

Hundred and sixty-first Session

161 EX/4

Part I

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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART I

SUMMARY

This report is intended to inform the Members of the Executive Board about the state of the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference.

Part I of this document reports on the main activities undertaken and results achieved during the second six months of the 2000-2001 biennium.

The list of the principal activities (meetings, publications, etc.) executed between 1 July and 31 December 2000 is presented in a separate document (161 EX/INF.3).

**MAJOR PROGRAMME I
EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE**

1. Major Programme I was reoriented to ensure the effective follow-up of the World Education Forum (Dakar, Senegal, April 2000) and to ensure that the activities became more relevant to the objectives formulated by the Forum.

I.1 BASIC EDUCATION FOR ALL

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
I.1.1	2,890,257	1,059,816	36.7
I.1.2	3,926,209	1,621,463	41.3
I.1.3	5,325,445	2,194,545	41.2
Programme I.1	12,141,911	4,875,824	40.2

I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children

2. In the light of the Dakar Framework for Action, the programme “Renewal and expansion of primary education” focused more specifically on primary education reform. Working with national experts, UNESCO continued its cooperation in education reform processes in Nigeria, Mali, Maldives, Madagascar and Myanmar, focusing on capacity-building in various areas of the education system. In Nigeria, cooperation took place in the larger context of the sector-wide reform of education and put special emphasis on promoting learning achievement, reorienting school supervision and the use of ICTs in education. UNESCO also participated in discussions on sector-wide approach for education reform concerning Lesotho and Cambodia, with a view to collaborate with the initiative.

3. UNESCO supported programmes to improve the quality of education, including a feasibility study by a team of curriculum experts for a subregional database in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries on curriculum review, reform, expertise and research to strengthen curriculum cooperation and collaboration among the curriculum units and experts in the subregion. A handbook prepared with Ugandan teacher educators has been used in three teachers colleges in rural areas in Uganda and is being distributed for use in other workshops with teacher trainers in Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania. UNESCO is cooperating with the International Reading Association to provide training in workshops for trainers of trainers in critical thinking in the framework of teaching reading skills in Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania. In Indonesia, the joint UNESCO-UNICEF pilot project for Creating Learning Communities for Children has undertaken needs assessment, training of trainers, orientation of national and provincial government officials and relevant NGOs. These in turn have led to the training of head teachers, teachers and community leaders. A manual on indicators and guidelines to analyse community participation and the role of parent-teacher associations has been developed.

4. The UNESCO/DANIDA-funded Basic Learning Materials Initiative (BLMI) for sustainable book development has supported training workshops in Guinea, Burkina Faso,

Uganda, Namibia and Malawi to train trainers and upgrade professionals in textbook publishing, design and production; authorship of children's books; skills in preparing teachers' guides and appropriate research in book development and management of printing. UNESCO provided financial assistance for all countries in the BLMI to participate in the Zimbabwe International Book Fair in August 2000. A handbook to guide Textbook Approval Boards was produced in collaboration with Mozambique. The book survey in Mongolia was completed and Mali reproduced its book sector resource map. UNESCO continued its cooperation with the ADEA Working Group on Book Provision and the Learning Environment.

5. UNESCO initiated its programme for educational governance at local levels with a case study on the conceptualization and implementation processes of educational governance at local levels in the United Republic of Tanzania and two national round tables in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on democratization of educational processes and local participation of teachers, principals and parents in the monitoring of education for all.

6. Work on education and poverty eradication is continuing in Uganda, Malawi and Guinea. UNESCO's involvement is growing in poverty eradication programmes that will be taken to scale at country level and special attention is being given to the intersectoral approach in meeting the needs of the poorest children.

7. In the field of early childhood care and education, efforts concerning early childhood policy development have been concentrated on developing concrete schemes of cooperation with OECD and the World Bank. The programme on indicators advanced and implementation in the selected pilot countries started. Activities at national level focused on training for parents and early childhood trainers, and on developing materials for parent education. Web-based and printed materials were developed and translated into different languages, and support given to the expansion of the networks of existing regional and global programmes.

8. At the "Salamanca Six Years On" session organized by UNESCO as the International Special Education Congress (ISEC) 2000 (University of Manchester, 25-28 July 2000), some 250 practitioners from different countries shared their experiences of how the Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action has influenced and informed policies and practices at the country level. In order to make an effective contribution towards including the needs of marginalized and excluded groups in all UNESCO's programme activities, a day of reflection on "Inclusive Education and Education for All" was organized on 22 September at UNESCO Headquarters for the staff of all sectors.

9. Mobilization and involvement of Member States, NGOs, local and national partners for wider support for and involvement in education of children in difficult circumstances (especially street and working children) has been successfully developed and consolidated and professional capacities of educators and social workers have been reinforced. The preparatory phase of the joint UNESCO/Government of Gabon project for the protection, rehabilitation, education and training of children and youth in difficult circumstances with the aim of reintegrating them into society has been finalized.

10. Since the consultation meeting with target countries in Nairobi (June 2000), the pilot phase of the Norway Funds-in-Trust programme, which focuses on the integration of the training of formal and non-formal basic education educators, has been implemented. Nine target countries have already prepared and submitted national action plans.

I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults

11. A draft proposal and plan for a United Nations Literacy Decade is submitted to the Executive Board (161 EX/7 and Corr.).

12. The objective of the celebration of International Literacy Day is to raise public awareness and support of literacy programmes around the world. For the first time International Literacy Day, celebrated on 8 September, represented a combined programme of the Literacy Prize Award ceremony and the festive part of the celebration. The event was attended by the delegations, the public and the media. The festivity of the occasion was lively with songs and dances from several countries, thanks to the active assistance of NGOs and Permanent Delegations, notably Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. The highlight of the event was the testimony given by an ex-illiterate adult who is now an elder in his community in Paris. A poster, *Literacy 2000*, was produced and distributed along with *Literacy Matters* – an information kit and *Literacy, Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation*. The Documentation Centre produced a website which is constantly updated.

13. A programme for monitoring and evaluating non-formal education was launched in collaboration between the Division of Basic Education and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, with inputs from the International Literacy Institute, University of Pennsylvania. Draft guidelines for the setting up of a non-formal education management information system were prepared and databases and non-formal education monitoring schemes were developed in an action research project in the United Republic of Tanzania.

14. UNESCO is undertaking Educators for Basic Education Programmes (EBEP) which aims at developing integrated policy and training for basic education educators of both the formal and non-formal sectors. Since the consultation meeting with target countries in June 2000, in Nairobi, the pilot phase of the Norway Funds-in-Trust programme, which focuses on the integration of the training of formal and non-formal basic education educators, has been implemented according to the revised work plan. Nine target countries have identified key issues to tackle in the project, conducted studies to verify the importance and urgency of these issues, and prepared and submitted National Action Plans. Guidelines for each step of this process have been prepared and provided by the UNESCO Technical Working Group for the countries. The evaluation of the pilot phase is to take place and approval of the remaining phase is dependent upon a satisfactory evaluation result. The following activities were carried out: a study on national EBEP issues carried out in nine target countries, national action plans for EBEP developed and submitted for evaluation and a draft manuscript on expanded vision of basic education prepared.

15. In close connection with the Special Project for Women and Girls in Africa, *African Stories* was printed and disseminated worldwide to introduce the materials produced during the UNESCO-DANIDA workshops for developing gender-sensitive materials. A series of post-literacy booklets produced at UNESCO-supported workshops during the first part of the year was distributed.

16. Within the framework of the Japanese Funds-in-Trust project Multi-channel Learning for Empowering Women Farmers, China carried out two training workshops to prepare learning materials for women farmers in Yunnan and Gansu Provinces. The Indonesian part of the Project has been implemented by ANNISA which supports training and material development and literacy learning centres for landless farmers using multi-channel materials. Video cassettes and printed materials were produced to stimulate discussion at learning

sessions. The Pakistan part of the project has been implemented by Bunyad, a local NGO. Pakistan produced reading materials on the needs of women farmers and a television programme, *Naila*, emphasizing women's roles in agriculture.

17. In the framework of the Dakar Follow-up, an activity entitled "Village Basic Education and Skills Development programme" was developed and proposed for extrabudgetary funding. The activity aims at developing comprehensive programmes which encompasses functional literacy, basic skills training, marketing, social health skills and micro-enterprise. This will also include the preservation and promotion of traditional skills. Target groups: adults and out-of-school youth in remote rural areas. The programme will start in Bhutan and is planned to be extended to other countries. UNESCO began assisting Bhutan in preparing the educational component in the master plan of the Institute for Language and Cultural Studies.

18. Activities concerning Community Learning Centres were implemented in the framework of the second phase of the APPEAL Community Learning Centre (CLC) project, covering 20 countries. Financed by Japan, Norway and regular programme funds activities included the building of additional Community Learning Centres, the organization of a series of workshops which developed resource books on CLCs and the carrying out of activities (literacy and post-literacy, non-formal primary education, vocational training and income-generating activities, quality of life improvement, cultural programmes). Two Community Learning Centres have been set up in Indonesia, one in Siberut and one at Jakarta Bay. The Centre in Siberut has been designed as a mobile model, with local teachers visiting the community regularly to provide a transfer of knowledge combining traditional and new approaches, and bridging formal and informal systems of knowledge. Focus is put on the development of income-generating activities, the preservation of traditional knowledge of the indigenous people, preserving bio-diversity and promoting the unique contributions of women and children to the social functioning of communities. The Community Learning Centre in Jakarta Bay was established within the framework of the APPEAL project. Activities focus on vocational training for income-generation and management of the CLC for women. A UNESCO APPEAL regional workshop on developing the Community Learning Centre Management Handbook was organized in Bali in October 2000.

19. In Africa, UNESCO/Dakar's involvement with the promotion of Community-based Educational Resources Centres (ERC) operated by UNESCO Clubs, dates back to the follow-up of Jomtien. By mid-2000 the "Literacy Caravan in Senegal", financed through the UNESCO Co-Action programme UCA 204 with some UNESCO regular programme funds and direct inputs by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Dakar, was successfully completed, and, *inter alia*, the objective of a network of 10 educational resource centres in Senegal was reached.

20. During the second half of 2000, a regional project covering the construction and equipment of educational resource centres in Mali, Mauritania and Gambia was completed with some inputs to an educational resource centre in Burkina Faso. One more educational resource centre was built in Senegal (at Bakoum, Kolda region) and a first one (at Bolivel in Guinea) was also built. A team headed by INEADE, an educational development institute in Dakar, completed an evaluation of the purpose and functioning of the existing ERCs managed by UNESCO Clubs in Africa. The critical evaluation provides guidelines for further development of the established dynamic.

Special Project: Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth

21. Efforts were continued, in the framework of the Special Youth Project, to offer marginalized youth, mostly in poor, urban areas, a second chance to acquire basic functional education, meaning a mixture of income generation and life-skills training. Extrabudgetary funds raised under DANIDA Funds-in-Trust have enabled the launch of three new projects in Guinea, Mozambique and Egypt. A project developed in three very poor districts of Ho Chi Minh City is now under way. Two videos on appropriate technologies have been produced for the training of rural youth. External evaluations of the projects in Senegal and the Lao People's Democratic Republic were carried out. Based upon lessons learnt, UNESCO will develop advocacy actions to demonstrate that basic non-formal education linked with basic skills training and micro-credit.

Special Project: Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa

22. The regional training of trainers' programme for guidance and counselling took place in July and November in Malawi and Senegal respectively with the cooperation of all the UNESCO offices in the 26 of 27 participating countries. There were 41 graduates in 2000 and there are now 47 first-year "students" in the programme. National workshops for trainers of trainers in guidance and counselling were held in Namibia, Nigeria, Lesotho, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland, Ghana, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Four booklets in French have been added to the training materials. Technical Working Group Meetings were organized in November and April respectively in Nigeria and Mali to review the status of the programme. All the French-speaking countries have organized policy level orientation programmes. An expert meeting was held in Ouagadougou in July 2000 to prepare the statutes and initial work programme for the International Centre for Girls and Women's Education in Africa (Ouagadougou), with representatives from NGOs, international agencies, focal points for the Guidance and counselling programme, national officials and UNESCO staff.

I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all

23. During the second six months of the biennium, UNESCO endeavoured to create a synergy among all partners in the follow-up of Dakar and to strengthen and broaden partnerships at national, regional and international levels. At the international level, consultations were undertaken with all major EFA partners, particularly UNICEF and the World Bank, with donors and with Member States. The Director-General addressed the G-8 Okinawa Summit, which subsequently issued, in its final communiqué, a strong statement in favour of EFA. UNESCO also sought to integrate into the Dakar follow-up process inter-agency flagship programmes such as the initiatives on early childhood care and education, HIV/AIDS preventive education, education in situations of emergency and crisis, and the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI).

24. To further advocacy and information-sharing, UNESCO produced and disseminated to all Member States: the *Dakar Framework for Action* and the *Final Report* of the World Education Forum in six languages. A three-language bi-weekly electronic Bulletin Board is distributed to some 1,000 EFA partners. In order to assist countries in preparing their national EFA plans by 2002, UNESCO has prepared *Preparation of National Plans of Action: Country Guidelines* which has been widely distributed in six languages. This document calls for country plans to be fully integrated into existing sector-wide approaches and supported by the mechanisms of the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA), the United Nations

Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The document stresses the centrality of education for all in poverty reduction strategies.

25. The first meeting of the Working Group on Education for All was held at Headquarters in November 2000, bringing together representatives from countries, regions, agencies and non-governmental organizations. The Group discussed, among other things, the document *Development Partner Cooperation in Support of Education for All: Rational and Strategies*, which outlines UNESCO's strategy in response to paragraph 11 in the Dakar Framework for Action. It requests UNESCO to coordinate a global initiative aiming at formulating the strategies and mobilizing the resources needed to provide effective support to national efforts in the achievement of the goals and targets of Education for All by the years 2005 and 2015. This strategy was previously outlined by the Director-General when he addressed the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The Director-General further requested UNESCO's field offices to ensure "an energetic and synergistic response" to the Dakar Framework for Action, in the framework of national and regional activities expected to be carried out as part of the Dakar follow-up.

26. UNESCO organized several meetings at the regional level. These included the first regional consultative Arab meeting (ARABEFA) (21 October, UNESCO Beirut). Representatives of UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ESCWA (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia), World Bank, Arab non-governmental organizations, and two education specialists discussed mechanisms of support to EFA in the region. The Asia Pacific Programme on Education for All (APPEAL) held a planning meeting on regional activities in basic and continuing education from 11 to 13 September, in Dhaka (Bangladesh). APPEAL provided technical assistance to Member States in preparing their national EFA plans and further consolidated and expanded the Community Learning Centres, established with communities, NGOs and governments across the region. Within the context of the United Nations Special Initiative for Africa, the Heads of State of Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Senegal explored how to accelerate the education for all agenda in these countries at a meeting in Bamako (Mali) on 27 November. Jointly organized by the Government of Mali, UNESCO and the World Bank, the meeting was preceded by a two-day conference (24 and 25 November) of Ministers of Education and of Finance, representatives from teacher unions, parent associations, as well as representatives of external donor agencies supporting education in the six countries, and followed by a consultation for non-governmental organizations, jointly organized by UNESCO, the World Bank and members of the Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Education for All with the support of the ADEA Working Group on Non-formal Education and other partners. The first of five national round tables in Central Asia on the Global Movement for Children and EFA was organized by UNESCO in collaboration with UNICEF in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, in September 2000 to consolidate and expand the existing national working groups on EFA, to present the Dakar Framework for Action to relevant senior personnel, to provide technical guidance to countries so that they can adapt and harmonize national education plans to the Dakar Framework and to formulate national EFA plans of action. UNESCO Bangkok organized in November 2000 a National EFA Coordinators Meeting, under the subregional EFA Forum (SRF) for East and South-East Asia. This meeting, which gathered National EFA Coordinators, representatives of international and regional organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF, ESCAP, SEAMEO and bilateral agencies, aimed in particular at sharing information regarding the progress in forming a National EFA Forum in each country and in putting in place mechanisms for the development of a National EFA Plan.

I.2 REFORM OF EDUCATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION FOR ALL THROUGHOUT LIFE

	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
I.2.1	2,832,493	1,264,555	44.6
I.2.2	3,196,021	1,062,906	33.3
I.2.3	2,319,095	1,001,295	43.2
The status of teachers	1,115,673	251,028	22.5
Programme I.2	9,463,282	3,579,784	37.8

I.2.1 Renewal of education systems for the information age

27. As regards devising strategies for learning throughout life *The World Education Report 2000: The right to education; towards education for all throughout life* was published in Arabic, Russian and Spanish. The electronic version of the full text was put on the Education Sector's website in English and French as was the full text of the *World Education Report 1998: Teachers and teaching in a changing world*.

28. As part of its programme of support for the reconstruction, reform and development of national education systems, UNESCO provided technical support for the preparation of policies and programmes for the reform and development of education (Nigeria and Djibouti) and for the mobilization of financial resources for the funding of reform in Chad and Djibouti. It also supported the implementation of strategic action for the viability of reforms already under way in Mali and Chad. With respect to national capacity-building, special attention went to the transfer of know-how. Study missions, seminars and training workshops for national specialists were organized under projects and programmes of support entrusted to the Organization, notably in Chad. A general guide on the processes and methods for the formulation of national education policies and programmes, entitled *National Education Policies and Programmes and International Cooperation*, was also produced.

I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education

29. As regards the renewal and diversification of secondary education, UNESCO's activities have stressed enhancing national capacities for the strengthening and upgrading of secondary education through information-sharing with particular reference to case studies in secondary education reform. Follow-up activities to the recommendations of the inter-agency consultative group on secondary education reform and youth affairs, organized by UNESCO in June 1999, promoted the strengthening and upgrading of secondary education with particular reference to meeting the needs of developing countries. A comprehensive mapping exercise was undertaken, in collaboration with IIEP, concerning current and planned activities in the area of secondary education and the education of youth. Subregional consultations and reviews focused on key priorities for secondary education reform, development of materials for policy-makers on secondary education sector analysis and, strengthening and upgrading regional databases on the development of secondary education.

30. During the period considered, the preventive education programme continued to focus on enhancing national capacities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth and to support the International Youth Campaign against Drug Abuse, coordinated by UNESCO. Teachers' capacities to cope with the HIV/AIDS epidemic in southern Africa was reinforced through technical support to a seminar organized by Education International in Durban, South Africa (July 2000) that reviewed and field tested a draft training manual for teachers' unions and also identified actions to be taken in different southern African countries as regards the use of the training manual and the participants role as trade-union leaders. Other teacher-training programmes and curriculum review and elaboration on HIV/AIDS education as well as preventive campaigns, both on AIDS and drug abuse prevention, for and with young people were undertaken in Africa, Asia (including Central Asia), Latin America and Eastern Europe. Within the framework of UNESCO/European Commission PEDDRO project, a special issue on "AIDS and Drugs Abuse Prevention", with the financial contribution of UNAIDS, was prepared and the network was reinforced. As part of the international Youth Campaign for a Twenty-First Century Free of Drugs, UNESCO's exhibition of young people's drawings on drugs was held in Hungary and Togo, and a national campaign was undertaken in several provinces of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. A UNESCO website on HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse (<http://www.unesco.org/education/educprog/pead>) was set up.

31. Following the establishment of the International Programme on Technical and Vocational Education and Training, UNESCO's activities in technical and vocational education (TVE) focused on two areas: capacity-building in Member States and the development of teaching-learning-training packages in the cross-cutting skills relevant to TVE at a time of accelerated globalization and rapid technological advancement. The teaching-learning-training packages, focusing on (a) entrepreneurship training, (b) information and communication technology fundamentals, and (c) e-commerce, will be eventually available on CD-ROMs and in printed form, and will be used as resource material in subregional workshops for countries with similar social and economic contexts.

32. In the field of science and technology education, capacity-building was enhanced through a draft *UNESCO Resource Kit on Science and Technology Education*, which was tested out in schools in seven countries of different regions and will be further adapted to the specific local needs and interests of the teachers and learners. An international campaign was launched in cooperation with Jeanne Develle Edition, France, and the International Baccalaureat Organization (IBO) with the objective of raising children's motivation for science and technology education and related careers, as well as to collect information on their interests and ideas to lay the basis for future activities. The campaign attracted over 3,000 children together with their class teachers and parents from 49 countries worldwide and culminated in exhibitions held at UNESCO Headquarters and Goa (India), from 20 to 23 February 2001.

I.2.3 Higher education and development

33. The orientations adopted at the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE) continued to play an important role in the debate on the role of higher education in the twenty-first century and in the renewal of higher education systems and institutions. Following the Meeting of Higher Education Partners, seven working groups were set up on specific issues: systemic renewal; institutional governance and management; teaching and learning issues; research; globalization, IT application and the world of work; internationalization and mobility; and higher education and the education system as a whole

(education for all and Dakar follow-up, including staff development). Over 130 participants attended the Seventh UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education to discuss the potential of information technology for widening access to higher education and to make recommendations to optimize this potential, to examine the results achieved by NGOs and others with regard to the implementation of the World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE) Declaration and Framework for Priority Action and to identify priority actions to strengthen reform and renovation in higher education. Several recommendations were made for action to be taken by UNESCO and its partners in the implementation of the WCHE follow-up strategy. In order to launch the UNESCO/SIDA Research Management Forum, five regional overviews were commissioned to map the current state of the art with regard to capacities in research management in universities. Also, a directory of national, IGO and NGO capacities in the field of research on higher education was prepared.

34. Several activities were organized at the regional level in the field of higher education. Innovation in higher education in Africa was enhanced in particular through support to the activities of the African network for innovation in higher education and related publications, reinforcement of North-South and South-South cooperation among universities, preventive education on HIV/AIDS, training of educators in the field of ICTs. The Regional Consultation on management of double mode distance higher education institutions in Africa was held in October 2000. A new project on The Institutional Approaches to Teacher Education in Europe: Current Models and New Developments was launched by CEPES. Activities are ongoing to enhance the reform of higher education institutions in the Arab region; staff development of higher education teaching personnel in the Arab region was enhanced through several seminars dealing particularly with curriculum design, course design, and study rules and regulations were conducted in several Lebanese universities. Discussions are under way to establish a national network for staff development to be presented as a prototype to other Member States of the region. Cooperation with ALESCO and the Association of Arab Universities continued to develop guidelines to be discussed by Ministers of Education concerning the norms and standards for the licensing and accreditation of private institutions of higher education. A joint experts' meeting was held in Amman and its recommendations will be forwarded to the Ministers for decision. Partnerships have also been established with institutions of higher education in the Middle East region and France to enhance the transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals and other experts to the staff of higher education institutions in the region. Documentation and information resources in higher education in the Arab States are being developed, notably through the compilation of all websites concerning higher education and their institutions in order to produce a directory of these sites and to assist those who have not yet such sites to develop one. UNESCO Bangkok assisted the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in organizing the second seminar-cum-workshop on women's leadership in higher education in Asia (30 October-4 November 2000) and provided financial support for an IGNOU-COL-CCRTVU symposium on Women's Participation in Distance Education (September 2000, Beijing, China).

Special project: Women, higher education and development

35. The activities undertaken within the framework of the Special project "Women, higher education and development" were pursued. With decentralized funds, regional offices have provided financial support for the organization of related symposia (e.g. symposium on women's participation in distance education, September 2000, China) or have been directly involved in the organization of such events (seminar cum workshop on women leadership in higher education in Asia, November 2000). Regional surveys and case studies have been

undertaken; databases on good practices in promoting gender equality in higher education have been developed; publications devoted to women have been produced including *Women, Power and the Academy – from Rhetoric to Reality*, a collection of papers which focus on universities as one of the key institutions to provide women with the education and leadership skills necessary for their advancement and on the role universities play in the shaping of a society's cultural fabric and, consequently, of attitudes towards women and their place in society. A good practice handbook on *Women and Management in Higher Education* in cooperation with the Association of Commonwealth Universities brings together examples of international, regional, national and institutional strategies and practices aiming to strengthen the access and participation of women in higher education. The special project "Women, higher education and development" has now reached its concluding phase. An external evaluation was undertaken and the report should be ready by 30 June 2001.

36. As regards reinforcing inter-agency cooperation and academic mobility, the overall number of Chairs and Networks established under the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme reached a total number of 472 in 107 Member States of UNESCO and involves hundreds of higher education institutions (hosting UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks) with hundreds of partner organizations, foundations and companies. Geographical and subject coverage of the programme was improved. The Secretariat pursued the work aimed to improve the overall management of the programme by collecting and evaluating progress reports from UNESCO Chairs and Networks. Out of 200 reports received, short versions of 127 have been disseminated through the Internet. Twelve new UNESCO Chairs were established (in Georgia, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, Ukraine and United Kingdom). The external evaluation of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme is available and the Director-General's comments can be found in 161 EX/42. Efforts made to improve cooperation between UNESCO and ILO on the status of teachers and teacher education in the information society in order to pursue the strategy of "advocacy and defence of the status of teachers" is the subject of document 161 EX/8. The ILO/UNESCO CEART website was launched, and a statistical indicator regarding level of training has been introduced, for the first time, into UNESCO's annual data collection regarding teachers.

37. The Message "World Teachers' Day 2000: Expanding horizons" (5 October 2000), signed by the heads of UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO and UNDP, called specific attention to the fundamental role of teachers to the follow-up of Dakar. The Day provided the occasion to launch a new UNESCO Chair on teacher education in intercultural education at the London Institute of Education and to launch debate and discussion on the status of teachers by different segments of civil society. As regards strengthening the role of teachers and improve teacher's education and training by adapting teacher education and training methods at all levels to requirements of the emerging information society, in-depth studies of distance learning activities in teacher training and teacher education were undertaken in several countries including Brazil, India, Nigeria and South-Africa where the needs existed for open and distance learning approaches which will lead to the publication and dissemination of "UNESCO Guidelines for Distance Learning in Teacher Training". A CD-ROM developed by UNESCO/Dakar was disseminated and distance learning approaches in teacher education were presented at international meetings. New UNESCO Chairs in teacher education were established in the United Kingdom, Croatia, Hungary, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Through networking research and development activities, open and distance learning is being increasingly used in teacher education and training.

Educating for a sustainable future (Environment, population and development)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
	1,610,000	639,496	39.7

38. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in December 2000 by UNESCO and the COPERNICUS Programme of the Association of European Universities, the International Association of Universities and the Association of University Leaders for a Sustainable Future for the creation of a Global Higher Education Partnership for Sustainability. The purpose of this partnership is mainly to review progress in higher education in making sustainability central to teaching, research, outreach and operations, to identify exemplary practices and strategies for making sustainability more central to university life, to analyse the progress made in the higher education sector since Rio in 1992 and to contribute actively to the Rio+10 process for the Earth Summit III in 2002.

39. A *Learning and Teaching for a Sustainable Future – A Multimedia Professional Development Programme* has been produced. After testing and evaluation by field offices, it will be made available free of charge on the Internet and in CD-ROM format. This is a 100-hour – 25-topic – training package for use by pre-service and in-service teachers in formal or non-formal settings, individually or in groups, or by policy-makers.

40. A joint UNESCO/UNEP research project: Youth and Sustainable Consumption, was initiated with the object of understanding consumption drivers and patterns among youth and evaluating their potential as actors of a transition towards more sustainable consumption patterns. This will provide a basis for further educational activities in this field and toolkits for trainers are currently being developed. A survey was carried out among young people in 24 countries on their consumption behaviour and in six countries focused case studies were compiled and written by experts on the issue.

Towards a Culture of Peace

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Unit 1	40,000	19,879	49.7
Unit 2	2,423,617	919,348	37.9
Unit 3	130,065	49,402	38.0
Towards a culture of peace	2,593,682	988,629	38.1

Components of the transdisciplinary project implemented by the Education Sector

Unit 1 Culture of Peace: raising awareness and building partnerships

41. UNESCO prepared a work on analysis of the Organization's standard-setting instruments regarding the right to education. The work develops an overall perspective on the normative bases of the right to education in its many dimensions and enables UNESCO's work to be publicized, particularly with respect to the implementation of standard-setting instruments at national level.

42. UNESCO's participation in the 23rd (extraordinary) session (Geneva, 14 August-1 September 2000) and the 24th session (Geneva, 13 November-1 December 2000) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) contributed to enhancing cooperation between these two organizations for the implementation of the right to education as well as cultural rights. The Director-General addressed on 12 November 2000 a letter to the Chairperson of CESCR responding to her proposal for a policy dialogue between the Committee and the Executive Board on monitoring the implementation of the right to education, and especially the implementation of 30 C/Resolution 15.

43. The opening ceremony of the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding and the international symposium commemorating its inauguration took place in Seoul, 26 August 2000. The Centre's main objective is to provide a forum for high-ranking government officials, distinguished academicians and education specialists from all over the Asia and the Pacific region to interact with a view to forging common partnerships, providing a broad vision for international understanding and fostering educational activities that make such understanding a living reality among nations and peoples.

Unit 2 Educating for a culture of peace

44. Under the project "Support for the implementation of the ten-year education programme in Mali", financed by UNDP for a period of five years, UNESCO is the executing agency in association with the Government of Mali. The various components of the project include education for a culture of peace with activities aimed at introducing notions relating to a culture of peace into primary and secondary curricula. The project, covering both urban and rural areas, focuses on the revision of textbooks, teacher training and the preparation of teaching materials and aids. A national plan of action for education for a culture of peace and human rights was adopted following an extended national consultation, and a National Committee composed of representatives of civil society and social and political institutions was set up. It will see to the coordination of all national efforts to promote a culture of peace. Furthermore, a Technical Cell "Education and culture of peace" was also set up within the National Pedagogical Institute.

45. The pilot project, Education for Human Rights and Democracy in southern Africa in Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe, financed by DANIDA and launched in September 1997, was the subject of a progress report. The project has contributed to capacity-building within the implementing agencies to the extent that, in Mozambique and Namibia, the staff within the implementing agencies are now conducting training sessions themselves with little or no input from outside experts.

46. UNESCO (with a contribution from the United States) is financially and technically supporting a project on human rights and democracy training in Kosovo, funded locally by

different governmental agencies (USAID) and NGOs (Caritas Spain, Barcelona Plataforma x Kosovo, Finnish Human Rights Group, Ligue des droits de l'Homme-Caen), and enjoying the support of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) and focusing on: the creation of local capacities through the Regional Teachers' Training Institute; and the translation into Albanian and Bosnian of the UNESCO material for peace, human rights and democracy education included in the kit *The Practice of Citizenship*.

47. The Associated Schools Project (ASPnet) continued to expand with the registration of 145 more schools bringing the total number up to 6,592; Comoros became the 166th country to take part in the network. The main objective pursued was to reinforce the qualitative development of the network. Action focused on: (i) ASPnet national capacity-building; (ii) production and diffusion of information and educational resource material; (iii) ASPnet contributions to the observance of the International Year of the Culture of Peace and non-violent conflict resolution; and (iv) new educational approaches developed through ASPnet intersectoral Flagship Projects.

48. World Heritage Education Project made remarkable progress in testing and adapting the "World Heritage in Young Hands" Educational Resource Kit. In September 2000, a preliminary review of evaluations made by teachers, who had tested the kit, revealed its usefulness. The kit has already been produced in Arabic, English, French, Japanese and Spanish and the Chinese and Russian versions are under way in addition to some 20 national language versions initiated by National Commissions for UNESCO with support from UNESCO, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the World Heritage Fund.

49. The latter half of the year 2000 led to a significant development and consolidation of the NORAD-financed ASPnet "Breaking the Silence" – Teaching about the Legacy of the *Transatlantic Slave Trade Project* which is conducted as an integral part of the UNESCO Slave Route Project. More than 150 teachers and students from over 40 countries came together in Bielefeld, Germany, 30 July-6 August 2000, to participate in the First UNESCO/ASPnet and Clean Countryside Campaign *International Environmental Summer School "Keep our Earth Clean"*, organized by ASPnet and the German Commission for UNESCO.

50. The fifth edition of "*This is Our Time*", a global communication project for secondary schools took place on 16 November 2000. For 24 hours, 290 schools in 72 countries linked up through the Internet, e-mail, video conference and faxes to exchange views and ideas, debate on issues, join in quizzes and games, formulate opinions and take part in creative activities prepared and made available on the Time Project website with as its central theme the culture of peace.

51. As a follow-up to the third Conference of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III) UNESCO supported Member States' efforts to integrate and infuse MINEPS III recommendations in their national plans through advocacy and monitoring action at the regional level, particularly within the CIGEPS structure. As a result, action oriented follow-up activities included: a World Congress on Sport Medicine in cooperation with the International Federation of Sports Medicine (FIMS) (UNESCO Headquarters, December 2000). An accompanying round table on anti-doping was organized to discuss ways and means to counteract the growing phenomenon of doping (information, education, sharing of know-how and best practices). A CIGEPS established working group

(October 2000) on anti-doping ensures the monitoring and cooperation with relevant networks and concerned parties. A joint UNESCO/Council of Europe (November 2000) follow-up group on anti-doping is promoting a draft international anti-doping instrument on the basis of the provisions of the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention.

52. The support to Member States to elaborate and implement language policies was enhanced through the regional expansion of the LINGUAPAX network at the LINGUAPAX VIII Conference in Kiev, Ukraine (September 2000), the aim of which was to promote foreign language teaching in Eastern and Western Europe, as well as through the project on the establishment of a language institute on regional languages in the Caribbean region (Haiti). The preparatory work on the UNESCO *Report on the World's Languages* progressed and a preliminary version of the Report has been submitted by the UNESCO Centre of the Basque Country (Bilbao, Spain) to UNESCO Headquarters.

53. The preparation of specialized teaching materials for language policies in education was further promoted within the framework of the activities of the UNESCO Centres (materials for bilingual teaching in Bolivia) and the relevant UNESCO Chairs (Russian Federation and Eastern Europe). The comments of the Director-General on the evaluation of the LINGUAPAX project are submitted to the present session in document 161 EX/42.

Unit 3 From interculturality to cultural pluralism

54. UNESCO provided support for the introduction of intercultural and human rights education in the Albanian formal education system, at primary and secondary levels. The project aims at strengthening capacities within the Ministry of Education and Science and the Institute of Pedagogical Research, providing training on textbook analysis and revision, as well as on human rights education, and developing new curricula for in-service and pre-service teachers' training and adequate pedagogical materials in Albanian.

UNESCO EDUCATION INSTITUTES

UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IBE	4,876,000	2,438,000	50

55. During the period, IBE continued its reorganization. The Bureau's activities focused on the introduction of regional and subregional networks, on the establishment of a platform/observatory of educational structures, content and methods, and on preparation of the 46th session of ICE. Various operational projects were carried out in order to develop know-how needed by Member States to overcome curricular problems in specific circumstances.

56. Several international seminars were organized. For instance, IBE and the Council of the Central Directorate of the National Administration of Public Education (ANEP, Uruguay)

jointly organized an international seminar “Educators of young people in Latin America for the twenty-first century: Challenges, experiences and proposals for their initial and continuing education and training” (Maldonado, Uruguay, August 2000). The meeting brought together specialists from seven countries of South America and was essentially concerned with the range of skills required of secondary teachers, in accordance with the curricular changes desired for that level of education. Furthermore, a seminar on the evaluation of educational reforms in the Mediterranean countries was organized with support from the National Institute for Quality and Evaluation (INCE-Spain) (Madrid, October 2000), as was a seminar-workshop on the theme “Policy of curricular renewal, curricular development processes, local realities and challenges of the twenty-first century” (Libreville, Gabon, October 2000). Nine countries of Central and West Africa took part in the meeting, which was organized jointly with the Gabonese Ministry of Education. Discussion centred around the following themes: strategies to counter school failure and dropout, illiteracy and the unsuitability of education for the purpose of employment; universal values in curricula and textbooks; cooperation needs and possibilities. In addition, an intensive training course on curricular development in Kosovo was held at IBE in December 2000 following a mission by the IBE Director to Pristina and an agreement between IBE, UNICEF (Kosovo) and the Department of Education and Science of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). The chief purpose of the intensive course was to make known to the members of the team of Kosovar specialists entrusted with drawing up a curricular development framework and the corresponding plan of action, the principles, approaches and methods of curricular design and management of the curricular development process.

UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IIEP	5,406,000	2,709,780	50.1

57. The second session of the biennium was attended by 42 full-time participants from 34 different countries. Furthermore, six part-time participants were received at the Institute to follow certain units or modules of the ATP. Furthermore, seven intensive short-term training courses have been organized during the period 1 July-31 December 2000 attended by 183 participants and five seminars have been offered to 367 specialists.

58. With regard to study and research activities, IIEP is implementing four research programmes. During the second semester of 2000, the final phases of the programme on improving the quality of basic education were implemented, expanding its geographical coverage to Latin America. The secondary education policies and strategies project was pursued and the study on distance education was completed. The programmes on Strategies of education and training for disadvantaged groups and on Efficient organization, management and financing have reached full implementation. Eleven case studies have been published and four research workshops have been carried out.

59. Concerning consortiums and networks associated with IIEP, 12 SACMEQ countries during the second half of 2000 completed the main data collection of SACMEQ’s second

education policy project. This large-scale data collection included an assessment of the performance levels of students and their teachers in the areas of literacy and mathematics. It is estimated that around 50,000 students; 5,000 teachers and 2,500 school principals from 2,500 primary schools across the southern Africa subregion will be involved in the data collection for this project. During the second semester of 2000, IIEP prepared the organization of the network's fourth meeting, which took place in September 2000 in Shanghai, China. Other activities were the organization of two courses in close cooperation with member institutions, one in Korea and one in Malaysia. The report of the annual meeting of the International Working Group on Education which took place in Florence, from 14 to 16 June 2000 has been finalized and will be published in the beginning of 2001.

60. Finally, operational activities were conducted to strengthen national capacities in educational planning and administration in Palestine, Haiti, Mali, Dominican Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Morocco, Argentina, Colombia and Mexico.

UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
UIE	2,090,000	1,058,900	50.7

61. During the period concerned, the new Director of UIE initiated a review process of existing projects. This has resulted in a shift from the traditional project approach to a more strategic programme approach where projects have been consolidated under four cluster areas. The clusters developed through consultations with staff, the Governing Board and other stakeholders in the area of lifelong learning and adult education, underpin the main thrusts of UIE.

62. In the framework of Cluster 1, "Learning Throughout Life in Different Cultural Contexts: From Laying Foundations to Strengthening Creative Participation", and as the lead UNESCO institution on lifelong learning, UIE and the German Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the World Bank and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), organized the EXPO 2000 Global Dialogue on "Building Learning Societies – Knowledge, Information and Human Development" (Hanover, 6-8 September 2000). It also organized the International Round Table on New Challenges of Lifelong Learning in the Globalizing World (27-29 November 2000), aimed at a global and integrated analysis of the current state and direction of lifelong learning. Themes covered included: the flexibility of brain capacity, cultural diversity, social inclusion, application of information and communication technology, and the relationship between learning and the quality of life. New and non-conventional strategies for lifelong learning were discussed.

63. To substantiate and reinforce this global perspective, two regional research workshops were held ("UIE-PROAP Joint Study on Asian-Pacific Perspectives and Practices in Lifelong Learning" and "Adult Education in Central African Countries: Assessment and Perspectives for the Future"). Finally, a first UNESCO/UIE monograph *Intergenerational Programmes: Public Policy and Research Implications: An International Perspective* was co-published with

the Beth Johnson Foundation, United Kingdom, and a joint UIE-NIER (National Institute for Educational Research, Tokyo, Japan) international seminar, entirely financed by NIER, was held in November 2000 in Tokyo, bringing together researchers involved in the *UIE-NIER joint study on Lifelong Learning in the Information Age: Transnational Study on Media Literacy in the Advent of Learning Societies*. The workshop produced recommendations for improving the accessibility of information and communication technologies and for further research on media literacy.

64. UIE's emphasis on Building Capacities towards Learning Societies (Cluster 2) translated in providing advisory, technical and/or consultancy services at the national, regional and international levels to Member States and civil societies. In Kosovo, for example, support is provided to the Development of Educational Strategies for Young Adults, while the HIV/AIDS prevention education project held two workshops on developing gender-sensitive materials for Asian and African countries in October and December respectively.

65. In connection with UIE's mandate vis-à-vis CONFINTEA V Follow-Up (Cluster 3), UIE, one of the concrete initiatives is a five country study on "Adult Learning and the World of Work: The Informal Economy, Out-of-School Youth and Poverty Alleviation". UIE also prepared the launching of the International Adult Learners' Week (a key recommendation of CONFINTEA V, September 2000). Finally, with regard to Structured Advocacy through Creative Marketing, Communication and Documentation (Cluster 4), UIE improved the support facilities offered by the Institute and released several publications.

UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
IITE	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 596,297	% 49.7

66. Progress was made in the IITE training activities. The international research seminar "Teacher Training for Information Society" (Moscow, July 2000), in which experts from 12 countries took part, identified the structure, content, main target groups and other parameters of the IITE educational programme, and IITE set up six international working teams and launched preparation of a high level seminar for decision-makers "*Towards Policies for Integrating ICTs into Education*", and five specialized training modules ("ICTs in primary education", "ICTs in distance education", "ICTs in special needs education", "Internet in education", and "Multimedia in Education") and corresponding sets of materials. 130 educators were trained in ICT usage in education at the IITE two-day workshops (60 in the Czech Republic and 70 in the Russian Federation). Two classrooms at IITE were equipped with Apple and IBM computers and used for training and demonstrations.

67. IITE research activities focused on studies and collecting materials for the database "ICTs in Education: State-of-the-Art, Needs and Perspectives" of the IITE information system. By the end of 2000 the IITE database contained more than 600 resources in five languages globally accessible online. The mechanism for further filling of database is created and available for all users. Analytical surveys "*Distance Education for the Information Society:*

Policy, Professional Development and Pedagogy” and *“ICTs in Education for People with Special Needs”* were finalized, published and prepared for dissemination in UNESCO Member States in hard copies and on the IITE website. The feasibility studies on two national pilot projects were carried out and prepared for launching: *“Retraining of school educators on application of ICTs in education”* in the Russian Federation and *“Distance Learning for Rural Schools”* in Kazakhstan.

68. The national focal points for IITE were nominated in 30 Member States by the end of 2000. The first working meeting on activities of the European national focal points for cooperation with IITE was held in Prague (Czech Republic) in October, where nine national focal points were represented. The programme of increasing cooperation and development of the interactive international network was drafted and its accomplishment was started. In addition, the “IITE Newsletter” was issued quarterly, and nine other IITE publications (analytical surveys, final reports and collected materials) were disseminated in UNESCO Member States.

UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IESALC	2,375,000	1,319,800	55.6

69. The Advanced Training Programme in Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared by IESALC with the existing Higher Education Chairs and Networks in the region have aroused a great deal of interest in the Member States, universities and higher education institutions across the continent. Several courses and seminars were held in that regard in different Member States. As part of its Advisory Programme for Institutional Accreditation and Evaluation, and in the framework of the Five Year Institutional Development Plan “IESALC-UAJMS Pilot Action Plan for Transformation 2000-2004”, IESALC provided technical and financial help to the project to reform the curricula of the Institution’s 26 degree courses and carried out the fourth advisory mission to assess the progress made and reformulate the joint work plan for 2001 with the institution’s authorities. IESALC stimulated the development of a new model of institutional evaluation processes, which have been carried out at the Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV-Venezuela) and UDELAR (Uruguay). In the context of the follow-up to the Dakar Forum on Education for All, IESALC gave intellectual, logistical and operative support to a mission of a consultant contracted in coordination with OREALC, to prepare the evaluation and proposal of the Venezuelan Education Development Plan. IESALC’s Information and Documentation Service (SID) and the Publications Unit are becoming increasingly important, both for the preparation of reference and bibliographic materials required for the Advanced Training Courses and in the dissemination of the research results produced by the growing activity developed by the institutions that participate in the training, research and visiting academics programmes. With respect to SID, the web page it developed during this period has enabled users to conduct online consultations to SID’s database via the Internet, meeting the demand for access to information in the field of higher education.

UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
IICBA	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 663,278	% 51.0

70. The Teacher Education Network was established with a start-up workshop with participation from seven countries. Nine countries that have been selected including North, West, East and Southern Africa have been contacted and institutions identified for the Teacher Education Network. A detailed needs assessment questionnaire has been prepared and distributed to assess needs for sharing the electronic library, participation in distance education training programmes and dialogue on mutually shared problems and challenges. Liberia has been identified as one of the nine countries in the network that requires urgent support and work has started to assist in the establishment of the network with the University of Liberia as the focal institution.

71. The Electronic Library, component of the IICBA's Teacher Education Network, is developing content on mathematics, science and language in English and French. The Mathematics, Science and Language (English) library has been completed and transcribed into a CD-ROM and is being distributed to users. The Electronic Library provides a selection of key texts, methodologies and lesson plans in the various subjects.

72. A programme of collaboration with the Indira Gandhi National Open University has begun in distance education to develop the capacity of teacher education institutions in Member States. The programme presently has an enrolment of 61 students from Ethiopia and Liberia for a Postgraduate Diploma in Distance Education. Two academic counselling workshops have been conducted for the students in Ethiopia and Liberia. A third intake of another 45 students from Ethiopia, Liberia and Madagascar will take place in July, 2001.

73. A pilot project for the Multi-Grade Pilot Programme, funded by the Norwegian Government, is being implemented in Ethiopia. It is designed to develop working models of how to provide high quality education in small schools close to the children's homes and located in remote rural areas. Curriculum developers and teacher trainers were trained in textbook writing. The project developed a teacher and students' manual, constructed/upgraded classrooms utilizing locally available material and trained education personnel on the multi-grade approach to education. The IICBA website has been established at www.unesco-iicba.org.

**MAJOR PROGRAMME II
THE SCIENCES IN THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT**

II.1 ADVANCEMENT, TRANSFER AND SHARING OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	952,927	443,924	46.6
II.1.1	8,798,100	3,804,347	43.2
II.1.2	2,589,400	925,700	35.7
Programme II.1	12,340,427	5,173,971	41.9

Follow-up to the World Conference on Science

74. A regional meeting was held in Beirut (November) at which it was decided to create an Arab Academy of Sciences as a non-governmental body to be based in Lebanon. The aim of this Academy will be to put the knowledge and experience of Arab scientists worldwide to the service of Arab governments through the provision of independent scientific advice to support decision-making on issues where scientific knowledge may be crucial.

