



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Diversity of
Cultural Expressions

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Diversité
des expressions
culturelles

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Diversidad
de las expresiones
culturales

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

Разнообразие форм
культурного
самовыражения

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

تنوع أشكال التعبير
الثقافي

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

文化表现形式
多样性

6 CP

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CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

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Item 10 of the provisional agenda: Secretariat's report on the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD)

This document contains the Secretariat's Report on the implementation of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity for the period 2015-2016.

Decision required: paragraph 22.

1. The International Fund for Cultural Diversity (hereinafter “the IFCD”) is a multi-donor voluntary Fund established under Article 18 of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Convention”) to facilitate international cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction to foster the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors in developing countries that are Parties to the Convention.

2. Since 2010, 90 projects in 51 developing and least developed countries have been funded for a total amount of more than US\$ 6 million. The total cumulative contributions received since 2008 has reached almost US\$ 9 million.

3. While the IFCD is increasingly recognized as an effective international cooperation tool for the promotion of dynamic cultural sectors, it still faces some challenges that will make it difficult to ensure its effectiveness and future performance. The main challenges are: i) the lack of human resources to manage the Fund, monitor and evaluate the funded projects and implement its fundraising and communications strategy; ii) the level of sufficient and regular funding to respond to the high number of funding requests; and iii) raising visibility and awareness about the IFCD, especially among potential private sector donors and partners.

4. The purpose of this document is to present the achievements and challenges faced by the Secretariat to implement the IFCD programme of activities for the period 2015-2016. It provides some key facts on the funding process, main project outcomes and the results based management strategy, progress on the implementation of the fundraising and communication strategy, challenges and next steps.

5. The IFCD’s programme of activities is based on:

- the decisions and resolutions taken by the governing bodies on the IFCD;
- performance indicators and targets that are adopted in UNESCO’s Programme and Budget (C/5), Major Programme IV, MLA 2 and expected results on the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention;
- the operational guidelines established for the IFCD.

In addition, there are two major developments that provide a new outlook for the IFCD and for reporting on the Secretariat’s activities and expected results, namely: the creation of a new framework to monitor the implementation of the Convention; and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Overview of the funding process

6. Annex I provides key facts on the IFCD funding process carried out in 2015 and 2016. Some observations can be made, for example:

- the number of requests for funding in 2015 was 294 and in 2016 was 451. This represents an increase of 53%, demonstrating the continued relevance of the IFCD and the high expectations of potential beneficiaries from among eligible Parties;
- while the overall number of requests increased, the number of requests pre-selected for technical assessment by the Secretariat remained steady (102 funding requests in 2015 and 115 funding requests in 2016). There was, however, a noted decline in the number of National Commissions participating in the pre-selection process by 19% in 2016. The reason for this decline is not known for the time being;
- following the technical assessment, there was a decline in the number of funding requests that complied with the Fund’s objectives and its scope of intervention. Of those assessed in 2015, 55 were deemed eligible for final evaluation by the Panel of Experts. In 2016, this figure dropped to 36. This implies a greater need for capacity building for project design as foreseen in the Convention’s global capacity development strategy and programme;

- within the resources available in the IFCD, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Committee”) approved a total of 12 projects: 6 at its ninth session (December 2015) and 6 at its tenth session (December 2016).

7. To recall, the evaluation of eligible funding requests is undertaken by an independent Panel of Experts nominated by the Committee. The 2016 funding cycle was undertaken by a newly composed six member Panel of Experts, approved by the Committee at its ninth session (Decision 9.IGC.6) in accordance with the revised Guidelines (paragraph 16). Half of the existing members were renewed for a two-year mandate in order to ensure the continuity of work and three new members were appointed for four years from a community of experts in the fields of cultural policies, cultural and creative industries and culture and development. Four new alternate experts were also appointed to be ready to step in should one of the members of the Panel of Experts not be able to fulfil his or her duties for the full duration of his or her mandate. In compliance with paragraph 16.3 of the Guidelines, the Secretariat organized a meeting in July 2016 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris for the members of the Panel of Experts. During the meeting, the experts had the opportunity to exchange on the evaluation process and any challenges they faced and reach a consensus about the projects to be recommended for funding.

8. The facts above and presented in Annex I lead to the conclusion that there is a great need for capacity building on the part of National Commissions (in the pre-selection process) and on the part of potential beneficiaries (in terms of project design). Recognizing these challenges, the Secretariat developed a series of training modules on the application process and on how National Commissions can pre-select projects for submission to the Secretariat. These modules were tested throughout 2016 during sub-regional workshops organized in Barbados (June 2016), Ecuador (March 2016), Viet Nam and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (February 2016). The workshops were organized with the support of their respective National Commissions and with UNESCO Field Offices in Kingston, Quito and Hanoi. The direct result of these workshops was an increase in the number of funding requests submitted from stakeholders in the participating countries, including from Colombia that had its first request approved by the tenth session of the Committee in December 2016. These activities need to be scaled up with the support of extrabudgetary resources.

