under the lead of SHS;
 - the creation of an itinerary of memory in Portuguese-speaking countries to promote tangible and intangible heritage related to slave trade and slavery (results to be

integrated in the “Atlas of the African Diaspora”) under the lead of the Africa Department.

(iv) Furthermore, two project proposals were drawn up:

- “Capacity-building for national actors on the preservation and promotion of tangible and intangible heritage related to slave trade and slavery”. This project document complies with the recommendations of the mission undertaken by UNESCO in Togo from 28 February to 6 March 2009 and presented in document 181 EX/INF.5.
- “Atlas of the African Diaspora” designed to respond to specific recommendations of Member States during the 181st session of the Executive Board, calling on the presentation of concrete project proposals for extrabudgetary funding.

D. Other activities

48. Two activities undertaken during the period covered by the report deserve to be mentioned:

- (i) UNESCO participated in the inauguration of the Cuban Museum of the Slave Route (Matanzas) on 16 June 2009, in close collaboration with Mr Miguel Barnet, member of the ISC of the Project, and the UNESCO Regional Office in La Havana. “La tercera raíz” [The Third Root], a travelling exhibition was launched on this occasion, which also served to reinforce partnerships with Cuban institutions working in this field. Furthermore, the organization of a regional meeting of National Committees on the Slave Route in Latin America and the Caribbean is foreseen in 2010 in Colombia.
- (ii) On the occasion of the **Notodden Blues Festival** devoted this year to the theme of slavery, the travelling exhibition “**Lest We Forget**” was displayed in Norway from 30 July to 6 August 2009 at the request of the European Blues Centre in collaboration with the Notodden Library and the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO. The Slave Route Project was invited to participate in and to present its activities at this event gathering international artists and European youth. The documentary “**Slave Routes: A Global Vision**” was screened during this festival followed by a discussion on issues highlighted in the film.

VII. Status of the renovation work at the UNESCO Fontenoy site

(Follow-up to 181 EX/Decision 42)

49. In 181 EX/Decision 42 the Board invited “the Director-General to present to it at its 182nd session an interim report on the status of the renovation work as part of his report on the follow-up to decisions adopted by the Executive Board at previous sessions”.

Audits and recommendations

50. During the execution of the renovation project, two audits have been undertaken. In February 2008 the Internal Oversight Service submitted its findings and recommendations of its audit undertaken in 2007 on Phases 1 and 2 of the Belmont Plan. Later on, the Executive Board, at its 179th session, invited the External Auditor to conduct an audit on the reasons for the cost overruns and to confirm that all renovation plan contracts were awarded within the existing procedures. The report was submitted to the 181st session of the Board (181 EX/42).

51. Following the debates of the Board, the Director-General made new management arrangements aimed at optimizing the conditions for the successful completion of the last phase of this important project. In order to improve the efficiency of the decision-making process and to respond to the Board’s decision following the audit report consideration, the Director-General decided (DG/Note/09/22 of 4 May 2009) to place the renovation project and conservation plan

under his direct supervision, with the Director of the Headquarters Division in ADM Sector and the renovation and conservation team reporting directly to him on these matters. The focus is on ensuring completing the project within the available budgetary resources, and also within the established time frame and with sufficient guarantees concerning the quality and durability of the renovation work.

52. In the final stages of the project, the audit recommendations are being implemented. The Advisory Steering Committee for the Headquarters Renovation Plan, which is now chaired by the Comptroller and reporting to the Director-General, is meeting on a more regular basis and plays an active role in assisting in the monitoring of the project for the restoration and improvement of Headquarters. The internal controls pertaining to the project have been reinforced.

Status of the renovation work

Works execution

53. During the preparation of this report (mid-June 2009), works still continued in the underground Building IV situated under the Piazza. The last office in this building was renovated in mid-July 2009. This building contains some 350 offices. After the completion of Phase 2 of the Belmont plan, the total of 1,237 offices will have been refurbished. At the same time staff in temporary offices were moved back to Building IV.

54. The refurbished and new technical installations and technical rooms used for the operation of the totality of the Fontenoy premises (power generators, main electrical distribution boards, cold production required by air-conditioning systems), are operational, the finishing will be completed before the start of the General Conference.

55. Dismantling of the temporary building constructed on top of Building IV in the Piazza and used as swing space for renovation, was programmed to start mid-July, in conformity with the Belmont Plan. The piazza grounds are planned to be returned to their original state following the necessary waterproofing operations and gardening works prior to the 35th session of the General Conference. This concludes the renovation works under the Belmont Plan.