UNISPAR Programme – University-Industry-Science Partnership

75. An international workshop on Scientific and Technological Entrepreneurship in Universities and Research Institutions was held in Beirut in November in cooperation with TWAS and COSTED-AraBn to ensure follow up to the World Conference on Science through an exchange of experience in university-industry cooperation. Emphasis was put on the need to build an entrepreneurial spirit through education and the importance of basic research in biotechnology for the Arab region. Six UNISPAR Toolkits on the theme of “Innovation for Development” (on innovation, technology incubators, advisory centres, management of maintenance, globalization, gender indicators) are being published, and associated activities have been pursued including the updating of the UNISPAR website.

76. In the area of cooperation for development in science, the UNESCO Harare Office, in collaboration with the Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Higher Education and Technology, elaborated a national science and technology policy for Zimbabwe which is expected to serve as a model for southern Africa, and later for other African countries. UNESCO provided both human and financial resources to assist the local authorities in defining the goals, objectives, vision and mission of the national policy.

II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences

77. UNESCO’s action in favour of improving university science and engineering education continued. UNESCO’s participation in the organization and follow-up to the first World Engineers’ Convention (Hanover, June) was aimed at promoting engineering and engineering education by enhancing cooperation with and between international, regional and national

engineering organizations. Emphasis was also given to gender issues and the contribution of engineering and technology to poverty reduction. UNESCO-Nairobi continued with its objective of fostering cooperation among training institutions as a strategy for the strengthening of science and engineering education. In this connection, four staff exchange grants were awarded to enable staff to travel to other institutions to help with teaching at the undergraduate level. There is great demand for such regional collaboration in teaching as is evident from the demand for staff exchange fellowships.

78. The African Expert Group Meeting on Financing and Management of Engineering Education was organized in Gaborone, Botswana (August). Thirty participants comprising Deans of Faculties of Engineering and Deputy Vice-Chancellors from several African universities attended the meeting.

79. In the area of promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry, the SESAME (Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East) project, which is being developed with the support of UNESCO by the 11 governmental members of the SESAME Interim Council from the Middle East and Mediterranean regions, continued to make progress. The fourth meeting of the Interim Council was held in November in Yerevan, Armenia, and two training sessions, one for scientists and engineers for the SESAME Machine and the other on materials research were held in September and December respectively.

80. During the period under review, the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) organized 24 advanced training courses, schools and workshops for the benefit of about 1,000 scientists and mathematicians from developing countries. In close cooperation with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), eight advanced training courses were organized and more than 500 scientists were trained in the different branches of chemistry. Special attention was given to the introduction of new trends in the practical laboratory work and to the new DIDACTICAL materials.

81. In the Africa region, continued emphasis is placed on facilitating the exchange of research ideas and knowledge through the participation of scientists in high-level scientific meetings in mathematics, physics and chemistry. In this connection, UNESCO supported the International Conference in Mathematics, which was organized by the Southern Africa Mathematical Sciences Association (SAMSA) in Swaziland. In collaboration with the Société Ouest Africaine de Chimie (S.O.A-CHIM), UNESCO organized a scientific meeting in Conakry, Guinea (July–August) on the theme Chemistry, agriculture and development for participants from French-speaking West African countries.

82. The promotion of research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies was pursued in several directions. In the area of biological sciences and biotechnologies, six UNESCO/ICRO and two UNESCO/IBRO advanced training courses and international symposia were organized in Bulgaria, Chile (2), China, Czech Republic, India and Italy through which some 80 young researchers from developing countries participated and were trained in new advances in the fields of cell and neurobiology. Within the framework of the UNESCO-Molecular and Cell Biology Network (MCBN) programme, 12 research fellowships and seven research projects were provided for young researchers from developing countries for research and training in the area of molecular biology, and two travel grants through the UNESCO Venice and Moscow Offices. Support was also provided for the organization of three international meetings and workshops in Malaysia, South Africa and the

United Kingdom, in areas such as free radical research, micronutrients, and health and genetics.

83. During the period under review, 13 UNESCO/MIRCEN and 20 UNESCO/Biotechnology Action Council (BAC) short-term fellowships were provided for research in the areas of plant, aquatic, environmental and microbial biotechnologies. Support was provided for the organization of three training courses and three international meetings in China, Egypt, India, Senegal, South Africa and Venezuela.

84. UNESCO-Montevideo carried out an external evaluation of the effectiveness and the process of cooperation between UNESCO and the Basic Scientific Research Networks in Latin America (1994-1999) to improve UNESCO's cooperation to scientific research networks and other NGOs. This office also conducted an evaluation by country of the institutions working in the biological sciences in Latin America in the framework of UNESCO's cooperation with Red-Ciencia for the promotion of the biological sciences in Central America and the dissemination of research and advances from the academic groups.

85. In the framework of the World Solar Programme (1996-2005), a document entitled *World Solar Programme 1996-2005: Africa – Mechanisms of Implementation (An Outline)* was elaborated by UNESCO and furnished to national authorities in Africa. UNESCO's association with the Business and Investment Forum for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Asia and the Pacific (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4-7 September 2000) and the Business and Investment Forum for Renewable Energy Sources in the Arab Region (Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, November) emphasized the merits of interaction between policy-makers, investment actors, researchers and professionals in the field of renewable energy, particularly in the case of Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab States. Another event, the "Workshop on renewable energy and energy efficiency business and investment in the Pacific Islands", also organized by UNESCO, laid the foundations for the development of a Pacific renewable energy project.

86. UNESCO was also actively engaged in the preparations for the meeting entitled "Promotion of Renewable Energies in Africa" (Niamey, Republic of Niger, January 2001) and for the Mediterranean Region Renewable Energy Business and Investment Forum foreseen in Marrakech (Morocco, May 2001). Major discussion topics at the Niamey meeting were (a) education and training policy on renewable energies, (b) decentralized rural electrification and environmental protection, and (c) renewable energies for development.

87. The twelfth session of the UNESCO Annual Summer School "Solar electricity for rural and remote areas" targeting French-speaking countries, was held in July at UNESCO Headquarters for the benefit of 20 experts involved in the field from eight Member States. Furthermore, the second UNESCO Summer School for English-speaking Africa, "Solar Energy for Rural Electrification" was organized in October in Harare, Zimbabwe, where support was given to 33 young engineers, project managers and technicians from seven countries of the SADC region. Two learning/teaching manuals on renewable energies based mainly on the best practices and know-how of organizations working in the field were prepared and produced with a view to their popular use within southern Africa.

88. UNESCO coordinated the organization of a Training Course for Solar Home Systems (SHS) installed in Lombok, Indonesia, in November in cooperation with the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT). Assistance was given to Madagascar for the setting-up of a solar village including the electrification of public buildings through

photovoltaic systems and the training of villagers in equipment maintenance. The project came to an end in November 2000 and the government has requested an extension. Agreement has also been reached with the National Research Centre at Rogbane in Conakry Guinea, to set up a rural solar electrification demonstration project in the West African country.

89. A UNDP-funded UNESCO SC pilot project on Clean Manufacturing/Clean Production in China, was carried out in close collaboration with three business schools in China and the International Institute for Management Development in Switzerland. This pilot study will most likely be used as a baseline study for large-scale United Nations programmes in China on furthering environmental education in business schools.

II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences

90. The objective of substantially renewing teaching and research programmes and methods was met by the further expansion and consolidation of existing university networks, such as the UNITWIN Forced Migration Network recently joined by the American University of Cairo (Egypt), the joint WHO-UNESCO network “Universities and the health of the disadvantaged” joined by 17 universities from all regions, and a focused university-NGO initiative.

91. The newly established UNESCO Chairs for the training of Sustainable Development Professionals at University Michel de Montaigne-Bordeaux 3 (France) and at the University Faculties Notre-Dame de la Paix of Namur (Belgium), enhance North-South university cooperation and initiate a new dialogue between scientific actors and practitioners, for example through a recently published textbook for “Local development practitioners”. Electronic interconnectivity has been amplified by the reorganization of the SHS-UNESCO Chairs Website. The MOST Programme continued to support young social scientists, through the MOST Ph.D. Award. A selected group Award candidates will take part in a MOST training workshop, with MOST Scientific Steering Committee members and other MOST researchers will serve as trainers.

92. A general cooperation agreement was signed with the International Union of Architects, to establish an interregional validation committee to adapt the UIA/UNESCO Charter for architects’ education to regional networks of schools and universities. UNESCO prizes for landscape architecture were awarded to students from New Delhi’s School of Planning and Architecture, while the UNESCO Prize for Architecture went to a young Chinese architect at Beijing. Two regional workshops at Sfax (Tunisia) and Resistancia (Argentina) contributed to the consolidation of a research team on “Intermediate Cities and Worldwide Urbanization”; a third workshop is to take place in Beirut, Lebanon, in May 2001. The “young planners site workshops” at Cancun (Mexico) brought many participants from developing countries, of which 30% were women.

93. The *International Social Science Journal* continued its regular quarterly publication in six languages with the following themes: No. 165 September 2000 “International Migration 2000”, No. 166 December 2000 “The development debate: Beyond the Washington consensus”, No. 167 March 2001 “Federalism”, No. 168 June 2001 “Science and its cultures”. The MOST Clearing House provided support to specialists in research on ethnic conflicts in Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Furthermore, the MOST Clearing House was updated with a collection of constitutional articles on linguistic rights from all countries of the

world, in the context of the MOST Programme theme of multi-ethnic and multicultural societies. A second issue of the MOST e-Journal on Multicultural Societies was devoted to “Managing religious diversity in a global context”. The SHS Documentation Centre’s main activities included updating the DARE Databank Internet version; updating the databank on Social Science Online Periodicals on the Internet, and the publication of the “UNESCO Databases” CD-ROM, 2000 edition. The launching of an Internet Database of Human Rights Institutes and the publication of the 2001 edition of the “World Directory of Human Rights Research and Training Institutions”, are under way, with the latter focused on the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

II.2 SCIENCES, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development	203,700	85,253	41.9
II.2.1	1,695,325	810,442	47.8
II.2.2	2,626,703	1,096,884	41.8
II.2.3	2,276,803	1,079,791	47.4
Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands	1,233,107	481,345	39.0
Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	258,000	129,000	50.0
II.2.4	2,258,800	1,058,834	46.9
II.2.5	234,305	850,825	36.3
Cities: management of social transformations and the environment	290,007	99,844	34.4
Programme II.2	13,185,495	5,692,218	43.2

Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development

II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system and management and natural disaster reduction

94. During the second semester of 2000, 45 projects of the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) continued their research and collaborative activities on problems concerning the earth and its resources. From 6 to 17 August, IGCP, GARS (Geological Application of Remote Sensing), DMP (Mineral Deposit Modelling Programme), Geological Map and Stratigraphic Chart projects were successfully involved in the thirty-first International Geological Congress (IGC), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under the theme “Geology and Sustainable Development: Challenges for the Third Millennium”. Twenty-three individual IGCP projects held their annual meetings, workshops and special sessions on this occasion. An exhibit booth was reserved at IGC’s GEOEXPO to present activities of UNESCO’s Natural Sciences Sector and, in particular, the IGCP Programme.

95. The Earth Science Division's programmes on the introduction of Modern Technologies namely GARS (Geological Application of Remote Sensing), PANGIS and SANGIS networks for the modernisation of geological data handling in Africa and South-East Asia respectively and DMP (Mineral Deposit Modelling Programme), strengthened the North-South and South-South cooperation in the use of modern technologies. They enhanced the efficiency of geoscience institutes in developing countries in the exploration and development of mineral resources and the use of geological information for sustainable socio-economic development. In addition training activities were organized in France and regional consultation meetings for the Arab region took place in Morocco and Syria. In cooperation with space agencies, a first consultation meeting on the development of a Geo-Hazard Theme Study in the framework of IGOS (Integrated Global Observing Strategy) was organized at UNESCO. The PANGIS network was strengthened in a selected number of countries in Africa through the organization of training activities, such as the regional field training workshop on "Structural mapping of high grade terrains in southern Tanzania and central Uganda", September, and via the upgrading of hardware and software configurations. In the framework of SANGIS a survey was done in 11 countries of South-East Asia on the priorities regarding the modernization of geodata-handling and the capacity to transfer geological information to decision-makers.

96. Within the framework of capacity-building activities in earth sciences and geo-environment management to update and upgrade human resources in developing countries, 10 courses representing about 350 participants, were organized in subjects such as geology, geochemistry, geophysics and elimination or mitigation of the negative impact of the utilization of non-renewable natural resources. Additional support was given to the preparation of the dummies of the Metallogenic Map of Africa (20%) and the Seismo-Tectonic Map of the World (33%). 4,500 copies of the International Stratigraphic Chart and its explanatory note were distributed at the thirty-first International Geological Congress, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in August.

97. The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) was superseded by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). This Strategy is still in its early days; nevertheless, efforts continued to promote "a culture of prevention" with emphasis on proactive action. An International Conference on "Earthquake Disaster Reduction", financially supported by the UNESCO Nairobi Office, was held in Kampala, Uganda, in December. A new project "Seismic Network in Libya" was launched in December 2000 and will, apart from setting up a seismic and strong motion network, aim at integrating Libyan seismology with the rest of the Mediterranean seismology. The project will commence in spring 2001.

II.2.2 Ecological Sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme

98. The sixteenth session of the MAB ICC met at UNESCO Headquarters in November. It endorsed the recommendations of the Pamplona meeting. The ICC approved 21 new biosphere reserves in 14 countries. It also defined new orientations for the MAB programme, which have been taken into account in the preparation of document 31 C/5. The last six months of 2000 have been mainly devoted, in accordance with paragraph 2221 of document 30 C/5, to an overall evaluation of the implementation of the Seville Strategy for biosphere reserves five years after its adoption by the General Conference of UNESCO, followed by an International "Seville+5" meeting, held in Pamplona, in October, at the generous invitation of the Spanish authorities. A general survey of the World Network was undertaken, based on

the implementation indicators of the Seville Strategy. This survey took the form of a questionnaire sent to all the 391 biosphere reserves, through the national MAB Committees. In addition, a general evaluation of the international chapter of the Seville Strategy was prepared by the Secretariat. On the basis of approximately 50% of responses, the Secretariat was able to present some general conclusions and recommendations to the participants of the Pamplona meeting. In general, the survey showed that the Seville Strategy has helped to reinforce conservation of biological diversity on the sites, define innovative ways to involve local communities in planning and managing biosphere reserves, and integrated biosphere reserves into national and regional development planning. The survey also indicated that many activities were going on in the field of research and monitoring, as well as education and training. Some 100 specialists from 50 countries attended the Pamplona meeting and discussed, on the basis of the results of the survey described below, new orientations for biosphere reserves in the future.

99. A comparative study on existing transboundary biosphere reserves provided a basis for discussion by an ad hoc task force on transboundary biosphere reserves, which met during the Pamplona meeting and elaborated a set of *Recommendations for the establishment and functioning of transboundary biosphere reserves*. These recommendations are now being used in several sites in Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin America, where transboundary biosphere reserves are currently being put in place, with the support of the Secretariat, notably in the field offices.

100. Following the decision of the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity inviting UNESCO and the CBD Secretariat to develop a new global initiative on biological diversity education and public awareness (para. 2222 of document 30 C/5), the Secretariat convened a consultative working group of experts in July, followed by a second meeting hosted by Norway (November), which led to the elaboration of a strategy and a timetable of activities and tasks at various levels (site, national, regional and international).

101. An AfriMAB technical workshop for English- and Portuguese-speaking African countries was held in Nairobi (September). This workshop was a follow-up to the Dakar workshop for francophone African countries held in Dakar in 1999. It brought together some 50 participants from 14 countries and gave rise to a work plan for the region aiming at reinforcing cooperation among the countries on issues such as improving biosphere reserve functioning, biosphere reserves and local communities, transboundary biosphere reserves, research, training, education and awareness.

102. Ten MAB Young Scientists Awards have been attributed by the MAB-ICC (para. 2222, Special Project) with a strong emphasis on women and Africa (eight Awards to women, seven Awards to Africa). In addition, national MAB Young Scientists efforts, including Diploma Schemes, have been initiated in several countries, such as in Indonesia.

II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment

103. During the period July-December 2000 several important IHP activities were implemented. An International Symposium on Forests-Water-People in the Humid Tropics: Past, Present and Future Hydrological Research for Integrated Land and Water Management was held in Malaysia (30 July-4 August 2000). This Symposium was co-sponsored by several agencies (IUFRO, CGIAR-CIFOR, CGIAR-ICRAF) and IHP National Committees (Germany, Netherlands and the United States). The Symposium considered the preparation of a technical monograph as well as non-technical material for policy-makers and resource

managers summarizing current understanding of tropical forest hydrology and environmental effects of forest disturbance and conversion.

104. The new UNESCO led programme on Experimental Hydrology Linked with Policy and Development (HELP) has generated considerable interest. A HELP Post-Task Force Meeting was held in Ireland, in November, to review the status of HELP, the criteria for the selection of HELP basins and finalize the design and implementation strategies of the HELP initiative.

105. A successful international conference on Wadi hydrology was held in Sharm-El-Sheikh in November. An IHP working group meeting on “Coping with water scarcity” was also held in November in Cairo.

106. UNESCO fielded an advisory mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran, at their request, to advise on the procedures/contents of submitting a proposal for establishing a Regional Centre on Urban Water Management in Teheran under the auspices of UNESCO, which would primarily cooperate with Central Asian countries. The proposal will be submitted to the 161st session of the Executive Board and to the 31st session of the General Conference.

107. The tenth IHP Training Course on Hydrology related to Headwater Management, was held in Japan (July-August), sponsored by MONBUSHO (Japanese Ministry of Education, Sports, Science and Culture) funds-in-trust. This training course covered a wide range of issues related to headwater management, such as river basin and watershed management, run-off analysis, sediment transport, erosion control, irrigation systems and forest conservation.

108. The eighth Regional Steering Committee (RSC) meeting of IHP for South-East Asia and the Pacific was held in November 2000 in New Zealand. Representatives of 13 countries of the South-East Asia and Pacific region attended. In addition, seven countries participated as observers. The main issues discussed related to the AP FRIEND project, the publication of the IV Catalogue of Rivers and the organization of the next IHP workshops and training courses. Further steps were also taken in the preparation of two major meetings to be held in 2002: the Global FRIEND, in South Africa, and the International Conference on Urban Hydrology, in Malaysia.

109. The *Siberut Community Water Supply and Sanitation* project is a cross-sectoral collaboration of the UNESCO Jakarta Office’s Hydrology Unit with the Social and Human Sciences Sector and the CSI and MAB programmes. In 2000, a pilot phase of the project, with financial support of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Jakarta, was implemented in order to build a water supply system in Maileppet, a coastal indigenous village suffering seasonal outbreaks of diseases due to the contamination of its water resources. All community members were directly involved in designing and building the water supply system and in elaborating specific guidelines for a sound water management and for the maintenance of the whole infrastructure. This project represents an important example of community-based water management, from which useful lessons could be learned in view of implementing the sixth phase of IHP and, in particular, the activities related to theme 4 (Water and Society).

110. The International Seminar on Integrated Natural Resources Management in Tropical Floodplains was jointly initiated and organized by the French Research Institute for Development (IRD), UNESCO and CERDIN Group (June). It gathered 150 participants from

12 African countries, regional organizations (IUCN, Wetland International, WWF, UNDP, FAO). The Steering Committee Meeting of the Humid Tropics Programme followed this Seminar for West and Central Africa.

111. Support was given to participants from Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania to the LV 2000: A New Beginning Conference held at the YMCA Conference Centre in Jinja, Uganda (May). The main objectives of the Conference were to: gather information on the lake, identify gaps in knowledge and chart the way forward. Well over 200 participants attended the Conference from all over the world.

112. The project on Urban Pollution of Surficial and Groundwater Aquifers in Africa was launched at a meeting in Bamako, Mali (December). This project is a joint activity developed in collaboration between UNESCO/IHP and UNEP/DEWA. Its overall objectives are to establish a network on urban groundwater vulnerability in Africa and develop methodologies for optimal monitoring of the contamination of surficial and groundwater aquifers in African urban areas. Seven West African countries are involved: Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Guinea, Benin and Senegal.

Environment and development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands (CSI)

113. The 23 intersectoral pilot projects have been continued, uniting decision-makers, local communities, cultural heritage experts, natural and social scientists. These field-based activities provide a “hands-on” approach to sustainable coastal development and the lessons learned from their successes and failures offer a tangible means of assessing progress.

114. A third UNESCO Chair in Sustainable Coastal Development was officially launched in the Philippines (July). Preparations are under way towards the establishment of a UNITWIN network between universities in India, Indonesia, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Samoa. Two interregional consultations (July and December) of pilot project leaders advanced the CSI scope and approach and laid the basis for 2002-2003, programming and planning.

115. The Internet-based Wise Coastal Practices for Sustainable Human Development Forum expanded its contents to 52 example wise practices and 134 discussion items from all over the world. Over 4,500 people are now directly connected to the Forum. The major themes addressed by participants in the Forum include small-island issues, community empowerment, tourism, fisheries, local and indigenous knowledge systems, freshwater resources, coastal erosion, planning, gender issues and human rights. The concept of “wise practices” acknowledges the inequalities of the real world and provides guidance on “what can wisely be done with that which is available” so as to achieve a “better than before state”.

116. In Africa, communication and education strategies for sustainable coastal development, which include UNESCO Chairs, are the major foci – elaborated in cooperation with, among others, the sectors for Communication and Information, and for Education and Social and Human Sciences. Twelve students from Senegal and one from France graduated in December from postgraduate training at the UNESCO Chair at Dakar University (Senegal). In the Pacific Region and specifically in Samoa, field implementation on the Pilot Project *Education for sustainable village living, Saanapu-Sataoa, Upolu Island, Samoa* became fully operational (July). In Papua New Guinea, field activities continued on “*Sound development in the Motu Koita urban villages, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea*”. A third report was presented to the National Parliament by the Parliamentary Committee on Urbanization and

Social Development (November), established following the Motu-Koita Summit in 1999. The November report addressed the issues of customary land ownership and urban development, and made specific recommendations for solving the socio-economic impacts on the Motu-Koita resulting from continuous expansion and development of Port Moresby.

117. The first phase of the UNESCO-UNDP Ulugan Bay project on community-based coastal resource management was successfully terminated (December). The project *inter alia* improved scientific understanding of natural, cultural and social processes related to human beings interacting with the coastal environment; provided information for decision-making on coastal resource-use; established a framework for sustainable development and protection; identified and implemented and evaluated alternative income-generating activities. The project results were summarized in three volumes.

II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

118. UNESCO/IOC chairs and provides the Secretariat for the ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (SOCA). SOCA held its ninth session at the IMO Headquarters in London, from 26 to 28 July 2000. Participants included 13 representatives from eight United Nations organizations and a representative from the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The matters considered at the meeting included: (a) progress in the development of United Nations Atlas of the Oceans; (b) results of the first meeting of the United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS); (c) reporting and participation for Rio+10; and (d) review of the joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP).

119. IOC organized, in partnership with the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis, an advanced course on Mediterranean Integrated Coastal Area Management in Nice (France), from 4 to 15 September 2000. This bilingual French/English course was supported by the European Commission (DG-XII), UNESCO and the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, and also received the patronage of IGU (Oceans 21 Programme). It was directed to 51 participants from 20 countries mostly of third cycle level and mainly from Europe and countries of the Mediterranean Basin consisting of graduates from universities and engineering schools, and professionals from the public and private sectors already or potentially involved in coastal management. Twenty seven lecturers, mostly from the Mediterranean countries acted as instructors. In addition, the yearly Training Programme in Modelling and Monitoring of Coastal Marine Processes (MAMCOMP) was held in New Delhi in November 2000. The programme is meant for scientists/engineers, research workers, policy-makers/managers of the government/non-governmental agencies. It was attended by 20 participants from the region.

120. IOC together with the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) has launched a Global Environment Facility (GEF)-Medium Size Project (MSP) on "Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in sub-Saharan Africa". The project, whose goal is to assist sub-Saharan countries in achieving sustainable management of their coastal and marine environment and resources was developed in response to resolutions of the Pan African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM) and of the Cape Town Conference (1998). The Global Environment Facility will provide the core funding, with co-financing from ACOPS, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN, UNEP/GPA, United Kingdom, United States, and the participating

countries from Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles and South Africa). The participation of additional countries is being sought.

121. The SCOR-IOC Advisory Panel on Ocean CO₂ at its first session discussed a set of requirements for an ocean carbon observing system and the rationale for such a system. The panel, in concert with a workshop sponsored by the EC and NOAA in September, laid out a strategy to accomplish this task.

122. Under the Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) programme, the results obtained during the second half of 2000 include training of scientists and managers, preparation of a Science Plan for a new international research programme on the Global Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (GEOHAB), and provision of study grants and scientific literature to developing country marine science institutions working with HAB algae. Assistance has thus been provided to the Member States in building up capacity to better mitigate the effects on human health and ecosystems of HABs through an implementation strategy that is based on joint action with, and sponsorship by, internationally recognized national institutions and North-South institutional twinning. The GEOHAB science plan will provide the basis for the first international research programme on this topic and will be a significant activity area for IOC for the next 10 to 15 years.

123. UNESCO/IOC chairs the Management Group of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN), administers the South Asia Node of the GCRMN, and represents UNESCO on the International Coral Reef Initiative Coordination and Planning Committee. In October 2000, the GCRMN published the Status of Coral Reefs of the World 2000 Report, which documented the continuing decline in the condition of the world's coral reefs. GCRMN South Asia Node conducted training for socio-economic monitoring methods in Sri Lanka, thus preparing institutions to conduct socio-economic studies of the relationship between the health of coral reefs and human livelihoods.

124. Under the "International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange" (IODE) programme, the period July-December 2000 was focused on the sixteenth session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, which took place in Lisbon, Portugal, between 30 October and 9 November. This sixteenth session was a milestone for IODE as it defined some crucial recommendations for new directions of the programme focusing on close collaboration between IODE Data and Information Management, operational oceanography and ocean science communities. The Committee further decided to take forefront action in new technologies such as Internet portals, distance learning and XML, as well as in strengthening IOC/IODE's presence in the regions. The IODE Committee also restated its strong support for "free and open data exchange" that has been used with considerable success since the establishment of IOC in 1960.

125. The Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) will provide nations with information about the state of the ocean and its contents at present and as far ahead as possible, also underpinning forecasts of climate change. GOOS is being designed and implemented (in partnership with WMO, UNEP, FAO and ICSU) through two main themes: (i) a coastal and continental shelf GOOS theme, dealing with the needs and interests of the coastal community; and (ii) an open ocean GOOS theme dealing mainly with the forecasting of weather and climate.

126. A planning meeting for implementation of the Argo float project was held in Paris (10-11 July). Eleven nations plus the European community have already funded 783 floats,

increasing to 2,194 over the next three years. It is expected that the target of 3,000 floats by 2003 should be reached. The strategic plan for the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) has been published, and an Implementation Plan has been drafted. The server for the GODAE project by the United States in the Fleet Numerical Center, Monterey, California, is now operational. Developing countries from the Indian Ocean were brought together in Perth, Western Australia (13-15 November), to begin designing an Indian Ocean component of GOOS.

127. The GOOS structure was simplified by the merger of three scientific advisory panels (Coastal, Living Resources and Health of the Ocean) into one, the Coastal Ocean Observations Panel (COOP), which will address theme (i) above. COOP's initial task, which began at its first meeting (San Jose, Costa Rica, 15-17 November 2000), is to merge the design plans produced by the three former panels into a single integrated design for the implementation of the Coastal Global Ocean Observing System. Advice on the design was obtained from the user community at the First GOOS Users' Forum (San Jose, Costa Rica, 13-14 November 2000). One of the design plans has been published in the GOOS website to encourage implementation by developing countries. Meetings were held between GOOS bodies and both the Atlantic and Pacific regional fisheries bodies, ICES and PICES, to determine how their ecosystem requirements could be met by GOOS developments; joint planning is now in progress. Contacts were strengthened between GOOS and UNEP's Regional Seas Programme to enable GOOS to make a contribution to meeting the requirements of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans.

128. Work continued towards finalizing a Data and Information Management Plan for GOOS. All of the elements of the GOOS Initial Observing System were connected to the Global Observing Systems Information Centre in Delaware, which provides metadata information on GOOS.

129. The sixteenth session of the IOC Committee on Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (Lisbon, Portugal, 30 October-9 November 2000) made several important decisions to strengthen and redirect the IODE programme. These included the development of a marine XML for improving global access to, and exchange of oceanographic data; strengthening of the IODE regional mechanism to ensure access of developing countries to IODE know-how; establishment and strengthening of cooperation between IODE and ocean research and monitoring programmes; establishment of a World Ocean Database project for the global access and preservation of oceanographic data. In September 2000, IODE launched its pilot version of the OceanPortal, a high-level directory of Ocean Data and Information related websites. Its objective is to help scientists and other ocean experts in locating such data and information. Based on initial positive reactions, IODE will proceed with the development of regional OceanPortals focusing on regional needs and specificities.

130. Workshops were held in Apia (16-17 August) and Havana (28 November-1 December) to help development of GOOS in the Pacific islands and in the Caribbean. A training course on data and information management was held in Tokyo (27 November-4 December) for the nations of North-East Asia. IOC met with major ocean academic institutions in the Partnership for Observations of the Global Ocean (POGO) to explore the development of training and education in support of the development of GOOS worldwide.

131. The IODE programme launched the first version of the "IODÉ Resource Kit". The purpose of this kit is to provide a *data centre in a box* capacity-building tool for

oceanographic data centres containing data and information management reference material and software tools useful for data centres. The kit is freely available on the Internet and on CD-ROM.

132. The IODE programme also completed the ODINEA (Ocean Data and Information Network for Eastern Africa), a three-year ocean data and information management capacity-building project, funded by the Government of Flanders. Based on the success of the project, the donor agreed to expand the scope of the project to the entire African continent (20 coastal States). The ODINAFRICA (Ocean and Data Information Network for Africa) will, over a period of four years, assist Member States in the cooperating countries to build national oceanographic data centres, linking equipment, training and operational support. The data centres will provide services and develop products for a variety of users focusing on science for development.

133. GOOS contributed to the presentation by GCOS at the sixth COP for the UNFCCC on national plans for climate monitoring (The Hague, 13-24 November). IOC and the space agencies, as members of the Partnership for an Integrated Observing Strategy (IGOS), completed the Oceans Theme report, published by NASA, indicating the developments needed in space-based measurements to make GOOS work in support of climate monitoring.

II.2.5 Social transformations and development

134. The objectives pursued under this subprogramme are to foster the production of knowledge on social transformations; enhance the relevance of social science research and expertise for policy-making and development; and strengthen scientific, professional and institutional capacities, particularly in developing countries. Following its mid-term evaluation, the MOST Programme is giving greater attention to drawing policy implications for its projects, and MOST research networks will be required to produce an assessment of the policy relevance of their work. MOST will also give greater attention to implementation of the Habitat II Plan of Action and other major summits at national and local levels.

135. SHS-MOST contributed to the UNU/OECD Conference on Social Innovation and Social Change (Tokyo, December 2000) in the form of a keynote presentation; publication in OECD proceedings. The Asia-Pacific regional meeting on social transformations and development (MOST APMRN project) took place with the participation of the Bangkok Office, regional adviser for social and human sciences. Interdisciplinary work was carried out for urban development in coastal regions, for the cities of Essaouira (Morocco), Mahdia (Tunisia), Omisalj (Croatia) and Saïda (Lebanon) with some perspectives for the new candidate cities of Jableh/Tyre and Kotor (Montenegro). The third international Seminar on “Balanced Urban Development between Land, Sea and Society” was prepared with the Municipality of Saïda for May 2001. The experiences and ongoing projects in the other case studies, rehabilitation of the Old City centres of Essaouira and Mahdia. Methodological processes and indicators for integrated approach to urban planning in coastal zones, launched with Beirut and the UNESCO/Venice Office were reinforced by the university involvement of the Natural Sciences and Culture Sectors.

136. Specific pilot projects such as the “Lab-house” in Mahdia (Tunisia) will be used for increasing the links between the Municipalities of the selected small historical coastal cities of the Mediterranean. The importance given to this UNESCO initiative has been enlightened by the creation of a CSI Forum on best practices on global integrated coastal development where the network of researchers of MOST Programme interact with other research networks

such as IHP, IOC, MAB and IGCP. Local development policies and training in Cape Verde (Tarrafal) were also supported. Implementation of the pilot activities at the sites of Dakar-Yeumbeul, Malika and Port-au-Prince has continued under the project Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment, which was the subject of an external evaluation.

137. The Regional Unit for Social and Human Sciences in Asia and the Pacific (RUSHSAP) has been implementing the ongoing projects on poverty alleviation, migration education, APSSNET (Asia-Pacific Social Sciences School Network), HIV/AIDS, human rights, youth and governance, etc. The two poverty alleviation projects (Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand) have progressed as planned. Similar projects are being planned in Myanmar, China, India, Bhutan and Pakistan on the basis of intersectoral collaborations. National meetings were organized in India and Thailand for the incorporation of migration education into secondary school social sciences curriculum. The first phase of the HIV/AIDS in ethnic minority in Northern Thailand has been completed and the second phase of developing materials is under way. For RUSHSAP's human rights initiative, collaboration with the Rajabhat Institutes (Thailand) was sought to include human rights in teacher-training curriculum. A project to include Human Rights topics in the Rajabhat Institutes curriculum is now under way. Other activities include establishing the International Council for Pacific Studies with the UNESCO Apia Office, initiating a research project on water resources management in Asia in cooperation with AASSREC (Association of Asian Social Science Research Council). Other new projects include the "Learning alternatives for the migrant youth in slum communities in Manila", and "Citizenship education for national reconciliation in Fiji". A book on "Poverty, Environment and Development" has just been published by RUSHSAP and several posters on social science themes (poverty, women, migration and governance) were published for distribution.

II.3 PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS AND HUMAN SCIENCES

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
II.3	2,062,400	911,405	44.2

138. At the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, the seventh session of the UNESCO International Bioethics Committee (IBC) was held from 7 to 9 November 2000. Approximately 150 participants from some 50 countries attended the session, whose opening meeting was honoured by the presence of the Vice-President of Ecuador, Mr Pedro Pinto Rubianes, and the closing one by that of the Deputy Minister for Health, Mr Patricio Espinosa del Pozo. Following the session's debates, the IBC working group on the ethical aspects of research on embryonic stem cells, expanded to include a few other members of the Committee, met at Headquarters on 29 January and 2 February 2001 for the purpose of finalizing the report on this subject. The report will be available, in English and French, in March-April 2001.

139. Aware of the importance that economic aspects now have in the genomic field, the Director-General decided to hold an international symposium on "Ethics, intellectual property and genomics". The symposium, which took place at Headquarters from 30 January to

1 February 2001, brought together 284 participants from 77 countries. The interest that it raised prior to its holding and its ensuing impact, not only in specialized circles but also among the intergovernmental community and civil society, showed how great the need was for both extensive and accurate information and open debates on the question of the patentability of living matter.

140. Thanks to the representations made to the organizers by the Secretariat, the 10th International Congress of Human Genetics, which will take place in Vienna in May 2001 under the patronage of UNESCO and bring together 5,000 to 7,000 participants, will devote at least two plenary meetings to the ethical and legal aspects of the utilization of knowledge on the human genome. Several members of ICB, as well as its Chairperson, have been invited to speak at these meetings.

141. The COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Outer Space, chaired by Professor J.E. Fenstad (Norway), held its first meeting at UNESCO, 10-11 July 2000. The meeting focused on the risks that space technologies and exploitation of space bring to humankind, human integrity and human dignity. The report of the meeting draws a series of draft ethical recommendations to be submitted at the second session of COMEST, in September 2001. The conclusions of this meeting were presented during a press conference, organized in the premises of the European Space Agency (ESA), attended by representatives of national and international specialized press and widely echoed worldwide, e.g. by CNN. During this period, large diffusion was also given to the publication *The Ethics of Space Policy*, prepared by Professor Alain Pompidou (France), member of the Sub-Commission. The activities undertaken by COMEST in the field of the Ethics of Outer Space initiated a fruitful collaboration between UNESCO and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (OOSA) in the framework of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).

142. The COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Fresh Water, chaired by Lord Selborne (United Kingdom), issued in November 2000 a publication on *The Ethics of Freshwater Use: A Survey*. This publication, widely circulated and addressed to the general public, fulfils the mandate of COMEST to raise awareness on the ethical issues and risks in the field of the ethics of scientific knowledge and technology. COMEST has also established the first node of the *Research and Education Network on the Ethics of Water (RENEW)* on best practices in fresh water management, aimed at identifying and endorsing examples of best ethical practices in all aspects of fresh water use and management. Australia started implementing this project as pilot country through the Water Research Foundation of Australia and the Australian National University. Furthermore, a collaboration has been initiated with the International Secretariat for Water (Canada) in the framework of its activities related to youth.

143. The COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Energy, chaired by Professor J.P. Kimmins (Canada), held its first meeting at UNESCO, 4-5 November 2000. The meeting took into account a whole series of issues at stake with regard to the many problems and risks determined by the production, use and distribution of energy. As in the case of the ethics of outer space, a report was prepared and circulated, which draws a series of draft recommendations in the field of the ethics of energy to be submitted at the forthcoming statutory session of COMEST. A publication directed to the general public was also prepared, where the issues, risks and conceivable solutions in the domain of energy sources are addressed in a clear yet rigorous language. The activities undertaken by COMEST in the field

of the ethics of energy have already drawn the attention of the World Energy Council (WEC), which proposed to establish a closer cooperation in view of its eighteenth Congress (21-25 October, 2001, Buenos Aires, Argentina).

144. An informal meeting of the members of COMEST was held at UNESCO, on 4 and 5 December, 2000. This meeting provided up-to-date information on the work carried out by the various Sub-Commissions and their achievements. During the meeting an international survey was presented on the ethical challenges that the advances in communication and information technologies would pose to scientists, engineers and society at large. This survey was kindly carried out for COMEST by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in the framework of the preparatory activities of the Sub-Commission on the Ethics of the Information Society.

145. Since July 2000, activities were carried out for the conclusive phase of the “Universal Ethics Project”, through the production of a text entitled “Universal ethics and a common framework for the ethics of the 21st century: Briefing: Assessment and Recommendation”. It was at this stage that the decision was made to terminate the project.

146. Henceforth, in order to enhance the ethical reflection in the international community and find new directions, an expert meeting on “Ethics for the 21st Century” was held on 21-22 September 2000. It gathered philosophers, policy-makers, sociologists, ethicists, theologians, political scientists and human rights activists and provided a platform for intercultural dialogue on ethics in the contemporary society. The impact of this activity was high, both in stimulating international reflection among philosophers, policy-makers and thinkers from other fields, and in encouraging dialogue to reach a better understanding of current social transformations on modes and tools of ethical reflection.

147. Since July 2000, efforts were also made to strengthen the network of UNESCO Chairs in Philosophy and Bioethics, through the establishment of new Chairs and the organization of a meeting of UNESCO Chairs on the theme *Humanity Today*.

148. The International Symposium “Within nations and beyond: the place of the book”, which was attended by 27 participants from 12 Member States, was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 28 to 30 August 2000 thanks to the collaboration of the *Fundação Biblioteca Nacional* of Brazil, which defrayed all the expenses. The symposium provided an opportunity, *inter alia*, for further interdisciplinary and intercultural study of an ongoing cultural transformation of considerable significance: that of the status of the written word, particularly under the influence of the growing importance of the image and the new information technologies.

149. The International Symposium “Intellect, Imagination, Intuition: Reflections on the Horizons of Consciousness”, was held at the Russian Academy of Sciences, in Saint Petersburg, on 17-22 September 2000. During the symposium, a round table was organized in the frame of the transdisciplinary project “Crises and development in contemporary notions of identity”, on the transformations in the perceptions of the self, the society and the world, vis-à-vis the challenges of globalization, as well as the developments in information and communication technologies.

150. A Meeting of Experts on “L’Acte Constitutif de l’UNESCO – Philosophie et histoire d’un système conceptuel” was held at UNESCO House, on 14 September 2000. This meeting was focused on the philosophical foundations of the concepts rooted in the UNESCO

Constitution. Following the Agreement between UNESCO and RAI (Radiotelevisione Italiana) Educational for the translation and the dissemination of the “Multimedia Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences”, the English and French translation of the section on “Indian Thought” is being completed. This section examines key concepts of Indian thought: from the first civilization of the Vedas to the Vedanta; from Indian Buddhism to the most important philosophical schools; etc. In 2001, an enhanced multilingual version of the Multimedia Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences (sections on “Indian Thought” and “The Roots of Greek Philosophy”) will be produced and distributed on DVD.

Towards a culture of peace

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Unit 1	1,062,250	489,528	46.1
Unit 2	1,049,100	383,460	36.6
Unit 3	94,000	46,380	49.3
Towards a culture of peace	2,205,350	919,368	41.7

151. A high priority is given to the activities related to the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the World Conference against Racism (Durban, South Africa, 31 August-7 September 2001) (see document 161 EX/49).

152. In the field of human rights education, UNESCO and OHCHR are cooperating in the preparation of a regional conference on human rights education for Latin America and the Caribbean to be convened in December 2001. This conference is designed to complete the series of regional conferences on human rights education (Europe, 1997; Africa 1998; Asia, 1999 and Arab States, 1999). It should assess existing national plans of human rights education and elaborate regional strategies and encourage adoption and implementation of national plans of action in this regard.

153. The Eleventh Annual Meeting of Directors of Human Rights Research and Training Institutes which took place at UNESCO Headquarters from 22 to 24 January 2001 and was organized in cooperation with OHCHR, paid particular attention to the further promotion of human rights education in the light of the results of the mid-term evaluation, the implementation of the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade of Human Rights Education (1995-2004) undertaken jointly by OHCHR and UNESCO.

154. The meeting of the International Jury for the UNESCO Prize of Human Rights Education took place on 27 and 28 November 2000. Upon the recommendation of the Jury, the Director-General decided to award the Prize to the City of Nuremberg, Germany, in recognition of its valuable contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights. In addition, he decided, upon the recommendation of the Jury, to give an honourable mention to: Ms Flora Alba Romero (Colombia), UNESCO’s Associated Schools Project (Pakistan) and NGO Hurirights Osaka (Japan).

155. The UNESCO Chairs being reliable partners in the promotion, by means of education and research, of universal respect for the values of human rights, peace, democracy, tolerance

and non-discrimination, their network has been reinforced. The following new Chairs have been established: UNESCO Chair for peace, conflict management, human rights and democracy at the University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo; UNESCO Chair in human rights education at the Otto-Von-Guericke University of Magdeburg, Germany; UNESCO Chair in Human Rights at the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest (ELTE); UNESCO Chair on Research in Human Rights Peace and Democracy at the Shahid Beheshti University, Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran; UNESCO Chair in education for human values, tolerance and peace at the Bar-Ilan University, Israel; UNESCO Chair in Culture of Peace and Democracy at the Law University of Lithuania, Vilnius. Assistance has been given to launch the activities of the following Chairs: UNESCO Chair on human rights and culture of peace, Bamako, Mali; UNESCO Chair in human rights and democracy, Yerevan, Armenia; Herbert Chitepo UNESCO Chair in human rights, democracy, peace and governance, Harare, Zimbabwe. Official relations are being established with the Mediterranean Master Degree in Human Rights and Democratization coordinated by the University of Valletta, Malta, where a UNESCO Chair in human rights and democracy will be established. The second issue of the Bulletin of UNESCO Chairs on Human Rights Democracy and Tolerance was published in November 2000. It includes reports on the activities of the Chairs as well as the final documents of their meeting held in Stadthlaining, Austria, in May 2000.

156. The UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence was awarded to the Coptic Orthodox Patriarch Shenouda III (Egypt). The second meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence took place in the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo, 11-13 December 2000) on the theme “Contribution of the media to tolerance”. A number of practical proposals were formulated, particularly in favour of a prize for tolerance in the media. At the invitation of the UNESCO Chair in human rights in the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, a third meeting of this network is scheduled to take place in 2002 in Mexico. The third International Film Festival against Exclusion and for Tolerance took place at Headquarters from 13 to 21 November 2000. The International Day for Tolerance was celebrated on 16 November 2000 in several countries.

157. The first international meeting of peace research and training institutions on the theme “What Agenda for Human Security in the Twenty-First Century?” was held at Headquarters on 27 and 28 November 2000. The 90 institutions which were represented at that meeting adopted an Agenda for Action that will serve as a basis for the work of the UNESCO SECURIPAX international network for the promotion of human security, which was officially launched during that meeting. The proceedings of the meeting will be published in English and French as from May 2001 and disseminated on the Net (site: FORUM SECURIPAX). It was agreed to give priority to regional and subregional approaches in order to strengthen action in support of the most vulnerable communities and integrated forms of training for human security; three subregional follow-up meetings, co-organized with the participating institutions, have already been planned to take place in Africa, South Asia and Latin America in 2001.

158. In the framework of the mobilizing project for a culture of peace in Mali, the workshop for the validation of the study on “Malian views on peace and human rights”, launched by the Steering Committee of the Malian National Programme on Education for a Culture of Peace and Human Rights, was held. The study in question aims at laying the foundations for stepping up education and training for peace and human rights in Mali, especially in the areas affected by conflicts. As part of the mobilizing project for a culture of peace in Cambodia, the

first phase of the national study on “the best traditional or innovative practices for conflict prevention and resolution in Cambodia” has been completed. The maintenance guide, the people to be interviewed and the sites for the survey (primarily in rural areas and frontier areas with both Viet Nam and Thailand) have now been identified.

159. A UNESCO-FRANCE intersectoral steering committee on education for citizenship was set up so as to prepare a manual targeting secondary-school teachers on the theme: *Defence in the service of peace*.

160. The UNESCO Prize for Peace Education 2000 was awarded to the professor and researcher Toh Swee-Hin, a native of Malaysia and Australian citizen residing in Canada, whose candidature was submitted by the Philippines. Mr Toh Swee-Hin was chosen in order to reward his outstanding work to promote the ideals of peace and non-violence and his active involvement in the cause of peace through the education of all the different social partners. Three honourable mentions were accorded to Mr Pierre Weil (France), Ms Christiana Ayoka Mary Thorpe (Sierra Leone) and the Middle East Children Association (MECA).