Main project outcomes and the results based management strategy

9. The Secretariat publishes an annual report on the outcomes and results from completed projects and submits this report to the Committee at each of its sessions. The most recent report submitted to the tenth session of the Committee entitled, “Towards 2030: creativity matters for sustainable development”, presents the results of projects approved by the Committee at its eight session in December 2014. This report presents results from seven projects, demonstrating the intrinsic link between the Convention, the IFCD objectives, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter “SDGs”). It also presents three projects from Barbados, Paraguay and Senegal and the impact of IFCD investment long after the end of the project funding period. Annex II provides some data on all the projects approved for financing between 2010-2016.

10. Demonstrating the impact of the projects funded by the IFCD at the country level was among the 35 recommendations of the first evaluation of the IFCD in 2012 by the Internal Oversight Service (IOS). While the majority of the recommendations of the IOS evaluation have been fully implemented (see Annex III), the development of a results-based management (RBM) framework and strategy continues to be implemented to facilitate more effective monitoring of the funded projects and the impact of the IFCD over time. It is however understood that achieving complete implementation of this recommendation will have financial implications for the Secretariat. If an effective RBM approach is to be fully aligned with the operations of the IFCD to allow efficient monitoring and evaluation of the IFCD funded projects, extrabudgetary resources are required to set up a mechanism that would collect and process information and data on all stages of the IFCD, including project design by stakeholders, implementation of the projects on the ground and the impact these projects have beyond the funding period¹. This type of assessment could be conducted on all IFCD-funded projects that have been implemented since the IFCD operations

¹ See Resolution 5.CP 10, Decisions 9.IGC 6 and 10.IGC 8.

began in 2010 and is deemed essential to increase the visibility of the IFCD as well as to consolidate and maintain donor confidence.

11. In the meantime, the Secretariat continues to work on the RBM framework for the IFCD (see Annex IV). In 2016, the IFCD framework was aligned with the Convention's new monitoring framework presented in the 2015 Global Report "Re|Shaping Cultural Policies: A Decade Promoting the Diversity of Cultural Expressions for Development" and took into account the SDGs. This revised version was applied to the eighth call for funding requests launched in 2017. The table presented in Annex V illustrates how the IFCD and its projects contribute to the SDGs.

Implementation of the fundraising and communications strategy

12. The five-year fundraising and communication strategy (2013-2018) was adopted by the Committee at its sixth session in 2012 (Decision 6.IGC 6, paragraph 3). It decided to monitor the implementation of the strategy on an annual basis, taking into account the available funds and resources.

13. The strategy was devised according to three phases. The first phase (January 2013 - June 2014) aimed at expanding the IFCD's existing support base among governments, Party to the Convention. The goal of phase two (July 2014 - June 2016) was to reach out to external donors to secure partnerships with the private sector and with high-net-worth individuals. Phase three (July 2016 - December 2017) aimed at putting in place a longer-term signature private sector partnership that could channel a percentage of corporate sales to the IFCD, while a partnership with a major media organization would advance the Convention's advocacy agenda. The overall goal is to ensure that by 2018, the IFCD receives regular financial support from at least half of the Parties and that six key private sector partnerships are developed that will account for 30 per cent of its resources.

Key figures on the IFCD fundraising and communication strategy

Phase	Period	Main objective	Estimated Cost for Activities *	Budget Approved by IGC	Funding Target	Funds Raised
1	January 2013 – June 2014	Expand support base among governments	359,500	143,023	1,434,875	1,060,893.86
2	July 2014 – June 2016	Reach out to external donors; secure partnerships with private sector and high-net-worth individuals	457,125	71,434	4,391,367	1,340,583.77
3	July 2016 – December 2017	Receive regular support from 50% of the Parties and develop 6 key private sector partnerships accounting for 30% of its resources	351,625	80,125	5,070,218	535,639.59**
Total			1,168,250	294,582	5,070,218	2,937,117.22**

* Excluding staff costs

** Status: March 2017

14. The table above demonstrates mixed results. Phase 1 of the strategy reached 75% of its funding target while the income generated during phase two represents only slightly more than one third of the target set. The cumulative result of both phases marks a 41% gap between expectations and achievements. If we consider the cumulative effect of the three phases (January 2013 through March 2017), 58% of the target amount was raised.

15. In order to consolidate the IFCD's donor base, the Director-General issued a call for contributions to Parties in December 2015, April 2016 and February 2017 through an official letter requesting their support to the IFCD through regular voluntary contributions equivalent to at least 1% of their total annual contribution to UNESCO (Resolution 5. CP10 and Decisions 8.IGC10, 9.IGC 6 and 10.IGC 8). The result was that:

- in 2015, 19 Parties contributed for a total amount of US\$ 463,603.37;
- In 2016, 40 Parties contributed generating US\$ 833,303.64;
- 16 Parties² made contributions both in 2015 and 2016 and 6³ of them have already made another contribution for 2017
- 16 Parties⁴ made contributions for the first time during the 2015-2016 period.