Financial situation of the project

56. Since the start of the operation and in accordance with the approved managerial structure and the budget plan based on initial estimates, UNESCO made recourse to external engineering and architectural expertise to provide the appropriate competencies for managing the project's financial resources and controlling the quantity and quality of deliveries provided by contractors.

57. As at June 2009, the level of available financial resources (€84.3 million) is considered as adequate to meet the objectives and mitigate risks accompanying any large-scale operation of comparable complexity.

58. During this last stage of execution, in parallel to ongoing works, a number of statutory administrative procedures related to final works delivery are under way. They require reinforced monitoring by the Project Director team before closing the accounts. Final instalments will be paid to enterprises only upon satisfactory completion of respective technical contractual obligations.

Compliance with regulations, norms, specifications, quality standards

(a) Compliance with health and safety regulations

59. Renovation works were undertaken in compliance with the host-country health and safety regulations and laws, applicable to construction and renovation works. By mid-June 2009, the compliance was ensured. For controlling the compliance, in line with host-country norms, a Health and Safety Coordinator (CSPS) was engaged for the entire duration of works.

60. The Coordinator is in charge of identifying eventual possible hazards and risks, and evaluating, whether the existing precautions and measures are adequate and suggest additional measures, if pertinent. A special role was assigned to the Coordinator concerning asbestos removal works, namely verifying and controlling compliance with the most up to date regulations in respect of this material.

61. The Coordinator produced records of reports on his findings throughout the duration of the project.

(b) Technical conformity with specifications and quality

62. The technical programme of the renovation has been implemented in full compliance with the initial technical and quality specifications established at the conception of the design brief.

63. Relevant controls and certification of compliance with specifications are implemented by a certified specialized service (Controleur Technique, CT), which is appointed at the beginning of every construction/renovation operation. This control service screens and checks all material certificates, their coherence with technical specifications and ensures that undertaken works comply with existing regulations (French and European Safety Rules) and that execution is performed in accordance with the recommended practice.

64. Material certification and technical/quality conformity reports are followed up throughout the project execution by the engineering firm working for the project. Those reports are accumulated in the final implementation file (DOE – Dossiers Ouvrages Executes). UNESCO receives all the reports constituting an attestation of technical/quality compliance upon the completion of the project.

Renovation and environment-friendly measures

65. The renovation project has been undertaken in compliance with the existing host-country norms and regulations, including those relating to sustainable development. It is to be expected that renovation works result in savings of energy, water and other resources. For instance, the renovation works for façade isolation and replacement of heat distribution systems (both included in the Belmont Plan), as well as the modernization of the main heat distribution installations (financed by the consumption economies) resulted in significant energy savings. The UNESCO Fontenoy site reduced its energy consumption for heating at least 20% in 2009 and it is expected that by 2011 the savings will reach 30% (as compared to 2003 baseline). In May 2009 UNESCO received the “CPCU Mercury Award 2009”. This award is recognition of UNESCO’s contribution to environmentally friendly action in cooperation with host-country suppliers.

66. The Belmont Plan has permitted other greening actions, such as buildings’ roof thermal isolation, the installation of low consumption light bulbs, the modernization of a computer-based control system monitoring the buildings’ mechanical and electrical equipment, including ventilation, lighting, power systems and fire protection systems.

67. Waste disposal and collection has been improved and includes the obligation by respective enterprises to respect modern environmental regulations established by the host country. In June 2009 the creation of a paper collect/recycling system on both UNESCO sites was completed.

VIII. Fundraising strategy and status report on pilot projects for the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education

(Follow-up to 181 EX/Decision 54)

A. Fund-raising strategy for the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund in Education (SSC Fund)

68. The SSC Fund will be promoted to donors as a facet of UNESCO's wider commitment to promote South-South and triangular North-South-South cooperation. The six distinct steps in the development and implementation of the fundraising strategy are set out below.