161. The Asian Women for a Culture of Peace conference was organized in cooperation with the Government of Viet Nam and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Hanoi from 6 to 9 December 2000. Its main purposes were to provide a forum for Asian women to share their visions, experiences and strategies on the themes of peace-building and non-violence in Asia, and to coordinate their actions for the promotion of a culture of peace and sustainable and environmentally sound development. Approximately 150 delegates and observers from 35 countries in Asia and the Pacific, as well as representatives of the United Nations system, national government and non-governmental organizations and regional institutions attended the Conference. Over the four days, participants shared exemplary practices, presented their experiences, visions and analyses based on relevant data, and engaged in in-depth discussions on the four themes of the Conference, which ended with the adoption of the Hanoi Declaration, the Asian Women’s Plan of Action for a Culture of Peace and Sustainable Development.

**MAJOR PROGRAMME III
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE HERITAGE AND CREATIVITY**

Culture and development

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
Culture and development	\$ 979,880	\$ 563,699	% 57.5

162. The collection and dissemination of policy-relevant knowledge and information was successfully promoted through strengthening existing networks (CULTURELINK and the Budapest Observatory of Financing Culture) and the creation of the International Network of Observatories on Cultural Policies. With the support of Canada and Sweden, an international workshop “Towards an international network of observatories on cultural policies” was held in the Canadian Pavilion at the Expo 2000 World Exposition in Hanover on 19 and 20 September 2000. The workshop gathered 36 specialists from 29 bodies in 22 countries already performing tasks of research, analysis, documentation and information provision relevant for cultural policy-making purposes. Participants endorsed the idea of establishing a set of international networking mechanisms, indicated the way ahead and committed them dues to working in partnership with UNESCO in moving the project forward. As a contribution to this process, a preliminary consultative meeting to the Experts Conference on an Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa was held on 14 August in Kinshasa. Websites were created for the International Network of Observatories on Cultural Policies and the Interregional Network of UNESCO Chairs and Training Centres in Cultural Policy and Management (NETCULT). An International Meeting of Experts organized in cooperation with the French National Commission for UNESCO (Paris, 17-18 November) examined trends and needs in the field of training in cultural management and possible ways and means of cooperation through the new interregional network NETCULT.

163. Within the context of the joint UNESCO/UNAIDS project “A Cultural Approach to HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care”, nine country assessments were published in a special series of studies and reports. These assessments concerned: southern and eastern Africa (Angola, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe), South-East Asia (Thailand and bordering countries) and the Caribbean (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica). The tenth issue of the series contains the summary report of these country studies and methodological proposals for integrating the culture/development interface in AIDS prevention programmes. The assessments were widely disseminated among specialized networks involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and also made accessible on the following address: http://www.unesco.org/culture/aids/html_fr/index_fr.shtml. An international conference on “A cultural approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and care”, from 2 to 4 October 2000 in Nairobi, Kenya, was organized by UNAIDS and the UNESCO Offices in Luanda and Nairobi in cooperation with the Kenyan National Commission for UNESCO. It was aimed to summarize the lessons learned from work carried out in the first two years of the project to analyse activities in progress and to propose an action plan.

164. The Experts Committee (Category VI) on the Strengthening of UNESCO's Role in the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in the Context of Globalization met on 21 and 22 September at Headquarters. In all, 16 of the 18 experts selected in consultation with the electoral groups and 143 observers from 66 Member States, Associate Members and observer missions and 33 international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations took part in the meeting, which produced a set of proposals which could constitute guidelines for a "UNESCO intersectoral plan of action on cultural diversity". The experts also recommended that a draft declaration on this subject be drawn up, which could be submitted to the General Conference for approval at its 31st session.

165. The second Round Table of Ministers of Culture organized at UNESCO Headquarters, on 11 and 12 November 2000, on the theme "2000-2010: Cultural diversity: challenges of the marketplace" was attended by 59 Ministers of Culture and a great number of ambassadors and observers. The meeting had four sub-themes: (i) Culture and trade today; (ii) Equity and balance in international flows of cultural products (with a presentation of the idea of creating a Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity, a proposal that was widely debated); (iii) Strengthening and developing domestic cultural industries; and (iv) The way forward: ideas for action. Discussions helped to better determine some of the elements to be tackled by the Draft Declaration on Cultural Diversity, which is being submitted to the present session of the Executive Board.

III.1 PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
III.1.1	3,410,745	1,115,076	32.7
III.1.2	1,068,900	402,247	31.6
Programme III.1	4,479,645	1,517,323	33.9

III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage

166. On 28 June 2000, a cooperation agreement between Mauritania, UNESCO and the World Bank was signed for the implementation of a joint project, amounting to \$5.5 million, to safeguard and rehabilitate Mauritania's cultural heritage. In Palestine, the Organization equipped and installed the Qasr Hisham project office in Jericho, on premises made available to UNESCO by the Department of Antiquities. Assistance was provided for the elaboration of the Project Support Document for the preparation of a National Programme and Strategy for Cultural Development in Yemen, as well as for the preparation of a project document for an introductory training course in Cultural Resources Management for decision-makers in Egypt and Yemen, submitted to the Italian FIT Programme for funding. Consultations were held with Oman and Bahrain for the introduction of the archaeological database project into already existing GIS programmes. Missions were also undertaken in Algeria for technical studies with a view to the restoration of the two historic mosques of Nedroma and Sidi

Braham, and in Tunisia for the restoration of a Kuttab in the Medina of Tunis, on which work should be completed in August 2001.

167. In Peru, the first phase of the project to restore the Kuntur Wasi archaeological site in Cajamarca province was carried out between June and November 2000. This project is being funded under the Japanese funds-in-trust programme for an overall amount of \$860,000 for a duration of three years. A comparative study on existing legal standards and instruments relating to the safeguarding of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage is under way in 32 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Conducted in close consultation and coordination with the UNESCO Office in Mexico, this study will be disseminated in the form of a CD-ROM. In Kazakhstan, the “Berel Archaeological Mounds Project” aims at supporting the conservation and research efforts of the 2,500 year-old Berel Mounds artefacts found intact and frozen in a remote grave site in the Altai Mountains in Kazakhstan, in summer 1999. An agreement between UNESCO and the World Bank was also concluded for the restoration of the cultural heritage of East Timor. Lastly, work continued on the development of information exchanges in the field of museology and heritage protection, particularly through the review *Museum International*, and on capacity-building in the field of restoration of the architectural heritage through preparations for the Bethlehem Congress “2000 years of the history of architecture”.

168. Concerning intangible heritage, action focused on assisting Member States in the preparation of their candidature files for the first Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2001. Several activities were carried out in Member States, financed by extrabudgetary funds from UNESCO/Japan funds-in-trust. Assistance was provided to Member States to identify problems and tasks concerning the protection, dissemination and revitalization of their intangible heritage in connection with the submitted candidature files. A total of 35 candidature files were received for the Proclamation. This activity will help create a better awareness in Member States about their most representative spaces and forms of intangible heritage. It will also lead to the elaboration of long-term strategies for the preservation and revitalization of this heritage.

169. An international training workshop on the role of education in the preservation of traditional performing arts as a part of the Living Human Treasures system was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 1 to 6 November 2000 with participants from 17 countries (Azerbaijan, Barbados, Benin, China, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation and United Republic of Tanzania). The final report contains recommendations addressed to governments of Member States and to UNESCO on the establishment of Living Human Treasures systems on the basis of the existing experience in this field.

III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

170. The total number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention has increased to 162 since the twenty-third session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Marrakech in 1999, with Namibia, Kiribati, Comoros and Niue as new States Parties. A total of 61 new sites (50 cultural, 10 natural and one mixed) were inscribed on the World Heritage List by the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee held in Cairns, Australia, from 27 November to 2 December 2000. Three sites (two cultural and one natural) were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and extensions of two natural sites and three cultural

sites were approved. In 1999, the Committee inscribed 48 properties, which was at that time a record number. The World Heritage List now includes a total of 690 properties (529 cultural properties, 138 natural properties and 23 mixed properties) located in 122 States Parties. Of the 14 nominations to be examined in 2002, received by the World Heritage Centre by 31 December 2000, the new deadline approved by the Committee, five were mixed and nine were cultural, including three cultural landscapes.

171. The World Heritage Centre's cooperation with the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and its counterpart in the United Nations, New York, i.e. the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), for strengthening protection of world heritage sites meeting natural heritage criteria continues to grow stronger. In addition to projects for Galapagos and the world heritage sites in danger in the Democratic Republic of the Congo approved during 1999, four additional projects submitted by the Centre with various partners were approved by UNF/UNFIP in 2000. Between May 1999 and July 2000, UNF/UNFIP provided about US \$8.5 million as outright grants for projects covering a maximum of four years and of benefit to world natural heritage of global biodiversity significance.

172. Collaboration with UNEP increased in the field of mining and specific threats to world heritage sites (e.g. Danube Delta, Hortobagy National Park, etc.). The Centre has established close relations with UNEP-DTIE and the International Council on Metals and the Environment (ICME) for collaboration on mining issues pertaining to the conservation of world heritage sites. A technical workshop on "World heritage and mining", was held at IUCN Headquarters, Gland, Switzerland, from 21 to 23 September 2000, and the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee adopted the recommendations presented. The twenty-fourth extraordinary session of the World Heritage Bureau and the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee examined the state of conservation of 83 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

173. At its twenty-fourth session, the Committee added the Fort and Shalamar Gardens of Lahore (Pakistan), the Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary (Senegal) and the Historic City of Zabid (Yemen) to the List of World Heritage in Danger, bringing the total number of properties in that List to 30 (19 natural and 11 cultural). The Chan Chan Archaeological Zone, Peru, was kept on the List of World Heritage in Danger, although a report was received indicating first steps towards the implementation of the very comprehensive Management Plan submitted earlier. The site of Butrint (Albania) inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 1997, was also examined by the twenty-fourth session of the Committee. The Committee requested ICOMOS and UNESCO to undertake a joint mission to the site in 2001 for an assessment of the current situation and to report to the Bureau at its twenty-fifth session in June.

174. The World Heritage Centre organized the First National Workshop for Site-Managers of Indian World Heritage Cultural sites in Hampi in October 2000. The workshop, attended by representatives of the federal and state government authorities responsible for the protection of eight world heritage cultural sites in India, including Hampi, adopted guidelines to promote adequate mid- to long-term management of sites. The priority recommendations from the World Heritage Centre/IUCN Workshop on "The role of the world heritage in danger listing in promoting international cooperation for the conservation of world natural heritage", held in Amman, Jordan, 6 and 7 October 2000 were presented to the World Heritage Committee in December 2000.

175. Concerning technical implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee approved a budget for the World Heritage Fund of US \$4,348,000 of which US \$2,355,000 is foreseen for international assistance. During this session, the Committee approved 16 international assistance requests for an amount totalling US \$657,776. An Emergency Reserve Fund of US \$600,000 was also approved. The provisional budget for 2002 was fixed at US \$4,100,000.

176. As regards documentation, information and education activities, a data capture initiative was launched to increase access to statutory and other documents, making them available to States Parties, Committee members, staff members, the public and other partners. As part of the information activities, and in addition to the printing and distribution of statutory documents and other basic information materials, an important step for increasing the visibility of the World Heritage Review was achieved by adopting a bi-monthly publication schedule. Furthermore, the World Heritage Slide Pack and several exhibitions on world heritage were circulated to world heritage sites during the latter part of the year, thus reaching a wide audience.

177. Much of the activity for Internet in 2000 concerned the creation of new web pages for the Committee's Task Force on the Implementation of the Convention and Working Groups (Representativity of the List, Equitable Representation of the Committee and the Review of the Operational Guidelines). Additional web pages were designed for the periodic reporting exercise for both the Arab States and Africa Regions. New partnership initiatives were undertaken in favour of world heritage, notably through activities with the tourism industry, which have and will continue to help in raising awareness and funds for world heritage sites. The number and quality of partnerships with the media and publishers were also expanded, generating over US \$450,000 to be allocated to field projects and promotional activities in 2001. The Special Project *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion* is proving to be one of the most successful projects launched by UNESCO for young people. More than 130 Member States actively participated in the experimentation and adaptation of the Educational Resource Kit for Teachers "World Heritage in Young Hands". Twenty national-language versions of the kit are being prepared by National Commissions for UNESCO and an Internet version, also under preparation, will be available in 2001.

III.2 PROMOTION OF LIVING CULTURES

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Programme III.2	3,065,619	948,965	31.0

178. The UNESCO-coordinated inventory of art education practices and content in Jordan made it possible to assess the impact and suitability of art education curricula in schools in the context of changing contemporary societies. Partial results of this study prove that, as in other countries, there is a real need to promote art education based on national and local cultures in schools, more particularly at the primary level, as a source of identity and open-mindedness. This work will be very useful for the conduct of the regional meeting which will be held in the Jordanian capital at the end of 2001 on the content of art education curricula in schools.

Also in connection with this programme, intersectoral and international consultations were held to identify common areas of action in which cooperation between the Culture and Education Sectors and potential partners could be strengthened. These very promising talks could lead, as from 2001, to real teamwork. The Ford Foundation has disclosed its intention to join other financial partners interested in this project.

179. Pilot art education activities were carried out for children in refugee camps in Palestine, with traditional primary-school teachers in Western Samoa, in community art centres in Cambodia and under the Associated Schools Project Network in the Islamic Republic of Iran. These projects, though modest, are all experimental in character and can accordingly be regarded as pilot experiments that could be promoted and introduced as current practice. The formal and non-formal art education programme is generally well received by Member States. It would, however, need strengthening, particularly to support the process of ongoing reflection in this field initiated at the Dakar World Education Forum.

180. Technical and/or financial assistance was provided for the promotion of the arts and the performing arts so that various activities could be carried out in all the regions: preparations for World Poetry Day 2001 in Delphi (Greece); drawing up of a draft law on the protection of the work of artists in Latvia; organization of seven international and national music, dance, theatre and puppet festivals, particularly in Africa; study on the development of musical facilities and life in Palestine; awarding of four grants to enable Palestinian musicians to participate in the musical summer camp in Israel and in the Mediterranean youth orchestra; international competition for symphonic music composition in Paraguay; and orchestral conducting courses for 800 young Paraguayan musicians.

181. Support for festivals and other artistic events remains an important means of promoting the arts and culture, particularly in Africa, Latin America and Asia. The holding of FESPAM (*Festival panafricain de musique*, Republic of the Congo), FESPAD (*Festival panafricain de la danse*, Rwanda), Masa (*Marché des Arts Africains*, Côte d'Ivoire) and the *Biennale des arts africains Dak'Art* (Senegal), and artistic events held in Burundi, Cuba, the Pacific and Viet Nam, for instance, are unique opportunities for these regions' artists to make their work known and to win them national or international recognition.

182. With regard to the promotion of artistic exchanges, support was provided to strengthen networks of professionals and artists in the fields of literature, drama and music. The following activities were carried out under framework agreements with International PEN, the International Theatre Institute (ITI) and the International Music Council (IMC): holding of a seminar on the culture of peace, after the 67th Congress of International PEN (Sarajevo); publication of the second issue of PEN International for the year 2000; organization of three regional and international meetings of drama professionals in Sinaia (Romania), in July 2000, in Droushia and Paphos (Cyprus), in July-September 2000, and in Seoul (Republic of Korea), in October 2000, on theatrical traditions in Korea; participation in a drama and puppet festival held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in October-November 2000 on the theme "Theatre, human rights and peace in Africa"; and publication of the newsletter *News* on the activities of ITI's national centres. With regard to IMC in particular, the following activities were carried out: polyphonic encounters (Benin); participation of artists from Zimbabwe in Jubilee 2000 (Italy); organization of rostra of performers and composers; regional symposium on the rights of musicians (China); First Congress of the Pan-African Society for Music Education (Zimbabwe); subregional workshop on pre-school music education (Senegal); training workshop for Portuguese-speaking teachers on traditional African music and dance (Angola);

conference on the promotion of the musical heritage in the age of globalization (Jordan); publication of an issue of the review *Resonance* on the new technologies in the service of creation, more than 3,000 copies of which were distributed.

183. The development of teaching about copyright and neighbouring rights at university level to educate national qualified specialists to work in all infrastructure concerned by copyright continued to be a priority. Thanks to the creation of UNESCO Chairs in developing countries in various regions (21 in total) and the publication of supporting materials, the development of copyright teaching at the university level in those countries is progressing. More and more States and universities become aware of the usefulness of creating such Chairs. This is extremely important for the developing countries where, because of a lack of qualified personnel, the piracy of intellectual works is flourishing, undermining creativity and normal functioning of the cultural industries yet embryonic in many States.

184. The *Guide to the Collective Administration of Authors' Rights*, previously published in English and French, was widely distributed to all Member States and 500 copies were given to the International Confederation of the Societies of Authors (CISAC) for distribution among its member societies and for providing assistance to the authors wishing to establish a collective administration society in countries where it does not yet exist. Negotiations were held with the Russian Society of Authors (RAO) for translation and publication of the Guide in Russian with the financial assistance from the TESIS Programme.

185. Preparatory work was carried out for the holding of the next session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention (foreseen for June 2001): two studies on copyright problems in the digital environment and one study on the resale right (*droit de suite*) were commissioned from well-known specialists in these matters. Similarly, preparatory work for holding the next session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention (foreseen for the end of June 2001) began, jointly with ILO and WIPO: a joint letter was sent to the Member States and IGOs concerned inviting their comments on the issues to be discussed by the Committee.

186. At the invitation of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), UNESCO took part in the meeting of a Working Group on Copyright held by the OIF on 19 October 2000. The group discussed a number of issues relating to the situation of copyright in the OIF States to draw up conclusions for the next Ministerial Conference on Culture to be held in June 2001. UNESCO also participated in the work of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which held, on 27 November 2000, a special hearing on Article 15(1)(c) of the Pact on rights dealing with the protection of moral and material interests of authors of intellectual works.

187. The Organization took part in the Diplomatic Conference organized by WIPO from 7 to 20 December 2000 with participation of representatives from 113 States and 43 NGOs, to examine a draft international instrument for the protection of audiovisual performances. Owing to a lack of consensus, the Conference did not adopt the instrument. UNESCO's future participation in various international meetings on copyright problems (e.g. held by the Council of Europe and some other IGOs and NGOs) is essential to express and make known the Organization's position, particularly in respect of the free access to protected works in the digital environment and the creation of an information society benefiting all.

188. With regard to the promotion of craftwork and design, action focused on the organization of an advanced training workshop for craftswomen in West Africa (Dakar, 20-

30 November 2000) and the awarding of the UNESCO Crafts Prize for, respectively, Africa (Salon International de l'Artisanat Africain (SIAO), Ouagadougou, 27 October to 4 November 2000) and the Arab States (Salon de la création artisanale, Tunis, 13-19 November 2000). This prize was the highlight of the Ouagadougou SIAO and the Tunis Salon and had a definite impact on the public. A regional consultation meeting held in parallel with SIAO provided the African countries with an opportunity to make their priority needs known. An advanced training workshop for heads of crafts firms held in Dakar led to a fruitful exchange of experience and ideas among the ten participants from six neighbouring countries (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal). Lastly, UNESCO contributed to the technical preparation and organization of the second "Festival International de la Mode Africaine" (FIMA), held in Niamey from 10 to 13 November 2000.

189. In the field of books and cultural industries, a seminar on the analysis of the regional and sectoral implications of trade globalization for the cultural industries was held from 30 June to 1 July in Warsaw (Poland). Organized in conjunction with the Polish National Commission for UNESCO and under the patronage of the Polish Parliament, the seminar brought together 26 experts from ten countries in the central and eastern European subregion, four from Western Europe and 30 observers. The same theme was on the agenda of the regional expert consultation on cultural diversity in the context of globalization: challenges for Africa, held in Abomey (Benin), from 4 to 9 September, and attended by 15 experts from all the subregions of Africa. The conclusions of these two meetings were presented at the second Round Table of Ministers of Culture, which was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 11 and 12 December (see paragraph 4 of the present document).

190. On 18 October, during the 160th session of the Executive Board, the Special Cinema Prize for the Culture of Peace, awarded by UNESCO as part of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, was awarded by Ms Catherine Deneuve, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, to the prizewinner, chosen by an international jury of 15 well-known critics and professionals, the Chinese film director Zhang Yuan, for his film "Seventeen years". The ceremony was organized in collaboration with Radio France. The prize provided an opportunity to reward a talented director, illustrating the dynamism of contemporary Chinese film and the capacity of this form of expression to serve the cause of peace including, in this case, through the observation of family behaviour. The films "Blackboard" by Samira Makhmalbaf (Islamic Republic of Iran) and "Kippur" by Amos Gitai (Israel) received special citations.

191. The meeting of the International Jury of the 2001 UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance and Peace, 4 and 5 December 2000, recommended awarding the first prize in the category of books for children to French author and illustrator Anais Vaugelade for *La guerre*, and first prize in the category of books for young people to Iranian author Violet Razeqpanah for *The Mir Space Station*. Three books in each of the two age categories received honourable mention. The two first prizewinners were invited to the awards ceremony to be held under the patronage of H.M. Queen Rania of Jordan on 6 April 2001 at the Bologna Children's Book Fair in Italy.

192. As part of the "Books for All" programme, the "Ibero-American book bank" project, carried out with the support of the University of Alcalá in Spain, increased access to books and reading for the most disadvantaged young people and children in Latin America. The "Mobile library network" project in Peru is designed to promote reading and the development of cultural activities to help combat drug use among youth and children. Funded by the debt conversion programme between the Governments of Peru and Spain, the project plans to set

up ten mobile libraries in the poorest neighbourhoods of Lima and Callao. In Panama, a government donation of 20,000 works has helped build up the country's network of public libraries.

TOWARDS A CULTURE OF PEACE

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
Towards a culture of peace	1,690,160	655,298	38.8

From interculturality to cultural pluralism

193. The Organization continued to encourage initiatives that favour a convergence between cultures through the discovery of a common heritage and shared values, in particular in view of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, 2001. In this context, support has been provided to the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS, Samarkand) and the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC, Ulan Bator) through contracts and intellectual input. Information material and publications have been published by the IISNC (newsletters, an academic bulletin, a website) as part of a creation-of-awareness campaign. Within the framework of IICAS, *The Cities and Routes of the Great Silk Roads (on Central Asian documents)* was published, as a result of the collaboration between scholars of Central Asia. The cooperation between the French Archaeological Mission in Central Asia (CNRS, Paris), a new Associate Member of IICAS, UNESCO and IICAS, resulted in the launching of a Joint Research Programme on Petroglyphs of Central Asia. In the context of the "Spiritual Convergence and Intercultural Dialogue" Programme, two new UNESCO Chairs on Interreligious Dialogue have been established, as part of an existing network of Chairs in this field (Haifa and Saint Petersburg); a database of the answers to the questionnaire on interreligious and intercultural teaching and education was collected and finalized. The Final Report of the International Congress on Interreligious Dialogue (Tashkent, September 2000) is available in four languages.

194. In accordance with the strategy for the completion and follow-up of the General and Regional History projects, Volume I of the General History of the Caribbean, Volume III (in two parts) of the General History of Latin America, Volume IV (in two parts) of the Different Aspects of Islamic Culture and Volume V of the History of Civilizations of Central Asia were finalized during the second six-month period. Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources is an important part of the strategy: the VITAE (Brazil), ANTORCHAS (Argentina) and ANDES (Chile) Foundations each contributed \$35,000 for the completion of the General History of Latin America; an amount of \$30,000 was provided by the REED Foundation (United States) for the publication of Volume I of the General History of the Caribbean. Other institutions were contacted about the History of Civilizations of Central Asia. The Director-General appealed to several Member States for contributions to be used for the completion of the history projects. The French version of Volume I of the History of Humanity was published in October 2000 (see document 161 EX/INF.4).

195. *Change in Continuity: Concepts and Tools for a Cultural Approach to Development* was published in English. It presents in particular various methods of using this new approach

that aims to promote a sustainable development taking culture/development interactions into consideration. The established links with the focal points in the United Nations secretariat, programmes, funds and agencies were maintained and strengthened through the creation of the website on this theme and which will reinforce the inter-agency network of the United Nations system.

196. In August 2000, the call for nominations for the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize was launched for the third time since its creation in 1996. The prize pays tribute to municipal actions which have succeeded in strengthening social solidarity and developing a genuine urban harmony by effectively combating exclusion. The deadline for the submission of nominations was set for 31 March 2001. “The city: network of cultures”, an electronic database composed of urban projects presented since 1996 by candidates for the prize, may be consulted on the Internet at: <http://citiesforpeace.unesco.org>. The first meeting of the member cities of the *UNESCO cities for peace* network of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized in close cooperation with the city of Quito, was held in Quito on 4 and 5 December 2000. The purpose of the meeting was to define the municipalities’ expectations of the network and to foster their cooperation. The municipal representatives present approved a regional plan of action and signed the “City of Quito Accord” in which they pledged to work together to ensure the development of the network at the regional level. The mayor of San Miguelito in Panama proposed his city as the host for the second meeting of “Cities for Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean” in 2001.

197. The meeting of national coordinators of the project “Culture in the neighbourhood: an Afro-European interaction 1998-2001” held in Geneva from 8 to 10 December 2000 at the initiative of the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO, brought together for the first time the neighbourhoods that have been participating in the project since it began and the neighbourhoods newly associated with it. The meeting had several goals: to define a strategy for the reinforcement of the network in Africa; to study the possibility of implementing the “Culture in the neighbourhood” project in the Asia and the Pacific region and in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean; to identify the body which will coordinate the project after 2001. The “Culture in the neighbourhood” project has created solid cooperative links among the neighbourhoods involved, in Africa and in Europe. The number of new neighbourhoods wishing to become part of the project are proof of its relevance. What is needed, therefore, is to find institutional and financial partners prepared to invest in the consolidation of the project in Africa and in its development in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**MAJOR PROGRAMME IV
TOWARDS A COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SOCIETY FOR ALL**

IV.1 FREE FLOW OF IDEAS

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IV.1.1	1,610,902	711,595	44.2
IV.1.2	2,284,793	875,330	38.3
Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society	797,620	432,340	43.0
Programme IV.1	4,693,315	2,019,265	54.2

IV.1.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

198. UNESCO's work aimed at promoting freedom of expression and freedom of the press included active support to national and regional authorities in drawing up or adapting their media and press legislation to internationally recognized standards and principles. As a result, the Organization is increasingly establishing itself as one of the main institutions providing this kind of advisory services and expertise to Member States and other international organizations. Efforts were also directed towards enhancing university education in this field. Discussions were initiated to establish new UNESCO Chairs in freedom of expression in Southern Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean. Advisory and financial support was given to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of freedom of expression, especially on the issue of combating the impunity of crimes and violence against journalists. All these activities fall within the scope and framework of the five regional UNESCO-United Nations seminars on promoting independent and pluralistic media held between 1991 and 1997. One of the lessons learned is that, to achieve a greater impact and visibility, UNESCO must be involved in such activities from the very first planning phases.

199. Action to promote media for peace and tolerance was pursued through the provision of common working facilities to journalists and media professionals from all sides in order to foster dialogue and mutual understanding. In this context, the Organization continued its support to the Israeli-Palestinian Media Forum, created in November 1998, in Jerusalem to bring together Palestinian and Israeli journalists to exchange views on issues of common concern and interest, and to study ways and means of cooperation and of fostering a culture of peace. Support was also given to regional or international NGOs working for this purpose such as Search for Common Ground. In Europe, UNESCO, together with the World Association of Newspapers (WAN), assisted the Association of Private Media to establish a printing plant which will allow independent newspapers in Serbia to be printed professionally. During the second half of 2000, the central printing unit was purchased and the legal framework for its operations was defined. The programme bank of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia continued to provide non-partisan information within both countries based on adaptation of programmes given by European television stations. These programmes dealt with peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding, peace and tolerance. The ultimate

purpose is to encourage tolerant, democratic and open-minded attitudes among broadcasters to help them to perform their duties in the public interest.

200. UNESCO also supported an international seminar on “The Media in Transition: Lessons in Central and Eastern Europe” held in Croatia in November 2000. The seminar was organized together with the Institute for International Relations, with the support of the Ministries of Culture and of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, the Croatia National Commission for UNESCO, the Croatian Journalists Association, the Open Society Institute and the British Embassy in Zagreb. It brought together 163 participants from five countries from Central and Eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia) as well as from Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, OSCE, International Federation of Journalists and World Association of Newspapers. The seminar made recommendations for the development of a new strategy for pluralistic and democratic media policy in Croatia and a viable media policy for countries in transition. The Organization supported a symposium in Manila, Philippines, in December 2000, on the role of the media in promoting a culture of peace in Asia. Co-funded by the Japan Foundation Asia Center, the Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC), and the Global Society for Peace and Development (GSPD), the seminar was attended by media practitioners, scholars, advocates of peace and representatives of the major religions in Asia. The participants from India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka, made several recommendations on how the media can promote principles of peace and tolerance.

IV.1.2 Media, information and society

201. UNESCO’s action aimed at improving women’s access to expression and decision-making in and through the media focused on reducing gender stereotyping in the media, integrating the gender perspective into journalism, critical evaluation of training programmes on gender, improving women’s opportunities with new technologies and research on the status of women professionals in media organizations. In particular, support was provided to activities designed to enhance the capacities of women’s NGOs to empower women and increase their access to information and knowledge, including through community media. Within the framework of the INFOYOUTH programme, activities carried out were designed to increase the volume and accessibility of locally produced content; create information structures in LDCs and disadvantaged areas; and promote national and international ICT training, internships and youth exchange programmes. Other activities were also aimed at defining ways in which NGOs can use ICTs to better influence youth-related policy-making. The INFOYOUTH programme is helping to improve national decision-makers’ awareness and understanding of the problems and expectations of young people and of the need to facilitate basic access of young people, especially the most disadvantaged ones, to information and knowledge.

202. Increased attention was paid to studies and research in the media through support to professional organizations such as the International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR) and active participation in major events such as the forum of media researchers in Sydney, Australia. Such cooperation with media research institutions is essential for the Organization to enhance the impact of its action on issues of media violence, media stereotypes of young people, media education and the use of ICTs for development. In Latin America, new approaches were developed to enhance democratic governance and improve public administration through the use of ICTs. In this context, ICT

training programmes were supported for marginalized populations in rural and urban areas and assistance provided to the MERCOSUR Parliaments for the use of ICTs applications for governance and the creation of a virtual community of parliamentarians. These efforts contributed to increased social participation in selected municipalities and local communities through online and off-line access to administrative, development and cultural information. The activities have had a multiplier effect in the communities and can be considered as pilot experiences to be adapted and replicated in other areas.

203. As a part of its action to promote access to information in the public domain the Organization supported the establishment, in Latin America, of a thematic network (ETD-Net) of 36 specialists responsible for digital libraries of master's and doctoral theses in their universities or higher education institutions. Synergy achieved among members of ETD-Net has raised awareness among higher education authorities concerning the need to develop a strong policy on digital scientific information. In Asia and the Pacific, training seminars were held in Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Viet Nam on the management of heritage collections to create an understanding of the technological and physical problems affecting magnetic collections and to develop practical workable solutions to preservation and restoration of the audiovisual heritage. The seminars formed a part of an ongoing process to sensitize decision-makers to the growing need for proactive measures to safeguard the digital heritage.

204. The network of Latin American and Caribbean Digital Libraries, continued to be developed, gradually transforming national, university, public and school libraries in the region into digital libraries. These virtual libraries will enable Internet users to access and retrieve information from a vast array of documents. The project has received substantial positive reaction from many information institutions in the region. A UNESCO Regional Chair on new information technologies was initiated to create an ICT training and applied research programme for continuous education of information professionals in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The increasing demand of institutions to become official CDS/ISIS and IDAMS distributors is a good indicator of the success of the actions undertaken. Cooperation with institutions has been fostered through a series of international meetings that reflect the need to discuss and agree upon common principles and recommendations for increasing access to information in the public domain. With respect to the public domain software, dialogue between institutions will enable the concrete realization of a network for the development of new technologies and products. Favourable support from Member States and the interest shown by national and international organizations as well as information professionals and institutions indicate that concerted international cooperation is the keyword for future actions and efforts towards common objectives in this field.

205. The Second Memory of the World Conference took place in Manzanillo, Colima, in Mexico in September 2000 with 123 participants from 43 countries. Among its main achievements was the adoption of a proposal to draft a UNESCO charter to preserve and safeguard the digital heritage for submission to the General Conference in October 2001. The Memory of the World Programme is being actively implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean through the creation and the work of the Regional Committee. It is envisaged that similar collaborative regional implementation of the Programme will be adopted in other parts of the world.

Ethical, legal and socio-cultural challenges of the information society

206. The Third UNESCO Congress on the Ethical, Legal and Societal Challenges of Cyberspace (INFOethics) took place at UNESCO Headquarters last November. It was preceded by four regional consultative meetings held in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America as well as one national workshop in Egypt. Four thematic studies were produced by a team of experts, providing important perspectives and guidance on the ongoing ethical and legal debates on the key issues of access to public domain information, copyright, the impact of globalization on the information society and the protection of human dignity in the digital age. These studies drew on extensive information from all continents, giving a truly global focus on the challenges, possible corrective measures needed in these areas, future developments and trends. The studies, the conclusions from the regional workshops and the interventions in the different sessions of the INFOethics Congress all showed the complexity of the issues at stake and their impact on the users of information and communication technologies. They all point to the need to give increased attention to the provision of affordable access to information, particularly information in the public domain, and to information technologies in all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition. Concerning the elaboration of a draft recommendation on the “promotion of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace” summarizing the conclusions from the various studies and workshops conducted on the subject, a document (CL/3659) has been prepared and submitted to Member States for comments. The electoral groups have been consulted for the selection of experts to participate in the preparation of a draft text to be examined by the General Conference at its 31st session.

207. UNESCO’s participation in the organization of different ECOSOC panels on INFOethics in May 2000, and in the Ministerial Round Table on INFOethics held during the ECOSOC Substantive Session in July 2000, highlighted the significant role the Organization has to play in the debate on these issues and in creating awareness about the strategic importance of a common framework for facilitating access to information, and particularly to information in the public domain. This role, together with the contribution that UNESCO can make in addressing priority issues such as ICT education and availability of diversified cultural content, was further discussed in November 2000 when a delegation from the ICT Advisory Group of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, led by Mr José-Maria Figueres Olsen, former President of Costa Rica, met UNESCO officials in Paris. Following the recommendations of this Advisory Group, an Information and Communication Technologies Task Force is now being set up to promote ICT development and ICT applications in all sectors.

IV.2 BRIDGING THE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION GAP

	Allocation as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure as at 31.12.2000	Expenditure vis-à-vis allocation
	\$	\$	%
IV.2.1	3,151,681	1,321,220	41.9
IV.2.2	2,526,548	1,049,184	41.5
Programme IV.2	5,678,229	2,370,404	41.7

IV.2.1 Development of communication

208. High priority was given to strengthening communication capacities in developing countries, through the implementation of extrabudgetary projects, training programmes and inter-agency cooperation. In this context, the implementation of communication development projects continued in more than 20 countries in different regions of the world with the delivery and installation of communication equipment, organization of related training in equipment operations and maintenance, and the provision of advisory services. The Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) held its 42nd meeting on 4-7 December 2000 in Blantyre, Malawi. It approved 39 projects for financing from the Special Account with prime importance given to projects dealing with freedom of the press, training, establishing and consolidating community media, and new communication and information technologies. The 1999 IPDC UNESCO Prize for Rural Communication, which consists of a certificate and cheque of US \$20,000, was awarded to Radio Tanzania.

209. Another key activity in a related area involved promoting and integrating new and traditional information and communication technologies for community development. UNESCO launched the programme for community multimedia centres which combines community broadcasting with ICTs. Support was given for the publication of several handbooks and guides on “model” community radio know-how to assist media professionals in the developing countries involved in similar initiatives. Community radio and community multimedia centres have proven to be a helpful and cost-efficient way to assist many countries in their grass-roots level development efforts and should be further strengthened. UNESCO also reinforced its technical and advisory assistance to the news agencies in Africa, Asia, Arab States, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, emphasizing the importance of national news collection and distribution institutions.

210. The Organization supported several important international initiatives aimed at strengthening public service broadcasting and promoting its educational and cultural mission as well as supporting endogenous audiovisual productions and their distribution. The Programme for Creative Television (CreaTV), which aims at encouraging creative endogenous television productions in developing countries and promoting the expression of cultural diversity through audiovisual media, increased its outreach, partners and visibility. Five CreaTV workshops were organized in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean to provide high-level professional training, distribution and production opportunities to about 200 audiovisual professionals from 43 countries. This programme, implemented in partnership with the International Public Television (INPUT) and local professional organizations, has proved to be an effective way of encouraging local audiovisual productions and their international circulation. UNESCO’s partnership with INPUT has provided the Organization with access to independent television programme producers all over the world who are committed to quality television. It has also been an excellent resource for UNESCO to promote the educational and cultural dimensions of audiovisual media with those actually making television programmes. In the future, UNESCO should also explore and use alternative channels for the distribution of quality audiovisual materials such as the Internet and the organization of “travelling suitcases” entailing the preparation of audiovisual materials as part of curricula for schools.

211. A number of other activities were successfully implemented with a view to further promoting public service broadcasting in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, the Pacific, Latin

America and the Caribbean. Cooperation with major professional organizations such as the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA), the World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC), Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), the Conseil international des radios-télévisions d'expression française (CIRTEF), the Université radiophonique et télévisuelle internationale (URTI) and INPUT was enhanced. UNESCO initiated and supported the creation by CBA, in cooperation with BBC and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, of a website on public service broadcasting in December 2000. The site has become an international meeting place and contains information on conferences and key events involving public service broadcasting. More than 60 countries in all regions have benefited from UNESCO's assistance and support in broadcasting audiovisual productions. UNESCO's action in promoting the public service broadcasting concept and its educational and cultural dimensions which are now well recognized has led to a better coordination and complementarity of efforts at both regional and international levels.

IV.2.2 Development of “infostructure”

212. At the invitation of the Government of Japan, which chaired the G-8 Summit in Okinawa (July 2000), UNESCO became a member of the Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) created to address the digital divide. The primary task of the DOT Force is to produce a report on concrete steps to be taken by the most industrialized countries to bridge the digital divide. The report should be submitted to the G-8 Leaders before their meeting in Genoa, Italy, in July 2001. The report will be based on the discussions in the Taskforce, but active efforts should be made to engage stakeholders outside its membership so as to make it as representative as possible. Such engagement in itself should contribute to an enhanced public awareness of the challenge of international knowledge and information divide with a view to catalysing greater global efforts to address this challenge.

213. The development of national information and informatics policies remains among the major undertakings necessary to narrow the digital divide. UNESCO's action concentrated on assisting African countries to prepare their national information and informatics policies to ensure growth of and fair-play within the ICT industry, while at the same time, protecting the rights and integrity of citizens in cyberspace. The policy development process also seeks to lay down the strategies for national and regional infostructure development. The experiences acquired in implementing these activities in specific countries are shared in the region and possibilities for regional cooperation in this area are enhanced. Within the countries concerned, this process has facilitated close interaction between the various stakeholders such as national regulators, and public and private sectors. In many cases, the dialogue between stakeholders has helped to strengthen local partnerships and joint action in the rolling out of “infostructure” development projects.

214. Thanks to the active involvement of authorities, particularly those in universities and other higher education institutions, preparatory work for the Virtual Campus Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean has been completed and the observatory will be officially launched in 2001. Continued support was given to regional information and informatics networks in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean as key factors in meeting the challenges of the digital divide. Towards this end, special emphasis was placed on those measures tending to broaden access to information and to knowledge, especially through the development of educational tools. The Association of Computer Centres for Exploiting Sustainable Support (ACCESS) was set up at a meeting held in Beijing in October 2000, hosted by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC). The

25 national and international ICT experts from Eastern Europe and Asia who attended the meeting strongly recommended that UNESCO play a leading role in guiding ACCESS activities and particularly in reinforcing capacities of regional and national computer centres to enable developing nations to effectively cope with the challenges of the information society.

215. The UNESCO Archives Portal was launched in September 2000 and has about 2,000 links to websites of archive institutions and archive-related web resources worldwide. With an estimated average of over 8,500 visits per month, the portal has rapidly developed into a popular reference tool for archivists throughout the world. With the Archives Portal, UNESCO provides a single interactive access point to information for archivists and users of archives worldwide. Visitors to the UNESCO Archives Portal can browse through pre-established categories or search for specific words. They can add a new link or modify an already existing link. The “In Focus” section presents websites of archives that are particularly interesting. UNESCO organized a workshop designed to teach 20 curators, preservation administrators, librarians and archivists in Africa how to evaluate digital technologies as a preservation strategy, to understand the relationship between costs and quality, and to plan and implement projects. Its results were instrumental in adapting library and archival services in Member States to the new technological requirements and enabling them to play a central role in building a strong public domain of information. An evaluation of the workshop indicated that most of the participants were enthusiastic about implementing digital preservation projects in their countries. However, there were some who expressed the need for further training in specific areas of technical expertise to enable them to facilitate digital preservation projects in their institutions.

216. Following the adoption of 30 C/Resolution 38 by the General Conference, the first meeting of the International Commission of Experts for the National Library of Latvia Project was held in Riga in September 2000. The role of the Commission is to provide methodological and technical support, mobilize financial resources, sensitize professional and political communities, and develop a public relations strategy for the project. The UNESCO project of Modernization of the Russian State Library continued to receive assistance, especially for upgrading the Library’s English website to become a portal to the sites of other national libraries in the CIS countries. An electronic catalogue was launched to make the collection of documents and photos in the Russian Federation on space exploration accessible online through contractual arrangements with the Russian State Archives of Scientific and Technical Documentation. Continued support was provided to the Bibliotheca Alexandrina for acquisitions, which now total approximately 480,000 volumes and for the training of staff at major international libraries and institutions. Late in 2000, eight specialists were trained in Canada, Germany, Spain and the United States, in library management and collection development. Expert missions sent by the Organization in November/December 2000 to Alexandria reviewed and evaluated proposals concerning the new Library Information System and the International School of Information Studies. It is envisaged that, after its opening (in the second half of 2001), the Bibliotheca Alexandrina will be a major complex for knowledge dissemination and the foremost digital library in the region.

TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

217. Within the framework of the Survey 2000 activity in education statistics, six regional workshops were organized in July, in addition to the four carried out in June 2000. These regional workshops brought together some 240 participants from more than 130 countries to discuss national and regional issues in education, to review the Survey 2000 manual and questionnaires, to map national education systems onto the revised ISCED97 structure and to formulate strategies for the use of Survey 2000 statistics by Member States and UIS. A new round of regional workshops on education statistics and indicators will take place in March-June 2001.

218. In October, UNESCO established an EFA Observatory within the UIS to work with countries, regions and the international community to monitor progress towards the revised goals agreed in Dakar to be achieved within the next 15 years. Closer links are being developed with the relevant programme sectors, institutes and field offices, not to mention EFA partner agencies, in developing the systematic monitoring of Education for All.

219. Collaborative work with both OECD and Eurostat continued on a number of joint projects, essentially aimed at avoiding duplications and making optimum use of the comparative advantages of these agencies in core data collections on education, science and technology in European Union and OECD Member States. UIS is assuming an increasingly active role in the joint OECD-UIS World Education Indicators project and in supporting, jointly with the UNESCO Regional Office in Santiago, Chile, a regional project on education indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean. UIS has also taken a more active role in developmental statistical topics such as non-formal education and the measurement of life-long learning in cooperation with Eurostat.

220. New partnerships have been set up with the World Bank and bilateral donors to help provide technical support in building statistical capacity at the national level. Two senior staff members took part in a mission jointly organized with the World Bank and USAID in September-October 2000 to advise the Government of Nigeria on strategies for developing a nationwide EMIS (Educational Management Information System) network. UIS will continue to support Nigeria, if requested to do so, in helping it set up the EMIS network. The NESIS programme has been active throughout the year in sub-Saharan Africa and has now established a post (funded by the French Government) in Dakar to work with the francophone countries in Central and Western Africa on all aspects of education data collection and statistical capacity-building.

221. In collaboration with the Mongolian Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture (MOSTEC) and the Mongolian Foundation for an Open Society (MFOS), UIS took part in a UNESCO/DANIDA Basic Learning Materials (BLM) Initiative for developing the book sector in Mongolia. In addition to providing advisory services and technical support in drawing up a survey of the book and library sector in Mongolia, UIS also contributed to the survey report, made recommendations for the follow-up to the survey and assisted in training. It is hoped that the methodology used for the survey, together with the experience and insights gained, will serve as source material for other countries pursuing the same strategies. And in operation with the Culture Sector, the United Nations Statistics Division and Professor Philip Ramsdale of the United Kingdom, UIS published a new statistical report entitled *International flow of selected cultural goods: 1980-1998*.

222. Negotiations and preparations for UIS to move to Montreal, Canada, are proceeding as scheduled, aiming at completing the re-location in September 2001. Working partnerships are being established with Statistics Canada, the Statistical Office of Quebec, and relevant research institutions and universities in and around Montreal. The second session of the UIS Governing Board was held in Paris on 28 and 29 November 2000 to review UIS activities in 1999-2000 and to make recommendations on the programme and budget for 2001. It will submit its report on UIS activities in 2000 and the first half of 2001 to the 31st session of the UNESCO General Conference.

Anticipation and future-oriented studies

223. In the second half of 2000, the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings in the *Twenty-first Century Talks* series were held at Headquarters. The first of these two meetings, on the theme “Looking forward to getting younger”, brought together, on 26 September 2000, Professor Etienne-Emile Beaulieu, member of the Academy of Sciences (Institut de France), and Professor Ivo Pitanguy, a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters and of the Brazilian Academy of Medicine. The talk provided an occasion for exploring the relationship between population ageing, the Utopia of “juvenilization”, the challenge to the concept of the three ages of life and the rise of the idea of lifelong education for all. The sixteenth meeting was focused on the following questions: “Are we moving towards one or more forms of cultural globalization? How can cultural diversity be preserved?”. Held on 4 December 2000, these talks brought together the philosopher Daryush Shayegan and the sociologist Alain Touraine.

224. Priority was given, during the same period, to publicizing the main results of anticipation and future-oriented work. The proceedings of the *21st Century Forum* organized by the World Exposition in Hanover and UNESCO were published in English. This publication, whose entire cost was covered by EXPO 2000 and which benefited from the sponsorship of the German savings and financial group (Sparkasse-Finanzgruppe), focuses on some of the major challenges in the coming decades. The future-oriented world report *The World Ahead: Our Future in the Making* has been published in Spanish, under a co-publishing arrangement. In addition, the series of radio programmes entitled *2000*, produced by UNESCO in partnership with Radio France International and broadcast worldwide, continued during the second part of the year, with six broadcasts on topics deriving from the future-oriented report *The World Ahead*. In addition, the television channel *Forum* produced, in cooperation with UNESCO, adapted versions of some of the *Twenty-first Century Talks*, which were widely disseminated by satellite and cable.