16. In order to meet the objective of phase two of the fundraising strategy, the Secretariat undertook a research to prospect private sector and high-net-worth individuals. The result was a detailed list and database of 40 potential private sector companies. The companies were selected on the basis of how their corporate social responsibility objectives align with those of the IFCD. Potential fundraising and partnership modalities were identified. A series of communication messages were developed that would “speak” more readily to private sector partners and have been used as the basis for a brochure prepared by the Secretariat, “Creativity Matters” (see paragraph 19 below).

17. On the basis of this list, three companies were selected to approach as part of a “test phase” to determine the potential effectiveness of the strategy and messages. One of the companies identified is Vivendi. As a member of the UN Global Compact, this company was selected on the basis of its global vision for supporting the cultural and creative industries and its explicit statement of commitment to the Convention among its “core strategic issues”, to promoting human rights and the sustainable development agenda. To this end, the Secretariat had a first exploratory meeting with representatives of Vivendi in charge of Corporate Social Responsibility. Further meetings are planned. In the meantime, Vivendi has agreed to distribute the IFCD's multimedia stories and to assist the Secretariat in its efforts to raise awareness of the IFCD and the impact of its projects.

18. The Secretariat is encouraged by some unique contributions that were made to the IFCD in 2016 by the Fok Ying Tung Foudation Ltd. (China) that donated the proceeds from the sale of a book of photography and from the Gwangju Fine Art Association (Republic of Korea), that donated a share of the proceeds from its Contemporary Art Biennale.

19. Throughout the implementation of the second and third phases of the strategy, several communication tools were developed and awareness-raising actions were undertaken to increase the visibility of the IFCD and communicate the value of the projects it supports:

² Andorra, Austria, Canada (Quebec), Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

³ Canada (Quebec), Estonia, Finland, Germany, Sweden and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

⁴ Belize, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, El Salvador, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Paraguay, Togo, Viet Nam.

- i. Eight electronic newsletters ([e-updates](#)) were produced and distributed in English, French and Spanish featuring specific projects that address different themes of the IFCD, the Convention and UNESCO. The statistics on the “open and click rates” for the IFCD e-updates show that from July 2015 through December 2016, the e-update ranked above average of the international newsletters for the education, non-profit and government sectors. While the number of subscribers increased considerably from 4,500 in 2015 to 7,300 in 2016, the e-updates did not succeed in generating interaction with the general public and stakeholders that would have allowed it to become a true instrument of exchange and information sharing.
- ii. Two editions of the IFCD annual [brochure](#) presenting the impact of the IFCD projects were published and distributed to the Committee at its ninth and tenth sessions, to the Conference of Parties at its fifth and sixth sessions as well as at the 38th session of the General Conference of UNESCO.
- iii. The IFCD’s corporate film continues to be broadcast throughout the world, and has been translated into six languages – Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish. In addition, an impact film has also been produced in English, French and Spanish to illustrate the concrete effects of the IFCD on the ground and to appeal to different audiences including potential private sector partners.
- iv. Messages targeting the private sector were published in the leaflet entitled “Creativity Matters” (English, French and Spanish) in order to encourage the private sector to contribute to the IFCD. The leaflet was distributed at events in 2016 where governmental and industry actors gathered such as at the Cannes International Film Festival and during the European Development Days. The leaflet was also distributed at the “Art for Tomorrow 2016” event organized by the New York Times in Doha.
- v. Additional advocacy efforts were made through social media networks to enhance the IFCD’s global outreach, particularly for the call for funding requests as well as for the distribution of the new multimedia stories. The IFCD social network community was especially mobilized through numerous posts related to the new IFCD films, whose distribution networks expanded as a result.

20. Although all of these communication tools were widely disseminated across various UNESCO communities, governmental networks and the Convention’s major stakeholders and despite the implementation of several awareness-raising actions, it is still very challenging to enhance the Fund’s global outreach and expand its donor support base beyond governmental donors.

21. In conclusion, 63 Parties have made at least one contribution to the IFCD since the special account was created in 2008. While this represents 43% of all Parties, most of the contributions are irregular and there remain significant challenges to reach the ultimate goal of receiving regular financial support from at least half of the Parties by 2018. Moreover, 14⁵ out of the 63 Parties have not renewed their contributions since at least 2012. Since the launch of the IFCD, 82 Parties have never contributed to the Fund. While there are encouraging signs from new, first time contributors, the IFCD will need all Parties to make regular contributions, to work with local partners to organize fundraising events and activities, to reach out to private sector donors. There is an increasing urgency in this action if the IFCD is to achieve its fundraising goals and be able to continue investing in creativity in developing countries as part of Parties’ commitment to implement the goals and objectives of the Convention.

⁵ Albania, Azerbaidjan, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, India, Norway, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Spain.