(i) Definition of key messages about the objectives, vision and comparative advantages of the South-South Cooperation Fund

69. Clear messages on the SSC Fund must be defined and used consistently in all related communication activities. These may include the following:

- the SSC Fund contributes directly and indirectly to the realization of the Education for All (EFA) goals;
- the SSC Fund generates and funds concrete projects that reflect the principles of SSC in their design and impact – strengthening of capacities and enhancing of knowledge through the transfer of skills, and exchange of knowledge and best practice on an intra-regional and inter-regional basis. Contributions to the SSC Fund ensure the sustainability and scaling up of successful pilots as well as the development and implementation of new projects;
- the SSC Fund has participative governance mechanisms for project design and monitoring. These mechanisms anchor the Fund in UNESCO's Major Programme for Education. A major innovation of the SSC Fund is its Steering Committee, through which a space is created for the G77 and China to contribute to the strategic direction and programmatic oversight of the Fund. Contributions are welcomed from donors in the North and the South. They are managed according to UNESCO's rules and regulations; and
- the SSC Fund is unique amongst the various South-South funds managed by multilateral organizations, in that it is dedicated exclusively to supporting projects in the field of education.

(ii) Definition of activities for which resources are to be mobilized

70. The activities for which resources are to be mobilized must be in line with the priorities set for the Organization in its programme documents (documents C/4 and C/5). These fall into two categories: (a) strengthening and scaling-up of the first set of pilot projects, and (b) development of new South-South pilots and other activities of the SSC Fund relating to monitoring, evaluation, and communication/resource mobilization. An outline, or several outlines, will be drawn up accordingly for inclusion in the Complementary Additional Programme (35C5 CAP), which is the tool for programming of extrabudgetary activities and the main House-wide vehicle for dialogue with donors.

(iii) Identification of potential donors

71. Potential donors with a demonstrated commitment to supporting SSC will be identified. This could include bilateral Government donors and other entities that contribute to other South-South trust funds managed by multilateral organizations. The potential will also be explored for the development of private sector partnerships in the North and South (for example among technology and ICT industries, philanthropic individuals, chambers of commerce and travel companies, etc).

UNESCO will also investigate the relevance and potential interest of South-South Funds managed by other international organizations such as the UNDP South-South Trust Fund, World Bank South-South Exchange Trust Fund, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and the South Fund for development and humanitarian aid established by the G77 and China at the second South Summit in Doha in 2005.

(iv) Direct solicitation of potential donors

72. Individual letters will be sent by UNESCO senior management to the potential donors identified above – from Headquarters, the UNESCO Regional Education Bureaux for decentralized funding sources or regional partners as appropriate. Where feasible, and where potential partners are amenable, written solicitations will be followed up by face-to-face meetings. UNESCO and the G77 and China will also identify opportunities for joint solicitation of donors. After consultation with the Secretariat in order to avoid duplication of efforts, the G77 and China are also encouraged to be pro-active in the solicitation of potential donors.

(v) Enhancing overall visibility and outreach

73. To enhance overall visibility and outreach for the SSC Fund, the following specific ideas could be explored:

- enhance coverage of and content concerning the SSC Fund and other activities reflecting South-South and/or triangular North-South-South cooperation on UNESCO's website;
- involve potential partners and donors in the fora for exchange of good practice in which the first set of SSC Fund projects will culminate. If the fora are organized at regional level, they could involve decentralized representatives of donors and funding partners with specific regional mandates;
- organize at UNESCO Headquarters a celebration of United Nations SSC Day on 19 December 2009, during which the SSC Fund could be profiled;
- explore whether there are any upcoming South-South events at which the SSC Fund could be profiled, such as the forthcoming High-Level Committee on SSC to be held in the last quarter of 2009.

(vi) Monitoring

74. Overall monitoring of the SSC Fund and specific projects will be carried out to ensure that results are achieved in a timely fashion. Results-based reporting to donors will be ensured, and visibility will be given to donor contributions.

B. Progress report on the execution of the South-South Cooperation in Education pilot projects

75. Following the establishment of a steering committee for the SSC Fund in January 2009, four regional projects for \$40,000 each, proposed by UNESCO regional offices for education on the basis of priorities decided by the G77 and China, were formally approved and launched in May 2009. Consequently, each of the four UNESCO Regional Offices has recently embarked on the initial implementation phases of the projects, which are presented below:

- The regional project for **Africa** focuses on “mother-tongue-based multilingual education”. It will identify, document and publish best practices on mother tongue and/or national language-based education, including providing concrete examples of teaching approaches and materials in use, and the design and publication of a guide for training of teachers.