Coordination of activities relating to women and gender

225. A vigorous effort is under way to strengthen the empowerment of women by mainstreaming gender equality issues in all key programmes of UNESCO. Furthermore, the coordination of programmes concerning women has been rationalized through concentration (e.g. by bringing the Women in the Mediterranean programme under the responsibility of the Division of Women, Youth and Special Strategies), while at the same time its cross-fertilization in terms of interdisciplinary approaches and in relation to youth and a culture of peace has been reinforced within the new structure. Indeed, this resulted in organizational terms in a more prominent and visible role attached to women and gender issues. The progress in gender mainstreaming achieved in the substantive programmes during this period is reported under specific programme headings. One of the efforts merits to be underlined in particular: the international expert group meeting on gender equality in basic education,

which took place at Headquarters from 5 to 7 December 2000. The report, which outlines for the first time a consolidated strategic approach to how a gender equality perspective can be integrated into UNESCO's basic education programmes, is an important contribution to the UNGEI, and will be distributed widely as a basic tool by the Education Sector and the BSP/WYS coordination. Other efforts to reinforce women empowerment action include the consolidation and upgrading of UNESCO's partnership with L'Oréal in promoting accomplished and young women scientists. The three partnership components comprise awards for eminent women scientists, fellowships for young women scientists as well as networking of the prizewinners and fellows geared to making their achievements known to the public, and especially to enabling young women and girls benefit from these excellent role models. Draft statutes for the "UNESCO-L'Oréal Prize for Women in Science" are being prepared and will be submitted to the Executive Board in due course.

226. The Secretariat distributed widely to the Member States its basic awareness-raising tool, the publication *Gender Equality and Equity*, which is available in English and French. The Arabic and Spanish versions will be available this summer. Another tool, the *Passport to Equality*, which promotes the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), now available in 19 languages, has also been revised (to include the Optional Protocol adopted by the UNGA in December 1999), as suggested by the CEDAW Committee. Its reproduction and further worldwide dissemination was made possible by extrabudgetary donations, in particular that of Her Highness Begum Inaara Aga Khan.

Coordination of activities relating to youth

227. In the framework of the fourth World Youth Forum of the United Nations system (Senegal, 5-12 August 2001), three working groups have been set up under UNESCO's responsibility: "Education and Communication and Information Technologies" (co-convenor with *Vereniging 31*); "Youth, sports and leisure time" (co-convenor with Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY)); and "Culture of Peace/Human Rights" (co-convenor with the World Scout Movement (WOSM)). UCI organized intersectoral brainstorming sessions on all themes and prepared draft working papers.

228. In accordance with 160 EX/Decision 9.3, UNESCO's innovative approach to youth voluntary services was presented in Vitoria, during the meeting on Voluntary Service in the Third Millennium in November 2000. Meetings were held with Basque region authorities on the programme for Basque Youth volunteers in UNESCO's field offices in developing countries. On International Volunteer Day (5 December 2000), UNESCO collaborated with CCIWS, SCI, Alliance, YAP, AVSO and UNV in organizing an event to launch the International Year of Volunteers. The programme focused on the analysis of voluntary service's current conceptual framework and the theme "Personal Benefit or Community Service?". In order to extract all benefits from the Peace Cruise project, the Organization participated in the partners' (European Commission, Council of Europe, European Youth Forum, WOSM) evaluation meeting of the project (November 2000), which proposed, among others, to produce two books on the Peace Cruise, one promoting and describing the project itself, another serving as a training manual for young people in courses and situations targeting conflict resolution and peace-building.

Coordination of activities concerning Africa

229. As part of its function of coordinating UNESCO's cooperation with African Member States and African international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations as well as with bilateral partners and multilateral institutions active in Africa, the Department endeavoured to strengthen UNESCO's cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Committee (SADC). In that connection, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the OAU, Mr Lansana Kouyaté, Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, and Mr P. Ramsamy, Acting Executive Secretary of the SADC, visited UNESCO in September and October 2000. Addressing members of the Executive Board at its 160th session, the Secretary-General of the OAU described his organization's main lines of emphasis in the fields of regional integration and conflict resolution and invited UNESCO to support action for African development. In addition, following the examination by the Executive Board of document 160 EX/36 on relations with the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), a UNESCO/CPLP cooperation agreement was signed on 31 October 2000 by Ms Dulce Pereira, Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, and by the Director-General.

230. Joint Commission meetings between UNESCO and ECOWAS (18 September), SADC (29 September) and OAU (23 October), and the consultation meeting between CPLP and the programme sectors (31 October) provided an opportunity to define lines of cooperation at the regional and subregional levels based on the following objectives: *in education*: (i) to create greater synergy in the implementation of education initiatives in Africa with cross-cutting objectives, namely, the *Harare Programme of Action, the Decade of Education in Africa (1997-2006)* and the *Dakar Framework for Action*; (ii) to improve cooperation mechanisms, with a view to achieving tangible results, and strengthen cooperation between UNESCO's programme sectors and those of these regional organizations; to implement sectoral protocols (for example, "SADC's Protocol on Education and Training and the Promotion of a Common Cultural Approach"; ECOWAS's draft "Protocol on Education" which is in the process of being drawn up; or the decision to establish sectoral OAU/UNESCO agreements in the Organization's fields of competence); *in science*, to promote, in particular, science policies at the national and regional levels and to work jointly for the scientific and technological development of Africa; *in culture*, to strengthen acknowledgement of the cultural dimension of development, contribute to capacity-building, and launch partnerships in the field of cultural industries; *in the field of information and communication*, to enable African countries to grasp the opportunities afforded by information and communication technologies; strengthen partnerships in order to help to narrow the "digital divide"; promote the training of journalists and develop the mass media, particularly in rural areas; and lastly, *in the social sciences*, to contribute to the development of research in the field of conflict prevention and management and promote a culture of peace and tolerance in a context of respect for cultural diversity.

231. HIV/AIDS prevention in Africa, which is central to all national development and poverty alleviation strategies, constitutes one of the priority lines of UNESCO's cooperation with African regional organizations. In this connection, following the visit of the Executive Secretary of SADC, UNESCO decided to support a UNESCO/SADC intersectoral project in the field of HIV/AIDS preventive education. Other subregional initiatives have been launched as a result of the ever growing awareness of the ravages of this scourge in Africa – in particular, preparations for a conference on "Education and AIDS" in ECOWAS countries (El

Mina, Ghana, 19-23 March 2001) coordinated by the UNESCO Accra Office. Preventive education activities are also planned in Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa (PALOP).

232. In the context of the Organization's conflict prevention and peace-building action in Africa – in accordance with its constitutional mission and the resolution of the General Conference requesting the continued implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (document 30 C/53 of 1 December 1999) – the Africa Department represented the Organization at the fourth "International Conference on New or Restored Democracies" (Cotonou, 4-6 December 2000). Bringing together delegations from 92 countries, co-chaired by the President of the Republic of Benin and the United Nations Secretary-General and in the presence of the Heads of State of Mali, Nigeria and Senegal, this meeting formed part of the United Nations system's support for governments' efforts to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.

233. The Department also supported activities carried out under the PEER programme based in Nairobi, in particular for the holding in Paris from 13 to 15 December of the first meeting of experts on the history of Burundi. This meeting was the outcome of a process that began at the meeting "Building Burundi's future" convened by the Organization (Paris, 26-28 September 1997), which recommended that "the scientific community of historians be mobilized, through UNESCO, to help the people of Burundi to rewrite their history". Activities were also carried out under this programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (where teachers' guides were produced in cooperation with UNICEF) and in *Somalia* (where inter-agency cooperation made it possible to produce teaching kits on civics education for peace, democracy and development).

234. The Department coordinated and provided the secretariat for the intersectoral task force which was established to strengthen the Organization's assistance to Nigeria through the implementation of a Special Plan of Action. This initiative was a follow-up to resolution 56 in which the General Conference, at its 30th session, requested the Director-General to support the ongoing process of democratization in Nigeria in the Organization's fields of competence. The first component of the Plan of Action, which was devoted to education, consisted of three priority programmes: basic education, sectoral analysis in education, and technical and vocational education. Project documents were drawn up in that connection and funding is now being sought for them. The UNESCO Abuja Office will support the implementation of the Plan of Action, in particular by helping to strengthen national human resource capacities and through the planning and introduction of basic education for all; by participating in the listing and setting up of the databases required to reform and develop the education system; and by assisting the education authorities, at both federal and state levels, in their efforts to reform, extend and promote technical and vocational education. The second component of this Plan concerns the framing and application of a national science and technology development policy. Funding is being sought from extrabudgetary sources to implement the project documents drawn up at the end of the mission undertaken in Nigeria by the Science Sector.

Relations with the United Nations system

235. The fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, designated as the Millennium Assembly, was held from 5 September to 23 September 2000 at the United Nations Headquarters. The Director-General participated in the Millennium Summit and chaired the Presidential Round Table organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of

Iran on the eve of the Summit (5 September) to formally launch the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan, made an opening speech. Ten Heads of State and two Ministers of Foreign or External Affairs also delivered addresses to the meeting. The Director-General further co-chaired the Round Table of Personalities which took place on the same day at the United Nations Headquarters.

236. The Director-General participated in the second regular session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) held under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27 and 28 October 2000. The agenda for this second regular session included the demands placed on national and international systems by the new global environment: (a) Health and other social implications of globalization; (b) Financing for development; (c) Least developed countries and follow-up to ACC decisions: an International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; and HIV/AIDS. The Director-General informed ACC on the follow-up to and implementation of the Dakar Framework adopted by the World Education Forum and sought cooperation of ACC members in the follow-up to the World Education Forum.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

237. Following the institutional reorganization of the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF), the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of OIF sought to update the 1976 agreement between UNESCO and ACCT (former name of the Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie) by signing on 27 December 2000 a new cooperation agreement reflecting the new structure of OIF. As part of the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2002-2003, the UNESCO programme sectors made concrete proposals with a view to continuing and strengthening cooperation with OIF through its principal agency (Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie).

Relations with regional intergovernmental organizations

238. The 72nd session of the Executive Board of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) was held on 17 and 18 January 2001 in Tunis, followed by the 15th session of the ALECSO General Conference (20-21 January 2001), under the patronage of the Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali, with the participation of the Arab ministers of education and higher education. On that occasion, Mr Mongi Buosnina, former Tunisian Minister of Culture, Ambassador of Tunisia to France and Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, was elected on 23 January 2001 as the new Director-General of ALECSO. In his address to the closing meeting of the Conference, the Director-General of UNESCO thanked the outgoing Director-General, Mr Ibrahim El-Mili, for the continuing cooperation he had maintained between UNESCO and ALECSO and congratulated the new Director-General on his election.

Relations with non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions

239. Since the 160th session of the Executive Board, UNESCO has examined the dossiers of ten NGOs with a view to their admission or classification. It has also analysed seven NGO dossiers with a view to their admission to operational relations and the Board is being informed, at its 161st session, of the Director-General's favourable decision in that regard. Parallel to the work carried out by the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations during the 160th session of the Executive Board, a round table was organized on the theme "Culture and solidarity: the role of the NGOs – Changing perceptions through

the cultural dimension”. This round table, which was based on the work carried out by non-governmental organizations within the Joint Programme Commission on Poverty Eradication, was highly successful. The participants included representatives from 21 Member States, 31 NGOs in official relations and five organizations not in official relations with UNESCO.

240. UNESCO organized two meetings (5 October 2000 and 8 December 2000) of the working group of the Executive Board’s Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (see document 161 EX/39). The working group discussed the question of framework agreements and analysed the replies to the questionnaires sent to NGOs, National Commissions, field offices and programme sectors. With 277 responses received as at 3 December 2000, the average rate of response for all categories was 46%. Document 161 EX/INF.8 presents the results of the cooperation under the framework agreements concluded with some NGOs and recommendations for renewal. The NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee held two meetings, on 6 and 7 November 2000 and on 19 and 20 February 2001, concerning in particular the preparation of the sexennial report, the evaluation of the joint programme commissions, the NGO Council and the thematic consultations, the preparation of the International Conference of NGOs (12-15 December 2001), the Culture of Peace Symposium (24-25 November 2001) and preparations for the follow-up to the Rio Conference. Intersectoral meetings on UNESCO’s cooperation with the International Association of Universities (IAU) (30 November 2001) and with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) (1 February 2001) were organized with a view to defining the major thrusts of the cooperation framework agreements for the next Medium-Term Strategy period (2002-2007).

241. Among other activities, two Goodwill Ambassadors were appointed in the period concerned: Ms Hariri (17 November 2000) and Mr Singh (16 November 2000) and a UNESCO Artist for Peace, Ms Shirley Bassey (28 October 2000). Several of UNESCO’s Goodwill Ambassadors participated in the promotion of a fund-raising drive for the Christmas campaign for children in need in Senegal (Mr Jean-Michel Jarre, Ms Claudia Cardinale, Mr Chico Bouchiki, Ms Grace Bumbry, Mr Pele and H.R.H. Maria Teresa of Luxembourg). The Ambassadors’ website was launched within the framework of the UNESCO site. UNESCO followed up the implementation of the project: Rehabilitation of secondary schools in Bosansko Prodinjski Canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Medical and Educational Centre in Kosovo and the Bethlehem project both supported by Ms Vardinoyannis.

Fellowships

242. Within the framework of both the regular and extrabudgetary programmes, 120 fellowships were awarded between July to December 2000. The breakdown is as follows: 66 individual fellowships were awarded under the UNESCO Fellowship Bank Programme 2000-2001 (CL/3533), for an amount of US \$504,722.65; one fellowship was awarded under the Participation Programme for an amount of US \$26,000; 53 fellowships were awarded within the framework of the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme (i.e. 11 under the UNESCO/China Co-Sponsored Programme; 35 under the UNESCO/Israel (MASHAV) Co-Sponsored Programme; six under the UNESCO/Czech Co-Sponsored Programme; and 1 under the UNESCO/Poland Co-Sponsored Programme). The total value of the contribution in kind fellowships offered by these donors is US \$517,000, and, UNESCO contributed seed money amounting to US \$55,958.38 (i.e. 11% of the total value of the fellowship) towards international travel for selected beneficiaries. The distribution per region is as follows: Africa: 34; Arab States – including Palestinian students: 9; Asia and the Pacific: 26;

Europe: 22; and Latin America and the Caribbean: 29). The gender distribution is 66 men (55%) and 54 women (45%).

243. Since July 2000, new offers for the 2001 cycle of Co-Sponsored Fellowships have been received from China, Chile, Czech Republic, Israel (two offers: MASHAV and from Israel's Council for Higher Education), Poland and the Republic of Korea (IPDC). The various programmes have been announced to the concerned Member States and are currently in the process of implementation. Within the framework of the Japan Funds-in-Trust projects for "Capacity-building of Human Resources", two projects, entitled the "UNESCO/Keizo Obuchi Research Fellowships Programme 2001" and "Support to the UNESCO Co-Sponsored Fellowships Scheme" have been designed and approved for a total amount of US \$588,392. It is expected that 100 fellowships will be awarded to candidates from developing countries in the framework of these two projects.

Cooperation with National Commissions

244. During the period in question and in relation to both National Commissions and the UNESCO Clubs, the main aim was to continue activities designed to strengthen the capacities of these bodies. To this end, an interregional seminar for 23 new Secretaries-General was held at UNESCO in November 2000 with a special focus on the reform process within the Organization. Furthermore, requests granted to National Commissions under the Participation Programme continued to be examined. To date in the 2001-2002 biennium, some 70 of these bodies have benefited from some \$1,000,000 in funding to purchase essential communication equipment, translate and disseminate important UNESCO documents in national languages and to organize national training seminars in areas related to the Organization's priorities. For the UNESCO Clubs, activities accelerated sharply during this period and included the organization of eight meetings with a capacity-building component. These included a Summer University in Minsk, Belarus, in August 2000, seminars to promote intercultural exchanges in Togo, Mali and Burkina Faso, a training seminar for UNESCO Clubs in the West and Central African subregions (September 2000) and a "Human Rights Day" for 400 young people from French Clubs (December 2000).

Relations with parliamentarians and new partnerships

245. Relations with parliamentarians and with partners from the public and private sectors were aimed at raising awareness of UNESCO's mission and current activities in order to gain stronger support from these important groups of opinion leaders and decision-makers. For example, UNESCO took part in national parliamentary meetings in Uruguay, Brazil and Togo; in Togo, a children's parliament was created within the Togolese National Assembly on 17 August 2000. The Director-General met with the President of the Parliament of Georgia; the Organization was also present – or represented – in meetings of an inter-Parliamentary nature in Cambodia for the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace, Australia for the International Youth Parliament, Ethiopia for the African region, and in Brazil for the Latin American Parliament.

246. The UNAIDS programme in Brazil, supervised by UNESCO since 1999, established in September 2000 a parliamentary group for action against AIDS composed of several representatives who are members of the already very active group of parliamentarians-friends of UNESCO in Brazil. The group was officially presented at the Brazilian National Congress in the presence of the President of the Parliamentary Human Rights Commission, a representative of the Government of Brazil and the Director of the UNESCO Office in Brazil.

In his address, the UNESCO representative in Brazil stressed the need for regular interaction between the Parliament, the executive branch of government, civil society and the UNAIDS programme so that the synergy of the parliamentarians could contribute to the fight against AIDS.

247. UNESCO organized in Djibouti on 3 and 4 September 2000 a seminar attended by the deputies of the Somali transitional National Assembly at which the questions of human rights, freedom of expression and parliamentary democracy were discussed.

248. The Director-General visited Georgia from 15 to 17 September 2000 where, *inter alia*, he was received by the President of the Parliament, Mr Zurab Zhvania, who highlighted the exceptional importance of Parliament as the custodian of and testing ground for democratic values and the aspirations of society. A Nigerian delegation led by the President of the commission for science and technology, the Nigerian senator Mr Wahab Dosunmu, was received at UNESCO Headquarters.

249. At the invitation of the Fédération française des Maires des Villes Moyennes, UNESCO participated in a symposium held at the Senate on 19 October 2000 on the theme “Higher education for the future: innovative practices in medium-size towns”. On 8 and 9 November 2000 a national seminar on the theme “Minimum income associated with education” was organized by UNESCO in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and the commission for education, culture and sport of the Brazilian House of Representatives. Among the parliamentarians present were the presidents of the two houses of representatives of Brazil and the group of parliamentarians-friends of UNESCO in Brazil. Lastly, the Organization was represented at the third General Assembly of the World Scout Parliamentary Union held at the Polish Diet (Sejm), in Warsaw, from 24 to 27 August 2000 on the theme “Working together with youth in a changing society” and attended by the President of the Polish Republic, Mr Aleksander Kwasniewski and the President of the Diet, Mr Maciej Plazynski.

Programme Evaluation

250. Of the 16 external evaluations planned, three have already been completed. The outcomes of these evaluations have been reflected during the current biennium, in the preparation of the C/4 and C/5 documents and have been submitted to the governing bodies. The results of the evaluation of the Intersectoral Projects on Cities were presented to the Intergovernmental Council of the MOST Programme, and those of the UNESCO World Reports submitted to the Executive Board at its 160th session. The evaluation of the UNESCO Fellowships Programme is presented at this session. In all these cases, the evaluators have prepared proposals for significant adjustments to these important programmes.

251. The remaining 13 evaluations are progressing satisfactorily but with seven of them experiencing slight delays that do not present serious risks to implementation within the biennium. Four evaluations are significantly delayed: the Solar Energy Programme is progressing slowly due to the additional time needed to collect relevant information and the evaluation on Towards a Culture of Peace, Education and Information Materials is experiencing delays because of the intersectoral nature of the evaluation. The approaches to the evaluations proposed for Special Projects and Communication Training Activities in Africa are under active consideration.

252. The main characteristics of all the evaluations are: evaluators under active consideration have usually been selected from names proposed by National Commissions. Normally they are individual professionals and those proposed by NGOs are very limited in number. Five evaluation teams include women and there is an equitable geographical balance among team members. The expertise of the team members has been of a better quality compared to the previous biennial exercises. Risks to the successful completion of the evaluations are usually associated with a lack of adequate information and budget limitations.

Budgetary and financial matters

253. The 2000-2001 **regular budget** approved by the General Conference at its 30th session amounted to \$544,367,250. As of 31 March 2001, this had been increased, in accordance with paragraph A(d) of the Appropriation Resolution, by donations and special contributions amounting to \$3,405,993 including government contributions to the running costs of field units (\$1,652,575), resulting in an adjusted appropriation of \$547,773,243. The Director-General expresses his gratitude to governments, institutions and individuals for their generous donations and contributions in support of various programme activities in document 30 C/5 Approved.

254. At 31 March 2001, the total amount obligated was \$330,860,302, or 61.5% of the total budget allocation of \$538,229,193 (Parts I to VI), which indicates that the overall programme execution is proceeding satisfactorily and in accordance with the work plans. This rate compares favourably with the budget obligated during the same period in 1999 (65.7%) and in 1997 (63.9%).

255. The actual **expenditure on staff costs** at 31 March 2001 amounted to \$188,273,792 or 59.6% of the staff costs allocation of \$315,976,752* (\$311,768,200 in the Appropriation Resolution for 2000-2001 as adjusted by 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3, plus the transfer of \$1,699,900 and \$2,446,900 from Part VII of the budget, approved under 159 EX/Decision 6.1 and 160 EX/Decision 7.1 respectively). The actual expenditure for the 15-month period is 2.9% lower than the proportionate time elapsed (62.5%), largely due to delays in appointment to certain senior level positions and the number of posts currently under recruitment.

256. The **cash flow situation** of the Organization for the 15-month period to 31 March 2001 has been more satisfactory with regard to the current biennium collections than the corresponding periods of the previous biennia. As a result, there have been no borrowing requirements, whether internal or external, since February 2000.

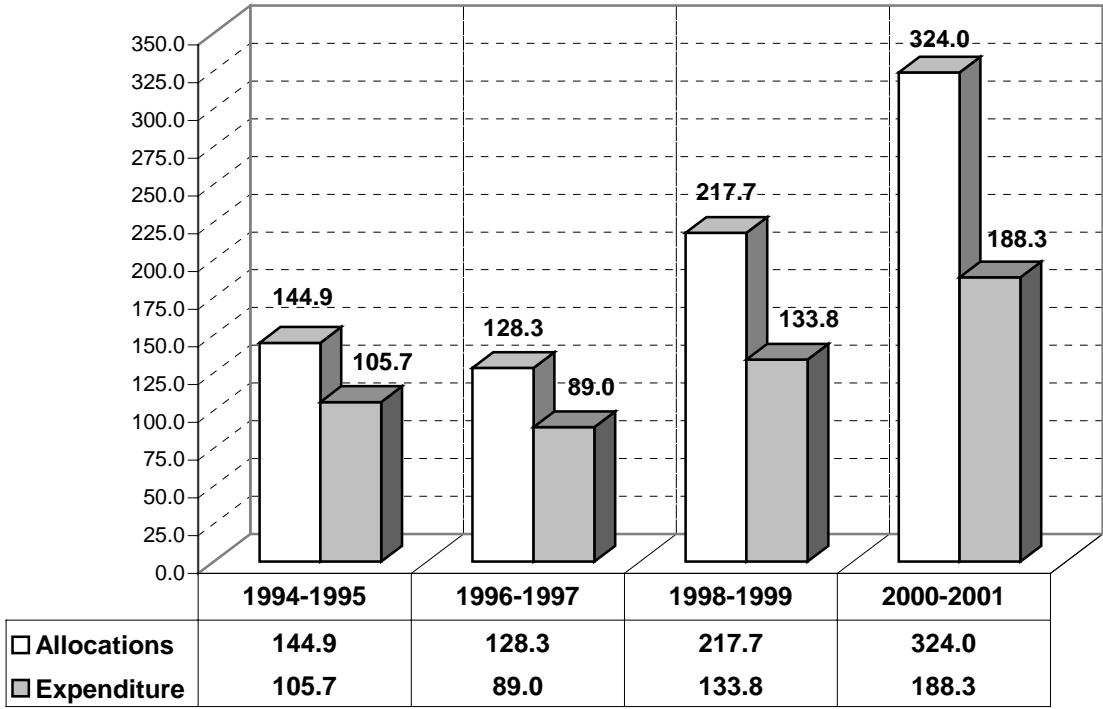
257. In respect of the **Participation Programme**, 1,159 requests amounting to \$19,311,361, or 77.8% of the total budget (\$24,830,000) had been approved as at 31 March 2001. Actual expenditure of \$12,773,925, or 61.1% of the approved requests had been incurred, which is lower than could be expected because beneficiaries still have to report on the use of past allocations.

258. During the first 15 months of the biennium allocations from extrabudgetary resources reached the exceptional level of \$324.0 million, as against \$217.7 million for the same period in 1998-1999, that is an increase of \$106.3 million, or 49% from one biennium to the next. This can be explained, in part, by the increase in the mobilization of resources for projects financed under funds-in-trust and self-benefiting arrangements. It should be noted that, as

* Including the annual contribution of \$61,752 from the UNESCO Savings and Loans Service.

requested by the Board (159 EX/Decision 3.1.2, Part IV), the report concerning Information on the volume, source and allocation of extrabudgetary resources and on the administrative arrangements relating thereto, is presented to this session of the Board (161 EX/31).

Expenditure and Allocations*
(in millions of US \$)



☐ Allocations ▣ Expenditure

* Expenditure and allocations for the first 15 months (January to March) of each biennium.

Hundred and sixty-first Session

161 EX/4
Part II
PARIS, 17 May 2000
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Item 3.1.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART II

MANAGEMENT CHART FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION IN 2000-2001

(30 C/5 Approved)

No. 27

Status as at 31 March 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I - PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001	
Chart 1 - UNESCO regular budget from 1981 to 2001	1
Chart 2 - Approved regular budget by Part/sector	1
Chart 3 - Total budget by staff costs and activities	2
Chart 4 - Regular budget by staff costs and activities	2
II – REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	
Table 1 – Status of contributions as at 31 March 2001:	
A. Comparative status for 2001, 1999 and 1997	3
B. Detailed status of contributions by Member States as at 31 March 2001	4-7
C. Cash situation of the Organization at the end of each month from January 2000 to March 2001	8
Table 2 – Regular programme execution by appropriation line (Parts I to VI of the Budget)	9
Table 3 – Programme execution by object-of-expenditure (Parts I to VI of the Budget)	10
Table 4 – Programme execution by sector (Parts I to VI of the Budget)	11
Table 5- Decentralization	12
Table 6- Participation Programme	13-14
Table 7- Staff and staff costs	15
Table 8– Status of Parts I, III, IV, V and VI by main object-of-expenditure as at 31 March 2001	16-17
III – PRESENTATION OF EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES	
Chart 5 - Extrabudgetary operational programmes for 2000-2001 by funding source and by major programme	18
Chart 6 - Extrabudgetary operational programmes : allocations vs. expenditure	18
IV - EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME EXECUTION	
Table 9- Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by funding source	19
Table 10 - Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by region	20
Table 11 - Execution of extrabudgetary programmes by sector	21
Annex 1.A - Detailed Status Report on the Regular Budget as at 31 March 2001	
Annex 1.B – Explanatory notes concerning programme execution (ref. Annex I.A)	
N.B. : this Annex will be printed in an addendum to this document.	

I - PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2000-2001

CHART 1

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET
FROM 1981 TO 2001

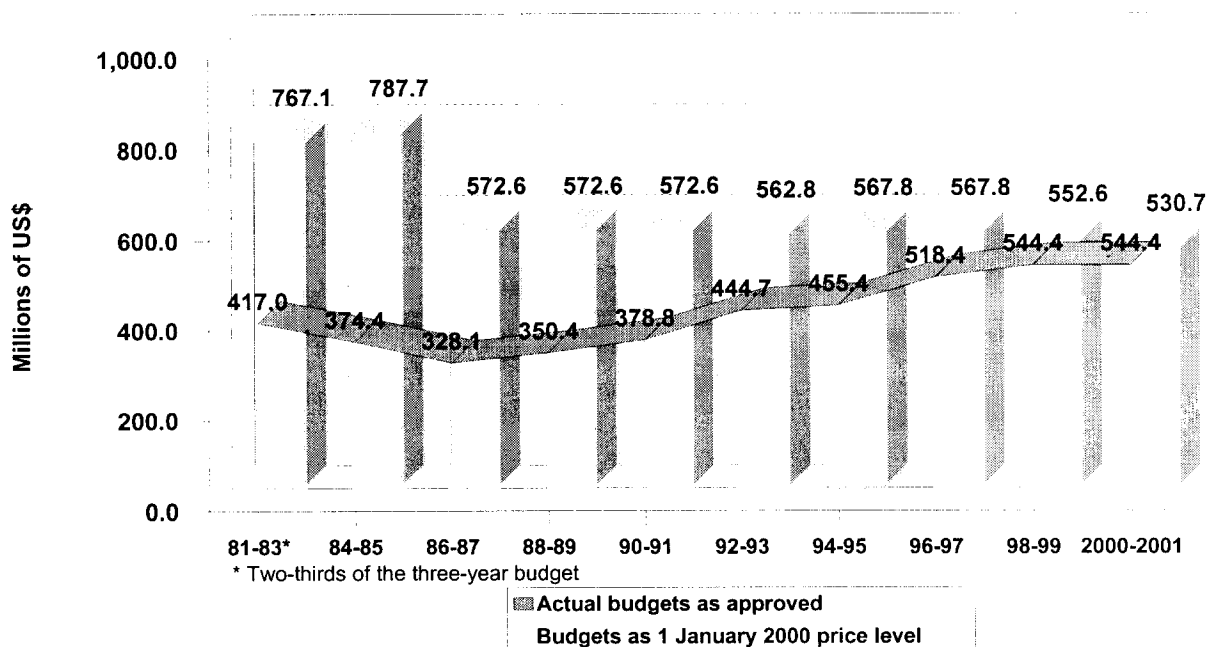
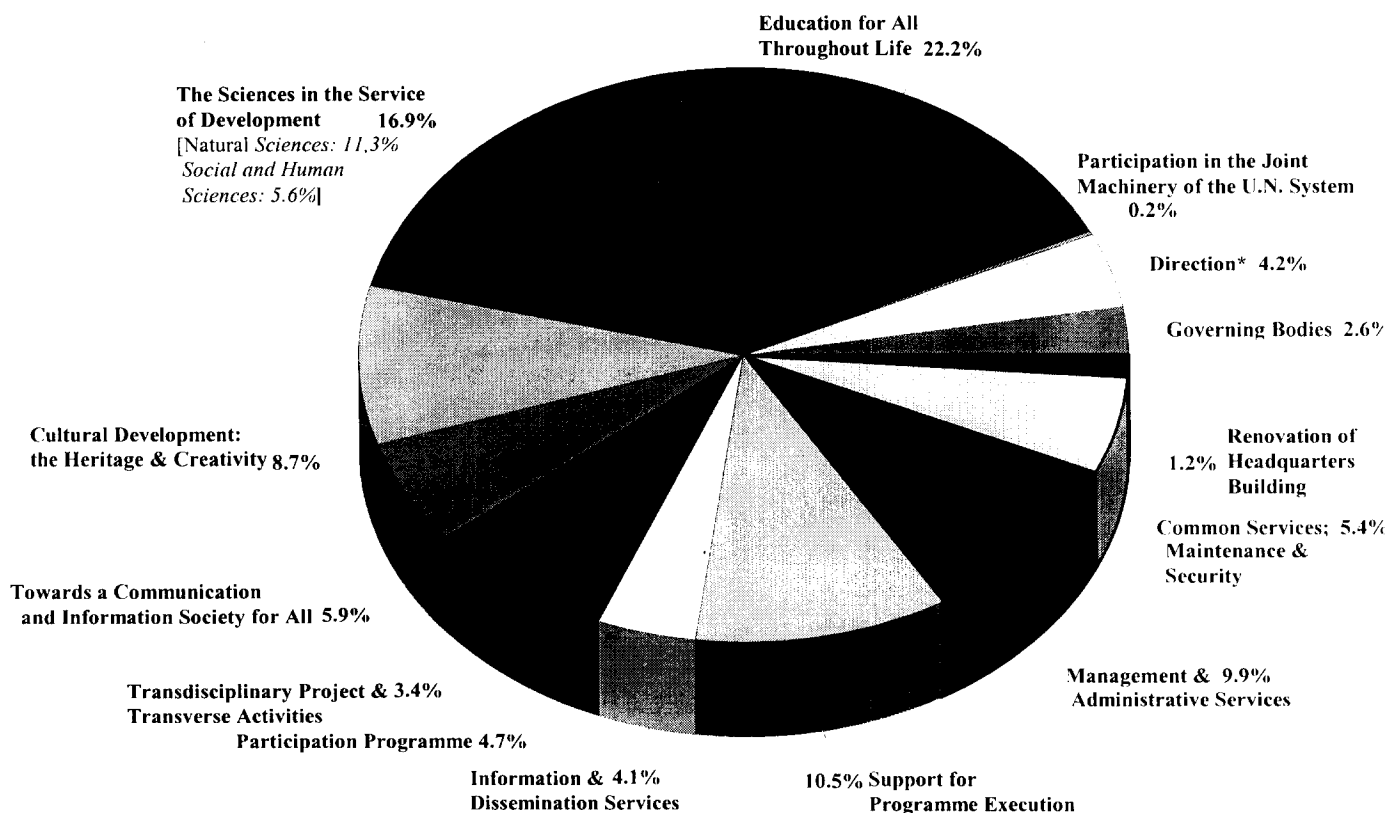


CHART 2

APPROVED REGULAR BUDGET
BY PART/SECTOR



* that is : the Directorate and Services of the Directorate (Office of the Director-General; Inspectorate-General; Office of the Mediator; Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs; Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation; Bureau of the Budget)

CHART 3

**TOTAL BUDGET
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITIES**

(Regular* and Extrabudgetary Programmes)

Millions of US\$

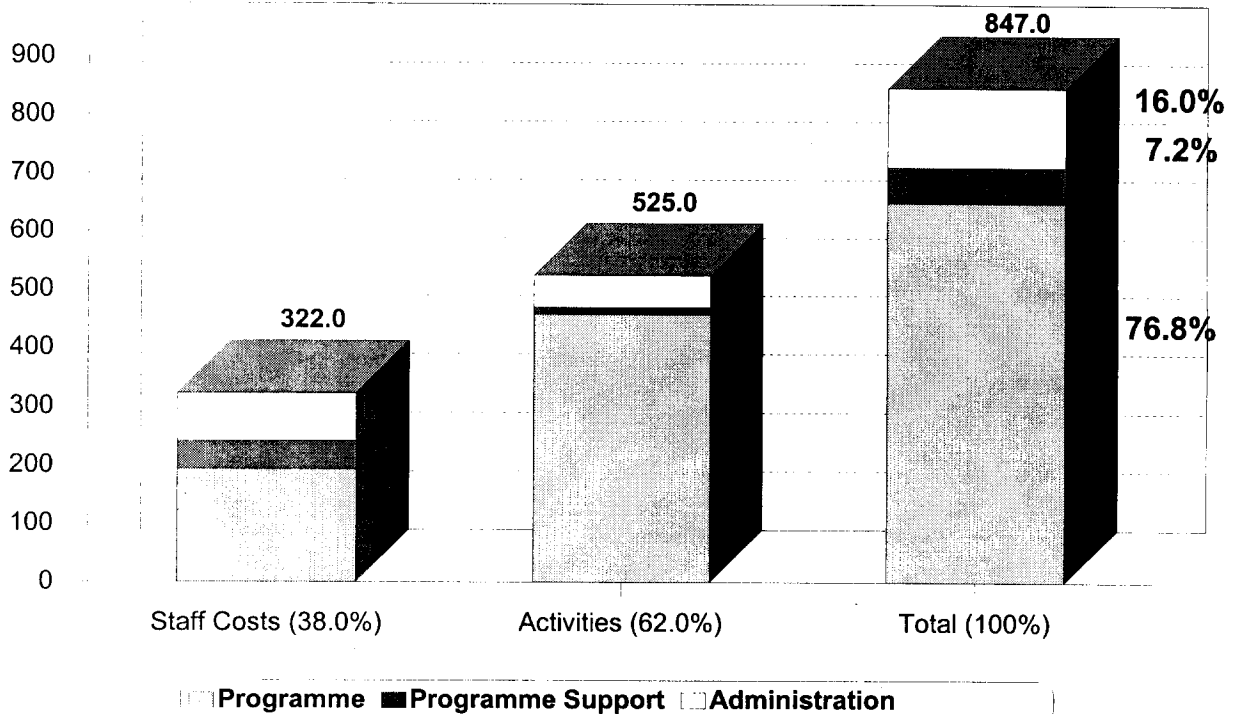
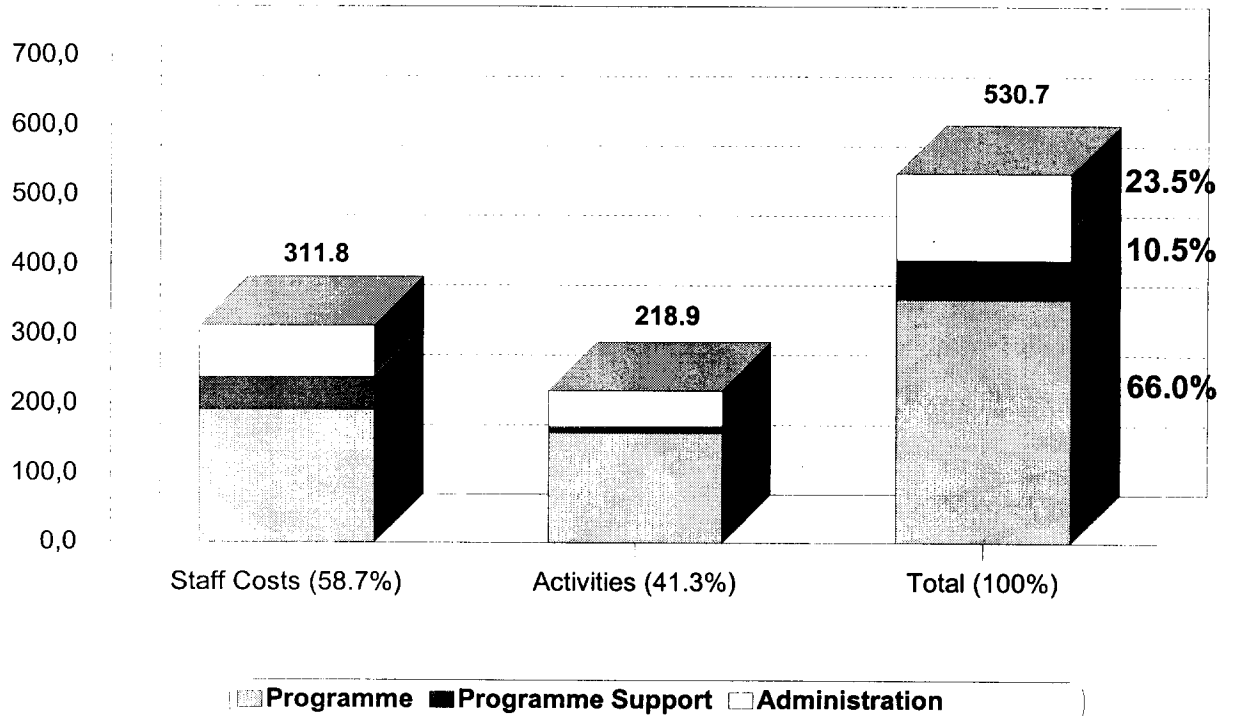


CHART 4

**REGULAR BUDGET*
BY STAFF COSTS AND ACTIVITIES**

Millions of US\$



* Parts I - VI

II – REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION

TABLE 1

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AT 31 March 2001

A. Comparative status for 2001, 1999 and 1997

	Contributions due [see footnotes (a)(b) & (c)]	Total due as a percentage of amount assessed for first year of biennium
Status at 31 March 2001	\$	%
Contributions for 2001	162,069,132	59.54
Contributions for previous years	41,356,401	15.19
Instalments for 2001 & prior years under payments plans	9,032,074	3.32
Instalments deferred to future years	19,627,333	7.21
Total due at 31 March 2001	232,084,940	85.26
<hr/>		
Status at 31 March 1999		
Contributions for 1999	154,483,691	56.98
Contributions for previous years	74,417,198	27.45
Instalments for 1999 & prior years under payments plans	7,111,856	2.62
Instalments deferred to future years	9,012,788	3.32
Total due at 31 March 1999	245,025,533	90.37
<hr/>		
Status at 31 March 1997		
Contributions for 1997	178,145,880	68.97
Contributions for previous years	107,178,025	41.49
Instalments for 1997 & prior years under payments plans	4,125,667	1.60
Instalments deferred to future years	5,720,161	2.21
Total due at 31 March 1997	295,169,733	114.27

Notes:

- (a) For further details of amounts due at 31 March 2001, please refer to Section B
- (b) Contributions due in euros/ French francs for 2001, 1999, and 1997 are converted into dollars at the constant rate of exchange of US\$1 = euros 0.869/ FF 5.70
- (c) Including Associate Members.