22. The Conference of Parties may wish to adopt the following resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 6.CP 10

The Conference of Parties,

1. *Having examined Document DCE/17/6.CP/10 and its Annexes;*
2. *Takes note of the Secretariat's report of activities to manage the IFCD for the 2015-2016 period;*
3. *Recognizes the progress made by the Secretariat in implementing the IOS recommendations, in accordance with Decisions 9.IGC 6 and 10.IGC 8 of the Committee, and requests Parties to provide extrabudgetary resources so that the Secretariat may fully implement these recommendations;*
4. *Recognizes the efforts made by the Secretariat to increase the visibility of the IFCD through its fundraising and communication strategy, requests that the Committee continue its work to implement the objectives of the IFCD fundraising and communication strategy and identify the resources to be used for this purpose and invites the Committee to report on this matter at its seventh session;*
5. *Takes note of the urgent need for all stakeholders to raise awareness of the IFCD and requests Parties to actively support and engage in communication and fundraising activities at the national level;*
6. *Encourages Parties to support the IFCD by providing regular voluntary contributions equivalent to at least 1% of their total contribution to UNESCO and requests the Secretariat to send the official letter of appeal on an annual basis.*

ANNEX I

Facts on the sixth and seventh funding cycles (2015 and 2016)

Table 1: Application process: number of applicants and number of funding requests submitted

Type of applicant	No. of applicants		No. of funding requests submitted	
	6 th Cycle (2015)	7 th Cycle (2016)	6 th Cycle (2015)	7 th Cycle (2016)
Eligible countries	70	82	266	415
Non-eligible countries	11	11	16	19
INGOs	12	17	12	17
Total	93	110	294	451

Table 2: Pre-selection process by the NatComs

	6 th Cycle (2015)	7 th Cycle (2016)
No. of NatComs that performed the pre-selection	55/70	52/82
No. of NatComs that did NOT perform the pre-selection	15/70	30/82
Total number of funding requests evaluated by the NatComs	242/266	357/415
Number of pre-selected funding requests submitted for technical assessment	90	98

Table 3: Technical assessment by the Secretariat

		6 th Cycle (2015)	7 th Cycle (2016)
Number of funding requests assessed	NGOs/Parties	90	98
	INGOs	12	17
Number of eligible funding requests submitted for final evaluation	NGOs/Parties	54 from 34 countries	33 from 24 countries
	INGOs	1	3

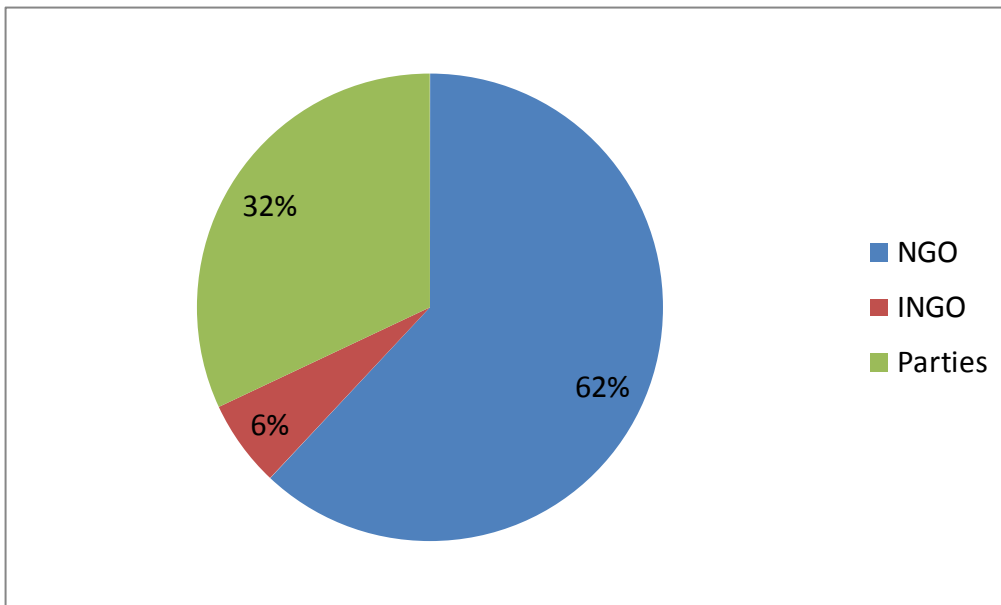
Table 4: Evaluation by the Panel of Experts

		6 th Cycle (2015)	7 th Cycle (2016)
Number of funding requests evaluated	NGOs/Parties	54 from 34 countries	33 from 24 countries
	INGOs	1	3
Number of funding requests approved by the Committee	NGOs/Parties	6 from 4 NGOs and 2 Parties	6 from 4 NGOs and 2 Parties
	INGOs	0	0