- The **Asia-Pacific** project deals with ICT in Education Teacher Training. Its main focus is the development of a set of training materials targeted at teacher education institutions in view of assisting these institutions in training teachers to integrate ICT in their pedagogy.
- The **Arab States** project focuses on the development of Non-Formal Education-Management Information Systems (NFE-MIS) for monitoring progress in adult education and literacy. Its aim is to review current practices in NFE-MIS in the Arab States, including the elaboration of monitoring indicators for measuring progress and disparities in the development of non-formal education and literacy programmes/activities.
- The regional project for **Latin America and the Caribbean** aims to promote *disaster preparedness in schools* through the mobilization of the Associated School network (ASPnet). This will include capacity-building of ASP coordinators, including provision of educational materials and toolkits for organization of activities at school level.

All four regional projects will culminate in forums for the exchange of good practices in the area covered by the respective projects, therefore benefiting from strengthened south-south cooperation in education in the four regions.

C. Status of the South-South Cooperation Fund

76. Total funding mobilized to date under the SSC Fund has reached \$226,972 (including interest). This amount represents contributions received from nine developing countries (Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco and the Philippines). As at 30 June 2009, a total of \$171,109 has been allotted to the execution of the four regional pilot projects and steering committee meetings' activities, leaving an available amount of \$55,863 for new activities.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

Hundred and eighty-second session

182 EX/5 Add.

PARIS, 21 September 2009
Original: English

Item 5 of the agenda

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE FOLLOW-UP TO DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT THEIR PREVIOUS SESSIONS

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 34 C/RESOLUTION 47 AND 181 EX/DECISION 5 (III) RELATED TO THE ASCENT TO THE MUGHRABI GATE IN THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM

ADDENDUM

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 182 EX/5 and Add.,
2. Recalling 181 EX/decision 5 (III),
3. Recalling 176 EX/Special Plenary Meeting/Decision, 177 EX/Decision 20, 179 EX/Decisions 9 and 52,
4. Further recalling Decisions 31 COM 7A.18, 32 COM 7A.18 and 33 COM 7A. 18 adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 32nd (Quebec City, 2008) and 33rd (Seville, 2009) sessions respectively,
5. Also recalling the relevant provisions on the protection of cultural heritage including, as appropriate, the four Geneva Conventions (1949), the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972, the inscription of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls at the request of Jordan on the World Heritage List (1981) and on the List of World Heritage in Danger (1982), and the recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO,
6. Reaffirming the purpose and spirit of the professional encounter at the technical level of 13 January 2008, as well as the follow-up meeting of 24 February 2008,

7. Noting the Sixth Reinforced Monitoring Report (February 2009) prepared by the World Heritage Centre,
8. Regretting in this regard the postponement of the follow-up meeting of experts which was scheduled on 12 November 2008, as called for in Decision 32 COM 7A.18 adopted by the World Heritage Committee in Quebec City and reiterated in UNESCO Executive Board Decision 181 EX/5 (III), as well as of the planned visit of Jordanian technical experts to the Mughrabi Ascent site on 27 July 2009, due to circumstances that have impeded Jordanian experts from having access in order to take measurements,
9. Recognizing the existence of deep concerns regarding the decision taken by the Jerusalem District Planning and Construction Commission on the town planning scheme for the Mughrabi ascent,
10. Requests that, despite the decision mentioned in paragraph 9, the process for the design of the Mughrabi ascent be inclusive of all parties concerned, in accordance with the spirit and content of previous World Heritage Committee decisions;
11. Reaffirms in this regard that no measures, unilateral or otherwise, should be taken which will affect the authenticity and integrity of the site, in accordance with the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and, as necessary, the relevant provisions on the protection of cultural heritage of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954;
12. Notes the request made by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in Decision 33 COM 7A.18 and asks, in this regard, that the Israeli authorities resume the cooperation commenced with all concerned parties, in particular with Jordanian and Waqf experts;
13. Reaffirms the necessity of cooperation in order to arrange for access to the Mughrabi Ascent site for Jordanian and Waqf experts, and reiterates its call on the Director-General to organize a follow-up meeting of experts as soon as possible, once the parties concerned have reached an understanding;
14. Reaffirms that the process for the design of the Mughrabi ascent, which allows for the taking into consideration of the designs submitted during the aforementioned professional encounter, is still under way, and that the World Heritage Centre is following closely the developments associated with this process through its Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism;
15. Expresses its thanks to the Director-General for the action he is taking to facilitate the dialogue and professional exchanges between all the parties concerned;
16. Invites the Director-General to submit to it a progress report thereon at its 184th session.