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

Member States	Rate for 2001 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000-2001 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000-2001 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 1 Jan.00 and 31 Jan.01 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS					Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2001 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	2001 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Afghanistan	0.011	273,857	40,827		100,742	173,115	10,887	29,940	314,684	October 1991
Albania	0.004	87	21,774	15,797				6,064	6,064	February 2001
Algeria	0.092		566,142	322,927				243,215	243,215	January 2001
Andorra	0.005		27,218	13,663				13,555	13,555	January 2001
Angola	0.003		46,271	39,082				7,189	7,189	May 2000
Antigua and Barbuda	0.003	385,649	16,332		232,539	153,110	8,166	8,166	401,981	October 1987
Argentina	1.523	3,877,808	8,206,337	815,471	3,062,337		4,060,980	4,145,357	11,268,674	February 2001
Armenia	0.003	1,192,283	29,940	3,000	532,528	656,755	21,774	8,166	1,219,223	October 1999
Australia	2.155		11,325,561	11,325,561					0	January 2001
Austria	1.254		6,883,524	4,247,441				2,636,083	2,636,083	March 2001
Azerbaijan	0.005	1,575,838	54,437	129,393	292,823	1,153,622	40,828	13,609	1,500,882	December 2000
Bahamas	0.016		97,986	58,973				39,013	39,013	February 2000
Bahrain	0.024		127,925	62,627				65,298	65,298	March 2000
Bangladesh	0.013	35,318	73,490	79,039				29,769	29,769	January 2001
Barbados	0.012		62,602	29,940				32,662	32,662	August 2000
Belarus	0.025	1,949,232	277,627	961,250	143,097	844,885	209,581	68,046	1,265,609	October 2000
Belgium	1.497		8,141,012	4,087,434				4,053,578	4,053,578	January 2001
Belize	0.001		5,444	2,768				2,676	2,676	July 2000
Benin	0.003		16,332	6,987			1,179	8,166	9,345	May 1997
Bhutan	0.001		5,444	1,233			1,489	2,722	4,211	September 2000
Bolivia	0.011	51,515	54,437	46,007	5,508		24,497	29,940	59,945	May 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.005	75,480	32,661	500		74,980	19,052	13,609	107,641	September 1999
Botswana	0.013		73,490	38,581				34,909	34,909	February 2000
Brazil	2.939	10,736,892	13,415,931	1,774,021	8,962,871		5,416,454	7,999,477	22,378,802	January 2001
Bulgaria	0.017		87,099	40,828				46,271	46,271	July 2000
Burkina Faso	0.003	14,422	16,332	310	14,112		8,166	8,166	30,444	October 1999
Burundi	0.001	67,908	5,444	12,633	55,275		2,722	2,722	60,719	August 2000
Cambodia	0.003		10,888	4,890				5,998	5,998	September 2000
Cameroon	0.012	82,589	81,655	83,290			48,292	32,662	80,954	February 2001
Canada	3.390		19,289,654	19,289,654					0	January 2001
Cape Verde	0.001		10,888	705			7,461	2,722	10,183	October 1999
Central African Republic	0.001	244,874	5,444		85,819	159,055	2,722	2,722	250,318	October 1997
Chad	0.001	129,413	5,444			129,413	2,722	2,722	134,857	October 1999
Chile	0.261	191,737	1,211,217	349,365			343,190	710,399	1,053,589	September 2000
China	2.030		9,188,919	3,663,591				5,525,328	5,525,328	October 2000
Colombia	0.245		1,069,682	389,789			13,043	666,850	679,893	February 2001
Comoros	0.001	155,640	5,444			155,640	2,722	2,722	161,084	November 1999
Congo	0.001	45,837	13,609	750	45,087		10,887	2,722	58,696	October 1999
Cook Islands	0.001		5,444				2,722	2,722	5,444	October 1999
Costa Rica	0.026	46,368	130,648	33,486		12,882	59,880	70,768	143,530	February 2001
Côte d'Ivoire	0.012		65,324	194			32,468	32,662	65,130	March 1999
Croatia	0.051	330,783	250,409	1,750	329,033		111,595	138,814	579,442	October 1999
Cuba	0.039		195,972	89,820				106,152	106,152	June 2000
Cyprus	0.049		258,574	258,574					0	March 2001
Czech Republic	0.249		1,072,403	394,666				677,737	677,737	June 2000
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.012	482,398	87,099	411,235		71,163	54,437	32,662	158,262	October 1999
Dem. Republic of the Congo	0.005	126,518	38,106	1,000	125,518		24,497	13,609	163,624	November 1995
Denmark	0.992		5,247,700	5,247,700					0	February 2001
Djibouti	0.001	15,622	5,444			15,622	2,722	2,722	21,066	October 1999
Dominica	0.001		5,444	5,444					0	March 2000
Dominican Republic	0.030	328,683	136,092		110,763	217,920	54,437	81,655	464,775	October 1999
Ecuador	0.033	102,600	163,309	265,909					0	March 2001
Egypt	0.107		530,758	530,758					0	March 2001
El Salvador	0.024	2,583	108,873	46,132				65,324	65,324	July 2000
Equatorial Guinea	0.001	229,196	5,444		81,595	147,601	2,722	2,722	234,640	October 1997
Eritrea	0.001		5,444	5,444					0	July 1997
Estonia	0.013	315,416	78,933	80,235		235,181	43,549	35,384	314,114	December 2000

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

Member States	Rate for 2001 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000-2001 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000-2001 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 1 Jan.00 and 31 Jan.01 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS					Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2001 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	2001 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Ethiopia	0.005		35,384	35,384					0	March 2001
Fiji	0.005		27,218	27,218					0	March 2001
Finland	0.692		3,884,061	3,884,061					0	January 2001
France	8.568		47,422,553	37,155,652				10,266,901	10,266,901	March 2001
Gabon	0.018	68,694	103,430	500	68,194		54,437	48,993	171,624	August 1999
Gambia	0.001	210,082	5,444	14,775	5,422	189,885	2,722	2,722	200,751	February 2001
Georgia	0.007	1,013,662	43,550	4,500		1,009,162	24,497	19,053	1,052,712	May 1999
Germany	12.945		71,532,578	54,042,366				17,490,212	17,490,212	January 2001
Ghana	0.007		43,550	11,873			12,624	19,053	31,677	December 2000
Greece	0.714		3,236,263	1,271,844			21,028	1,943,391	1,964,419	November 2000
Grenada	0.001	54,174	5,444	56,896				2,722	2,722	March 2000
Guatemala	0.036	95,324	163,310		95,324		65,324	97,986	258,634	May 1999
Guinea	0.004	92,583	21,774		21,690	70,893	10,887	10,887	114,357	November 1999
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	116,760	5,444			116,760	2,722	2,722	122,204	February 1996
Guyana	0.001	5,422	5,444		5,422		2,722	2,722	10,866	August 1999
Haiti	0.003	13,274	16,331	4,763	8,510		8,166	8,166	24,842	February 2000
Honduras	0.007		29,940	20,129				9,811	9,811	May 2000
Hungary	0.159		873,709	444,169				429,540	429,540	April 2000
Iceland	0.043		234,077	234,077					0	January 2001
India	0.452		2,332,614	1,090,178			12,166	1,230,270	1,242,436	January 2001
Indonesia	0.265	301,459	1,412,633	708,882			283,923	721,287	1,005,210	January 2001
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.333	1,407,765	1,499,730	1,297,379		703,745		906,371	1,610,116	July 2000
Iraq	0.167	4,048,137	571,585	4,250	4,043,887		117,038	454,547	4,615,472	March 1993
Ireland	0.390		1,886,232	824,716				1,061,516	1,061,516	February 2000
Israel	0.549		2,784,438	1,290,150				1,494,288	1,494,288	May 2000
Italy	6.711	19,716,838	38,290,792	39,931,720				18,075,910	18,075,910	September 2000
Jamaica	0.005		35,384	23,124				12,260	12,260	March 2000
Japan	22.000		127,926,305	82,167,880				45,758,425	45,758,425	March 2001
Jordan	0.011		51,715	19,662			2,113	29,940	32,053	July 2000
Kazakhstan	0.038	400,342	280,348	667,891				12,799	12,799	March 2001
Kenya	0.011		54,437	24,497				29,940	29,940	September 2000
Kiribati	0.001		5,444	3,263				2,181	2,181	March 2000
Kuwait	0.195		1,001,636	470,878				530,758	530,758	May 2000
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	296,470	24,497	23,748		272,722	21,775	2,722	297,219	August 2000
Lao People's Democratic Re	0.001		5,444	2,730				2,714	2,714	June 2000
Latvia	0.013	560,877	97,985	658,862					0	March 2001
Lebanon	0.016		103,429	28,244			31,636	43,549	75,185	January 2001
Lesotho	0.001		10,888	10,888					0	April 1997
Liberia	0.001	101,771	10,888	61,459		48,478		2,722	51,200	March 2000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.088	680,207	696,789	443,696	236,511		457,268	239,521	933,300	June 2000
Lithuania	0.022	238,596	114,317	165,809	72,787		54,437	59,880	187,104	October 2000
Luxembourg	0.105		536,202	249,389			1,020	285,793	286,813	March 2000
Madagascar	0.004	20,396	21,774	29,244			2,039	10,887	12,926	November 2000
Malawi	0.003	16,268	16,332	25,085				7,515	7,515	May 2000
Malaysia	0.312	526,704	1,524,228	1,193,833			7,886	849,213	857,099	November 2000
Maldives	0.001		5,444	5,444					0	February 1997
Mali	0.003	30,828	16,332		19,110	11,718	8,166	8,166	47,160	November 1999
Malta	0.020		106,152	51,715				54,437	54,437	April 2000
Marshall Islands	0.001	3,212	5,444		3,212		2,722	2,722	8,656	October 1999
Mauritania	0.001	5,422	5,444		5,422		2,722	2,722	10,866	October 1999
Mauritius	0.014		70,768	70,768					0	March 2001
Mexico	1.440	924,637	7,583,035	4,693,417				3,814,255	3,814,255	March 2001
Micronesia	0.001	550	5,444	1,801			1,471	2,722	4,193	December 2000
Monaco	0.005		27,218	27,218					0	February 2001
Mongolia	0.001	11,645	10,888	5,014	6,631		8,166	2,722	17,519	January 2000
Morocco	0.059		313,011	152,423				160,588	160,588	November 2000
Mozambique	0.001		5,444	1,002			1,720	2,722	4,442	June 1999

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

Member States	Rate for 2001 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000-2001 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000-2001 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 1 Jan.00 and 31 Jan.01 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS					Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2001 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	2001 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Myanmar	0.013	23,155	65,323		23,155		29,939	35,384	88,478	October 1999
Namibia	0.009		48,993	24,574				24,419	24,419	March 2000
Nauru	0.001	5,422	5,444		5,422		2,722	2,722	10,866	October 1999
Nepal	0.005		27,218	13,609				13,609	13,609	June 2000
Netherlands	2.303		12,278,203	12,278,203					0	February 2001
New Zealand	0.319		1,682,095	813,829				868,266	868,266	July 2000
Nicaragua	0.001		5,444	4,010				1,434	1,434	October 1999
Niger	0.001	84,668	10,888	500		84,168	8,166	2,722	95,056	October 1997
Nigeria	0.082		340,228	114,484			2,554	223,190	225,744	February 2001
Niue	0.001	3,131	5,444	5,853				2,722	2,722	August 2000
Norway	0.856		4,575,407	4,575,407					0	February 2001
Oman	0.082		410,996	187,806				223,190	223,190	July 2000
Pakistan	0.080		435,494	177,432			40,315	217,747	258,062	December 2000
Palau	0.001	766	5,444	4,269				1,941	1,941	September 2000
Panama	0.024	93,153	114,317	40,750	52,403		48,993	65,324	166,720	January 2001
Papua New Guinea	0.008	12,611	46,272	58,883					0	March 2001
Paraguay	0.021	236,987	108,873	25,871	97,046	114,070	51,715	57,158	319,989	March 2001
Peru	0.157	1,063,664	792,054	173,131	648,010	242,523	364,726	427,328	1,682,587	December 2000
Philippines	0.133		661,406	211,538			87,864	362,004	449,868	July 2000
Poland	0.465	712,406	1,986,941	1,433,693				1,265,654	1,265,654	June 2000
Portugal	0.612		3,252,595	1,586,831				1,665,764	1,665,764	October 2000
Qatar	0.045	121,380	244,966	227,849			16,014	122,483	138,497	February 2001
Republic of Korea	2.277		9,902,040	3,704,419				6,197,621	6,197,621	March 2000
Republic of Moldova	0.003	713,049	46,271	5,249		707,799	38,106	8,166	754,071	November 1997
Romania	0.078		419,163	206,860				212,303	212,303	November 2000
Russian Federation	1.581	9,844,964	8,268,937	17,933,523				180,378	180,378	February 2001
Rwanda	0.001	23,619	5,444	19,205	4,414		2,722	2,722	9,858	December 2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001		5,444	5,444					0	March 1997
Saint Lucia	0.003		10,888	2,722				8,166	8,166	October 1997
St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	5,422	5,444	1,323	4,099		2,722	2,722	9,543	October 1999
Samoa	0.001		5,444	249			2,473	2,722	5,195	November 1999
San Marino	0.003		16,332	16,332					0	March 2001
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	157,136	5,444		5,422	151,714	2,722	2,722	162,580	October 1997
Saudi Arabia	0.734		4,066,424	2,081,850				1,984,574	1,984,574	June 2000
Senegal	0.007	668	40,828	21,293			1,150	19,053	20,203	October 2000
Seychelles	0.003	25,481	16,331		16,268	9,213	8,166	8,166	41,812	September 1999
Sierra Leone	0.001	96,937	5,444		96,937		2,722	2,722	102,381	June 1993
Slovakia	0.056		280,348	280,348					0	February 2001
Slovenia	0.107	225,311	517,148	36,150	189,161		225,912	291,236	706,309	January 2001
Solomon Islands	0.001		5,444				2,722	2,722	5,444	December 1999
Somalia	0.001	324,986	5,444		324,986		2,722	2,722	330,430	December 1989
South Africa	0.540		2,817,100	2,816,018				1,082	1,082	January 2001
Spain	3.338		18,628,247	9,637,853				8,990,394	8,990,394	April 2000
Sri Lanka	0.021		100,707				43,549	57,158	100,707	June 1999
Sudan	0.008	125,214	46,272	250	57,375	67,589	24,497	21,775	171,236	November 1999
Suriname	0.003	27,114	21,774	500	26,614		13,609	8,166	48,388	October 1999
Swaziland	0.003	121	16,332	11,672				4,781	4,781	March 2001
Sweden	1.361		7,678,300	7,678,300					0	February 2001
Switzerland	1.678		9,041,940	9,041,940					0	March 2001
Syrian Arab Republic	0.107		528,036	236,800				291,236	291,236	May 2000
Tajikistan	0.001	492,716	16,331	36,700	456,016		13,609	2,722	472,347	March 2001
Thailand	0.362	158,905	1,611,327	784,927				985,305	985,305	September 2000
The form. Yug. Rep. of Maced.	0.008		35,384	5,821			7,788	21,775	29,563	February 2000
Togo	0.001		5,444	5,444					0	October 1999
Tonga	0.001		5,444	2,730				2,714	2,714	November 2000
Trinidad and Tobago	0.021		117,038	117,038					0	February 2001

B. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

Member States	Rate for 2001 %	Contributions due as at 31.12.99 plus 2000-2001 instalments on payments plans \$	Contributions assessed for 2000-2001 \$	Payments & misc. credits received between 1 Jan.00 and 31 Jan.01 \$	UNPAID CONTRIBUTIONS					Date of last payment
					Prior financial periods \$	Annual instalments for 2001 and prior years \$	2000 * assessment \$	2001 * assessment \$	TOTAL DUE \$	
Tunisia	0.041	159,510	215,025	67,640	91,870		103,430	111,595	306,895	December 2000
Turkey	0.584	226,024	3,209,045	1,848,758				1,586,311	1,586,311	September 2000
Turkmenistan	0.004	461,095	32,662	750		459,345	21,775	10,887	493,007	September 1996
Tuvalu	0.001		5,444	5,444					0	October 1999
Uganda	0.007		32,662	14,737				17,925	17,925	December 2000
Ukraine	0.070	3,432,400	890,040	3,560,566		571,346		190,528	761,874	December 2000
United Arab Emirates	0.269		1,388,137	1,388,137					0	March 2001
United Kingdom	7.336		38,718,120	38,718,120					0	February 2001
United Republic of Tanzania	0.005		24,496	23,609			0	887	887	February 2001
Uruguay	0.099	90,535	446,380	79,371	11,164		176,918	269,462	457,544	May 2000
Uzbekistan	0.014	125,155	130,648	128,352			89,345	38,106	127,451	March 2001
Vanuatu	0.001	78,422	5,444		78,422		2,722	2,722	83,866	November 1997
Venezuela	0.277	1,477,679	1,344,587	1,553,840			514,477	753,949	1,268,426	May 2000
Viet Nam	0.020		78,934				24,497	54,437	78,934	March 1999
Yemen	0.009	70,494	62,602	15,789	54,705		38,106	24,496	117,307	May 2000
Yugoslavia	0.026	6,355,405	166,032	5,000	6,350,405		95,264	70,768	6,516,437	October 1991
Zambia	0.003		16,332	1,007			7,159	8,166	15,325	November 1999
Zimbabwe	0.011	578	62,602	33,534				29,646	29,646	October 2000
	100.000	81,084,928	544,367,252	412,998,449	27,365,663	9,032,074	13,989,132	162,065,864	212,452,733	
Associate Members										
Aruba	.0006	17,897	3,268	21,165				0	0	February 2000
British Virgin Islands	.0006		3,268	28			1,606	1,634	3,240	October 1999
Cayman Islands	.0006	281	3,268	1,915				1,634	1,634	September 2000
Macao	.0006		3,268	3,268					0	March 2001
Netherlands Antilles	.0006	2,586	3,268	5,854					0	February 2001
		20,764	16,340	32,230	0	0	1,606	3,268	4,874	
TOTAL ALL CONTRIBUTORS		81,105,692	544,383,592	413,030,679	27,365,663	9,032,074	13,990,738	162,069,132	212,457,607	

Add:

Instalments on payments plans deferred to future years

19,627,333

TOTAL DUE

232,084,940

Contributions due in Euros are translated at the constant rate of exchange of US\$ 1= EUR. 0.869

**C. CASH SITUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AT THE END OF EACH MONTH
FROM JANUARY 2000 TO MARCH 2001**

(expressed in thousands of US dollars)

Year/End of month	Cash surplus/ (deficit) of Regular Budget	Available in Working Capital Fund	Deficit financed by			TOTAL
			Total cash surplus/ (deficit)	Internal borrowing	External borrowing	
<u>2000</u>						
January	(53.262)	24.773	(28.489)	28.489	-	0
February	(24.040)	24.873	833	-	-	833
March	(10.070)	24.916	14.846	-	-	14.846
April	(4.452)	24.935	20.483	-	-	20.483
May	27.808	24.931	52.739	-	-	52.739
June	35.407	24.939	60.346	-	-	60.346
July	20.800	24.971	45.771	-	-	45.771
August	2.809	24.971	27.780	-	-	27.780
September	14.901	24.973	39.874	-	-	39.874
October	1.511	24.990	26.501	-	-	26.501
November	(15.039)	24.993	9.954	-	-	9.954
December	(22.061)	24.994	2.933	-	-	2.933
<u>2001</u>						
January	(18.826)	24.124	5.298	-	-	5.298
February	(20.522)	24.209	3.687	-	-	3.687
March	27.432	24.240	51.672	-	-	51.672

TABLE 2

REGULAR PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY APPROPRIATION LINE

(Parts I to VI of the budget)

Appropriation Line	30 C/5 Approved as adjusted*	Expenditure/ Obligations	Implementation rate
	\$	\$	%
I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION			
A. Governing Bodies			
1. General Conference	6 205 300	1 265 645	20,4
2. Executive Board	7 629 400	3 972 692	52,1
Total Part I.A	13 834 700	5 238 337	37,9
B. Direction			
3. Directorate	1 807 500	871 134	48,2
4. Services of the Directorate	18 406 100	11 876 161	64,5
Total Part I.B	20 213 600	12 747 295	63,1
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	1 122 900	605 166	53,9
TOTAL, PART I	35 171 200	18 590 798	52,9
II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES			
A. Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities			
I Education for all throughout life	118 718 785	76 929 322	64,8
II The sciences in the service of development:			
Natural Sciences	61 281 695	36 979 659	60,3
Social and Human Sciences	30 769 693	17 959 624	58,4
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	50 269 612	30 791 168	61,3
IV Towards a communication and information society for all	32 315 318	19 834 646	61,4
Transdisciplinary Project: Towards a culture of peace**	-	-	-
Transverse Activities	16 564 824	12 746 550	76,9
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4
Total, Part II.A	334 749 927	208 014 894	62,1
B. Information and Dissemination Services			
1. Clearing House	4 461 700	2 531 999	56,7
2. UNESCO Publishing Office	7 650 200	4 081 350	53,3
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals	4 921 400	3 458 301	70,3
4. Office of Public Information	5 493 000	2 795 883	50,9
Total, Part II.B	22 526 300	12 867 533	57,1
TOTAL, PART II	357 276 227	220 882 427	61,8
III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION			
1. Bureau for External Relations	22 720 300	14 560 581	64,1
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	4 036 600	2 152 117	53,3
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents	30 992 700	17 197 226	55,5
TOTAL, PART III	57 749 600	33 909 924	58,7
IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES			
1. Office of the ADG/MA	2 508 900	1 658 407	66,1
2. Bureau of the Comptroller	8 499 800	4 978 036	58,6
3. Bureau of Human Resources Management	14 722 114	8 221 752	55,8
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications	14 745 952	11 084 557	75,2
5. Bureau for Support and Services	12 385 500	7 633 165	61,6
TOTAL, PART IV	52 862 266	33 575 917	63,5
V COMMON SERVICES; Maintenance and security	28 670 400	17 466 988	60,9
VI RENOVATION OF HEADQUARTERS PREMISES	6 499 500	6 434 248	99,0
TOTAL, PARTS I - VI	538 229 193	330 860 302	61,5

* 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th and 160th sessions and by donations received up to 31 March 2001.

** The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse Activities (Coordination of activities Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

TABLE 3

PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE

(Parts I to VI of the budget)

Object-of-expenditure	30 C/5 Approved	Approved Allocations*	Expenditure vis-à-vis approved allocations	
	\$	\$	\$	%
SALARIES AND OTHER PERSONNEL SERVICES				
- Headquarters staff costs	242 820 200	247 128 452	148 668 478	60,2
- Field staff costs	68 948 000	68 848 300	39 605 314	57,5
- Temporary assistance	10 462 700	10 464 395	7 055 149	67,4
- Interpretation services	2 458 700	2 458 700	1 482 556	60,3
- Consultants to Member States	2 321 200	2 339 327	968 429	41,4
- Consultants to the Secretariat	1 684 000	1 684 000	1 195 819	71,0
- Other Personnel Services	1 749 600	1 749 600	1 055 317	60,3
TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS				
- Delegates' travel	5 499 800	5 566 800	5 839 201	104,9
- Staff travel on official business	5 861 300	5 868 800	4 882 048	83,2
- Travel of representatives of States Members of the Executive Board	2 327 700	2 327 700	754 843	32,4
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
- Publishing contracts	3 428 000	3 458 182	1 005 481	29,1
- Contributions to co-publications	1 739 500	1 783 909	756 204	42,4
- Organization of seminars and meetings	7 390 800	7 974 293	2 983 965	37,4
- Other contractual services	30 664 100	31 462 090	13 484 025	42,9
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES				
	22 057 200	22 068 225	17 589 785	79,7
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS				
	5 955 100	5 955 100	3 508 512	58,9
ACQUISITION OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT				
	4 293 900	4 305 415	2 306 710	53,6
FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS				
	25 082 300	25 082 300	28 357 985	113,1
CONTRACTS WITH NGOS (framework-agreements)				
	8 017 600	8 017 600	1 278 246	15,9
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS				
	25 459 200	26 547 630	12 760 244	48,1
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME				
	24 830 000	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4
OTHER EXPENDITURE				
	13 978 500	13 978 500	9 785 963	70,0
INDIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS				
	13 647 000	14 329 875	12 762 103	89,1
ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES				
	13 690 850	9 544 050	-	-
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	544 367 250	547 773 243	330 860 302	60,4

* 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th and 160th sessions and by donations received up to 31 March 2001.

TABLE 4**PROGRAMME EXECUTION BY SECTOR**

(Parts I - VI of the Budget)

(excluding staff costs and Participation Programme)

Part/Sector/Unit	30 C/5 Approved	Approved Allocations*	Execution as at 31 March 2001	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	14 604 000	14 604 000	5 638 591	38,6
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECTS AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
I. Education for all throughout life	52 948 500	54 163 085	37 982 329	70,1***
II. The sciences in the service of development:				
. Natural Sciences	24 940 500	25 759 195	15 845 017	61,5
. Social and Human Sciences	11 383 200	11 767 793	6 355 928	54,0
III. Cultural development: the heritage and creativity	15 386 000	16 073 712	9 846 316	61,3
IV. Communication, information and informatics	13 297 400	13 498 618	8 640 653	64,0
Transdisciplinary project and transverse activities				
. Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace**				
. Transverse activities:				
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	6 820 000	6 806 699	99,8***
- Fellowships and procurement services and related programme support	1 117 700	1 117 700	858 125	76,8
- Coordination of activities concerning Women and Youth	759 000	761 324	294 667	38,7
- Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace	697 100	702 100	577 373	82,2
- Coordination of activities concerning Africa	419 600	419 600	389 906	92,9
Subtotal, Part II.A	127 769 000	131 083 127	87 597 013	66,8
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
1. Clearing House	812 300	812 300	459 887	56,6
3. UNESCO Publishing Office	1 409 000	1 409 000	812 367	57,7
4. Office of Monthly Periodicals	2 333 800	2 333 800	1 831 269	78,5
5. Office of Public Information	1 820 000	1 820 000	951 110	52,3
Subtotal, Part II.B	6 375 100	6 375 100	4 054 633	63,6
Total, Part II	134 144 100	137 458 227	91 651 646	66,7
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION	8 822 600	8 852 600	5 134 954	58,0
PART IV - MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	16 712 100	16 712 214	11 947 033	71,5
PART V - MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY	13 295 900	13 295 900	9 006 113	67,7
PART VI - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	6 499 500	6 499 500	6 434 248	99,0
Total, Parts I - VI	194 078 200	197 422 441	129 812 585	65,8

* 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th and 160th sessions and by donations received up to 31 March 2001.

** The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse Activities (Coordination of activities Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

*** The high rate of implementation is due to the fact that financial allocations for the Institutes are almost fully obligated for the biennium.

TABLE 5

DECENTRALIZATION(1)

(Expenditure in the Field)

Sector/Unit	30 C/5 Approved	Approved allocations(2)	Execution as at 31 March 2001	
	\$	\$	\$	%
PART II - PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES				
II. A - MAJOR PROGRAMMES, TRANSDISCIPLINARY PROJECT AND TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
Education	56 763 100	54 416 726	33 169 792	61,0
Natural sciences	24 707 100	25 823 644	15 914 931	61,6
Social and human sciences	6 342 150	6 212 900	3 240 979	52,2
Culture	17 389 800	16 799 033	10 829 838	64,5
Communication and information	11 571 800	11 992 198	6 889 982	57,5
Transdisciplinary project: "Towards a culture of peace"(3)				
Transverse activities:				
Fellowships and procurement services and related programme support	88 300	88 800	43 968	49,5
Coordination of activities concerning Women and Youth	-	35 300	10 300	29,2
Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace	303 800	97 590	77 198	79,1
Participation Programme	24 830 000	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4
Subtotal, Part II.A	141 996 050	140 296 191	82 950 913	59,1
II. B - INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES				
Office of Public Information	638 800	640 200	424 858	66,4
Subtotal, Part II.B	638 800	640 200	424 858	66,4
Total, Part II	142 634 850	140 936 391	83 375 771	59,2
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION				
Bureau for External Relations	3 645 200	3 565 400	1 878 010	52,7
Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources	373 400	375 400	125 369	33,4
Total, Part III	4 018 600	3 940 800	2 003 379	50,8
Total, Parts II and III	146 653 450	144 877 191	85 379 150	58,9

(1) Including direct and indirect programme costs and Field staff costs.

(2) 30 C/5 Approved, adjusted by between-line transfers approved by the Executive Board at its 159th and 160th sessions and by donations received up to 31 March 2001.

(3) The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse Activities (Coordination of activities Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

TABLE 6
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

A. EXECUTION BY REGION

Region	Allotments issued	Execution as at 31 March 2001	
		\$	\$ %
AFRICA	4 503 183	3 365 685	74,7
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	3 668 380	2 504 452	68,3
ARAB STATES	1 713 000	844 428	49,3
EUROPE 1	864 363	600 000	69,4
EUROPE 2	1 647 210	897 510	54,5
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	3 656 275	2 193 650	60,0
INTERREGIONAL	2 247 100	1 613 350	71,8
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	1 011 850	754 850	74,6
	TOTAL	19 311 361	12 773 925 66,1

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

B. NATURE OF EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Allotments issued	Execution as at 31 March 2001	
	\$	\$	%
A. FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR:			
■ Conferences, meetings	7 252 659	4 826 704	66,6
■ Training seminars or courses	1 983 292	1 343 092	67,7
■ Supplies and equipment	4 207 098	2 763 406	65,7
■ Fellowships, study grants	534 470	355 470	66,5
■ Consultants	2 314 385	1 441 960	62,3
■ Publications, translations, reproduction	1 290 407	876 607	67,9
■ Allocations to NGOs	352 850	329 850	93,5
■ Other forms of financial participation not specified above	430 700	261 000	60,6
B. MATERIAL AND/OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED DIRECTLY BY UNESCO			
■ Conferences, meetings	30 500	30 500	100,0
■ Training seminars or courses	399 500	395 428	99,0
■ Supplies and equipment	155 000	57 665	37,2
■ Fellowships	82 000	55 000	67,1
■ Consultants	278 500	37 243	13,4
■ Publications, translations, reproduction	-	-	-
■ Material and/or technical assistance to NGOs	-	-	-
■ Other material and/or technical assistance provided directly by UNESCO	-	-	-
TOTAL	19 311 361	12 773 925	66,1

TABLE 7

STAFF AND STAFF COSTS

A. Monthly breakdown of posts budgetarily vacant from January 2000 to March 2001

YEAR/MONTH	30 C/5 APPROVED STAFF ESTABLISHMENT 2000-2001				VACANT POSTS				TOTAL	VARIATIONS VIS-À-VIS TARGET TO ACHIEVE 3% LAPSE FACTOR (64 POSTS)
	Total number of posts	Filled posts			HQS		FLD			
		HQS	FLD	TOTAL	P	GS	P	L		
2000										
January	2 118	1 508	508	2 016	36	43	10	13	102	38
February	2 118	1 504	508	2 012	38	45	10	13	106	42
March	2 118	1 494	506	2 000	38	55	10	15	118	54
April	2 118	1 487	505	1 992	42	58	10	16	126	62
May	2 118	1 484	503	1 987	42	61	11	17	131	67
June	2 118	1 485	505	1 990	44	58	10	16	128	64
July	2 118	1 394	495	1 889	67	126	10	26	229	* 165
August	2 118	1 391	500	1 891	69	127	7	24	227	* 163
September	2 118	1 406	502	1 908	63	118	6	23	210	* 146
October	2 118	1 433	500	1 933	53	101	8	23	185	121
November	2 118	1 436	497	1 933	43	108	10	24	185	121
December	2 118	1 429	498	1 927	47	111	11	22	191	127
2001										
January	2 118	1 418	501	1 919	54	115	7	23	199	135
February	2 118	1 429	505	1 934	57	101	5	21	184	120
March	2 118	1 455	511	1 966	45	87	12	8	152	88
AVERAGE	2 118	1 450	503	1 953	49	88	9	19	165	101

* Including posts which became vacant following the departure of their incumbents under the Agreed Separation Scheme in 2000

B. Total cumulative situation of staff costs as at 31 March 2001

	Allocations \$	Expenditure \$	%
HEADQUARTERS	247 128 452	148 668 478	60,2
FIELD	68 848 300	39 605 314	57,5
TOTAL	315 976 752	188 273 792	59,6

TABLE 8

STATUS OF PARTS I, II.B, III, IV, V AND VI BY MAIN OBJECT-OF-EXPENDITURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

161 EX/4
Part II - page 16

Principal Appropriation Line	Cost of established posts		Temporary assistance	Delegates' travel*	Staff travel	Contractual services	General operating expenses	Supplies and materials	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	Financial allocations	Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements)	Other contributions	Indirect programme costs	Other expenditure	Total
	Headquarters	Field													
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION															
A. Governing Bodies:															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	1,811,700	-	8,527,200	2,327,700	-	596,800	571,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,834,700
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	1,177,084	-	2,308,994	789,569	36,699	289,047	272,428	55,692	256,824	-	-	-	-	52,000	5,238,337
Execution Rate	65.0	-	27.1	33.9	N.A	48.4	47.7	N.A	N.A	-	-	-	-	N.A	37.9
B. Direction:															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	18,755,500	-	198,700	54,000	472,600	306,900	174,200	181,200	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	20,213,600
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	11,775,123	-	112,176	700	313,487	174,942	118,098	120,246	86,620	-	-	43,903	-	2,000	12,747,295
Execution Rate	62.8	-	56.5	1.3	66.3	57.0	67.8	66.4	122.9	-	-	N.A	-	N.A	63.1
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,122,900	1,122,900
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	-	-	209	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	584,957	605,166
Execution Rate	-	-	N.A	-	-	-	N.A	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.1	53.9
TOTAL, PART I															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	20,567,200	-	8,725,900	2,381,700	472,600	903,700	745,500	181,200	70,500	-	-	-	-	1,122,900	35,171,200
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	12,952,207	-	2,421,379	790,269	350,186	463,989	410,526	175,938	343,444	-	-	43,903	-	638,957	18,590,798
Execution Rate	63.0	-	27.7	33.2	74.1	51.3	55.1	97.1	487.2	-	-	N.A	-	56.9	52.9
PART II PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND SERVICES															
B. Information and Dissemination Services															
1. Clearing House															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	3,649,400	-	23,900	-	30,200	280,400	43,300	390,900	31,600	-	-	11,000	-	1,000	4,461,700
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	2,072,112	-	7,612	16,904	11,646	97,418	15,294	210,955	91,566	-	-	3,492	-	5,000	2,531,999
Execution Rate	56.8	-	31.8	N.A	38.6	34.7	35.3	54.0	289.8	-	-	31.7	-	-	56.7
2. UNESCO Publishing Office															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	6,241,200	-	8,700	-	57,600	1,002,300	51,700	254,900	23,800	-	10,000	-	-	-	7,650,200
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	3,268,983	-	22,158	-	38,263	486,863	85,763	87,772	82,798	-	8,750	-	-	-	4,081,350
Execution Rate	52.4	-	254.7	-	66.4	48.6	165.9	34.4	347.9	-	87.5	-	-	-	53.3
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	2,587,600	-	529,200	-	89,200	1,269,600	148,200	292,600	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	4,921,400
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	1,627,032	-	748,377	886	13,018	460,227	83,677	274,449	4,132	-	-	246,503	-	-	3,458,301
Execution Rate	62.9	-	141.4	N.A	14.6	36.2	56.5	93.8	N.A	-	-	4,930.1	-	-	70.3
4. Office of Public Information															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	3,405,800	267,200	446,200	87,000	142,000	313,200	626,100	133,800	67,700	-	-	4,000	-	-	5,493,000
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	1,644,684	200,089	325,123	7,970	59,267	204,657	159,330	153,821	33,492	-	-	7,450	-	-	2,795,883
Execution Rate	48.3	74.9	72.9	9.2	41.7	65.3	25.4	115.0	49.5	-	-	186.3	-	-	50.9
TOTAL, PART II.B															
30 C/S Approved as adjusted	15,884,000	267,200	1,008,000	87,000	319,000	2,865,500	869,300	1,072,200	123,100	-	10,000	20,000	-	1,000	22,526,300
Expenditure as at 31 March 2001	8,612,811	200,089	1,103,270	25,760	122,194	1,249,165	344,064	726,997	211,988	-	8,750	257,445	-	5,000	12,867,533
Execution Rate	54.2	74.9	109.5	29.6	38.3	43.6	39.6	67.8	172.2	-	87.5	1,287.2	-	-	57.1

III - PRESENTATION OF EXTRABUDGETARY OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

CHART 5

**Extrabudgetary Operational Programmes for 2000-2001
(30 C/5 Approved)
by Funding Source and by Major Programme**

(Figures in Millions of US dollars,
Total: US\$ 300 Million)

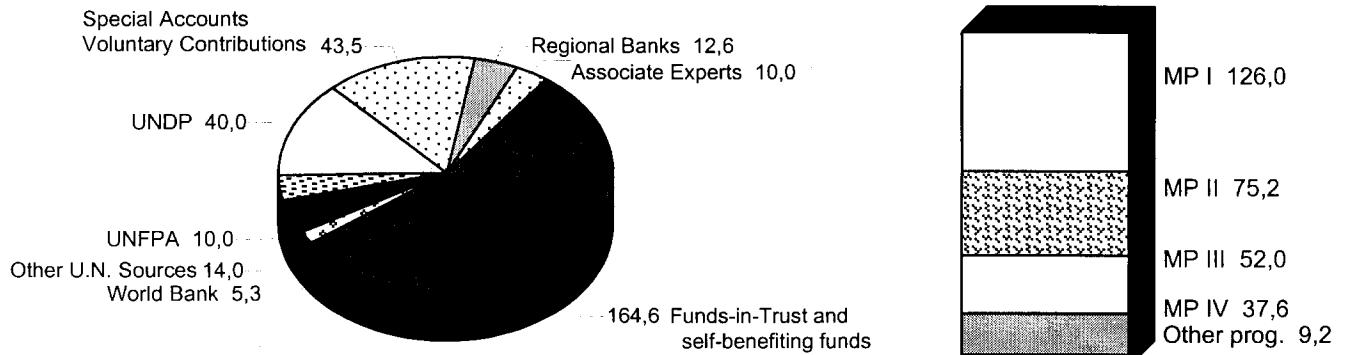
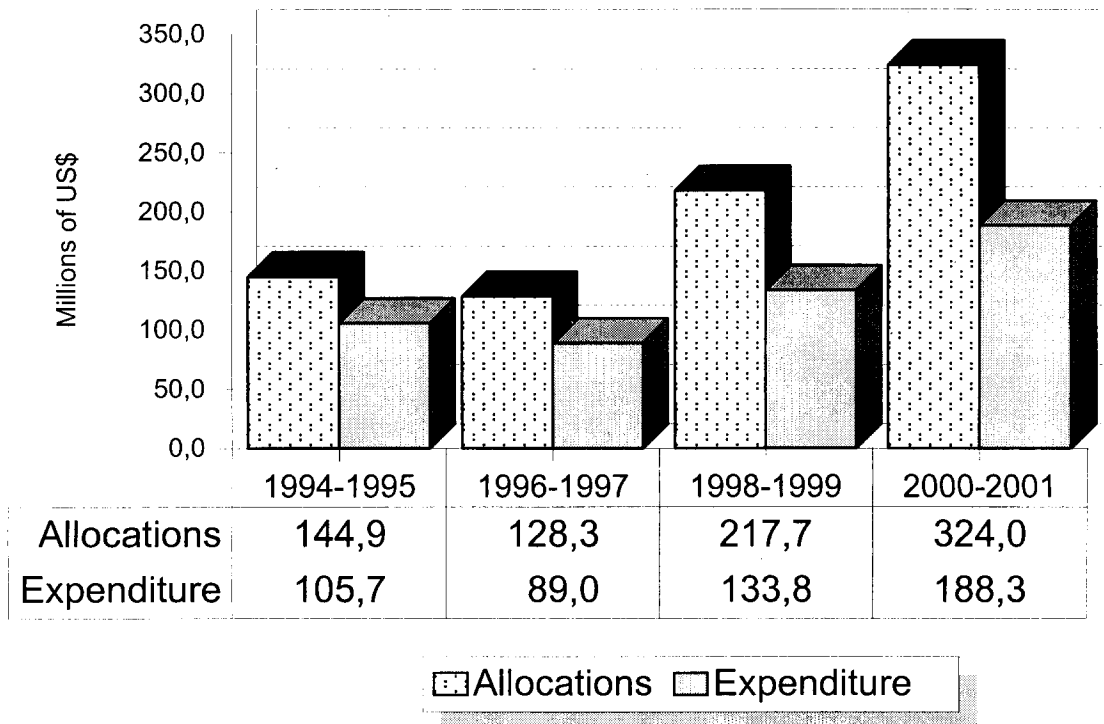


CHART 6

**Extrabudgetary Operational Programmes
Allocation vs. Expenditure***



* Allocations and expenditure cover the first fifteen months (January to March) of each biennium.

TABLE 9

**EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES
BY FUNDING SOURCE**

FUNDING SOURCE	2000-2001			1998-1999		
	Allocations in 30 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan 00 - 31 Mar 01	Rate of Execution	Allocations in 29 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan 98 - 31 Mar 99	Rate of Execution
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES						
→ UNDP	40.0	10.1	25	40.0	12.6	32
→ UNFPA	10.0	3.7	37	15.0	7.0	47
→ Other	14.0	24.6	176	12.0	14.1	118
OTHER PROGRAMMES						
→ World Bank	5.3	0.3	6	7.5	1.6	21
→ Regional Banks and Funds	12.6	1.5	12	11.0	4.0	36
→ Funds-in-Trust and self-benefiting funds	154.6	113.8	74	104.5	64.1	61
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	63.5	34.3	54	60.0	30.4	51
TOTAL	300.0	188.3	63	250.0	133.8	54

TABLE 10
EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES BY REGION

1 January 2000 to 31 March 2001

(in millions of US dollars)

FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	ARAB STATES	EUROPE	INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL PROJECTS
UNITED NATIONS SOURCES							
→ UNDP	10,4	3,8	0,3	3,5	2,1	0,6	0,1
→ UNFPA	3,7	0,5	-	0,5	-	-	2,7
→ Other United Nations Sources	24,6	1,6	1,6	0,8	16,8	-	3,8
Subtotal, United Nations Sources	38,7	5,9	1,9	4,8	18,9	0,6	6,6
OTHER PROGRAMMES							
→ World Bank (Technical Assistance)	0,2	0,2	-	-	-	-	-
→ Regional Development Banks and Funds	1,4	1,1	0,1	0,2	-	-	-
→ Self-benefiting Funds Donated Funds	113,8	6,4	79,4	9,1	4,0	3,4	11,5
→ Associate Experts, Special Accounts and Voluntary Contributions	34,2	2,3	0,8	2,2	0,5	3,6	24,8
Subtotal, Other Programmes	149,6	10,0	80,3	11,5	4,5	7,0	36,3
TOTAL	188,3	15,9	82,2	16,3	23,4	7,6	42,9

TABLE 11

EXECUTION OF EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES

BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2000-2001			1998-1999		
	Allocations in 30 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan 00 - 31 Mar 01	Rate of Execution	Allocations in 29 C/5 Approved	Expenditure 1 Jan 98 - 31 Mar 99	Rate of Execution
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
→ ED	126.0	68.2	54	90.0	36.5	41
→ SC	60.8	22.6	37	54.5	6.9	13
→ SHS	14.4	54.0	375	7.5	3.3	44
→ CLT	52.0	23.8	46	32.5	4.6	14
→ CII	37.6	10.4	28	30.0	6.2	21
→ Others	9.2	9.3	101	35.5	10.6	30
TOTAL	300.0	188.3	63	250.0	68.1	27

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Part I - General Policy and Direction				
I.A Governing Bodies				
Chapter 1 - General Conference				
Staff Costs	714 100	433 797	60,7	
Languages and documents services for the General Conference	4 787 100	561 483	11,7	
External Audit	596 800	184 725	31,0	1
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	28 000	28 000	100,0	
Other Costs	79 300	57 640	72,7	
Total Activities	5 491 200	831 848	15,1	
Total, General Conference	6 205 300	1 265 645	20,4	
Chapter 2 - Executive Board				
Staff Costs	1 097 600	743 287	67,7	
Languages and documents services for the Executive Board	3 666 100	2 068 608	56,4	
Travel by members of the Executive Board and daily allowance	2 327 700	754 843	32,4	2
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	24 000	24 000	100,0	
Other Costs	514 000	381 954	74,3	
Total Activities	6 531 800	3 229 405	49,4	
Total, Executive Board	7 629 400	3 972 692	52,1	
Governing Bodies				
Staff Costs	1 811 700	1 177 084	65,0	
Other Costs	12 023 000	4 061 253	33,8	
Total, Governing Bodies	13 834 700	5 238 337	37,9	
I.B Direction				
Chapter 3 - Directorate				
Staff Costs	1 349 000	591 571	43,9	
Other Costs	458 500	279 563	61,0	
Total, Directorate	1 807 500	871 134	48,2	
Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate:				
A. Office of the Director-General				
Staff Costs	5 631 800	4 221 510	75,0	
Other Costs	377 800	324 393	85,9	3
Contribution towards common charges	2 800	-	-	
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	2 000	2 000	100,0	
Total, Office of the DG	6 014 400	4 547 903	75,6	
B. Inspectorate General				
Staff Costs	1 769 900	1 167 568	66,0	
Contribution towards common charges	1 100	-	-	
Other Costs	66 700	63 293	94,9	4
Total, IOM	1 837 700	1 230 861	67,0	
C. Office of the Mediator				
Staff Costs	128 300	86 951	67,8	
Contribution towards common charges	300	-	-	
Other Costs	16 600	14 004	84,4	5
Total, MED	145 200	100 955	69,5	

* See Annex I.B for explanatory notes concerning programme execution.