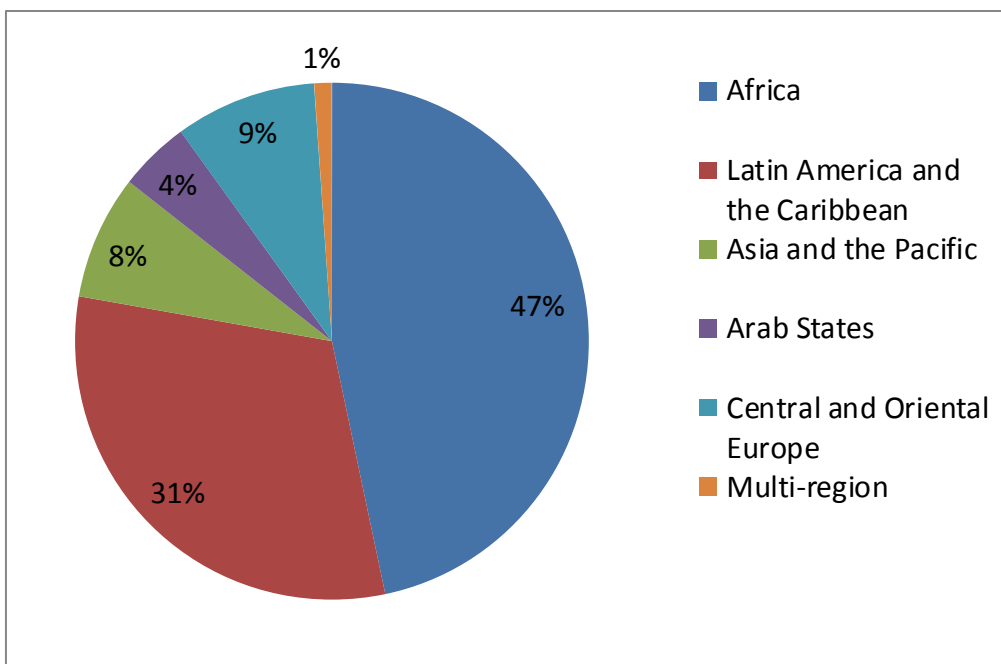
ANNEX II

Statistics on projects funded from 2010 to 2016

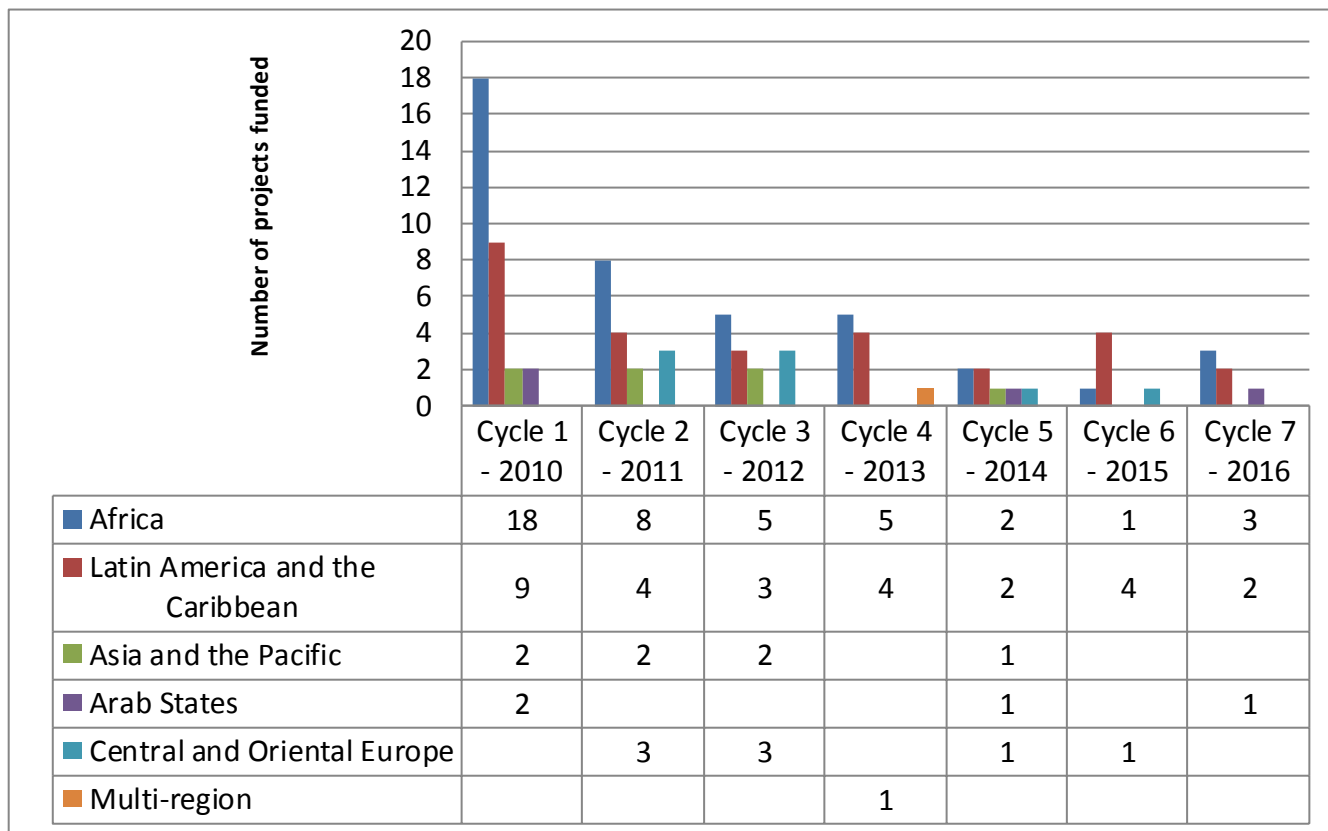
Percentage of projects funded per type of beneficiary



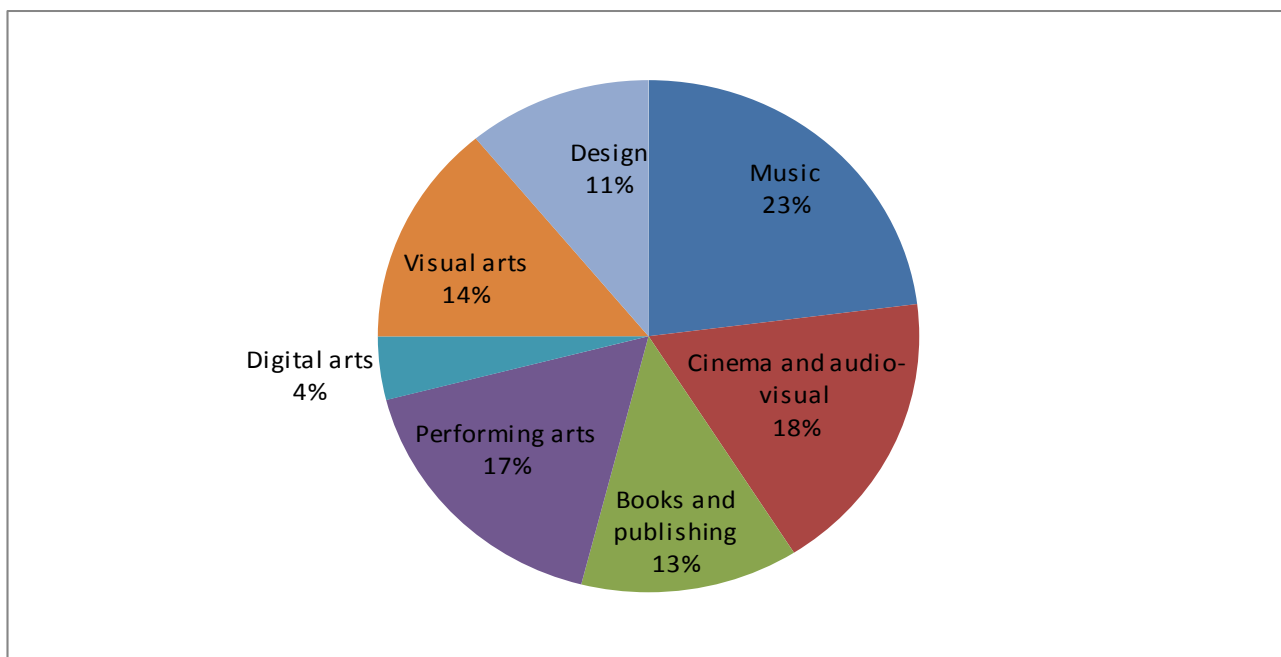
Percentage of projects funded per region



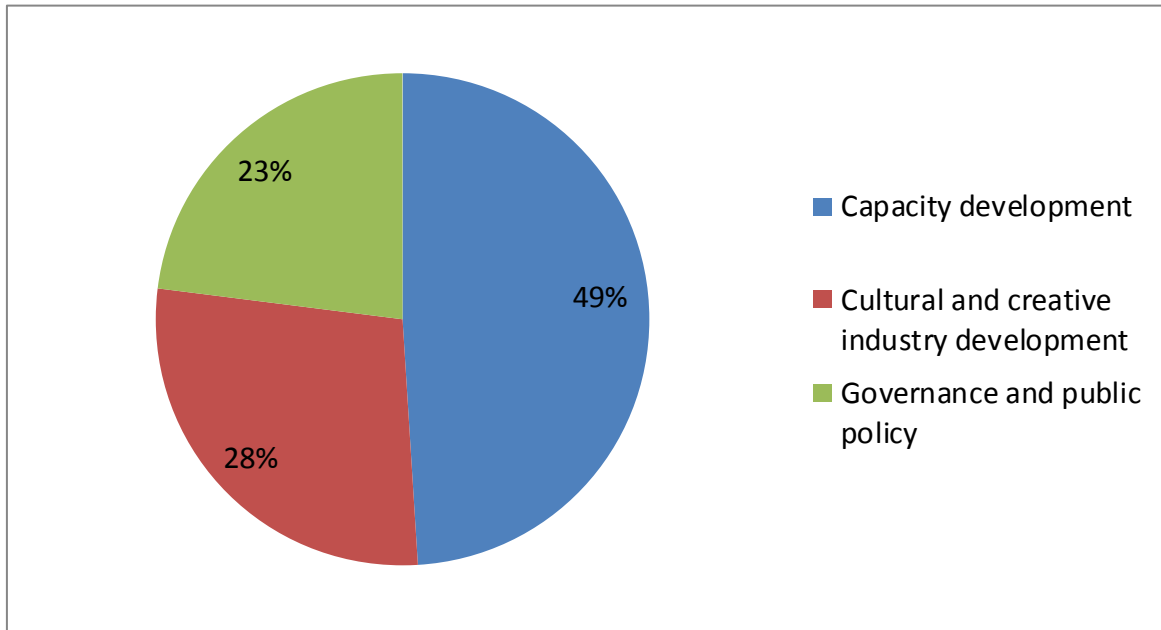
Number of projects funded by region/per cycle