ANNEX I.A

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
D. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs				
Staff Costs	1 895 400	1 096 545	57,9	
Contribution towards common charges	3 300	-	-	
Other Costs	199 800	99 238	49,7	
Total, LA	2 098 500	1 195 783	57,0	
E. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation				
- Division of Studies and Programming				
Staff Costs	2 059 300	1 406 447	68,3	
Contribution towards common charges	1 400	-	-	
Other Costs	86 800	73 663	84,9	6
Total, BPE	2 147 500	1 480 110	68,9	
- Central Programme Evaluation Unit				
Staff Costs	1 733 200	704 339	40,6	
Contribution towards common charges	2 800	-	-	
Other Costs	168 200	85 848	51,0	
Total, CEU	1 904 200	790 187	41,5	
F. Bureau of the Budget				
Staff Costs	4 188 600	2 500 192	59,7	
Contribution towards common charges	1 100	-	-	
Other Costs	68 900	30 170	43,8	7
Total, BB	4 258 600	2 530 362	59,4	
Recapitulation				
Staff Costs	17 406 500	11 183 552	64,2	
Other Costs	999 600	692 609	69,3	
Total, Services of the Directorate	18 406 100	11 876 161	64,5	
Direction				
Staff Costs	18 755 500	11 775 123	62,8	
Other Costs	1 458 100	972 172	66,7	
Total, I.B	20 213 600	12 747 295	63,1	
I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
UNACC	15 500	-	-	
CCPOQ	33 500	15 072	45,0	
UN Security measures	49 200	20 000	40,7	
Security requirements of staff in Field	61 500	61 299	99,7	8
ISCC	61 900	38 000	61,4	
JIU	324 600	148 709	45,8	
ICSC, CCAQ and ILO	576 700	322 086	55,8	
Total, I.C	1 122 900	605 166	53,9	
TOTAL, PART I				
Staff Costs	20 567 200	12 952 207	63,0	
Other Costs	14 604 000	5 638 591	38,6	
TOTAL, PART I	35 171 200	18 590 798	52,9	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Part II - Programme Execution and Services				
II.A Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities				
Major Programmes:				
I Education for all throughout life				
I.1 Basic education for all				
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children				
1 - Renewal and expansion of primary education				
(a) Primary education reform	280 000	171 190	61,1	
(b) Training of educational personnel	275 000	138 319	50,3	
(c) Production and use of low-cost materials	175 000	127 069	72,6	
(d) Education for poverty eradication	227 690	92 213	40,5	9
(e) Assessment of learning achievement	100 000	64 253	64,3	
(f) Reading for all	95 000	32 649	34,4	10
(g) Improving learning spaces	66 000	26 980	40,9	10
Total, Main line of action	1 218 690	652 673	53,6	
2 - Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs				
(a) Promote integrated early childhood and family education	400 000	234 864	58,7	
(b) Develop inclusive education for children with special needs	957 820	453 241	47,3	
(c) Support to joint actions in favour of education for all children	315 376	101 374	32,1	11
Total, Main line of action	1 673 196	789 479	47,2	
Total, Subprogramme I.1.1	2 891 886	1 442 152	49,9	
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults				
1 - Literacy and community education				
(a) Developing literacy and non-formal education strategies	403 300	112 528	27,9	9
(b) Capacity-building for improving and expanding literacy and non-formal education	623 100	251 813	40,4	11
(c) Support for literacy and non-formal education for rural development : Baoding	651 000	488 199	75,0	
(d) Advocacy and mobilization for literacy and non-formal education	120 000	59 595	49,7	
(e) Cooperation with Institutes	180 000	2 865	1,6	9
Total, Main line of action	1 977 400	915 000	46,3	
2 - Extending learning opportunities to the unreached				
(a) Education of the unreached	619 699	315 715	50,9	
Special project : 'Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth'	572 630	263 625	46,0	
Special project : 'Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa'	696 800	543 457	78,0	
(d) Promoting education for children in difficult circumstances (street and working children)	69 680	44 201	63,4	
Total, Main line of action	1 958 809	1 166 998	59,6	
Total, Subprogramme I.1.2	3 936 209	2 081 998	52,9	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
1.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all				
1 - International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000				
(a) World Education Forum (Dakar)	352 405	350 941	99,6	12
(b) Cooperation partnership	20 000	20 000	100,0	12
(c) Advocacy	20 000	16 498	82,5	12
(d) Outcome of the EFA 2000 Assessment	20 000	7 000	35,0	10
(e) Monitoring learning achievement	60 000	40 574	67,6	
(f) Countdown	60 000	25 529	42,5	
(g) World Food Programme cooperation	15 000	4 999	33,3	10
Total, Main line of action	547 405	465 541	85,0	
2 - Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education				
(a) Pursuing the E-9 initiative	3 300 000	1 559 545	47,3	
(b) Partnership for basic education	240 000	169 343	70,6	
(c) Regional cooperation - Africa	166 297	131 199	78,9	
(d) Regional cooperation - Arab States	120 000	73 952	61,6	
(e) Regional cooperation - Asia and the Pacific	303 000	209 761	69,2	
(f) Regional cooperation - Europe	98 500	24 909	25,3	10
(g) Regional cooperation - Latin America and the Caribbean	261 000	209 137	80,1	
(h) MINEDAF - Regional fellowships	300 000	300 000	100,0	12
Total, Main line of action	4 788 797	2 677 846	55,9	
Total, Subprogramme I.1.3	5 336 202	3 143 387	58,9	
TOTAL, Programme I.1	12 164 297	6 667 537	54,8	
1.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education for all throughout life				
1.2.1 Renewal of educational systems for the information age				
1 - Devising strategies for learning throughout life				
(a) Global dialogue on lifelong learning Expo 2000	120 000	119 498	99,6	12
(b) Preparation of the World Education Report	380 000	90 774	23,9	10
(c) Three publications on learning throughout life	349 320	109 800	31,4	10
(d) Information through publications, the Internet and other modern media	392 553	285 378	72,7	
Total, Main line of action	1 241 873	605 450	48,8	
2 - Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction				
(a) Regional partnership and cooperation programme - UNRWA	428 000	331 787	77,5	
(b) National sectoral strategies and action plans	762 300	331 381	43,5	
(c) Support to the Palestinian authority	220 320	149 238	67,7	
(d) Strengthening of national capacities in the use and management of educational spaces and facilities	205 000	117 311	57,2	
Total, Main line of action	1 615 620	929 717	57,5	
Total, Subprogramme I.2.1	2 857 493	1 535 167	53,7	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
1.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education				
1 - Renewal and diversification of secondary education				
(a) Policy guidelines for reform of secondary education system	532 520	420 153	78,9	
(b) Regional and subregional networkings with IGOs and NGOs	280 491	136 467	48,7	
(c) Development of distance education	244 000	87 478	35,9	9
(d) Promotion of science and technology education	367 700	226 373	61,6	
(e) Education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS	265 000	136 745	51,6	
(f) Youth empowerment through preventive education against drugs abuse	160 000	101 175	63,2	
Special project : 'Scientific, technical and vocational education of girls in Africa'	108 000	64 788	60,0	
Total, Main line of action	1 957 711	1 173 179	59,9	
2 - International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)				
(a) Strengthening capacity-building in Member States	421 010	183 303	43,5	9
(b) Promoting international, regional and subregional cooperation with TVE	258 000	93 640	36,3	9
(c) Providing subject knowledge and promoting information exchange through the UNEVOC Network	120 000	28 167	23,5	9
(d) Implementing TVE normative instruments and recommendations of the Seoul congress	30 000	3 662	12,2	9
Total, Main line of action	829 010	308 772	37,2	
3 - Science and technology education				
(a) Science popularization and clearing house activities	161 200	67 078	41,6	
(b) Exchange of information and networking	250 100	142 451	57,0	
Total, Main line of action	411 300	209 529	50,9	
Total, Subprogramme 1.2.2	3 198 021	1 691 480	52,9	
1.2.3 Higher education and development				
1 - Policy and reform of higher education				
(a) Follow-up to the World Conference	361 640	240 816	66,6	
(b) Promoting innovation in higher education	259 191	117 327	45,3	
Special project : 'Women, higher education and development'	63 193	22 211	35,1	9
Total, Main line of action	684 024	380 354	55,6	
2 - Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility				
(a) UNITWIN and UNESCO Chairs	1 704 592	808 154	47,4	
(b) Regional conventions on recognition of studies and diplomas	220 000	65 640	29,8	9
Total, Main line of action	1 924 592	873 794	45,4	
Total, Subprogramme 1.2.3	2 608 616	1 254 148	48,1	
The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society				
(a) Development of subregional and regional networks of teacher training institutions	542 500	201 997	37,2	10
(b) New technologies in teacher education	441 673	131 154	29,7	10
(c) Application of international instruments concerning the status of teachers and educational personnel	140 500	75 448	53,7	
Total, Project	1 124 673	408 599	36,3	
TOTAL, Programme 1.2	9 788 803	4 889 394	49,9	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Educating for a sustainable future				
(Environment, population and development)				
(a) Implementing the international work	98 525	73 829	74,9	
(b) Participating in UN inter-agency technical support services	66 000	28 796	43,6	
(c) Promoting population, information, education, communication, reproductive health	137 675	100 790	73,2	
(d) Developing teaching, learning and advocacy materials related to environment	464 500	235 147	50,6	
(e) Fostering national action in support of education for a sustainable development	321 000	147 680	46,0	
(f) Promoting sustainable communities	178 300	63 336	35,5	9
(g) Creation of a WEB site	6 000	6 000	100,0	12
(h) Cooperation for development	83 000	70 076	84,4	
(i) SITA cost sharing	78 400	55 100	70,3	
(j) Contribution towards common charges	27 200	27 200	100,0	
(k) Contribution towards micrography	1 400	1 400	100,0	
(l) Programme support costs	148 000	102 035	68,9	
Total, EPD	1 610 000	911 389	56,6	
UNESCO education institutes				
UNESCO International Bureau of Education	4 876 000	4 876 000	100,0	13
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning	5 406 000	5 405 986	100,0	13
UNESCO Institute for Education	2 090 000	2 074 400	99,3	13
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education	1 200 000	1 155 587	96,3	13
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean	2 375 300	2 375 300	100,0	13
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa	1 300 000	779 191	59,9	10
Total, UNESCO Education Institutes	17 247 300	16 666 464	96,6	
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace				
Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships				
2 - Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace				
(a) Promoting reflection on the right to education	40 000	23 879	59,7	
Total, Main line of action	40 000	23 879	59,7	
TOTAL, Unit 1	40 000	23 879	59,7	
Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace				
1 - Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace				
(a) National plans for human rights education	168 000	57 526	34,2	9
(b) Evaluation and development of national programmes	129 000	52 969	41,1	9
(c) Civic education programme for formal and non-formal education	126 605	54 298	42,9	
(d) Regional and sub-regional networks on ECP	40 000	2 765	6,9	9
(e) MINEPS III - Cooperation and solidarity between IGOs & NGOs	140 000	54 062	38,6	9
Total, Main line of action	603 605	221 620	36,7	
2 - Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace				
(a) Elaboration, production and dissemination of ECP materials	160 450	62 451	38,9	9
(b) Expansion of UNESCO Chairs on ECP	29 200	6 351	21,8	9
(c) Teacher training	155 000	73 720	47,6	
(d) Non-violence in school	112 500	33 415	29,7	9
(e) Educational, moral and ethical values of sport	140 000	35 604	25,4	9
Total, Main line of action	597 150	211 541	35,4	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
3 - Associated Schools Project network				
(a) Promotion/information material and international networking	273 605	162 959	59,6	
(b) National, sub-regional culture of peace projects	132 000	95 700	72,5	
(c) ASPnet flagship project	121 000	61 963	51,2	
(d) Translation/adaptation of educational materials	81 000	44 705	55,2	
(e) Sub-regional ASP plan of action	250 512	228 108	91,1	
(f) Sport	45 000	25 796	57,3	
Total, Main line of action	903 117	619 231	68,6	
4 - Linguistic diversity and multilingual education				
(a) Implementation of language policies	203 495	109 074	53,6	
(b) UNESCO Report on the World Languages	19 000	-	-	
(c) Teaching materials	107 680	74 834	69,5	
Total, Main line of action	330 175	183 908	55,7	
Total, Unit 2	2 434 047	1 236 300	50,8	
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism				
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue				
(a) Support to revision of history and geography textbooks	130 065	50 232	38,6	
Total, Main line of action	130 065	50 232	38,6	
Total, Unit 3	130 065	50 232	38,6	
Cooperation for development	120 000	38 906	32,4	
Sita cost-sharing	30 300	21 300	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	51 200	12 300	24,0	
Programme support costs	387 570	88 652	22,9	
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	3 193 182	1 471 569	46,1	
Education Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	1 151 500	546 415	47,5	
Sita cost-sharing	1 046 700	735 450	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	362 700	136 926	37,8	
Contribution towards micrography services	18 600	18 600	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	636 600	281 401	44,2	
Programme support costs	1 209 715	385 748	31,9	
Total, Common charges	4 425 815	2 104 540	47,6	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities	47 792 797	32 429 492	67,9	
Staff Costs	64 555 700	38 946 993	60,3	
Indirect programme costs	6 852 488	5 552 837	81,0	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(482 200)			
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	118 718 785	76 929 322	64,8	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
II The Sciences in the Service of Development				
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge				
Follow-up to the World Conference on Science				
(a) Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	404 327	254 370	62,9	13
(b) Science Policies	364 600	203 682	55,9	
(c) University-Industry-Partnership (UNISPAR)	184 000	73 155	39,8	
Total, Project	952 927	531 207	55,7	
II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences				
1 - Improving university science and engineering education				
(a) University science education	465 100	240 607	51,7	14
(b) Engineering education	314 500	141 400	45,0	
Total, Main line of action	779 600	382 007	49,0	
2 - Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry				
(a) Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics	298 900	188 104	62,9	14
(b) Promoting cooperation in research and training in physics	1 856 800	1 510 020	81,3	
(c) Promoting cooperation in research and training in chemistry	390 600	204 293	52,3	
Total, Main line of action	2 546 300	1 902 417	74,7	
3 - Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies				
(a) Cooperation with NGOs	493 400	299 123	60,6	15
(b) Molecular and Cell Biology Networks (MCBN)	436 500	225 970	51,8	
(c) Biotechnologies, MIRCENs and BAC	1 218 200	724 990	59,5	
Special project : 'Biotechnologies for development in Africa'	124 500	77 286	62,1	
(e) UNAIDS/Medical sciences	155 300	80 991	52,2	
Total, Main line of action	2 427 900	1 408 360	58,0	
4 - Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information				
(a) UNESCO/ICSU Framework agreement	729 000	414 500	56,9	15
(b) Cooperation with ICSU unions and affiliates	68 000	38 407	56,5	
(c) UNESCO science prizes	47 500	10 412	21,9	
(d) Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information	947 300	480 380	50,7	
Special project : 'Women, Science and Technology'	213 000	102 751	48,2	
Total, Main line of action	2 004 800	1 046 450	52,2	
The World Solar Programme 1996-2005				
(a) Education and training in renewable energy	398 100	155 378	39,0	16
(b) Expanding the use of renewable energy to improve living conditions	441 900	183 135	41,4	16
(c) Renewable energy, cooperation for development	130 300	46 814	35,9	16
Total, Project	970 300	385 327	39,7	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	62 900	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.1.1	9 744 727	5 655 768	58,0	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences				
1 - Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences				
(a) UNESCO Chairs	361 000	162 746	45,1	
(b) Capacity-building for city professionals and young social scientists	174 000	64 832	37,3	9
(c) Cooperation agreement with ISSC and Human Habitat (NGOs)	837 500	500 584	59,8	
(d) Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research	233 000	24 854	10,7	9
(e) Follow-up summit	35 000	10 000	28,6	9
Total, Main line of action	1 640 500	763 016	46,5	
2 - Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences				
(a) International Social Science Journal	320 900	225 505	70,3	
(b) World Social Science Report	131 500	41 427	31,5	10
(c) MOST clearing house	190 050	74 734	39,3	10
(d) Data and information	162 850	46 168	28,4	10
(e) Documentation centre	108 600	29 146	26,8	10
(f) Evaluation	35 000	23 546	67,3	
Total, Main line of action	948 900	440 526	46,4	
Total, Subprogramme II.1.2	2 589 400	1 203 542	46,5	
TOTAL, Programme II.1	12 334 127	6 859 310	55,6	
II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development				
Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development				
(a) Development of interdisciplinary cooperation	85 000	27 689	32,6	10
(b) Strengthening partnerships with the UN and major NGOs	113 700	65 341	57,5	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	5 000	-	-	
Total, Project	203 700	93 030	45,7	
II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction				
1 - Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences				
(a) Development of IGCP	550 700	360 226	65,4	
(b) Upgrading the knowledge of geoscientists through training and fellowships	363 025	208 363	57,4	
(c) Protection and sustainable development of geoparks	56 700	25 802	45,5	
(d) Spatial and geological information technology	289 800	118 317	40,8	17
Total, Main line of action	1 260 225	712 708	56,6	
2 - Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters				
(a) Collaborative projects on disaster mitigation systems	389 300	190 893	49,0	
(b) Post-disaster investigation and technical assistance	32 300	14 260	44,1	18
Total, Main line of action	421 600	205 153	48,7	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	13 500	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.1	1 695 325	917 861	54,1	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme				
1 - Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy				
(a) Review and improvement of existing biosphere reserves	412 400	200 985	48,7	
(b) Establishing of new biosphere reserves, including transboundary reserves	313 000	157 648	50,4	
(c) Reinforcing world/regional network	347 082	214 204	61,7	
(d) Assisting Member States on conservation and sustainable use of resources	127 900	78 950	61,7	
(e) Evaluating the implementation of the Seville Strategy : Seville +5	90 500	66 784	73,8	
Total, Main line of action	1 290 882	718 571	55,7	
2 - Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values				
(a) Research on ecosystem	311 400	157 020	50,4	12
(b) Research on ecosystem goods and services	248 700	197 693	79,5	
(c) Training of specialists	468 903	272 597	58,1	
(d) Information, communication and public awareness	328 838	140 536	42,7	
Total, Main line of action	1 357 841	767 846	56,5	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	23 000	4 000	17,4	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.2	2 671 723	1 490 417	55,8	
II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment				
1 - Building capacities in water resources management				
(a) Capacity-building in water resources management	345 340	230 642	66,8	
(b) Post-graduate courses	128 100	75 251	58,7	
(c) Computer-aided learning in virtual university	52 300	15 402	29,4	9
(d) Public awareness	65 650	48 558	74,0	
(e) Long-term vision for water, life and the environment	43 400	41 156	94,8	12
(f) World Water Development Report	14 500	3 898	26,9	9
(g) Hydrology for environment, life and policy	114 700	93 314	81,4	19
Total, Main line of action	763 990	508 221	66,5	
2 - Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment				
(a) Climate impact on hydrology	238 900	179 539	75,2	
(b) Ecohydrology	115 400	62 398	54,1	
(c) Groundwater resources at risk	234 300	139 943	59,7	
(d) Water management in coastal zones/small islands	57 700	24 518	42,5	
(e) Global strategy for water crisis and environmental risk and impact assessment	85 000	27 077	31,9	9
(f) Integrated water resources management in arid/semi-arid areas and wadi hydrology	272 100	136 441	50,1	
(g) Humid tropics hydrology	188 100	133 073	70,7	
(h) Integrated water resources management in urban areas	118 800	71 014	59,8	
(i) Development of conflict management strategies and water civilization	187 513	98 598	52,6	
Total, Main line of action	1 497 813	872 601	58,3	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	20 000	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.3	2 281 803	1 380 822	60,5	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands				
(a) Projects and UNESCO Chairs in coastal and small island regions	742 297	378 522	51,0	
(b) Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands expertise pooling via face to face and virtual fora	237 000	134 441	56,7	
(c) Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands "wise practices" documentation, dissemination and field testing	295 307	132 446	44,9	10
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	10 500	1 754	16,7	20
Total, Project	1 285 104	647 163	50,4	
Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	258 000	154 585	59,9	
II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission				
1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes				
(a) Ocean sciences and ocean services	785 400	456 996	58,2	
(b) Regional Programmes	417 500	193 345	46,3	21
(c) Capacity-building	325 000	197 804	60,9	
(d) Governing bodies, policy, assessment and evaluation	291 000	196 323	67,5	
Total, Main line of action	1 818 900	1 044 468	57,4	
2. Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes				
(a) Ocean and climate, oceans and global change	209 100	94 178	45,0	
(b) Ocean sciences living resources	71 000	28 952	40,8	10
(c) Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes	75 000	37 406	49,9	
(d) UNCLOS, UNCED and inter-agency cooperation	43 500	28 333	65,1	
(e) Governing bodies, policy, assessments and evaluation	39 400	38 717	98,3	12
Total, Main line of action	438 000	227 586	52,0	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	1 900	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.4	2 258 800	1 272 054	56,3	
II.2.5 Social transformations and development				
1. Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme				
(a) Development and Steering Committee of MOST	331 300	219 559	66,3	
(b) Multiculturalism, population and migration	545 750	271 065	49,7	
(c) Urban revitalization and development	499 500	242 809	48,6	
(d) Globalization	357 850	181 343	50,7	
(e) Knowledge use - research interface policy	154 700	89 104	57,6	
Total, Main line of action	1 889 100	1 003 880	53,1	
2. Poverty alleviation				
(a) Urban poor	130 850	56 234	43,0	9
(b) Micro-finance	280 000	143 464	51,2	
(c) Development policies for poverty reduction	53 100	25 073	47,2	
Total, Main line of action	463 950	224 771	48,4	
Total, Main lines II.2.5	2 353 050	1 228 651	52,2	
Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment				
- Completion of actions	86 757	38 953	44,9	22
- Dissemination and evaluation	41 850	17 987	43,0	
- Support for initiatives of Regional Offices	161 400	55 137	34,2	
Total, Project	290 007	112 077	38,6	
Total, Programme II.2	13 297 512	7 296 660	54,9	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences				
1. Ethics of science and technology				
(a) Bioethics	479 500	289 566	60,4	
(b) Ethics of scientific knowledge and technology	369 600	227 978	61,7	
(c) Near the Third Millennium	41 000	16 962	41,4	10
Total, Main line of action	890 100	534 506	60,1	
2. Philosophy and the human sciences				
(a) Completion of activities on universal ethics	248 000	119 498	48,2	
(b) Philosophy education	158 000	157 999	100,0	
(c) Transdisciplinary activities in the human sciences	195 000	101 866	52,2	
(d) Cooperation with ICPHS	401 600	206 000	51,3	
(e) "Ideal, fundamental concepts of UNESCO"	368 967	377 057	102,2	23
Total, Main line of action	1 371 567	962 420	70,2	
Total, Programme II.3	2 261 667	1 496 926	66,2	
Anticipation and future-oriented studies				
1. Strengthening of capacities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies	285 100	81 644	28,6	24
2. Promotion of future-oriented reflection and debate	388 200	211 609	54,5	
Total, Anticipation and future-oriented studies	673 300	293 253	43,6	
Transdisciplinary project : Towards a culture of peace				
Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships				
2 - Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace				
(a) Peace, conflict prevention and non-violence	255 100	122 503	48,0	
(b) Promotion of human rights, struggle against discrimination	172 000	96 720	56,2	
(c) Tolerance	251 350	159 237	63,4	
(d) Promotion of democracy	161 976	115 866	71,5	
(e) Women and a culture of peace	199 000	103 974	52,2	
(f) Operational costs	22 800	17 939	78,7	
Total, Main line of action	1 062 226	616 239	58,0	
Total, Unit 1	1 062 226	616 239	58,0	
Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace				
1 - Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace				
(a) National plans for human rights education	154 500	65 238	42,2	10
(b) National programmes of education for a culture of peace	67 000	26 363	39,3	10
(c) Regional and subregional networks	125 000	57 538	46,0	
(d) Prizes	35 000	12 174	34,8	10
Total, Main line of action	381 500	161 313	42,3	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	NOTE S*
	\$	\$	%	
2 - Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace				
(a) Educational and information materials	227 600	115 653	50,8	
(b) UNESCO Chairs	280 000	127 917	45,7	
(c) Training session for professionals	70 000	3 000	4,3	10
(d) Follow-up to the Special Project on Women in Africa	90 000	12 000	13,3	10
Total, Main line of action	667 600	258 570	38,7	
Total, Unit 2	1 049 100	419 883	40,0	
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism				
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue				
(a) Peace and tolerance	75 000	51 329	68,4	
(b) Mediterranean project	19 000	13 300	70,0	
Total, Main line of action	94 000	64 629	68,8	
Total, Unit 3	94 000	64 629	68,8	
Cooperation for development	75 024	45 104	60,1	
Sita cost-sharing	23 600	16 600	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	40 000	20 000	50,0	
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	2 343 950	1 182 455	50,4	
Natural Sciences Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	951 700	480 195	50,5	
Sita cost-sharing	404 800	284 300	70,2	
Contribution towards common charges	397 100	187 888	47,3	
Contribution towards micrography services	19 000	19 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	263 400	93 566	35,5	
Programme support costs	800 000	596 584	74,6	
Total, Common charges	2 836 000	1 661 533	58,6	
Social and Human Sciences Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	286 119	125 140	43,7	
Sita cost-sharing	176 800	124 100	70,2	
Contribution towards common charges	147 100	71 429	48,6	
Contribution towards micrography services	9 000	9 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	198 200	125 636	63,4	
Total, Common charges	817 219	455 305	55,7	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities (Sector: SC)	22 971 782	13 179 667	57,4	
Planned activities (Sector: SHS)	11 130 393	5 846 573	52,5	
Staff costs (Sector: SC)	35 522 500	21 134 642	59,5	
Staff costs (Sector: SHS)	19 001 900	11 603 696	61,1	
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SC)	2 957 813	2 665 350	90,1	
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SHS)	673 200	509 355	75,7	
Reduction in field indirect costs (Sector: SC)	(170 400)			
Reduction in field indirect costs (Sector: SHS)	(35 800)			
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	92 051 388	54 939 283	59,7	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity				
Culture and development				
(a) Collection, dissemination of policy knowledge	125 000	89 758	71,8	
(b) Promotion of capacity building in Member States	327 980	168 741	51,4	
(c) Advocacy and reflection on cultural policies for development	56 500	13 240	23,4	10
(d) Special Project: African itinerant college for culture & development	90 000	75 100	83,4	
(e) Impact of the new international context of cultural goods	5 000	4 955	99,1	12
(f) World Culture Report: publication and research	255 000	255 000	100,0	12
(g) Documentation centre and website	120 400	71 251	59,2	
Total, Main line of action	979 880	678 045	69,2	
TOTAL, Culture and development	979 880	678 045	69,2	
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage				
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible & intangible heritage				
1. Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage				
(a) Application of present norms	564 002	244 000	43,3	10
(b) Elaboration of new norms	130 784	55 442	42,4	10
(c) Prevention	46 300	15 383	33,2	10
Total, Main line of action	741 086	314 825	42,5	
2. Cultural heritage and development				
(a) International campaign, protection and restoration - Africa	180 500	54 610	30,3	9
(b) International campaign, protection and restoration - Asia	91 500	38 775	42,4	9
(c) International campaign, protection and restoration - Arab States	78 262	27 197	34,8	9
(d) International campaign, protection and restoration Europe & Pacific	166 000	121 757	73,3	
(e) International campaign, protection and restoration Latin America and the Caribbean	97 000	43 608	45,0	
(f) Promotion & sensitization for the public (Melina Mercouri Prize)	111 336	49 741	44,7	
(g) Cultural tourism	110 500	41 281	37,4	9
(h) Promotional activities and campaigns	681 500	402 534	59,1	
Total, Main line of action	1 516 598	779 503	51,4	
3. Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage				
(a) Sensitization to the oral and intangible heritage	384 498	225 584	58,7	
(b) Training courses on the preservation and revitalization of the world heritage	162 000	54 172	33,4	10
(c) Promotion of the oral heritage	313 500	43 518	13,9	
Total, Main line of action	859 998	323 274	37,6	
4. Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts				
(a) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Asia	74 000	32 916	44,5	
(b) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Europe	170 000	62 596	36,8	9
(c) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Arab States	44 900	22 823	50,8	
(d) Bayt Al-Hikma	53 750	20 900	38,9	
Total, Main line of action	342 650	139 235	40,6	
Total, Subprogramme III.1.1	3 460 332	1 556 837	45,0	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage				
1. Secretariat of the Convention and the World Heritage List	569 000	238 417	41,9	
2. Capacity-building for world heritage protection/management	34 400	13 288	38,6	10
3. Reports on the state of conservation of heritage properties	80 000	22 756	28,4	10
4. Awareness building, information and documentation	30 000	10 632	35,4	9
5. Special Project: Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion	65 000	34 801	53,5	
6. Common charges	290 500	248 250	85,5	
Total, Subprogramme III.1.2	1 068 900	568 144	53,2	
Total, Programme III.1	4 529 232	2 124 981	46,9	
III.2 Promotion of living cultures				
1. Promotion and protection of creativity				
(a) Artistic education and training of young artists	264 000	95 900	36,3	
(b) Support to creativity and the performing arts	228 639	125 285	54,8	
(c) Promotion of artistic exchanges through framework agreements	345 000	252 454	73,2	
(d) Promotion of copyrights and neighbouring rights	282 500	148 646	52,6	
Total, Main line of action	1 120 139	622 285	55,6	
2. Promotion of craftwork and design				
(a) Support for crafts policies and enterprises in LDCs	97 600	54 305	55,6	
(b) Training and promotion of craftworkers	212 000	140 052	66,1	
(c) Promoting of local creativity	169 400	125 194	73,9	
(d) Use of new technologies for information and communication	70 000	5 329	7,6	10
Total, Main line of action	549 000	324 880	59,2	
3. Books and cultural industries				
(a) National policy and regional strategies for development	446 700	230 202	51,5	
(b) Free circulation and diversity promotion	545 727	268 328	49,2	
Total, Main line of action	992 427	498 530	50,2	
Total, Programme III.2	2 661 566	1 445 695	54,3	
Reading for all				
(a) Specific project for reading promotion	11 000	5 194	47,2	
(b) Books and reading for children and young people	144 000	77 887	54,1	
(c) Evaluation	10 000	-	-	
Total, Reading for all	165 000	83 081	50,4	
Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past - Fabric for the Future	242 300	104 469	43,1	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace				
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism				
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue				
(a) Gorée Memorial	430 300	316 732	73,6	
(b) Slave Route project	181 700	143 448	78,9	
(c) The Iron Roads in Africa	25 000	10 600	42,4	
(d) East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia	48 400	29 522	61,0	
(e) Dialogue among civilizations	80 000	65 016	81,3	
(f) Spiritual convergence and intercultural dialogue	51 000	34 633	67,9	
(g) Mediterranean Programme and Indian Ocean	184 860	73 100	39,5	
(h) Cultural tourism	-	-	-	
Total, Main line of action	1 001 260	673 051	67,2	
2 - Promotion of cultural pluralism				
(a) Training in intercultural awareness	57 600	46 956	81,5	
(b) Cities and cultural pluralism	190 500	47 556	25,0	
(c) Indigenous people	141 000	72 308	51,3	
Total, Main line of action	389 100	166 820	42,9	
Cooperation for development	7 300	3 252	44,5	
Sita cost-sharing	17 000	12 000	70,6	
Contribution towards common charges	28 800	28 800	100,0	
Programme costs	246 700	-	-	
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	1 690 160	883 923	52,3	
Culture Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	811 300	310 307	38,2	
Sita cost-sharing	635 900	446 800	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	170 100	67 568	39,7	
Contribution towards micrography services	10 000	10 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	215 700	136 652	63,4	
Programme support costs	728 800	603 118	82,8	
Total, Common charges	2 571 800	1 574 445	61,2	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities	12 624 238	6 757 987	53,5	
Staff Costs	34 195 900	20 944 852	61,2	
Indirect costs	3 672 074	3 088 329	84,1	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(222 600)			
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	50 269 612	30 791 168	61,3	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
IV Towards a communication and information society for all				
IV.1 Free flow of ideas				
IV.1.1 Freeflow of expression, democracy and peace				
1. Freedom of expression, media and democracy				
(a) Awareness-raising on freedom of expression (World Press Freedom Day and Prize)	479 176	389 845	81,4	
(b) Building partnerships for the protection of journalists & freedom of expression (IFEX/ network in culture/education)	178 968	101 100	56,5	
(c) Promoting education in freedom of expression/UNESCO Chairs	44 484	-	-	
(d) Enhancing impact of seminars on independant media/pluralistic media	229 068	105 830	46,2	
(e) Democratization of media environment in Member States	271 270	206 200	76,0	
Total, Main line of action	1 202 966	802 975	66,7	
2. Media for peace and tolerance				
(a) Enhancing the role of independant media in conflict zones	248 968	224 278	90,1	
(b) Cooperation among media practitioners for a culture of peace	158 968	75 581	47,5	
Total, Main line of action	407 936	299 859	73,5	
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.1	1 610 902	1 102 834	68,5	
IV.1.2 Media, information and society				
1. Media & information for social participation & poverty alleviation				
(a) Women's access to expression and decision-making in media	177 477	140 290	79,0	
(b) Project : Empowerment of women at grass-root levels	199 368	90 659	45,5	
(c) Improving media competence/quality among young people	98 184	78 648	80,1	
(d) Promotion of social participation	109 984	63 286	57,5	
(e) Consolidation of INFOYOUTH network to mobilize young people	274 068	205 064	74,8	
(f) Democratization of governance/public service through information	195 628	97 301	49,7	
(g) Integration of traditional and innovative technology for development	146 968	105 115	71,5	
Total, Main line of action	1 201 677	780 363	64,9	
2. Public domain of information and "Memory of the World"				
(a) Guidance/training in digitalization of public sector information	228 608	134 935	59,0	
(b) Access to public domain information through a model website	156 068	65 176	41,8	
(c) Dissemination of electronic documents of world libraries archives	201 168	148 106	73,6	
(d) Promotion of public domain software	127 368	70 507	55,4	
(e) Memory of the World programme & audio visual heritage	209 068	130 934	62,6	
(f) Mobilization of decision-makers through flagship programme	70 868	58 008	81,9	
(g) Technical standards/legal framework /marketing/fund raising	89 968	46 000	51,1	
Total, Main line of action	1 083 116	653 666	60,4	
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.2	2 284 793	1 434 029	62,8	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society				
1. Promoting reflection on infoethics	295 968	227 317	76,8	
2. Awareness raising action against paedophilia/violence in media	119 268	84 507	70,9	
3. Consensus-building on ethical/legal principles in Cyberspace	18 000	14 769	82,1	
4. Development of strategies for the information society	107 384	77 763	72,4	
5. Dissemination of information & data on the state of the art of ICT issues	57 000	56 872	99,8	12
6. Intersectoral cooperation for development strategy for the information society	200 000	35 287	17,6	10
Total, Project	797 620	496 515	62,2	
Total, Programme IV.1	4 693 315	3 033 378	64,6	
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap				
IV.2.1 Development of communication				
1. Strategies and projects for the development of communication				
(a) Promoting strategies in communication	304 484	209 631	68,8	
(b) International Programme for Communication (IPDC)	338 084	338 412	100,1	12
(c) Support to national community media project	525 244	300 775	57,3	
(d) Training/equipment for public broadcasting	738 853	416 603	56,4	
(e) Special Project: Improving communication training in Africa	154 484	70 961	45,9	
(f) Promoting a culture of maintenance	120 484	4 276	3,5	9
Total, Main line of action	2 181 633	1 340 658	61,5	
2. Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production				
(a) Developing and strengthening public service broadcasting	217 542	147 013	67,6	
(b) Promoting educational/cultural mission of electronic media	219 984	124 951	56,8	
(c) Audiovisual production/distribution capacities of LDCs	342 484	193 309	56,4	
(d) Access to and international exchanges of audiovisual programmes	193 507	82 087	42,4	
Total, Main line of action	973 517	547 360	56,2	
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.1	3 155 150	1 888 018	59,8	
IV.2.2 Development of "infostructure"				
1. Integrated information & informatics strategies & methodologies				
(a) Promotion of regional policies/endogenous knowledge	348 230	178 095	51,1	
(b) Consortia of public service sector/telematics/info users	36 750	21 762	59,2	
(c) Promotion of regional electronic networks	202 310	118 698	58,7	
(d) Enhancing info management/resource sharing	206 755	136 077	65,8	
(e) Development/Promotion of virtual laboratories/communities	363 970	181 196	49,8	
(f) Training packages for undergraduates and postgraduates	139 702	79 394	56,8	
(g) Development of special courseware	138 750	35 386	25,5	10
(h) Associated centres for computer equipment/software support	66 350	47 487	71,6	
(i) Informatics and telematics	157 600	147 025	93,3	
Total, Main line of action	1 660 417	945 120	56,9	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
2. Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways				
(a) Role of national, public and school libraries as educational access	156 814	23 700	15,1	10
(b) Access to info content and technologies through public libraries	171 364	94 376	55,1	
(c) Assistance to libraries and archives	155 620	109 578	70,4	
(d) Developing and reinforcing the UNAL Network	87 780	39 697	45,2	
(e) Development/training for librarians and archivists	137 150	72 962	53,2	
(f) Archives management/preservation of electronic records	170 860	110 534	64,7	
Total, Main line of action	879 588	450 847	51,3	
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.2	2 540 005	1 395 967	55,0	
Total, Programme IV.2	5 695 155	3 283 985	57,7	
Communication, Information and Informatics Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	669 800	276 192	41,2	
Sita cost-sharing	227 200	159 700	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	216 200	105 556	48,8	
Contribution towards micrography services	9 000	9 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	209 200	130 856	62,6	
Programme support costs	1 042 448	965 410	92,6	
Total, Common charges	2 373 848	1 646 714	69,4	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities	12 553 118	7 833 221	62,4	
Staff Costs	18 816 700	11 193 993	59,5	
Indirect costs	1 004 200	807 432	80,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs (58 700)				
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	32 315 318	19 834 646	61,4	
Transdisciplinary Project: Towards a culture of peace*	-	-	-	
Transverse activities:				
UNESCO Institute for Statistics				
Financial allocation	6 790 900	6 790 900	100,0	13
Contribution towards common charges	26 600	13 299	50,0	
Contribution towards micrography services	2 500	2 500	100,0	
TOTAL, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	6 806 699	99,8	
Anticipation and future-oriented studies**	-	-	-	

* The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse activities (Cordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3)

** The approved budget provision has been included under Major Programmes II (SHS).

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Fellowships & Procurement Services & Related Programme Support				
1. Fellowships services	1 002 300	825 637	82,4	
2. Equipment services	72 800	29 483	40,5	
3. Reports services	24 600	2 347	9,5	
4. Contribution towards common charges	18 000	658	3,7	
Recapitulation				
Staff Costs	3 009 300	1 684 158	56,0	
Other Costs	1 117 700	858 125	76,8	
Total, PSD	4 127 000	2 542 283	61,6	
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:				
. Coordination of activities concerning Africa				
Staff Costs	1 060 900	681 958	64,3	
Contribution towards common charges	7 600	-	-	
Other Costs	412 000	389 906	94,6	
Total, DPA	1 480 500	1 071 864	72,4	
. Coordination of activities concerning Women and Youth				
Staff Costs	1 671 600	873 268	52,2	
Contribution towards common charges	6 700	-	-	
Other Costs-Women	375 124	167 541	44,7	
Contribution towards common charges	6 700	-	-	
Other Costs-Youth	372 800	127 126	34,1	
Total, CLU	2 432 924	1 167 935	48,0	
Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace				
Staff Costs	1 002 300	580 396	57,9	
Other Costs	547 000	432 873	79,1	
Contribution towards common charges	5 700	5 700	100,0	
Contribution to SITA linkages	9 600	-	-	
Indirect costs	139 800	138 800	99,3	
Total, Coordination unit CPP	1 704 400	1 157 769	67,9	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
TOTAL, TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Planned activities	9 680 924	8 787 970	90,8	
Staff Costs	6 744 100	3 819 780	56,6	
Indirect costs	139 800	138 800	99,3	
Total	41 394 824	25 520 475	61,7	
Recapitulation Part II.A				
Planned activities	116 753 252	74 834 910	64,1	
Staff Costs	178 836 800	107 643 956	60,2	
Indirect programme costs	15 299 575	12 762 103	83,4	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs (969 700)				
TOTAL, II.A	334 749 927	208 014 894	62,1	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
B. Information and Dissemination Services				
1. Clearing House				
A. Transfer and sharing of information available at UNESCO	381 500	193 781	50,8	
B. Library services to internal and external users	341 700	225 423	66,0	
C. Archives and micrography services	75 700	40 683	53,7	
D. Contribution towards common charges	13 400	-	-	
Total Activities	812 300	459 887	56,6	
Staff Costs	3 649 400	2 072 112	56,8	
Total, CLH	4 461 700	2 531 999	56,7	
2. UNESCO Publishing Office				
A. Operating costs	697 500	406 268	58,2	
B. Representative works	186 600	102 352	54,9	
C. Audio-visual division archives and micrography services	501 200	303 747	60,6	
D. Contribution towards common charges	23 700	-	-	
Total Activities	1 409 000	812 367	57,7	
Staff Costs	6 241 200	3 268 983	52,4	
Total, UPO	7 650 200	4 081 350	53,3	
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals				
A. UNESCO Courier	1 778 900	1 343 010	75,5	
B. UNESCO Sources	517 500	488 259	94,3	
C. Contribution towards common charges	37 400	-	-	
Total Activities	2 333 800	1 831 269	78,5	
Staff Costs	2 587 600	1 627 032	62,9	
Total, OPM	4 921 400	3 458 301	70,3	
4. Office of Public Information				
A. Office of Director	205 200	149 117	72,7	
B. Press division	709 800	353 345	49,8	
C. Regional information activities	318 400	169 017	53,1	
D. Operating costs of regional offices	77 000	45 679	59,3	
E. Other expenses	465 800	209 352	44,9	
F. Contribution towards common charges	29 800	14 900	50,0	
G. Contribution towards SITA linkages	14 000	9 700	69,3	
Total Activities	1 820 000	951 110	52,3	
Staff Costs	3 673 000	1 844 773	50,2	
Total, OPI	5 493 000	2 795 883	50,9	
Recapitulation Part II.B				
Staff costs	16 151 200	8 812 900	54,6	
Other costs	6 375 100	4 054 633	63,6	
TOTAL, II.B	22 526 300	12 867 533	57,1	
TOTAL, PART II				
Planned activities	123 128 352	78 889 543	64,1	
Personnel costs	194 988 000	116 456 856	59,7	
Indirect programme costs	15 299 575	12 762 103	83,4	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs (969 700)				
TOTAL, PART II	357 276 227	220 882 427	61,8	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
Part III - Support for Programme Execution				
1. Bureau for External Relations				
A. Relations with Member States	565 900	244 999	43,3	
B. Cooperation with National Commissions	1 470 500	1 107 325	75,3	
C. Cooperation with UNESCO Clubs	594 500	320 047	53,8	
D. Relations and cooperation with international organizations	249 400	102 474	41,1	
E. Relations with established offices away from Headquarters and decentralization	571 800	268 496	47,0	
F. Operations of the Office of the Assistant Director-General	392 300	248 517	63,3	
G. Partnerships for the Twenty-first Century	189 700	73 120	38,5	
H. Relations with UNESCO honorary goodwill ambassadors	74 600	77 785	104,3	
I. Contribution towards common charges	74 000	31 600	42,7	
J. Contribution towards SITA linkages	22 600	15 900	70,4	
Total Activities	4 205 300	2 490 263	59,2	
Staff costs	18 515 000	12 070 318	65,2	
Total, BRX	22 720 300	14 560 581	64,1	
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources				
Staff Costs	3 160 200	1 803 309	57,1	
Other Costs	861 600	341 408	39,6	
Contribution towards common charges	14 300	7 100	49,7	
Contribution towards SITA linkages	500	300	60,0	
Total, BER	4 036 600	2 152 117	53,3	
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents				
Staff Costs	27 221 800	14 901 343	54,7	
Other Costs	3 709 400	2 253 449	60,7	
Contribution towards common charges	61 500	42 434	69,0	
Total, CLD	30 992 700	17 197 226	55,5	
TOTAL, PART III				
Staff Costs	48 897 000	28 774 970	58,8	
Other Costs	8 852 600	5 134 954	58,0	
TOTAL, PART III	57 749 600	33 909 924	58,7	
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services				
1. Office of the ADG/MA				
Staff Costs	2 265 500	1 528 223	67,5	
Other Costs	131 000	59 910	45,7	
Unit for Public Relations and Special Events	108 900	70 051	64,3	
Contribution towards common charges	3 500	223	6,4	
Total, ADG/MA	2 508 900	1 658 407	66,1	
2. Bureau of the Comptroller				
Staff Costs	7 477 800	4 267 287	57,1	
Other Costs	1 017 300	708 472	69,6	
Contribution towards common charges	4 700	2 277	48,4	
Total, BOC	8 499 800	4 978 036	58,6	
3. Bureau of Human Resources Management				
Staff Costs	12 282 200	6 891 143	56,1	
Young probationers	1 506 700	668 296	44,4	
Other Costs	918 914	655 213	71,3	
Contribution towards common charges	14 300	7 100	71,3	
Total, HRM	14 722 114	8 221 752	55,8	

DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S*
	\$	\$	%	
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications				
Staff Costs	6 306 152	3 977 940	63,1	
Maintenance and Services	2 309 600	1 602 882	69,4	
Enterprise resources planning	5 000 000	5 000 000	100,0	
Contribution to common services	48 200	-	-	
SITA cost sharing for 2000-2001	400 000	246 100	61,5	
New monitoring system	682 000	257 635	37,8	
Total, Activities	8 439 800	7 106 617	84,2	
Total, DIT	14 745 952	11 084 557	75,2	
5. Bureau for Support and Services				
Staff Costs	7 818 400	4 964 291	63,5	
A. General Service Division	49 600	28 865	58,2	
B. Medical Services	133 300	97 044	72,8	
C. Staff Pension Division	185 700	87 651	47,2	
D. Medical Benefits Fund for associate participants	4 192 200	2 454 534	58,6	
E. Contribution to common services	6 300	780	12,4	
Total, Activities	4 567 100	2 668 874	58,4	
Total, GES	12 385 500	7 633 165	61,6	
TOTAL, PART IV				
Staff Costs	36 150 052	21 628 884	59,8	
Other Costs	16 712 214	11 947 033	71,5	
TOTAL, PART IV	52 862 266	33 575 917	63,5	
Part V - Common Services; Maintenance and security				
Staff Costs	15 374 500	8 460 875	55,0	
Other costs:				
A. Furniture and equipment	401 000	218 194	54,4	
B. Freight and postal expenses	720 000	617 709	85,8	
C. Temporary assistance and overtime for safety and security	380 000	232 180	61,1	
D. Supplies and materials for maintenance of buildings	5 422 500	4 011 448	74,0	
E. Charges, taxes and restaurant	4 795 000	2 844 158	59,3	
F. Maintenance of cars, furniture and materials	293 000	89 536	30,6	
G. Networks, informatics systems and telecommunications	1 224 400	958 516	78,3	
H. Public relations and cultural events	60 000	34 372	57,3	
Total, Other Costs	13 295 900	9 006 113	67,7	
TOTAL, PART V	28 670 400	17 466 988	60,9	
Part VI - Renovation of Headquarters Premises				
A. Renovation and refurbishing of Headquarters premises	6 403 300	6 399 110	99,9	
B. Amortization of IBE	275 900	137 931	50,0	
C. Less amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations	(179 700)	(102 793)	57,2	
TOTAL, PART VI	6 499 500	6 434 248	99,0	
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI				
Staff costs	315 976 752	188 273 792	59,6	
Planned activities	183 092 566	117 050 482	63,9	
Indirect programme costs	15 299 575	12 762 103	83,4	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(969 700)	-	-	
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI	538 229 193	330 860 302	61,5	
Part VII - Anticipated cost increases	9 544 050	-	-	
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	547 773 243	330 860 302	60,4	

Hundred and sixty-first Session

161 EX/4
Part II Add. & Corr.
PARIS, 22 May 2000
Original: English and French

Item 3.1.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

PART II

MANAGEMENT CHART FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION IN 2000-2001

(30 C/5 Approved)