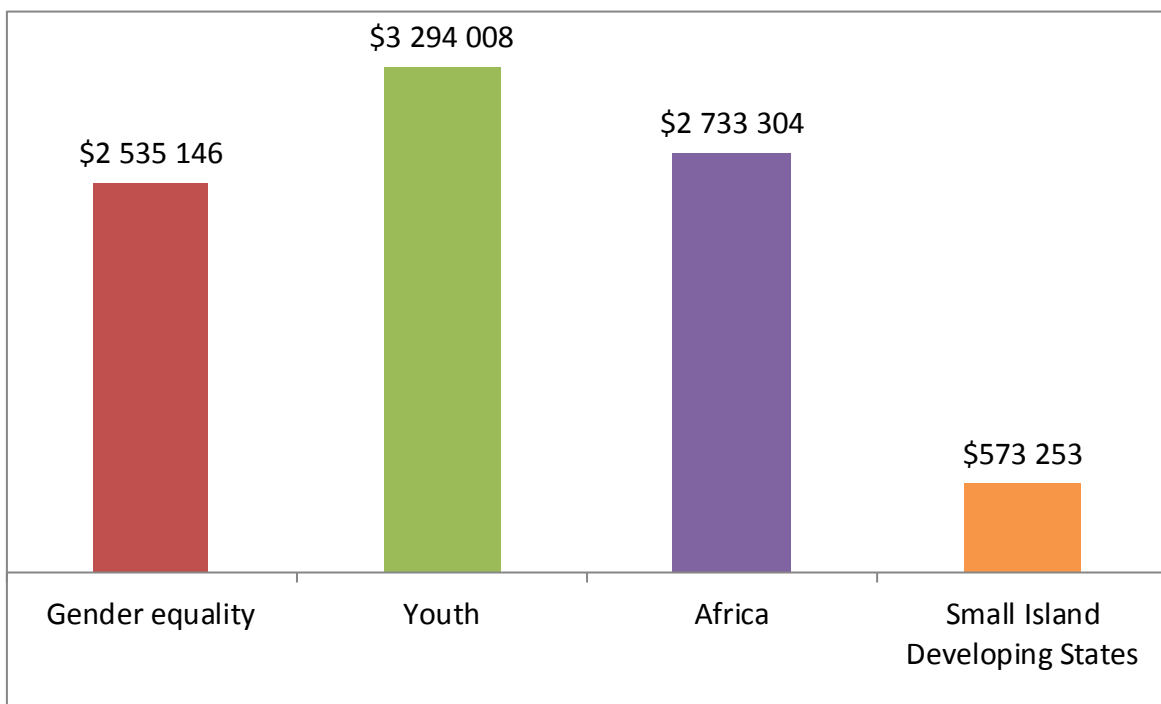
Percentage of projects funded per cultural domain



Percentage of projects funded per impact



Funding of projects per UNESCO priority and thematic areas



ANNEX III
Status of the Implementation of the IOS recommendations by the Secretariat

Recommendation	Status of the implementation
<p>Recommendation 1: Continue engaging in the Cultural Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG) to harmonize procedures of the various UNESCO Funds, to increase synergies, and to avoid overlaps in focus and funding. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>The Secretary of the Convention participates in regular meetings of the CCLG and the IFCD team participates regularly in the meetings of the sub-working group dedicated to international assistance.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Consult with the Administrative Council of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture to explore potential areas of competition and overlap and devise strategies to avoid these. (IGC)</p>	<p>The IFCD team regularly exchanges and communicates with the Secretariat of the IFPC in order to avoid overlap in the activities of both Funds.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Prioritize programmes/projects that, in addition to fulfilling the quality criteria outlined in the Guidelines, also respond to certain strategic considerations. Clearly identify these strategic considerations in line with the specific objectives of the Fund (yet to be developed) and review them on an ongoing basis as the Fund develops. (Suggestions for how to provide more strategic focus when selecting projects to be funded are made in the previous paragraphs.) This is an urgent priority if the IFCD is to continue beyond its pilot phase. (IGC)</p>	<p>Strategic considerations have been integrated in the Guidelines and are currently being implemented in line with the RBM framework.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: Develop a vision for the future direction of the IFCD and a results framework with short- and long-term objectives, time-frames and indicators. (IGC)</p>	<p>The RBM Framework, developed for the IFCD in 2014, in collaboration with IFCD stakeholders, was revised in 2016 in line with the 2015 Global Report and the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and includes medium- and long-term results, short- and long-term objectives, timetables and indicators. The development of a database was initiated in order to retrospectively analyze and monitor projects that were funded and have been completed.</p> <p>The RBM Framework was included in capacity-building modules and in the training tools concerning the IFCD's application, pre-selection and evaluation procedures.</p> <p>The revised RBM Framework has been introduced in the application form for the 8th IFCD call.</p>