No. 27

Status as at 31 March 2001

ANNEX I.A
DETAILED STATUS REPORT ON THE REGULAR BUDGET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2001

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
Part I - General Policy and Direction				
I.A Governing Bodies				
Chapter 1 - General Conference				
Staff Costs	714 100	433 797	60,7	
Languages and documents services for the General Conference	4 787 100	561 483	11,7	
External Audit	596 800	184 725	31,0	1
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	28 000	28 000	100,0	
Other Costs	79 300	57 640	72,7	
Total Activities	5 491 200	831 848	15,1	
Total, General Conference	6 205 300	1 265 645	20,4	
Chapter 2 - Executive Board				
Staff Costs	1 097 600	743 287	67,7	
Languages and documents services for the Executive Board	3 666 100	2 068 608	56,4	
Travel by members of the Executive Board and daily allowance	2 327 700	754 843	32,4	2
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	24 000	24 000	100,0	
Other Costs	514 000	381 954	74,3	
Total Activities	6 531 800	3 229 405	49,4	
Total, Executive Board	7 629 400	3 972 692	52,1	
Governing Bodies				
Staff Costs	1 811 700	1 177 084	65,0	
Other Costs	12 023 000	4 061 253	33,8	
Total, Governing Bodies	13 834 700	5 238 337	37,9	
I.B Direction				
Chapter 3 - Directorate				
Staff Costs	1 349 000	591 571	43,9	
Other Costs	458 500	279 563	61,0	
Total, Directorate	1 807 500	871 134	48,2	
Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate:				
A. Office of the Director-General				
Staff Costs	5 631 800	4 221 510	75,0	
Other Costs	377 800	324 393	85,9	3
Contribution towards common charges	2 800	-	-	
Contribution to UNESCO Micrography services	2 000	2 000	100,0	
Total, Office of the DG	6 014 400	4 547 903	75,6	
B. Inspectorate General				
Staff Costs	1 769 900	1 167 568	66,0	
Contribution towards common charges	1 100	-	-	
Other Costs	66 700	63 293	94,9	4
Total, IOM	1 837 700	1 230 861	67,0	
C. Office of the Mediator				
Staff Costs	128 300	86 951	67,8	
Contribution towards common charges	300	-	-	
Other Costs	16 600	14 004	84,4	5
Total, MED	145 200	100 955	69,5	
D. Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs				
Staff Costs	1 895 400	1 096 545	57,9	
Contribution towards common charges	3 300	-	-	
Other Costs	199 800	99 238	49,7	
Total, LA	2 098 500	1 195 783	57,0	
E. Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation				
- Division of Studies and Programming				
Staff Costs	2 059 300	1 406 447	68,3	
Contribution towards common charges	1 400	-	-	
Other Costs	86 800	73 663	84,9	6
Total, BPE	2 147 500	1 480 110	68,9	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
- Central Programme Evaluation Unit				
Staff Costs	1 733 200	704 339	40,6	
Contribution towards common charges	2 800	-	-	
Other Costs	168 200	85 848	51,0	
Total, CEU	1 904 200	790 187	41,5	
F. Bureau of the Budget				
Staff Costs	4 188 600	2 500 192	59,7	
Contribution towards common charges	1 100	-	-	
Other Costs	68 900	30 170	43,8	7
Total, BB	4 258 600	2 530 362	59,4	
Recapitulation				
Staff Costs	17 406 500	11 183 552	64,2	
Other Costs	999 600	692 609	69,3	
Total, Services of the Directorate	18 406 100	11 876 161	64,5	
Direction				
Staff Costs	18 755 500	11 775 123	62,8	
Other Costs	1 458 100	972 172	66,7	
Total, LB	20 213 600	12 747 295	63,1	
I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System				
UNACC	15 500	-	-	
CCPOQ	33 500	15 072	45,0	
UN Security measures	49 200	20 000	40,7	
Security requirements of staff in Field	61 500	61 299	99,7	8
ISCC	61 900	38 000	61,4	
JIU	324 600	148 709	45,8	
ICSC, CCAQ and ILO	576 700	322 086	55,8	
Total, I.C	1 122 900	605 166	53,9	
TOTAL, PART I				
Staff Costs	20 567 200	12 952 207	63,0	
Other Costs	14 604 000	5 638 591	38,6	
TOTAL, PART I	35 171 200	18 590 798	52,9	
Part II - Programme Execution and Services				
II.A Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities				
Major Programmes:				
I Education for all throughout life				
I.1 Basic education for all				
I.1.1 Providing basic education for all children				
1 - Renewal and expansion of primary education				
(a) Primary education reform	280 000	171 190	61,1	
(b) Training of educational personnel	275 000	138 319	50,3	
(c) Production and use of low-cost materials	175 000	127 069	72,6	
(d) Education for poverty eradication	227 690	92 213	40,5	9
(e) Assessment of learning achievement	100 000	64 253	64,3	
(f) Reading for all	95 000	32 649	34,4	10
(g) Improving learning spaces	66 000	26 980	40,9	10
Subtotal activities	1 218 690	652 673	53,6	
Staff costs distribution	5 696 395	3 436 683	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	6 915 085	4 089 356	59,1	
2 - Promoting early childhood education and education of children with special needs				
(a) Promote integrated early childhood and family education	400 000	234 864	58,7	
(b) Develop inclusive education for children with special needs	957 820	453 241	47,3	
(c) Support to joint actions in favour of education for all children	315 376	101 374	32,1	11
Subtotal activities	1 673 196	789 479	47,2	
Staff costs distribution	6 811 272	4 109 297	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	8 484 468	4 898 776	57,7	
Total, Subprogramme I.1.1	15 399 553	8 988 132	58,4	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
I.1.2 Fostering literacy and non-formal education among youth and adults				
1 - Literacy and community education				
(a) Developing literacy and non-formal education strategies	403 300	112 528	27,9	9
(b) Capacity-building for improving and expanding literacy and non-formal education	623 100	251 813	40,4	11
(c) Support for literacy and non-formal education for rural development: Baoding	651 000	488 199	75,0	
(d) Advocacy and mobilization for literacy and non-formal education	120 000	59 595	49,7	
(e) Cooperation with Institutes	180 000	2 865	1,6	10
Subtotal activities	1 977 400	915 000	46,3	
Staff costs distribution	5 458 184	3 292 968	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	7 435 584	4 207 968	56,6	
2 - Extending learning opportunities to the unreached				
(a) Education of the unreached	619 699	315 715	50,9	
Special project : 'Enhancement of learning opportunities for marginalized youth'	572 630	263 625	46,0	
Special project : 'Promoting girls' and women's education in Africa'	696 800	543 457	78,0	
(d) Promoting education for children in difficult circumstances (street and working children)	69 680	44 201	63,4	
Subtotal activities	1 958 809	1 166 998	59,6	
Staff costs distribution	3 928 214	2 369 925	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	5 887 023	3 536 923	60,1	
Total, Subprogramme I.1.2	13 322 608	7 744 891	58,1	
I.1.3 Mobilizing commitments and partnerships for education for all				
1 - International EFA Forum and Assessment 2000				
(a) World Education Forum (Dakar)	352 405	350 941	99,6	12
(b) Cooperation partnership	20 000	20 000	100,0	12
(c) Advocacy	20 000	16 498	82,5	12
(d) Outcome of the EFA 2000 Assessment	20 000	7 000	35,0	10
(e) Monitoring learning achievement	60 000	40 574	67,6	
(f) Countdown	60 000	25 529	42,5	
(g) World Food Programme cooperation	15 000	4 999	33,3	10
Subtotal activities	547 405	465 541	85,0	
Staff costs distribution	1 518 350	916 033	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	2 065 755	1 381 574	66,9	
2 - Reinforcing regional cooperation programmes for basic education				
(a) Pursuing the E-9 initiative	3 300 000	1 559 545	47,3	
(b) Partnership for basic education	240 000	169 343	70,6	
(c) Regional cooperation - Africa	166 297	131 199	78,9	
(d) Regional cooperation - Arab States	120 000	73 952	61,6	
(e) Regional cooperation - Asia and Pacific	303 000	209 761	69,2	
(f) Regional cooperation - Europe	98 500	24 909	25,3	10
(g) Regional cooperation - Latin America and the Caribbean	261 000	209 137	80,1	
(h) MINEDAF - Regional fellowships	300 000	300 000	100,0	12
Subtotal activities	4 788 797	2 677 846	55,9	
Staff costs distribution	3 659 017	2 207 516	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	8 447 814	4 885 362	57,8	
Total, Subprogramme I.1.3	10 513 569	6 266 936	59,6	
TOTAL, Programme I.1	39 235 730	22 999 959	58,6	
I.2 Reform of education in the perspective of education throughout life				
I.2.1 Renewal of educational systems for the information age				
1 - Devising strategies for learning throughout life				
(a) Global dialogue on lifelong learning Expo 2000	120 000	119 498	99,6	12
(b) Preparation of the World Education Report	380 000	90 774	23,9	10
(c) Three publications on learning throughout life	349 320	109 800	31,4	10
(d) Information through publications, the Internet and other modern media	392 553	285 378	72,7	
Subtotal activities	1 241 873	605 450	48,8	
Staff costs distribution	6 662 794	4 019 719	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	7 904 667	4 625 169	58,5	
2 - Promoting policies and building capacities for educational development and reconstruction				
(a) Regional partnership and cooperation programme - UNRWA	428 000	331 787	77,5	
(b) National sectoral strategies and action plans	762 300	331 381	43,5	
(c) Support to the Palestinian authority	220 320	149 238	67,7	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
(d) Strengthening of national capacities in the use and management of educational spaces and facilities	205 000	117 311	57,2	
Subtotal activities	1 615 620	929 717	57,5	
Staff costs distribution	5 508 538	3 323 347	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	7 124 158	4 253 064	59,7	
Total, Subprogramme I.2.1	15 028 825	8 878 233	59,1	
I.2.2 Renovation of general secondary and vocational education				
1 - Renewal and diversification of secondary education				
(a) Policy guidelines for reform of secondary education system	532 520	420 153	78,9	
(b) Regional and subregional networkings with IGOs and NGOs	280 491	136 467	48,7	
(c) Development of distance education	244 000	87 478	35,9	9
(d) Promotion of science and technology education	367 700	226 373	61,6	
(e) Education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS	265 000	136 745	51,6	
(f) Youth empowerment through preventive education against drugs abuse	160 000	101 175	63,2	
Special project : 'Scientific, technical and vocational education of girls in Africa'	108 000	64 788	60,0	
Subtotal activities	1 957 711	1 173 179	59,9	
Staff costs distribution	4 920 435	2 968 540	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	6 878 146	4 141 719	60,2	
2 - International long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education (UNEVOC)				
(a) Strengthening capacity building in Member States	421 010	183 303	43,5	9
(b) Promoting international, regional and subregional cooperation with TVE	258 000	93 640	36,3	9
(c) Providing subject knowledge and promoting information exchange through the UNEVOC Network	120 000	28 167	23,5	9
(d) Implementing TVE normative instruments and recommendations of the Seoul Congress	30 000	3 662	12,2	9
Subtotal activities	829 010	308 772	37,2	
Staff costs distribution	4 721 604	2 848 583	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	5 550 614	3 157 355	56,9	
3 - Science and technology education				
(a) Science popularization and clearing house activities	161 200	67 078	41,6	
(b) Exchange of information and networking	250 100	142 451	57,0	
Subtotal activities	411 300	209 529	50,9	
Staff costs distribution	798 554	481 774	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	1 209 854	691 303	57,1	
Total, Subprogramme I.2.2	13 638 614	7 990 377	58,6	
I.2.3 Higher education and development				
1 - Policy and reform of higher education				
(a) Follow-up to the World Conference	361 640	240 816	66,6	
(b) Promoting innovation in higher education	259 191	117 327	45,3	
Special project : 'Women, higher education and development'	63 193	22 211	35,1	9
Subtotal activities	684 024	380 354	55,6	
Staff costs distribution	944 450	569 795	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	1 628 474	950 149	58,3	
2 - Reinforcing inter-university cooperation and academic mobility				
(a) UNITWIN and UNESCO Chairs	1 704 592	808 154	47,4	
(b) Regional conventions on recognition of studies and diplomas	220 000	65 640	29,8	9
Subtotal activities	1 924 592	873 794	45,4	
Staff costs distribution	1 484 781	895 781	60,3	
Total, Main line of action	3 409 373	1 769 575	51,9	
Total, Subprogramme I.2.3	5 037 847	2 719 723	54,0	
The status of teachers and teacher education in the information society				
(a) Development of subregional and regional networks of teacher training institutions	542 500	201 997	37,2	10
(b) New technologies in teacher education	441 673	131 154	29,7	10
(c) Application of international instruments concerning the status of teachers and educational personnel	140 500	75 448	53,7	
Subtotal activities	1 124 673	408 599	36,3	
Staff costs distribution	1 390 530	838 918	60,3	
Total, Project	2 515 203	1 247 517	49,6	
TOTAL, Programme I.2	36 220 489	20 835 851	57,5	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
Educating for a sustainable future				
(Environment, population and development)				
(a) Implementing the international work	98 525	73 829	74,9	
(b) Participating in UN inter-agency technical support services	66 000	28 796	43,6	9
(c) Promoting population, information, education, communication, reproductive health	137 675	100 790	73,2	
(d) Developing teaching, learning and advocacy materials related to environment	464 500	235 147	50,6	
(e) Fostering national action in support of education for a sustainable development	321 000	147 680	46,0	9
(f) Promoting sustainable communities	178 300	63 336	35,5	9
(g) Creation of a WEB site	6 000	6 000	100,0	12
(h) Cooperation for development	83 000	70 076	84,4	
(i) SITA cost sharing	78 400	55 100	70,3	
(j) Contribution towards common charges	27 200	27 200	100,0	
(k) Contribution towards micrography	1 400	1 400	100,0	
(l) Programme support costs	148 000	102 035	68,9	
Subtotal activities	1 610 000	911 389	56,6	
Staff costs distribution	6 096 640	3 678 154	60,3	
Total, EPD	7 706 640	4 589 543	59,6	
UNESCO education institutes				
UNESCO International Bureau of Education	4 876 000	4 876 000	100,0	13
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning	5 406 000	5 405 986	100,0	13
UNESCO Institute for Education	2 090 000	2 074 400	99,3	13
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education	1 200 000	1 155 587	96,3	13
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean	2 375 300	2 375 300	100,0	13
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa	1 300 000	779 191	59,9	
Total, UNESCO Education Institutes	17 247 300	16 666 464	96,6	
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace				
Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships				
2 - Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace				
(a) Promoting reflection on the right to education	40 000	23 879	59,7	
Total, Main line of action	40 000	23 879	59,7	
TOTAL, Unit 1	40 000	23 879	59,7	
Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace				
1 - Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace				
(a) National plans for human rights education	168 000	57 526	34,2	9
(b) Evaluation and development of national programmes	129 000	52 969	41,1	9
(c) Civic education programme for formal and non-formal education	126 605	54 298	42,9	9
(d) Regional and sub-regional networks on ECP	40 000	2 765	6,9	9
(e) MINEPS III - Cooperation and solidarity between IGOs and NGOs	140 000	54 062	38,6	9
Total, Main line of action	603 605	221 620	36,7	
2 - Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace				
(a) Elaboration, production and dissemination of ECP materials	160 450	62 451	38,9	9
(b) Expansion of UNESCO Chairs on ECP	29 200	6 351	21,8	9
(c) Teacher training	155 000	73 720	47,6	
(d) Non-violence in school	112 500	33 415	29,7	9
(e) Educational, moral and ethical values of sport	140 000	35 604	25,4	9
Total, Main line of action	597 150	211 541	35,4	
3 - Associated School Project network				
(a) Promotion/information material and international networking	273 605	162 959	59,6	
(b) National, sub-regional culture of peace projects	132 000	95 700	72,5	
(c) ASPnet flagship project	121 000	61 963	51,2	
(d) Translation/adaptation of educational materials	81 000	44 705	55,2	
(e) Sub-regional ASP plan of action	250 512	228 108	91,1	
(f) Sport	45 000	25 796	57,3	
Total, Main line of action	903 117	619 231	68,6	
4 - Linguistic diversity and multilingual education				
(a) Implementation of language policies	203 495	109 074	53,6	
(b) UNESCO Report on the World Languages	19 000	-	-	
(c) Teaching materials	107 680	74 834	69,5	
Total, Main line of action	330 175	183 908	55,7	
Total, Unit 2	2 434 047	1 236 300	50,8	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism				
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue				
(a) Support to revision of history and geography textbooks	130 065	50 232	38,6	
Total, Main line of action	130 065	50 232	38,6	
Total, Unit 3	130 065	50 232	38,6	
Cooperation for development	120 000	38 906	32,4	
Sita cost-sharing	30 300	21 300	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	51 200	12 300	24,0	
Programme support costs	387 570	88 652	22,9	
Subtotal activities	3 193 182	1 471 569	46,1	
Staff costs distribution	4 955 941	2 989 961	60,3	
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	8 149 123	4 461 530	54,7	
Education common charges				
Cooperation for development	1 151 500	546 415	47,5	
Sita cost-sharing	1 046 700	735 450	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	362 700	136 926	37,8	
Contribution towards micrography services	18 600	18 600	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	636 600	281 401	44,2	
Programme support costs	1 209 715	385 748	31,9	
Total, Common charges	4 425 815	2 104 540	47,6	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities	47 792 797	32 429 492	67,9	
Staff Costs	64 555 700	38 946 993	60,3	
Indirect programme costs	6 852 488	5 552 837	81,0	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(482 200)			
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME I	118 718 785	76 929 322	64,8	
II The Sciences in the Service of Development				
II.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of scientific knowledge				
Follow-up to the World Conference on Science				
(a) Follow-up to the World Conference on Science	404 327	254 370	62,9	
(b) Science Policies	364 600	203 682	55,9	
(c) University-Industry-Partnership (UNISPAR)	184 000	73 155	39,8	9
Subtotal activities	952 927	531 207	55,7	
Staff costs distribution	473 160	281 513	59,5	
Total, Project	1 426 087	812 720	57,0	
II.1.1 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences				
1 - Improving university science and engineering education				
(a) University science education	465 100	240 607	51,7	
(b) Engineering education	314 500	141 400	45,0	9
Subtotal activities	779 600	382 007	49,0	
Staff costs distribution	2 840 734	1 690 137	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	3 620 334	2 072 144	57,2	
2 - Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics, physics and chemistry				
(a) Promoting cooperation in research and training in mathematics	298 900	188 104	62,9	
(b) Promoting cooperation in research and training in physics	1 856 800	1 510 020	81,3	14
(c) Promoting cooperation in research and training in chemistry	390 600	204 293	52,3	
Subtotal activities	2 546 300	1 902 417	74,7	
Staff costs distribution	2 776 794	1 652 095	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	5 323 094	3 554 512	66,8	
3 - Promoting research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies				
(a) Cooperation with NGOs	493 400	299 123	60,6	
(b) Molecular and Cell Biology Networks (MCBN)	436 500	225 970	51,8	
(c) Biotechnologies, MIRCENs and BAC	1 218 200	724 990	59,5	
Special project : 'Biotechnologies for development in Africa'	124 500	77 286	62,1	
(e) UNAIDS/Medical sciences	155 300	80 991	52,2	
Subtotal activities	2 427 900	1 408 360	58,0	
Staff costs distribution	3 821 511	2 273 665	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	6 249 411	3 682 025	58,9	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
4 - Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information				
(a) UNESCO/ICSU Framework agreement	729 000	414 500	56,9	
(b) Cooperation with ICSU unions and affiliates	68 000	38 407	56,5	
(c) UNESCO science prizes	47 500	10 412	21,9	15
(d) Cross-disciplinary partnerships and increasing access to scientific information	947 300	480 380	50,7	
Special project : 'Women, Science and Technology'	213 000	102 751	48,2	
Subtotal activities	2 004 800	1 046 450	52,2	
Staff costs distribution	3 768 227	2 241 963	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	5 773 027	3 288 413	57,0	
The World Solar Programme 1996-2005				
(a) Education and training in renewable energy	398 100	155 378	39,0	9
(b) Expanding the use of renewable energy to improve living conditions	441 900	183 135	41,4	9
(c) Renewable energy, cooperation for development	130 300	46 814	35,9	9
Subtotal activities	970 300	385 327	39,7	
Staff costs distribution	599 975	356 964	59,5	
Total, Project	1 570 275	742 291	47,3	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	62 900	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.1.1	24 025 127	14 152 105	58,9	
II.1.2 Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences				
1 - Improving university teaching, research capacities and international cooperation in the social sciences				
(a) UNESCO Chairs	361 000	162 746	45,1	10
(b) Capacity-building for city professionals and young social scientists	174 000	64 832	37,3	10
(c) Cooperation agreement with ISSC and Human Habitat (NGOs)	837 500	500 584	59,8	
(d) Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research	233 000	24 854	10,7	9
(e) Follow-up summit	35 000	10 000	28,6	10
Subtotal activities	1 640 500	763 016	46,5	
Staff costs distribution	2 076 908	1 268 284	61,1	
Total, Main line of action	3 717 408	2 031 300	54,6	
2 - Collection and dissemination of information in the social and human sciences				
(a) International Social Science Journal	320 900	225 505	70,3	
(b) World Social Science Report	131 500	41 427	31,5	10
(c) MOST clearing house	190 050	74 734	39,3	10
(d) Data and information	162 850	46 168	28,4	10
(e) Documentation centre	108 600	29 146	26,8	10
(f) Evaluation	35 000	23 546	67,3	
Subtotal activities	948 900	440 526	46,4	
Staff costs distribution	1 274 837	778 492	61,1	
Total, Main line of action	2 223 737	1 219 018	54,8	
Total, Subprogramme II.1.2	5 941 145	3 250 318	54,7	
TOTAL, Programme II.1	29 966 272	17 402 423	58,1	
II.2 Sciences, environment and socio-economic development				
Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development				
(a) Development of interdisciplinary cooperation	85 000	27 689	32,6	10
(b) Strengthening partnerships with the UN and major NGOs	113 700	65 341	57,5	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	5 000	-	-	
Subtotal activities	203 700	93 030	45,7	
Staff costs distribution	133 920	79 678	59,5	
Total, Project	337 620	172 708	51,2	
II.2.1 Earth sciences, earth system management and natural disaster reduction				
1 - Promoting earth system management, international cooperation and capacity-building in earth sciences				
(a) Development of IGCP	550 700	360 226	65,4	
(b) Upgrading the knowledge of geoscientists through training and fellowships	363 025	208 363	57,4	
(c) Protection and sustainable development of geoparks	56 700	25 802	45,5	10
(d) Spatial and geological information technology	289 800	118 317	40,8	10
Subtotal activities	1 260 225	712 708	56,6	
Staff costs distribution	1 650 020	981 704	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 910 245	1 694 412	58,2	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
2 - Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters				
(a) Collaborative projects on disaster mitigation systems	389 300	190 893	49,0	
(b) Post-disaster investigation and technical assistance	32 300	14 260	44,1	
Subtotal activities	421 600	205 153	48,7	16
Staff costs distribution	3 434 315	2 043 297	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	3 855 915	2 248 450	58,3	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	13 500	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.1	6 779 660	3 942 862	58,2	
II.2.2 Ecological sciences and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme				
1 - Biosphere reserves as tools for reconciling conservation and development: implementing the Seville Strategy				
(a) Review and improvement of existing biosphere reserves	412 400	200 985	48,7	
(b) Establishing of new biosphere reserves, including transboundary reserves	313 000	157 648	50,4	
(c) Reinforcing world/regional network	347 082	214 204	61,7	
(d) Assisting Member States on conservation and sustainable use of resources	127 900	78 950	61,7	
(e) Evaluating the implementation of the Seville Strategy : Seville +5	90 500	66 784	73,8	
Subtotal activities	1 290 882	718 571	55,7	
Staff costs distribution	5 310 259	3 159 418	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	6 601 141	3 877 989	58,7	
2 - Collaborative research programmes for enhancing knowledge on ecosystem function, services and values				
(a) Research on ecosystem	311 400	157 020	50,4	
(b) Research on ecosystem goods and services	248 700	197 693	79,5	12
(c) Training of specialists	468 903	272 597	58,1	
(d) Information, communication and public awareness	328 838	140 536	42,7	17
Subtotal activities	1 357 841	767 846	56,5	
Staff costs distribution	1 347 724	801 848	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 705 565	1 569 694	58,0	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	23 000	4 000	17,4	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.2	9 329 705	5 451 683	58,4	
II.2.3 Hydrology and water resources development in a vulnerable environment				
1 - Building capacities in water resources management				
(a) Capacity-building in water resources management	345 340	230 642	66,8	
(b) Post-graduate courses	128 100	75 251	58,7	
(c) Computer-aided learning in virtual university	52 300	15 402	29,4	10
(d) Public awareness	65 650	48 558	74,0	
(e) Long-term vision for water, life and the environment	43 400	41 156	94,8	12
(f) World Water Development Report	14 500	3 898	26,9	10
(g) Hydrology for environment, life and policy	114 700	93 314	81,4	12
Subtotal activities	763 990	508 221	66,5	
Staff costs distribution	2 193 515	1 305 064	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 957 505	1 813 285	61,3	
2 - Hydrological processes and management of water resources in a vulnerable environment				
(a) Climate impact on hydrology	238 900	179 539	75,2	
(b) Ecohydrology	115 400	62 398	54,1	
(c) Groundwater resources at risk	234 300	139 943	59,7	
(d) Water management in coastal zones/small islands	57 700	24 518	42,5	10
(e) Global strategy for water crisis and environmental risk and impact assessment	85 000	27 077	31,9	10
(f) Integrated water resources management in arid/semi-arid areas and wadi hydrology	272 100	136 441	50,1	
(g) Humid tropics hydrology	188 100	133 073	70,7	
(h) Integrated water resources management in urban areas	118 800	71 014	59,8	
(i) Development of conflict management strategies and water civilization	187 513	98 598	52,6	
Subtotal activities	1 497 813	872 601	58,3	
Staff costs distribution	1 448 252	861 659	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 946 065	1 734 260	58,9	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	20 000	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.3	5 923 570	3 547 546	59,9	
Project: Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands				
(a) Projects and UNESCO Chairs in coastal and small island regions	742 297	378 522	51,0	
(b) Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands expertise pooling via face to face and virtual fora	237 000	134 441	56,7	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
(c) Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands "wise practices" documentation, dissemination and field testing	295 307	132 446	44,9	18
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	10 500	1 754	16,7	18
Subtotal activities	1 285 104	647 163	50,4	
Staff costs distribution	1 873 457	1 114 641	59,5	
Total, Project	3 158 561	1 761 804	55,8	
Human development for sustainable living conditions in the Pacific	258 000	154 585	59,9	
Staff costs distribution	143 511	85 384	59,5	
Total, Project	401 511	239 969	59,8	
II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission				
1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes				
(a) Ocean sciences and ocean services	785 400	456 996	58,2	
(b) Regional Programmes	417 500	193 345	46,3	10
(c) Capacity-building	325 000	197 804	60,9	
(d) Governing bodies, policy, assessment and evaluation	291 000	196 323	67,5	
Subtotal activities	1 818 900	1 044 468	57,4	
Staff costs distribution	2 960 800	1 761 572	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	4 779 700	2 806 040	58,7	
2. Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes				
(a) Ocean and climate, oceans and global change	209 100	94 178	45,0	19
(b) Ocean sciences living resources	71 000	28 952	40,8	19
(c) Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes	75 000	37 406	49,9	
(d) UNCLOS, UNCED and inter-agency cooperation	43 500	28 333	65,1	
(e) Governing bodies, policy, assessments and evaluation	39 400	38 717	98,3	12
Subtotal activities	438 000	227 586	52,0	
Staff costs distribution	746 328	444 039	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	1 184 328	671 625	56,7	
Evaluation plan for 2000-2001	1 900	-	-	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.4	5 965 928	3 477 665	58,3	
II.2.5 Social transformations and development				
1. Making the best use of the results of the MOST programme				
(a) Development and Steering Committee of MOST	331 300	219 559	66,3	
(b) Multiculturalism, population and migration	545 750	271 065	49,7	
(c) Urban revitalization and development	499 500	242 809	48,6	
(d) Globalization	357 850	181 343	50,7	
(e) Knowledge use - research interface policy	154 700	89 104	57,6	
Subtotal activities	1 889 100	1 003 880	53,1	
Staff costs distribution	2 295 430	1 401 726	61,1	
Total, Main line of action	4 184 530	2 405 606	57,5	
2. Poverty alleviation				
(a) Urban poor	130 850	56 234	43,0	20
(b) Micro-finance	280 000	143 464	51,2	
(c) Development policies for poverty reduction	53 100	25 073	47,2	
Subtotal activities	463 950	224 771	48,4	
Staff costs distribution	6 469 577	3 950 710	61,1	
Total, Main line of action	6 933 527	4 175 481	60,2	
Total, Subprogramme II.2.5	11 118 056	6 581 088	59,2	
Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment				
- Completion of actions	86 757	38 953	44,9	10
- Dissemination and evaluation	41 850	17 987	43,0	10
- Support for initiatives of Regional Offices	161 400	55 137	34,2	9
Subtotal activities	290 007	112 077	38,6	
Staff costs distribution	313 151	191 229	61,1	
Total, Project	603 158	303 306	50,3	
Total, Programme II.2	43 474 259	25 393 247	58,4	
II.3 Philosophy, ethics and human sciences				
1. Ethics of science and technology				
(a) Bioethics	479 500	289 566	60,4	
(b) Ethics of scientific knowledge and technology	369 600	227 978	61,7	
(c) Near the Third Millennium	41 000	16 962	41,4	10
Subtotal activities	890 100	534 506	60,1	
Staff costs distribution	877 888	536 091	61,1	
Total, Main line of action	1 767 988	1 070 597	60,6	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
2. Philosophy and the human sciences				
(a) Completion of activities on universal ethics	248 000	119 498	48,2	21
(b) Philosophy education	158 000	157 999	100,0	21
(c) Transdisciplinary activities in the human sciences	195 000	101 866	52,2	21
(d) Cooperation with ICPHS	401 600	206 000	51,3	21
(e) "Ideal, fundamental concepts of UNESCO"	368 967	377 057	102,2	21
Subtotal activities	1 371 567	962 420	70,2	
Staff costs distribution	1 247 475	761 783	61,1	
Total, Main line of action	2 619 042	1 724 203	65,8	
Total, Programme II.3	4 387 030	2 794 799	63,7	
Anticipation and future-oriented studies				
1. Strengthening of capacities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies	285 100	81 644	28,6	9
2. Promotion of future-oriented reflection and debate	388 200	211 609	54,5	
Subtotal activities	673 300	293 253	43,6	
Staff costs distribution	843 114	514 856	61,1	
Total, Anticipation and future-oriented studies	1 516 414	808 109	53,3	
Transdisciplinary project : Towards a culture of peace				
Unit 1. Culture of peace: raising awareness and building partnerships				
2 - Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace				
(a) Peace, conflict prevention and non-violence	255 100	122 503	48,0	10
(b) Promotion of human rights, struggle against discrimination	172 000	96 720	56,2	
(c) Tolerance	251 350	159 237	63,4	
(d) Promotion of democracy	161 976	115 866	71,5	
(e) Women and a culture of peace	199 000	103 974	52,2	
(f) Operational costs	22 800	17 939	78,7	
Total, Main line of action	1 062 226	616 239	58,0	
Total, Unit 1	1 062 226	616 239	58,0	
Unit 2. Educating for a culture of peace				
1 - Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace				
(a) National plans for human rights education	154 500	65 238	42,2	10
(b) National programmes of education for a culture of peace	67 000	26 363	39,3	10
(c) Regional and subregional networks	125 000	57 538	46,0	10
(d) Prizes	35 000	12 174	34,8	10
Total, Main line of action	381 500	161 313	42,3	
2 - Improving the content and methods of education and training for a culture of peace				
(a) Educational and information materials	227 600	115 653	50,8	
(b) UNESCO Chairs	280 000	127 917	45,7	
(c) Training session for professionals	70 000	3 000	4,3	10
(d) Follow-up to the Special Project on Women in Africa	90 000	12 000	13,3	10
Total, Main line of action	667 600	258 570	38,7	
Total, Unit 2	1 049 100	419 883	40,0	
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism				
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue				
(a) Peace and tolerance	75 000	51 329	68,4	
(b) Mediterranean project	19 000	13 300	70,0	
Total, Main line of action	94 000	64 629	68,8	
Total, Unit 3	94 000	64 629	68,8	
Cooperation for development	75 024	45 104	60,1	
Sita cost-sharing	23 600	16 600	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	40 000	20 000	50,0	
Subtotal activities	2 343 950	1 182 455	50,4	
Staff costs distribution	3 603 520	2 200 525	61,1	
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	5 947 470	3 382 980	56,9	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
Natural Sciences Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	951 700	480 195	50,5	
Sita cost-sharing	404 800	284 300	70,2	
Contribution towards common charges	397 100	187 888	47,3	
Contribution towards micrography services	19 000	19 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	263 400	93 566	35,5	
Programme support costs	800 000	596 584	74,6	
Total, Common charges	2 836 000	1 661 533	58,6	
Social and Human Sciences common charges				
Cooperation for development	286 119	125 140	43,7	
Sita cost-sharing	176 800	124 100	70,2	
Contribution towards common charges	147 100	71 429	48,6	
Contribution towards micrography services	9 000	9 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	198 200	125 636	63,4	
Total, Common charges	817 219	455 305	55,7	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities (Sector: SC)	22 971 782	13 179 667	57,4	
Planned activities (Sector: SHS)	11 130 393	5 846 573	52,5	
Staff costs (Sector: SC)	35 522 500	21 134 642	59,5	
Staff costs (Sector: SHS)	19 001 900	11 603 696	61,1	
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SC)	2 957 813	2 665 350	90,1	
Indirect programme costs (Sector: SHS)	673 200	509 355	75,7	
Reduction in field indirect costs (Sector: SC)	(170 400)			
Reduction in field indirect costs (Sector: SHS)	(35 800)			
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME II	92 051 388	54 939 283	59,7	
III Cultural development: the heritage and creativity				
Culture and development				
(a) Collection, dissemination of policy knowledge	125 000	89 758	71,8	
(b) Promotion of capacity-building in Member States	327 980	168 741	51,4	
(c) Advocacy and reflection on cultural policies for development	56 500	13 240	23,4	10
(d) Special Project: African itinerant college for culture and development	90 000	75 100	83,4	
(e) Impact of the new international context of cultural goods	5 000	4 955	99,1	12
(f) World Culture Report: publication and research	255 000	255 000	100,0	12
(g) Documentation centre and website	120 400	71 251	59,2	
Subtotal activities	979 880	678 045	69,2	
Staff costs distribution	822 753	503 933	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	1 802 633	1 181 978	65,6	
TOTAL, Culture and development	1 802 633	1 181 978	65,6	
III.1 Preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage				
III.1.1 Safeguard and revitalization of the tangible and intangible heritage				
1. Implementation of norms and preventive action for the protection of the cultural heritage				
(a) Application of present norms	564 002	244 000	43,3	9
(b) Elaboration of new norms	130 784	55 442	42,4	9
(c) Prevention	46 300	15 383	33,2	9
Subtotal activities	741 086	314 825	42,5	
Staff costs distribution	823 095	504 143	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	1 564 181	818 968	52,4	
2. Cultural heritage and development				
(a) International campaign, protection and restoration - Africa	180 500	54 610	30,3	9
(b) International campaign, protection and restoration - Asia and the Pacific	91 500	38 775	42,4	
(c) International campaign, protection and restoration - Arab States	78 262	27 197	34,8	9
(d) International campaign, protection and restoration Europe	166 000	121 757	73,3	
(e) Internat. campaign, protection and restoration Latin America and the Caribbean	97 000	43 608	45,0	9
(f) Promotion and sensitization of the public (Melina Mercouri Prize)	111 336	49 741	44,7	9
(g) Cultural tourism	110 500	41 281	37,4	9
(h) Promotional activities and campaigns	681 500	402 534	59,1	
Subtotal activities	1 516 598	779 503	51,4	
Staff costs distribution	10 131 219	6 205 331	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	11 647 817	6 984 834	60,0	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
3. Preservation and revitalization of the intangible heritage				
(a) Sensitization to the oral and intangible heritage	384 498	225 584	58,7	
(b) Training to preservation and revitalization of the world heritage	162 000	54 172	33,4	10
(c) Promotion of the oral heritage	313 500	43 518	13,9	10
Subtotal activities	859 998	323 274	37,6	
Staff costs distribution	1 430 073	875 914	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	2 290 071	1 199 188	52,4	
4. Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts				
(a) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Asia	74 000	32 916	44,5	9
(b) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Europe	170 000	62 596	36,8	9
(c) Restoration of heritage damaged by conflicts - Arab States	44 900	22 823	50,8	
(d) Bayt Al-Hikma	53 750	20 900	38,9	9
Subtotal activities	342 650	139 235	40,6	
Staff costs distribution	8 066 813	4 940 891	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	8 409 463	5 080 126	60,4	
Total, Subprogramme III.1.1	23 911 532	14 083 115	58,9	
III.1.2 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage				
1. Secretariat of the Convention and the World Heritage List	569 000	238 417	41,9	9
2. Capacity building for world heritage protection/management	34 400	13 288	38,6	9
3. Reports on the state of conservation of heritage properties	80 000	22 756	28,4	9
4. A awareness building, information and documentation	30 000	10 632	35,4	9
5. Special Project: Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion	65 000	34 801	53,5	
6. Common charges	290 500	248 250	85,5	
Subtotal activities	1 068 900	568 144	53,2	
Staff costs distribution	4 262 177	2 610 566	61,2	
Total, Subprogramme III.1.2	5 331 077	3 178 710	59,6	
Total, Programme III.1	29 242 609	17 261 826	59,0	
III.2 Promotion of living cultures				
1. Promotion and protection of creativity				
(a) Artistic education and training of young artists	264 000	95 900	36,3	9
(b) Support to creativity and the performing arts	228 639	125 285	54,8	
(c) Promotion of artistic exchanges through framework agreements	345 000	252 454	73,2	
(d) Promotion of copyright and neighbouring rights	282 500	148 646	52,6	
Subtotal activities	1 120 139	622 285	55,6	
Staff costs distribution	1 289 869	790 040	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	2 410 008	1 412 325	58,6	
2. Promotion of craftwork and design				
(a) Support for crafts policies and enterprises in LDCs	97 600	54 305	55,6	
(b) Training and promotion of craftworkers	212 000	140 052	66,1	
(c) Promoting of local creativity	169 400	125 194	73,9	
(d) Use of new technologies for information and communication	70 000	5 329	7,6	10
Subtotal activities	549 000	324 880	59,2	
Staff costs distribution	912 689	559 018	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	1 461 689	883 898	60,5	
3. Books and cultural industries				
(a) National policy and regional strategies for development	446 700	230 202	51,5	
(b) Free circulation and diversity promotion	545 727	268 328	49,2	
Subtotal activities	992 427	498 530	50,2	
Staff costs distribution	1 998 750	1 224 227	61,2	
Total, Main line of action	2 991 177	1 722 757	57,6	
Total, Programme III.2	6 862 874	4 018 980	58,6	
Reading for all				
(a) Specific project for reading promotion	11 000	5 194	47,2	
(b) Books and reading for children and young people	144 000	77 887	54,1	
(c) Evaluation	10 000	-	-	
Subtotal activities	165 000	83 081	50,4	
Staff costs distribution	854 214	523 202	61,2	
Total, Reading for all	1 019 214	606 283	59,5	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
Caribbean People: Tapestry of the Past - Fabric for the Future	242 300	104 469	43,1	9
Staff costs distribution	207 569	127 135	61,2	
Total, Caribbean People	449 869	231 604	51,5	
Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace				
Unit 3. From interculturality to cultural pluralism				
1 - Encouraging intercultural dialogue				
(a) Gorée Memorial	430 300	316 732	73,6	
(b) Slave Route project	181 700	143 448	78,9	
(c) The Iron Roads in Africa	25 000	10 600	42,4	
(d) East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia	48 400	29 522	61,0	
(e) Dialogue among civilizations	80 000	65 016	81,3	
(f) Spiritual convergence and intercultural dialogue	51 000	34 633	67,9	
(g) Mediterranean Programme and Indian Ocean	184 860	73 100	39,5	10
(h) Cultural tourism	-	-	-	
Total, Main line of action	1 001 260	673 051	67,2	
2 - Promotion of cultural pluralism				
(a) Training in intercultural awareness	57 600	46 956	81,5	
(b) Cities and cultural pluralism	190 500	47 556	25,0	9
(c) Indigenous people	141 000	72 308	51,3	
Total, Main line of action	389 100	166 820	42,9	
Cooperation for development	7 300	3 252	44,5	
Sita cost-sharing	17 000	12 000	-	
Contribution towards common charges	28 800	28 800	100,0	
Programme costs	246 700	-	-	
Subtotal activities	1 690 160	883 923	52,3	
Staff costs distribution	3 396 679	2 080 452	61,2	
TOTAL, Transdisciplinary project: Towards a culture of peace	5 086 839	2 964 375	58,3	
Culture Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	811 300	310 307	38,2	9
Sita cost-sharing	635 900	446 800	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	170 100	67 568	39,7	
Contribution towards micrography services	10 000	10 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	215 700	136 652	63,4	
Programme support costs	728 800	603 118	82,8	
Total, Common charges	2 571 800	1 574 445	61,2	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities	12 624 238	6 757 987	53,5	
Staff Costs	34 195 900	20 944 852	61,2	
Indirect costs	3 672 074	3 088 329	84,1	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(222 600)	-	-	
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME III	50 269 612	30 791 168	61,3	
IV Towards a communication and information society for all				
IV.1 Free flow of ideas				
IV.1.1 Freeflow of expression, democracy and peace				
1. Freedom of expression, media and democracy				
(a) Awareness-raising on freedom of expression (World Press Freedom Day and Prize)	479 176	389 845	81,4	12
(b) Building partnerships for the protection of journalists and freedom of expression (IFEX/ network in culture/education)	178 968	101 100	56,5	
(c) Promoting education in freedom of expression/UNESCO Chairs	44 484	-	-	
(d) Enhancing impact of seminars on independant media/pluralistic media	229 068	105 830	46,2	10
(e) Democratization of media environment in Member States	271 270	206 200	76,0	
Subtotal activities	1 202 966	802 975	66,7	
Staff costs distribution	873 283	519 513	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 076 249	1 322 488	63,7	
2. Media for peace and tolerance				
(a) Enhancing the role of independant media in conflict zones	248 968	224 278	90,1	
(b) Cooperation among media practitioners for a culture of peace	158 968	75 581	47,5	
Subtotal activities	407 936	299 859	73,5	
Staff costs distribution	1 039 623	618 468	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	1 447 559	918 327	63,4	
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.1	3 523 808	2 240 815	63,6	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
IV.1.2 Media, information and society				
1. Media and information for social participation and poverty alleviation				
(a) Women's access to expression and decision-making in media	177 477	140 290	79,0	
(b) Project : Empowerment of women at grass-root levels	199 368	90 659	45,5	
(c) Improving media competence/quality among young people	98 184	78 648	80,1	
(d) Promotion of social participation	109 984	63 286	57,5	
(e) Consolidation of INFOYOUTH network to mobilize young people	274 068	205 064	74,8	
(f) Democratization of governance/public service through information	195 628	97 301	49,7	
(g) Integration of traditional and innovative technology for development	146 968	105 115	71,5	
Subtotal activities	1 201 677	780 363	64,9	
Staff costs distribution	3 528 884	2 099 321	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	4 730 561	2 879 684	60,9	
2. Public domain of information and "Memory of the World"				
(a) Guidance/training in digitalization of public sector information	228 608	134 935	59,0	
(b) Access to public domain information through a model website	156 068	65 176	41,8	
(c) Dissemination of electronic documents or world libraries archives	201 168	148 106	73,6	
(d) Promotion of public domain software	127 368	70 507	55,4	
(e) Memory of the World programme and audio-visual heritage	209 068	130 934	62,6	
(f) Mobilization of decision-makers through flagship programme	70 868	58 008	81,9	
(g) Technical standards/legal framework /marketing/fund raising	89 968	46 000	51,1	
Subtotal activities	1 083 116	653 666	60,4	
Staff costs distribution	1 455 472	865 855	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 538 588	1 519 521	59,9	
Total, Subprogramme IV.1.2	7 269 149	4 399 206	60,5	
Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society				
1. Promoting reflection on infoethics	295 968	227 317	76,8	
2. Awareness raising action against paedophilia/violence in media	119 268	84 507	70,9	
3. Consensus-building on ethical/legal principles in cyberspace	18 000	14 769	82,1	
4. Development of strategies for the information society	107 384	77 763	72,4	
5. Dissemination of information and data on the state of the art of ICT issues	57 000	56 872	99,8	12
6. Intersectoral cooperation for development strategy for the information society	200 000	35 287	17,6	10
Subtotal activities	797 620	496 515	62,2	
Staff costs distribution	1 413 699	841 005	59,5	
Total, Project	2 211 319	1 337 520	60,5	
Total, Programme IV.1	13 004 275	7 977 541	61,3	
IV.2 Bridging the communication and information gap				
IV.2.1 Development of communication				
1. Strategies and projects for the development of communication				
(a) Promoting strategies in communication	304 484	209 631	68,8	
(b) International Programme for Communication (IPDC)	338 084	338 412	100,1	12
(c) Support to national community media project	525 244	300 775	57,3	
(d) Training/equipment for public broadcasting	738 853	416 603	56,4	
(e) Special Project: Improving communication training in Africa	154 484	70 961	45,9	
(f) Promoting a culture of maintenance	120 484	4 276	3,5	10
Subtotal activities	2 181 633	1 340 658	61,5	
Staff costs distribution	6 746 728	4 013 606	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	8 928 361	5 354 264	60,0	
2. Public broadcasting and endogenous audiovisual production				
(a) Developing and strengthening public service broadcasting	217 542	147 013	67,6	
(b) Promoting educational/cultural mission of electronic media	219 984	124 951	56,8	
(c) Audiovisual production/distribution capacities of LDCs	342 484	193 309	56,4	
(d) Access to and international exchanges of audiovisual programmes	193 507	82 087	42,4	
Subtotal activities	973 517	547 360	56,2	
Staff costs distribution	1 430 446	850 967	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 403 963	1 398 327	58,2	
Total, Subprogramme IV.2.1	11 332 323	6 752 592	59,6	
IV.2.2 Development of "infrastructure"				
1. Integrated information and informatics strategies and methodologies				
(a) Promotion of regional policies/endogenous knowledge	348 230	178 095	51,1	
(b) Consortia of public service sector/telematics/info users	36 750	21 762	59,2	
(c) Promotion of regional electronic networks	202 310	118 698	58,7	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
(d) Enhancing info management/resource sharing	206 755	136 077	65,8	
(e) Development/promotion of virtual laboratories/communities	363 970	181 196	49,8	
(f) Training packages for undergraduates and postgraduates	139 702	79 394	56,8	
(g) Development of special courseware	138 750	35 386	25,5	10
(h) Associated centres for computer equipment/software support	66 350	47 487	71,6	
(i) Informatics and telematics	157 600	147 025	93,3	
Subtotal activities	1 660 417	945 120	56,9	
Staff costs distribution	1 309 830	779 214	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	2 970 247	1 724 334	58,1	
2. Libraries and archives as gateways to information highways				
(a) Role of national, public and school libraries as educational access	156 814	23 700	15,1	10
(b) Access to info content and technologies through public libraries	171 364	94 376	55,1	
(c) Assistance to libraries and archives	155 620	109 578	70,4	
(d) Developing and reinforcing the UNAL Network	87 780	39 697	45,2	
(e) Development/training for librarians and archivists	137 150	72 962	53,2	
(f) Archives management/preservation of electronic records	170 860	110 534	64,7	
Subtotal activities	879 588	450 847	51,3	
Staff costs distribution	1 018 736	606 043	59,5	
Total, Main line of action	1 898 324	1 056 890	55,7	
Total, Subprogramme IV.2	4 868 572	2 781 224	57,1	
Total, Programme IV.2	16 200 895	9 533 815	58,8	
Communication Sector common charges				
Cooperation for development	669 800	276 192	41,2	
Sita cost-sharing	227 200	159 700	70,3	
Contribution towards common charges	216 200	105 556	48,8	
Contribution towards micrography services	9 000	9 000	100,0	
Indirect costs (HQ)	209 200	130 856	62,6	
Programme support costs	1 042 448	965 410	92,6	
Total, Common charges	2 373 848	1 646 714	69,4	
Recapitulation				
Planned activities	12 553 118	7 833 221	62,4	
Staff Costs	18 816 700	11 193 993	59,5	
Indirect costs	1 004 200	807 432	80,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs (58 700)				
TOTAL, MAJOR PROGRAMME IV	32 315 318	19 834 646	61,4	
Transdisciplinary Project: Towards a culture of peace*	-	-	-	
Transverse activities:				
UNESCO Institute for Statistics				
Financial allocation	6 790 900	6 790 900	100,0	13
Contribution towards common charges	26 600	13 299	50,0	
Contribution towards micrography services	2 500	2 500	100,0	
TOTAL, UNESCO Institute for Statistics	6 820 000	6 806 699	99,8	
Anticipation and future-oriented studies**	-	-	-	
Fellowships and Procurement Services and Related Programme Support				
1. Fellowships services	1 002 300	825 637	82,4	
2. Equipment services	72 800	29 483	40,5	
3. Reports services	24 600	2 347	9,5	9
4. Contribution towards common charges	18 000	658	3,7	
Recapitulation				
Staff Costs	3 009 300	1 684 158	56,0	
Other Costs	1 117 700	858 125	76,8	
Total, PSD	4 127 000	2 542 283	61,6	

* The approved budget provisions have been included under Major Programmes I (ED), II (SHS) and III (CLT) and Transverse activities (Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace) (ref. 159 EX/Decision 3.1.3).

** The approved budget provision has been included under Major Programme II (SHS).

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
Coordination of activities in favour of priority groups:				
. Coordination of activities concerning Africa				
Staff Costs	1 060 900	681 958	64,3	
Contribution towards common charges	7 600	-	-	
Other Costs	412 000	389 906	94,6	
Total, AFR	1 480 500	1 071 864	72,4	22
. Coordination of activities concerning Women and Youth				
Staff Costs	1 671 600	873 268	52,2	
Contribution towards common charges	6 700	-	-	
Other Costs-Women	375 124	167 541	44,7	
Contribution towards common charges	6 700	-	-	
Other Costs-Youth	372 800	127 126	34,1	
Total, CLU	2 432 924	1 167 935	48,0	
Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace				
Staff Costs	1 002 300	580 396	57,9	
Other Costs	547 000	432 873	79,1	
Contribution towards common charges	5 700	5 700	100,0	
Contribution to SITA linkages	9 600	-	-	
Indirect costs	139 800	138 800	99,3	
Total, Coordination Unit CPP	1 704 400	1 157 769	67,9	23
Participation Programme				
	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
TOTAL, TRANSVERSE ACTIVITIES				
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Planned activities	9 680 924	8 787 970	90,8	
Staff Costs	6 744 100	3 819 780	56,6	
Indirect costs	139 800	138 800	99,3	
Total	41 394 824	25 520 475	61,7	
Recapitulation Part IIA				
Planned activities	116 753 252	74 834 910	64,1	
Staff Costs	178 836 800	107 643 956	60,2	
Indirect programme costs	15 299 575	12 762 103	83,4	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(969 700)	-	-	
TOTAL, IIA	334 749 927	208 014 894	62,1	
B. Information and Dissemination Services				
1. Clearing House				
A. Transfer and sharing of information available at UNESCO	381 500	193 781	50,8	
B. Library services to internal and external users	341 700	225 423	66,0	
C. Archives and micrography services	75 700	40 683	53,7	
D. Contribution towards common charges	13 400	-	-	
Total Activities	812 300	459 887	56,6	
Staff Costs	3 649 400	2 072 112	56,8	
Total, CLH	4 461 700	2 531 999	56,7	
2. UNESCO Publishing Office				
A. Operating costs	697 500	406 268	58,2	
B. Representative works	186 600	102 352	54,9	
C. Audio-visual division archives and micrography services	501 200	303 747	60,6	
D. Contribution towards common charges	23 700	-	-	
Total Activities	1 409 000	812 367	57,7	
Staff Costs	6 241 200	3 268 983	52,4	
Total, UPO	7 650 200	4 081 350	53,3	
3. Office of Monthly Periodicals				
A. UNESCO Courier	1 778 900	1 343 010	75,5	
B. UNESCO Sources	517 500	488 259	94,3	
C. Contribution towards common charges	37 400	-	-	
Total Activities	2 333 800	1 831 269	78,5	
Staff Costs	2 587 600	1 627 032	62,9	
Total, OPM	4 921 400	3 458 301	70,3	24

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
4. Office of Public Information				
A. Office of Director	205 200	149 117	72,7	
B. Press division	709 800	353 345	49,8	
C. Regional information activities	318 400	169 017	53,1	
D. Operating costs of regional offices	77 000	45 679	59,3	
E. Other expenses	465 800	209 352	44,9	
F. Contribution towards common charges	29 800	14 900	50,0	
G. Contribution towards SITA linkages	14 000	9 700	69,3	
Total Activities	1 820 000	951 110	52,3	
Staff Costs	3 673 000	1 844 773	50,2	
Total, OPI	5 493 000	2 795 883	50,9	
Recapitulation Part II.B				
Staff costs	16 151 200	8 812 900	54,6	
Other costs	6 375 100	4 054 633	63,6	
TOTAL, II.B	22 526 300	12 867 533	57,1	
TOTAL, PART II				
Planned activities	123 128 352	78 889 543	64,1	
Personnel costs	194 988 000	116 456 856	59,7	
Indirect programme costs	15 299 575	12 762 103	83,4	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs (969 700)	(969 700)			
TOTAL, PART II	357 276 227	220 882 427	61,8	
Part III - Support for Programme Execution				
1. Bureau for External Relations				
A. Relations with Member States	565 900	244 999	43,3	25
B. Cooperation with National Commissions	1 470 500	1 107 325	75,3	
C. Cooperation with UNESCO Clubs	594 500	320 047	53,8	
D. Relations and cooperation with international organizations	249 400	102 474	41,1	25
E. Relations with established offices away from Headquarters and decentralization	571 800	268 496	47,0	
F. Operations of the Office of the Assistant Director-General	392 300	248 517	63,3	
G. Partnerships for the Twenty-first Century	189 700	73 120	38,5	
H. Relations with UNESCO honorary goodwill ambassadors	74 600	77 785	104,3	26
I. Contribution towards common charges	74 000	31 600	42,7	
J. Contribution towards SITA linkages	22 600	15 900	70,4	
Total Activities	4 205 300	2 490 263	59,2	
Staff costs	18 515 000	12 070 318	65,2	
Total, BRX	22 720 300	14 560 581	64,1	
2. Bureau for Relations with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources				
Staff Costs	3 160 200	1 803 309	57,1	
Other Costs	861 600	341 408	39,6	11
Contribution towards common charges	14 300	7 100	49,7	
Contribution towards SITA linkages	500	300	60,0	
Total, BER	4 036 600	2 152 117	53,3	
3. Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents				
Staff Costs	27 221 800	14 901 343	54,7	
Other Costs	3 709 400	2 253 449	60,7	
Contribution towards common charges	61 500	42 434	69,0	
Total, CLD	30 992 700	17 197 226	55,5	
TOTAL, PART III				
Staff Costs	48 897 000	28 774 970	58,8	
Other Costs	8 852 600	5 134 954	58,0	
TOTAL, PART III	57 749 600	33 909 924	58,7	
Part IV - Management and Administrative Services				
1. Office of the ADG/MA				
Staff Costs	2 265 500	1 528 223	67,5	
Other Costs	131 000	59 910	45,7	
Unit for Public Relations and Special Events	108 900	70 051	64,3	
Contribution towards common charges	3 500	223	6,4	
Total, ADG/MA	2 508 900	1 658 407	66,1	
2. Bureau of the Comptroller				
Staff Costs	7 477 800	4 267 287	57,1	
Other Costs	1 017 300	708 472	69,6	
Contribution towards common charges	4 700	2 277	48,4	
Total, BOC	8 499 800	4 978 036	58,6	

APPROPRIATION LINE	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS ALLOCATION	N O T E S
	\$	\$	%	
3. Bureau of Human Resources Management				
Staff Costs	12 282 200	6 891 143	56,1	
Young probationers	1 506 700	668 296	44,4	
Other Costs	918 914	655 213	71,3	
Contribution towards common charges	14 300	7 100	49,7	
Total, HRM	14 722 114	8 221 752	55,8	
4. Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications				
Staff Costs	6 306 152	3 977 940	63,1	
Maintenance and Services	2 309 600	1 602 882	69,4	
Enterprise resources planning	5 000 000	5 000 000	100,0	27
Contribution to common services	48 200	-	-	
SITA cost sharing for 2000-2001	400 000	246 100	61,5	
New monitoring system	682 000	257 635	37,8	11
Total, Activities	8 439 800	7 106 617	84,2	
Total, DIT	14 745 952	11 084 557	75,2	
5. Bureau for Support and Services				
Staff Costs	7 818 400	4 964 291	63,5	
A. General Service Division	49 600	28 865	58,2	
B. Medical Services	133 300	97 044	72,8	
C. Staff Pension Division	185 700	87 651	47,2	28
D. Medical Benefits Fund for associate participants	4 192 200	2 454 534	58,6	
E. Contribution to common services	6 300	780	12,4	
Total, Other Costs	4 567 100	2 668 874	58,4	
Total, GES	12 385 500	7 633 165	61,6	
TOTAL, PART IV				
Staff Costs	36 150 052	21 628 884	59,8	
Other Costs	16 712 214	11 947 033	71,5	
TOTAL, PART IV	52 862 266	33 575 917	63,5	
Part V - Common Services; maintenance and security				
Staff Costs	15 374 500	8 460 875	55,0	
Other costs:				
A. Furniture and equipment	401 000	218 194	54,4	
B. Freight and postal expenses	720 000	617 709	85,8	
C. Temporary assistance and overtime for safety and security	380 000	232 180	61,1	
D. Supplies and materials for maintenance of buildings	5 422 500	4 011 448	74,0	
E. Charges, taxes and restaurant	4 795 000	2 844 158	59,3	
F. Maintenance of cars, furniture and materials	293 000	89 536	30,6	
G. Networks, informatics systems and telecommunications	1 224 400	958 516	78,3	
H. Public relations and cultural events	60 000	34 372	57,3	
Total, Other Costs	13 295 900	9 006 113	67,7	
TOTAL, PART V	28 670 400	17 466 988	60,9	
Part VI - Renovation of Headquarters Premises				
A. Renovation and refurbishing of Headquarters premises	6 403 300	6 399 110	99,9	
B. Amortization of IBE	275 900	137 931	50,0	
C. Less amount to be paid by Permanent Delegations	(179 700)	(102 793)	57,2	
TOTAL, PART VI	6 499 500	6 434 248	99,0	
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI				
Staff costs	315 976 752	188 273 792	59,6	
Planned activities	183 092 566	117 050 482	63,9	
Indirect programme costs	15 299 575	12 762 103	83,4	
Participation Programme	24 830 000	12 773 925	51,4	
Reduction in field indirect costs	(969 700)	-	-	
TOTAL, PARTS I-VI	538 229 193	330 860 302	61,5	
Part VII - Anticipated cost increases	9 544 050	-	-	
TOTAL, PARTS I - VII	547 773 243	330 860 302	60,4	

ANNEX I.B
EXPLANATORY NOTES CONCERNING PROGRAMME EXECUTION
(Ref: Annex I.A)

Note	Remarks
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PART I – General Policy and Direction

- 1 **External Audit:**
Low implementation is due to the fact that, until the end of June 2000, external audit fees were paid from 1998-1999 obligations - the 30 C/5 Approved budget provision has been used since July 2000.
- 2 **Executive Board – travel by members of the Executive Board and daily allowance:**
Low implementation is due to travel expenses being less than originally foreseen.
- 3 **Office of the Director-General – Other Costs:**
High implementation is due to temporary assistance being charged to programme costs, which will be regularized before the next Report, and to the requirements of the Task Force on Decentralization.
- 4 **Inspectorate General – Other Costs:**
High implementation is attributable to a contract with the Internal Audit Institute to review UNESCO's proposal to establish an internal oversight mechanism.
- 5 **Office of the Mediator – Other Costs:**
High implementation is due to the contracts of the four Mediators being established on a yearly basis rather than on a monthly basis.
- 6 **Bureau of Studies, Programming and Evaluation – Other costs:**
High implementation is mainly due to expenditure relating to unforeseen missions.
- 7 **Bureau of the Budget – Other Costs:**
Slight under-implementation is due to delays in the internal billing system and the fact that expenditure is normally higher in the second year of a biennium due to the preparation of the C/5 and other documents for the Governing Bodies.
- 8 **Joint UN Machinery - Security requirements of staff in the Field:**
The provision foreseen in 30 C/5 was insufficient to cover these requirements. In order to fulfil UNESCO's share, as requested by the UNGA and the UN Secretary-General in February 2001, the present session of the Executive Board is requested to approve a transfer from Part VII of the budget (ref. 161 EX/28 and Add.).

PART II.A – Major Programmes, Transdisciplinary Project and Transverse Activities

- 9 **General:** the final allocations and allotments to Major Programmes were effected at the end of June only, and at the end of August for Major Programme I Education, after the approval of the \$10.7 million adjustment by the Executive Board at its 159th session. This fact combined with the appointment of new ADGs, retirement of Directors and restructuring of units, especially in the Science Sector, is responsible for certain delays in programme execution. Nevertheless, implementation under Part II.A can be considered as satisfactory.
It should be noted also that there is a time-lag with respect to the recording of the expenditure of some Field Offices which are not connected to the Mainframe computer, as their transactions are recorded only after imprest accounts have been submitted to Headquarters.
- 10 **ED:** 1.1.1-1(f) Reading for all and (g) Improving learning spaces; 1.1.2-1(e) Cooperation with Institutes; 1.1.3-1(d) Outcome of the EFA 2000 Assessment and (g) World Food Programme Cooperation; 1.1.3-2(f) Regional cooperation –Europe; 1.2.1-1(b) Preparation of the World Education Report and (c) Publications on learning throughout life; The Status of teachers and teacher education in the information society – (a) Development of subregional and regional networks of teacher training institutions and (b) New technologies in teacher education.

SC: II.2-Promoting integrated approaches to environment and development (a) Development of interdisciplinary cooperation; II.2.1-1(c) Protection and sustainable development of geoparks and (d) Spatial and geological information technology; II.2.3-1(c) Computer aided learning in virtual university and (f) World Water Development Report; II.2.3-2(d) Water management in coastal zones/small islands and (e) Global strategy for water crisis and environmental risk and impact assessment; II.2.4 UNESCO IOC-1(b) Regional programmes.

SHS: II.1.2-1(a) UNESCO Chairs, (b) Capacity-building for city professionals and young social scientists, and (e) Follow-up summit; II.1.2-2(b) World Social Science Report, (c) MOST clearing house, (d) Data and information and (e) Documentation centre; Cities: management of social transformations and the environment – Completion of actions and Dissemination and evaluation; II.3-1(c) Near the Third millennium; Towards a culture of peace – Unit 1-2(a) Peace conflict prevention and non-violence; Unit 2-1 Development of national plans and programmes of education for a culture of peace; Unit 2-2(c) Training sessions for professionals and (d) Follow-up to the Special Project on Women in Africa.

CLT: Culture and Development (c) Advocacy and reflection on cultural policies for development; III.1.1-3(b) Training courses on the preservation and revitalization of the world heritage and (c) Promotion of the oral heritage; III.2-1(a) Artistic education and training of young artists; III.2-2(d) Use of new technologies for information and communication; Towards a culture of peace – Unit 3-1(g) Mediterranean Programme and Indian Ocean.

CI: IV.1.1-1(d) Enhancing the impact of seminars on independent media/pluralistic media; Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society-6 Intersectoral cooperation for development strategy for the information society; IV.2.1-1(f) Promoting a culture of maintenance; IV.2.2-1(g) Development of special courseware; IV.2.2-2(a) Role of national, public and school libraries as educational access.

The implementation of the activities listed above has been delayed or is scheduled to take place later in the biennium, which accounts for the low implementation rates.

- 11 **ED:** I.1.1-2(c) Support of joint actions in favour of education for all children; I.1.2-1(b) Capacity-building for improving and expanding literacy and non-formal education.

The very low implementation rates in these areas, which were reinforced by the \$10.7 million adjustment approved by the 159th session of the Executive Board, are due to the additional allocations being made in August 2000 only.

- 12 **ED:** I.1.3-1(a) World Education Forum, (b) Cooperation partnership and (c) Advocacy; I.1.3-2(h) MINEDAF regional fellowships; I.2.1-1(a) Global dialogue on lifelong learning, Expo 2000; Educating for a sustainable future (g) Creation of a Web site.

SC: II.2.2-2(b) Research on ecosystem goods and services; II.2.3(e) Long-term vision for water, life and the environment and (g) Hydrology for environment, life and policy.

CLT: Culture and development (e) Impact of the new international context of cultural goods and (f) World Culture Report: publication and research.

CI: IV.1.1-1(a) Awareness-raising on freedom of expression (World Press Freedom Day and Prize); Project – Ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society-5 Dissemination and data on the state of the art of ICT issues; IV.2.1-1(b) IPDC.

The high rate of execution for these activities is due to their programming and execution early in the first year of the biennium.

- 13 **ED:** UNESCO education institutes; **UIS:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics:

The high rate of execution is due to the transfer from the regular budget to the corresponding special account being made at the beginning of each year of the biennium.

- 14 **SC:** II.1.1-2(b) Promoting cooperation in research and training in physics:

The contribution to the ICTP is paid at the beginning of each year of the biennium which explains the high rate of implementation.

- 15 **SC:** II.1.1-4(c) UNESCO Science Prizes:

These Prizes are awarded at the time of the General Conference at the end of the biennium.

- 16 **SC:** II.2.1-2(b) Post-disaster investigation and technical assistance:

As yet, UNESCO has not been requested to perform post-disaster investigations to the extent anticipated. Should no such requests materialize the funds remaining will be used for technical assistance.

- 17 **SC: II.2.2-2(d) Information, communication and public awareness:**
This activity will be implemented by the end of 2001 when work presently being undertaken to edit and prepare for printing several volumes of the Man and the Biosphere Book series is terminated.
- 18 **SC: Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands (c) "wise practices" documentation, dissemination and field testing and (d) Evaluation plan for 2000-2001:**
Implementation is proceeding at a somewhat slower rate than envisaged. However, this is considered normal as it concerns the final phase of a sequential process that begins with 'field project implementation' followed by 'expert consultation' and terminating with wise practice documentation/dissemination. Implementation of this particular activity will accelerate greatly as the end of the biennium approaches.
For medical reasons, the consultant in charge of the evaluation plan was unable to continue and is to be replaced by a new consultant whose contract is being finalized.
- 19 **SC: II.2.4-2(a) Ocean sciences and ocean services and (b) Ocean sciences living resources:**
Implementation has been delayed due to the restructuring of the Ocean Science Programme which took place during the period June 2000-May 2001. Execution will increase when more activities are undertaken in the second semester of 2001.
- 20 **SHS: II.2.5-2(a) Urban poor:**
Projects are presently being developed – execution will increase once project design has been completed.
- 21 **SHS: II.3-2 Philosophy and the human sciences:**
The decision of the Director-General to suspend the project on Universal Ethics and the redistribution of funds is not yet reflected.
- 22 **Coordination of activities concerning Africa:**
The high rate of implementation is due to the financing of a temporary P-5 post against the operating costs' budget of the Africa Department. Adjustments are envisaged.
- 23 **Coordination of activities concerning Towards a culture of peace:**
The high implementation rate is due to the planning of the majority of the activities relating to the International Year for a Culture of Peace in 2000.

PART II.B – Information and Dissemination Services

- 24 **Office of Monthly Periodicals – UNESCO Sources:**
Four posts are currently vacant and recourse to temporary assistance has become inevitable which has resulted in this high implementation rate.

PART III – Support for Programme Execution

- Bureau for External Relations:**
- 25 **A. Relations with Member States and D. Relations and cooperation with international organizations:**
The low implementation rates are due to less travel on mission than originally foreseen.
- 26 **H. Relations with UNESCO Honorary Goodwill Ambassadors:**
The high implementation rate is due to a donation of \$30,000 being fully obligated in 2000.
- 11 **Bureau of relations with extrabudgetary funding sources – Other costs:**
The very low implementation rates in these areas, which were reinforced by the \$10.7 million adjustment approved by the 159th session of the Executive Board, are due to the additional allocations being made in August 2000 only.

PART IV – Management and Administrative Services

- 11 **Bureau of Documentation, Informatics Services and Telecommunications:**
New monitoring system:
The very low implementation rates in these areas, which were reinforced by the \$10.7 million adjustment approved by the 159th session of the Executive Board, are due to the additional allocations being made in August 2000 only.

- 27 *Enterprise resources planning:*
The high implementation rate is due to the fact that the total budget provision for this activity has been transferred from the regular budget to the Special Account for New Management and Monitoring Instruments
- 28 *Bureau for Support and Services - Staff Pensions Division:*
The low implementation rate is due to delays in registering claims.

Hundred and sixty-first Session

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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE**

ADDENDUM

SUMMARY

This document contains information on the salient activities conducted in compliance with the programme during the current biennium.

EDUCATION

1. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the World Education Forum, the Director-General addressed Permanent Delegations on 27 April and a joint statement on EFA entitled: "Harness the Power of Education", signed by the heads of the five United Nations agencies responsible for **Education for All (EFA)** – UNESCO, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA – was published in the *International Herald Tribune* (4-5 May). Celebrations, including a World EFA Week, were organized by field offices and National Commissions in a number of countries. Support to national EFA efforts was the subject of the Meeting on the Global Initiative and of an NGO Consultation on the Global Initiative, gathering representatives of bilateral and multinational organizations (28 February-2 March), as well as a number of expert meetings that included representatives of civil society (February to April) and consultations with ministry delegations during the South Asia regional meeting (Kathmandu, Nepal, April). The consultation paper *Development Partner Cooperation in Support of Education for All: Rationale and Strategies* was prepared to contribute to the common understanding of the underlying principles for international support. UNESCO has also launched a major mapping exercise to take stock of the state of the preparation of national EFA Plans of Action and to appraise countries' needs for support. A questionnaire was sent to all UNESCO field offices in May. Feedback will be examined at a meeting with the Assistant Director-General for Education with all field offices (18-20 June).

2. The second round of EFA Observatory regional workshops (10) was launched by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) to evaluate the education data collection exercise for the school year 1998/1999 (Survey 2000) and to launch Survey 2001, the data collection exercise for 1999/2000. UIS hosted an expert meeting on education finance policy issues and data needs (12-13 March). Bringing together policy researchers, economists and statisticians, the meeting discussed the estimation of additional expenditures needed to achieve universal primary education by 2015, the mobilization of external resources for education and the obstacles faced in financing education at the national level.

3. The Cochabamba Declaration and Recommendations for Education Policies at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century were adopted by Ministers of Education at the three-day meeting of the Regional Intergovernmental Committee of the **Major Project for Education (PROMEDLAC VII)** organized by UNESCO in Bolivia (5-7 March). The Declaration and Recommendations called *inter alia* for UNESCO to take the initiative of organizing, together with the ministers of the region, a 15-year regional project. At an inter-agency preparatory meeting for the coordination of the Dakar follow-up in Latin America (Washington, D.C., 1-2 February), 13 bilateral and multilateral organizations discussed communication and information related to EFA and coordination of national and regional efforts.

4. Participants at the UNESCO-UNICEF Education for All Interactive Thematic Session, held during the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC III, Brussels, 14-20 May), expressed their support for the Dakar Framework for Action. The Director-General underlined the need to ensure national ownership in cooperation with all EFA partners, and with the full participation of civil society. Co-sponsored by Burkina Faso and USAID, the event examined two key documents, *Education for All and Sustainable Development* and the *Deliverables*. At the South Asia ministerial meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal (10-12 April 2001), the seven participating Member States (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) set up a country-driven subregional forum to monitor progress in basic education and keep the momentum of political and social mobilization for

EFA. Ministers of Education from the Pacific Islands gathered in Auckland, New Zealand (14-15 May) to discuss the latest developments in the Dakar follow-up process. The meeting was organized by the Pacific Islands Secretariat and UNESCO presented two issues papers, one on education for all and the other on technical and vocational education and training.

5. Within the framework of the EFA follow-up, UNESCO is reinforcing its partnerships with civil society. The Collective Consultation on NGOs on Education for All, UNESCO's mechanism for dialogue and joint action with NGOs in the field of basic education, is undergoing a reform process to expand its membership to all NGOs involved in the Dakar follow-up and to better respond to the EFA challenges, in particular with regard to the national and regional levels. UNESCO, the World Bank and other EFA partners collaborated with the Collective Consultation to develop a framework for a regional programme on capacity-building for NGOs and grass-roots organizations in support of EFA in sub-Saharan Africa. The Collective Consultation is consulting the larger NGO community about the reform process, working on a new strategy for information exchange and developing proposals for joint activities in the areas of action research and capacity-building in support of EFA.

6. As regards **primary education** reform, a survey on Improving Community Education and Literacy Using Radio has been undertaken in 14 States and ICT training has taken place for 52 of the 66 colleges of education concerned. The First Forum for Children Orphaned by AIDS (Zimbabwe) resulted in plans of action to assist children in each of the country's nine provinces with the assistance of the Child Parliament. The nine countries (Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Kenya, Zambia, Gambia, Jordan, Viet Nam and Mexico) participating in the "Educators for Basic Education Programme", which aims at developing integrated policy and training for basic education educators of both the formal and the non-formal sector, had their national action plans endorsed by external experts in February 2001.

7. The CD-ROM entitled *Education, Work and the Future: Selected UNESCO Publications and Documents in Technical and Vocational Education*, which contains UNESCO's most important work in the field of **technical and vocational education (TVE)** in most of the Organization's Member States over a period of five decades, was developed and disseminated to all National Commissions, Permanent Delegations, partner agencies, UNEVOC Centres and other interested institutions. The CD-ROM, containing documents in English and French and at least four other languages, was launched at "Vision to Action: TVE Planning and Real Results for the Twenty-First Century", a conference organized in Adelaide, Australia, to enable the Pacific countries to translate the Seoul Congress recommendations into concrete action plans relevant to their economic needs.

SCIENCES

8. As a follow-up of the UNESCO-ICSU **World Conference on Science**, an International Conference of Experts entitled "Reconstruction of Scientific Cooperation in South-East Europe" was organized jointly with Academia Europaea and the European Science Foundation (ESF), in Venice, from 24 to 27 March 2001. Seventy leading scientists from 20 European countries attended. The Conference made a significant contribution towards revitalizing scientific cooperation across the region.

9. A meeting of the Interim Council of the project Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) was held under the auspices of

UNESCO in Cairo in March. The meeting decided to immediately start the construction of the experimental hall that will house SESAME, with substantial start-up funds provided by Jordan. A technical director has been identified who will assemble and lead a team of scientists, engineers and technicians from SESAME member countries. The synchrotron source donated by Germany will be shipped to Jordan in August, to be substantially upgraded and installed as the core of the SESAME research facility.

10. The first Arab Conference on “Systematic Approach towards Teaching and Education” was held in Egypt (17-18 February 2001). Special scientific sessions were organized to discuss the development of systematic approaches towards teaching and education and their application in the fields of chemistry, physics, biological sciences, mathematics and public health. Co-sponsored by the Ain Shams University, the Conference was attended by 36 participants from the region.

11. The 2000 Kalinga Prize was awarded to Professor Ernst W. Hamburger of Brazil in recognition of his career-long contribution to the popularization of science. He received the award at a ceremony held in New Delhi in February 2001. A major international conference on Electronic Publishing in Science was co-organized with ICSU from 20 to 23 February 2001 at UNESCO Headquarters to take stock of recent developments in electronic publishing in science and to prepare recommendations on good practices, legal and ethical issues, peer review and increasing access to scientific literature in developing and transition countries.

12. As part of the implementation of the **World Solar Programme** in Africa, UNESCO organized in Niamey, Niger, the meeting entitled “Promotion of Renewable Energies in Africa” (22-25 January 2001). The meeting received substantial support from the European Commission. It helped to heighten awareness of the utility of renewable energies for development in rural areas and of the need to put in place adequate structures. A first training of trainers session using the facilities of the Training Solar Platform, hosted by the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) in Zimbabwe, was held from 2 to 7 April 2001 in Harare. This training constitutes an important element in the implementation of the African Chapter of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme (GREET). It also contributes to the development of specialized personnel in the Southern African Development Community (SADC region).

13. The **International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)** held its annual Scientific Board meeting in Paris from 5 to 8 February 2001. Forty ongoing projects and 13 new project proposals were evaluated by the 16 international members of the IGCP Scientific Board. Six new project proposals were accepted covering issues of fundamental interest to the geoscientific community and society.

14. The Bureau of the International Coordinating Council of the **Man and the Biosphere (MAB)** Programme met at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris (21-23 March 2001). It approved the nominations of two new biosphere reserves: the Sierra Gorda in Mexico and Waterberg in South Africa. With these two additions, the World Network of Biosphere Reserves now comprises 393 sites in 94 countries.

15. The preparation of the Conference on Biodiversity and Society was finalized during a Scientific Steering Committee on 25 April. Jointly organized by UNESCO and Columbia University (New York), this Conference is hosted by Columbia University (22-25 May), bringing together leading environmental and social scientists, managers of UNESCO biosphere reserves, high-level policy-makers, journalists and leading institutions, including

private corporations, environmental NGOs, other United Nations agencies and international institutions.

16. The third seminar of the network of “Small Historical Coastal Cities: balanced urban development between land, sea and people” was held in Saida, Lebanon (28-31 May 2001). It was co-organized by MOST and the other four intergovernmental scientific programmes (IHP, IOC, IGCP, MAB) in coordination with the Culture Sector and the field offices in Venice and Beirut.

17. The UNESCO **Prize of Human Rights Education** 2000 was awarded by the Director-General on the recommendation of the International Jury to the City of Nuremberg, Germany, in recognition of its valuable contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights. The ceremony took place on 21 April in Nuremberg and received wide media coverage. Honourable mentions went to Ms Flor Alba Romero (Colombia), UNESCO’s Associated Schools Project (Pakistan) and NGO Hurirights Osaka (Japan).

18. The eleventh Annual Meeting of Directors of Human Rights Research and Training Institutes, which took place at UNESCO Headquarters (22-24 January 2001) and was organized in cooperation with OHCHR, paid particular attention to the further promotion of human rights education in the light of the results of the mid-term evaluation and the implementation of the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade of Human Rights Education (1995-2004) undertaken jointly by OHCHR and UNESCO. Assistance was given to the European Jewish Congress to organize, under the auspices of UNESCO, a conference on “Current Anti-Semitism: New Developments, Old Stereotypes” at UNESCO Headquarters (23-24 April 2001).

19. The second meeting of the African Regional Network for the promotion of tolerance, non-violence and peace in Africa took place in Dakar, Senegal (19-22 March 2001). That second meeting, organized jointly with the National Commission of Senegal for UNESCO, was on the theme: “Identities and citizenship: for a future of tolerance and peace in Africa”. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to promote education for citizenship in Africa.

20. Progress in the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) was assessed by the fourth session of the GOOS Steering Committee, which met in Chile (14-16 March 2001). GOOS is being designed (in partnership with WMO, UNEP, FAO and ICSU) through two main themes: (i) a coastal and continental shelf GOOS theme, dealing with the needs and interests of the coastal community; and (ii) an open oceans GOOS theme dealing with the forecasting of the weather and climate. The structure, mandates and modus operandi of GOOS have been documented for discussion by the 21st session of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Assembly, to demonstrate the streamlining of the GOOS structure that has taken place over the past year with the dissolution of five of the expert advisory committees.

21. The Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (ODINAFRICA), approved for funding by the Flemish Government during 2000, started its full implementation as from January 2001. The core objectives of ODINAFRICA are: (i) provision of Internet access to marine scientists in Africa; (ii) assistance in the development and operation of National Oceanographic Data Centres and establish their networking in Africa; (iii) provision of training opportunities in marine data and information management applying standard format and methodologies as defined by IODE; (iv) assistance in the development and maintenance of national, regional and pan-Africa marine metadata and data holding databases; (v) assistance in the development of marine data and information products responding to the

needs of a wide variety of user groups; (vi) reinforcement of the Regional Cooperation in Scientific Information Exchange in the Central Eastern Atlantic networks as mechanisms for the dissemination of marine data and information to various user groups in Africa; and (vii) assistance in the development of linkages with other international projects with similar objectives. Twenty African coastal States are members of the ODINAFRICA group. The project is managed by an annual Review Workshop, composed of the 20 National Coordinators, and coordinated on a day-to-day basis by two regional coordinators: one for the IOCINCWIO region (Eastern and South Africa) and one for the IOCEA region (Western and North Africa). During the first semester of 2001, several countries organized a National Coordination workshop, informing the various target audiences about the objectives of the project, and agreeing on the location of the National Oceanographic Data Centre. The ODINAFRICA website was launched in April 2001. It will be an information portal about African ocean and coastal research and management.

22. Two reports prepared by the joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) on the state of the marine environment, with significant contributions by IOC, were published in January 2001: “A Sea of Troubles; Issues in Focus”, deals with the state of the marine environment and addresses current major issues and emerging problems; “Land-based sources and activities affecting the quality and uses of the marine, coastal and associated freshwater environment”. The second report addresses the assessment needs of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA). Both reports are being widely disseminated to governments, international organizations and the marine environmental management community. Under the Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) programme, a Science Plan for a new international research programme on the Global Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (GEOHAB) was published in May, and the preparation of the Implementation Plan was initiated. GEOHAB is the first international research programme on this topic and will be a significant activity area for IOC for the next 10 to 15 years.

23. The first meeting of the IOC Study Group on Coral Bleaching and Related Indicators of Coral Reef Health took place at IOC Headquarters (Paris, 9-11 April). A specific objective was to integrate and develop research directions investigating physiological aspects of coral bleaching leading to the development of indicators of bleaching and related effects. Critical gaps in the understanding of causes and effects of bleaching were identified, central scientific questions and work hypothesis formulated, and a framework linking future research into the development of indicators and predictive models was outlined. Close links with the World Bank’s proposal of a targeted research programme on corals was established and future collaboration was discussed. The Coral Bleaching Group also includes the development of indicators for monitoring and determination of ecological and socio-economic impacts of coral reef bleaching and degradation.

24. The second session of the **Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)** was held at Headquarters from 14 to 16 May 2001. More than 120 representatives of Member States, observers from Member States, members of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and representatives of non-governmental organizations and the media, from 65 countries of all the world’s regions, took part in the second session. On that occasion the IGBC Member States adopted 17 recommendations. IGBC reaffirmed that cloning for purposes of human reproduction was a practice contrary to human dignity. It also invited IBC to include in its work programme the question of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis and that of intervention on germinal cells. It encouraged IBC to pursue and amplify its reflection on genetic data and on the prospects offered by the use of adult stem cells in therapeutic research. It further

voiced support for the Director-General's initiative of proposing to the United Nations Secretary-General the establishment of an inter-agency committee to improve coordination of the activities of the various organizations in the field of bioethics. The reports of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) on "The Use of Embryonic Stem Cells in Therapeutic Research" and on "Solidarity and International Cooperation between Developed and Developing Countries concerning the Human Genome" are now available on UNESCO's website.

25. The **World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST)** was invited to take part in the 40th session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), held in Vienna from 2 to 12 April 2001. Professor Jens Erik Fenstad (Norway), Chairperson of the COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Outer Space, and Professor Juan Manuel de Faramiñan Gilbert (Spain), a jurist and member of the Sub-Commission, took part in that meeting. Their participation provided an opportunity to introduce the COPUOS Member States to the activities of COMEST. In the course of the discussions, the COPUOS Member States recognized the importance of taking ethical issues into consideration when implementing national space policies and in the preparation of any international instruments seeking to regulate space activities. To that end, cooperation between UNESCO – through COMEST – and COPUOS was mentioned as being highly desirable. Further in connection with COMEST activities, a survey of "good practices" in **freshwater management** was initiated among the National Committees of the International Hydrology Programme, in cooperation with the Division of Water Sciences. This survey, the results of which are due in July 2001, is expected to facilitate the application of new principles, of ethical norms and of "good practices" to the management of water resources. Three COMEST publications were reprinted following numerous requests made to the Secretariat, on account of the interest they had aroused worldwide: *The Ethics of Space Policy*; *The Ethics of Freshwater Use: a Survey*; *Report of the COMEST Sub-Commission on the Ethics of Outer Space*.

26. In the field of philosophy, a "Meeting of UNESCO Chairs in Philosophy, Bioethics and Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance", and of the Networks "Philosophy and Democracy in the World", on the theme of "Humanity Today", was held at Headquarters on 15 and 16 February 2001. An informal consultation on a philosophy education programme in Africa took place at UNESCO Headquarters on 8 and 9 March 2001, assembling a group of experts from the African continent. The final report on this educational programme, intended for secondary and initial university courses, will be published and circulated to African universities and National Commissions by the end of 2001.

CULTURE

27. The international colloquium on **Indigenous identities: oral, written expressions and new technologies** was organized in conjunction with CNRS (UNESCO, Paris, 15-18 May 2001).

28. The UNESCO Office in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) organized in Dushanbe (Tajikistan) a three-day workshop on **cultural legislation** for the five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) (15-17 May 2001). The main purpose of the workshop is to assist these countries in the preparation of legislation, and to discuss the implementation of legal and non-legal measures aimed at curbing the illicit traffic in cultural

property as well as other aspects of the application of UNESCO's Conventions for the protection of cultural property.

29. A meeting of governmental experts on the protection of the **underwater cultural heritage** was held at Headquarters to consider the preparation of a draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage (26 March-6 April 2001). Some progress was made but the session did not arrive at an approved draft by the end of the time allowed. The Director-General proposed to adjourn the discussions from 2 to 7 July 2001 with the aim to conclude the work as soon as possible and to provide for a small drafting group to finalize the text for submission to the 31st session of the General Conference.

30. The official closing of the UNESCO **International Safeguarding Campaign for the cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley**, 1979 to 2001, took place in Nepal (28-30 March 2001). This international safeguarding campaign which ran for over 21 years and was closed this year at the request of the 30th session of the General Conference, has been amongst the most successful campaigns which UNESCO has ever launched. Although, due primarily to rapid urbanization and modernization, a good deal of the traditional vernacular architecture of Kathmandu city has been lost, nonetheless countless major heritage sites and monuments have been restored over the past 21 years in the city itself. The other two major cities in the Kathmandu Valley, Patan and Bhaktipur, have largely escaped this same fate and have been remarkably well preserved. Bhaktipur is, indeed, one of the world's greatest medieval cities, preserved wholly and intact. In fact, the preservation and restoration of this beautiful living city has been accomplished over the past two decades thanks, in large part, to the UNESCO safeguarding campaign. It is estimated that in the order of US \$10 million in restoration work was accomplished in the framework of the campaign. At the closing ceremonies for the campaign, the Minister of Culture for Nepal praised UNESCO for its work and pledged that the unique and invaluable cultural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley would be safeguarded for future generations.

31. **International Poetry Day** was widely celebrated in all UNESCO Member States on 21 March. The UNESCO "World Poetry Directory" website went online and the international forum set up for the occasion on the subject of poetry translation was a great success. The **UNESCO Crafts Prize** was awarded to the Asia-Pacific region at the regional exhibition on embroidery held in Hyderabad (India) from 4 to 9 January 2001 and to the Latin America and the Caribbean region at the international crafts fair (FIART) held in Havana, Cuba, from 28 January to 3 February 2001. Two exhibitions were held at UNESCO Headquarters: Children's toys from Africa (Salle des Actes, 26 March-6 April 2001) and "works by the holders of the UNESCO Crafts Prize 1996-2001" (Espace Bonvin, 29 March-31 May 2001). These two exhibitions were a great success with the general public.

32. The "*Kitâb-fi-Jarîda*" project (one book a month published in Arabic in some 20 newspapers, each one read by between 2 and 3 million readers) gained new support, in particular from the Hariri Foundation. The project's biennial conference, which all partners attended, was held in Beirut from 17 to 20 March 2001. In view of the success of this initiative, the idea of shortly adding a musical supplement in the form of a CD of traditional Arab music has been put forward.

33. The Council and Executive Committee of the CERLALC (Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean) met in Cartagena, Colombia, from 21 to 23 March 2001. This organization was set up 30 years ago by an agreement between UNESCO and Colombia, and now represents all countries in the region. During his recent

visit to Bogotá, the Director-General himself visited CERLALC. The proceedings were opened, exceptionally, by the President of the Republic. A new action programme has been decided upon, which will refocus cooperation with UNESCO on the Organization's priority areas.

34. The **World Book and Copyright Day** was celebrated for the sixth time on 23 April around the world, in at least 80 countries. This occasion was especially successful, particularly with radio stations, newspapers and schools. H.M. Queen Rania of Jordan, Chairperson of the International Jury of the 2001 UNESCO **Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance and Peace** visited Headquarters on 22 February 2001, where she attended a presentation on the winning books followed by a lunch held in her honour by the Director-General. The awards ceremony of the 2001 UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance and Peace was held on 6 April 2001 at the Bologna Children's Book Fair in Italy, in the presence of the President of the General Conference.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

35. To celebrate World Press Freedom Day (3 May), UNESCO sponsored a number of activities throughout the world to raise public awareness of the linkages between **freedom of expression, media and democracy**. At the official ceremony to commemorate the day (Windhoek, Namibia), the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize for 2001 was awarded to Myanmar journalist U Win Tin, currently in prison. The Director-General presented the prize to Mr Prescott Low of the World Association of Newspapers who accepted it on behalf of U Win Tin. To mark the tenth anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration, UNESCO, in collaboration with the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), organized a conference in Windhoek (3-5 May 2001) entitled the Windhoek Conference Ten Years On: Assessment, Challenges and Prospects. Some 300 journalists, editors and other media professionals from Africa as well as representatives and observers of international, non-governmental and professional organizations from different parts of the world took part. The conference analysed the impact of the Windhoek Declaration and made a number of recommendations for fostering the development of independent media in Africa. The second meeting on the follow-up to the Santiago Declaration was organized in Miami, Florida, United States, on 30 and 31 March 2001, with special emphasis on broadcasting in Latin America. With mediation from UNESCO and the Inter-American Press Association, the meeting adopted a cooperation agreement and decided upon joint activities between the media professional organizations from both commercial broadcasting and community and educational broadcasting.

36. UNESCO and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) jointly launched the operation Women Make the News 2001 with a call on print and electronic media organizations worldwide to place news coverage under the editorial responsibility of women journalists during the week of 5 to 11 March 2001 to mark **International Women's Day** (8 March 2001). The web-based operation was designed to draw attention to the fact that, although the number of women in the media is increasing, few women media professionals rise to top management positions. By stressing this point, UNESCO is reaffirming the commitment made at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (China, 1995) to promote equal professional opportunities for women. The response to the initiative was particularly overwhelming in African countries where women took over editorial decision-

making in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Liberia, member countries of WAMNET, a network of media women.

37. Women journalists from 18 Latin American countries took part in the first conference of Latin American women journalists supported by UNESCO (Brazil, 3-5 May 2001). The conference examined the professional situation and working conditions of women journalists in the region with a view to elaborating regional and global policies to improve women's portrayal in the media as well as to **promoting equal professional opportunities** for both men and women media professionals. Country reports appraised the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, progress, trends and obstacles as well as rapid changes in the media environment in the region. A Declaration with action-oriented proposals was adopted and will be submitted to the first World Conference on Women Journalists to be held in June 2001 in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

38. UNESCO convened a meeting of a group of 24 governmental experts in Paris on 9 and 10 April 2001 to finalize the draft recommendation on the **promotion and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace**. The draft recommendation is based primarily on comments and observations received from Member States, the recommendations of the INFOethics 2000 Congress, and those of four regional workshops held on the subject. This draft recommendation is now being formalized for submission to the 31st session of the General Conference. A progress report on the elaboration of this draft is being submitted to the Executive Board under item 3.5.1 of its agenda.

39. At the 21st session of the **Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)**, Paris, from 28 to 30 March 2001, 57 new projects were approved. The main criteria which the Council used in selecting projects for funding concerned: improvement of media pluralism and promotion of press freedom; training activities; creation and strengthening of community media; and new information and communication technologies.

40. An international seminar on "Integrating New and Traditional Information and Communication Technologies for Community Development" was held in Kothmale, Sri Lanka, from 22 to 27 January 2001, to launch the initiative on **Community Multimedia Centres (CMCs)**, which combine community broadcasting with new information and communication technologies. The meeting consisted of a four-day workshop of 24 managers and project coordinators from community radio stations and telecentres in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and a two-day round table meeting of international partners, national development agencies, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. The seminar adopted a series of recommendations on the integration of new and traditional technologies at the community level. It was a major contribution to the global dialogue on "bridging the digital divide" and its recommendations have been incorporated by the Global Knowledge Partnership into its report to the G-8's Digital Opportunities Taskforce (DOT force). A 12-minute documentary film presenting the CMC initiative has been produced and widely disseminated.

41. The Interim Committee for the **Information for All Programme** which, since the establishment of this new programme in January 2001 and until the election of its Council at the 31st session of the General Conference, serves as its intergovernmental supervisory body, met in Paris on 14 and 15 May 2001. The members of the Interim Committee recognized that the Intergovernmental Council of the Information for All Programme as the sole intergovernmental body within the United Nations system devoted to the application of ICTs,

thus assigning a special position for UNESCO in this field. They also stressed that, for the success of the programme, it would be crucial for representatives of Member States serving on the Intergovernmental Council to have ICT competence, proven expertise in at least one of UNESCO's fields of competence and experience in international work to efficiently guide the programme's planning, implementation and promotion. Finally, they invited the Director-General to ensure the programme's involvement in the international debates and initiatives related to ICTs such as the World Summit on the Information Society and the ECOSOC Task Force.

COOPERATION WITH AFRICA

42. The Organization took part in the **African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related Infectious Diseases** held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 26 to 27 April 2001. This Summit, which was attended by 15 Heads of State, four Prime Ministers and Heads of Government, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAU, and former Presidents Bill Clinton and Jerry Rawlings, adopted the Abuja Declaration, paragraph 10 of which – taking into account the Director-General's message – focused on the essential role of preventive education in the fight against AIDS, stating that “education constitutes the most powerful, cost-effective tool for reaching the largest number of people with information and personal development strategies that promote long-term behaviour change”. The Summit, which supported the request by the United Nations Secretary-General to set up an international AIDS fund of \$5 million to \$10 million, requested OAU to monitor – in conjunction with the agencies of the United Nations system, including UNESCO – the implementation of the Declaration, and to report on this at the next Summit.

ANTICIPATION AND FUTURE-ORIENTED STUDIES

43. Since the start of 2001, two sessions of Twenty-First Century Talks have been held at UNESCO Headquarters. The first, which focused on “New Technologies and Knowledge: Reflections on the Future”, was held on 9 March and featured the economist and futurologist Jeremy Rifkin, President of the Foundation on Economic Trends, and the philosopher and science historian Michel Serres, member of the French Academy. The participants discussed the future prospects for culture in an era marked by the movement from markets to networks (which Rifkin refers to as “The age of access”) and the transformation of scientific paradigms and the cognitive subject. The second, held on 15 May, focused on “The Gene Revolution and the Human Being: Towards a ‘Brave New World’ or a Better World?” and featured zoologist and Harvard professor Edward O. Wilson, biologist Jacques Testart and philosopher Gianni Vattimo, member of the European Parliament and Vice-President of the Académie de la Latinité. The participants discussed the achievements and future prospects of genetic engineering, stressing the questions it raised in terms of the power the human race now had over its future and drawing attention to the need – and difficulty – of defining a code of practice for biotechnologies applied to human beings. The television channel Forum, in conjunction with UNESCO, has produced a series of adapted versions of sessions of the Twenty-First Century Talks which have been widely broadcast on satellite and cable channels in several regions of the world.