<p>Recommendation 8: Establish clear resource mobilization targets that are linked to the objectives specified in the results framework. (IGC)</p>	<p>The Committee adopted a fundraising strategy for the IFCD at its sixth session in December 2012. Funds amounting to US\$ 50,489 were allocated to carry out the implementation of the second phase of the fundraising and communication activities in 2015 (Decision 9.IGC 6, para. 8). The total funds allocated in 2016 amount to US\$ 53,416 to complete the third phase (Decision 10.IGC 8, para. 8).</p>
<p>Recommendation 12: Work with UNESCO Field Offices to systematically ensure complementarity and synergies between the IFCD-funded projects and other UNESCO work at the country level. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>The IFCD team maintains regular communication and exchanges with UNESCO Field Offices to actively involve them in the implementation process and monitoring of IFCD-funded projects.</p> <p>Information factsheets aimed at Field Offices were developed and distributed to the 22 offices involved in 2015 and are currently being updated, in order to serve as a practical tool providing information on the IFCD's current state of implementation and its impact on the various countries, thus ensuring complementarity and synergies between IFCD projects and UNESCO activities at the country level.</p>
<p>Recommendation 13: Pay particular attention to the sustainability of the projects. This needs to be done in the selection of the projects to be funded, in subsequent monitoring and when reviewing project reports. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>At its fifth session, the Conference of Parties reiterated the importance of sustainability and need among the criteria to be used when allocating IFCD funds (Resolution 5.CP 10, para. 4).</p> <p>The Secretariat has integrated indicators related to sustainability into the application, evaluation and reporting forms, which were used for the 6th IFCD Call in 2015, the 7th in 2016 and the 8th in 2017. Each applicant and project manager are required to describe the measures put in place to ensure that the project's longer term objectives are met, whereas the Panel of Experts examines longer term possibilities, opportunities and challenges when evaluating each project proposal.</p>
<p>Recommendation 15: Make the key achievements / results of projects funded by the IFCD, good practices and lessons learned, available to all stakeholders, so that learning can happen across organizations and countries involved. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>The Secretariat regularly updates information pertaining to the projects funded by the IFCD on its website: http://en.unesco.org/creativity/ifcd.</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2017: the Secretariat produced eight issues of electronic newsletters (e-updates), two editions of the IFCD annual brochure, an impact film (in English, French and Spanish), a leaflet, as well as three clips to communicate major results and impact of the IFCD projects.</p>
<p>Recommendation 16: Complement, under the umbrella of the future knowledge management platform, all web-based knowledge management efforts related to the IFCD and to the Convention with initiatives that solicit stakeholders' active participation in order to make them part of a larger learning community, and also use social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and others for this purpose. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>Since its launch in November 2014, the IFCD website (http://en.unesco.org/creativity/ifcd) is one of the building blocks of the Convention's web-based knowledge management system.</p> <p>In cooperation with the ERI/DPI/WEB unit, social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, have been used to promote the IFCD's main activities, calls for funding requests and projects impact.</p>

<p>Recommendation 19: Disseminate information on future calls for applications through UNESCO Field Offices, National Commissions, 2005 Convention national focal points, and civil society organizations that are observers to the IGC. Encourage all these entities to publish information on the Fund in their countries' languages. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>Information on the calls for funding requests is disseminated through UNESCO Field Offices, National Commissions, national points of contact of Parties to the Convention and civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Recommendation 20: Clarify in the communication to National Commissions and to potential applicants whether National Commissions are allowed to charge any fee for the mailing of applications to the IFCD or for any other services rendered in this context. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>Given that the IFCD application and pre-selection processes are conducted online since the sixth call (2015), the issue of mailing fees for applications has been resolved.</p>
<p>Recommendation 22: Designate national/regional focal points in UNESCO Field Offices who can provide information and assistance to applicants during the application process. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>Culture Programme Specialists in relevant UNESCO Field Offices have been designated as focal points for the IFCD to provide information and assistance to applicants as well as National Commissions throughout the application process. The IFCD team maintains regular contact with them and puts them in copy in all correspondence.</p> <p>Colleagues in Field Offices were duly informed of the participation of countries involved in the IFCD call through information factsheets.</p> <p>Concerning the application process, the IFCD's annotated guide was revised, and a new training module was developed for Field Office colleagues, to assist applicants throughout the application process.</p>
<p>Recommendation 23: Provide INGOs with more direction with regard to the support letters that they need to seek from governments. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>The Secretariat continues to assist INGOs with more direct and precise information on the application procedure for INGOs, namely on the support letters required from governments.</p>
<p>Recommendation 28: Convene a joint telephone meeting for all experts once they have completed the assessment of project proposals to discuss their assessments and the reasoning behind them. (Secretariat)</p>	<p>Conference calls with the members of the IFCD Panel of Experts were organized in the framework of the call for funding requests in 2015 and in 2016 after the technical assessment undertaken by the Secretariat. Online discussions also continued throughout the evaluation process.</p> <p>The Panel of Experts met for the second time at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris in July 2016 to exchange on the evaluation process, the challenges they faced and to reach a consensus on the projects to be recommended for funding.</p>

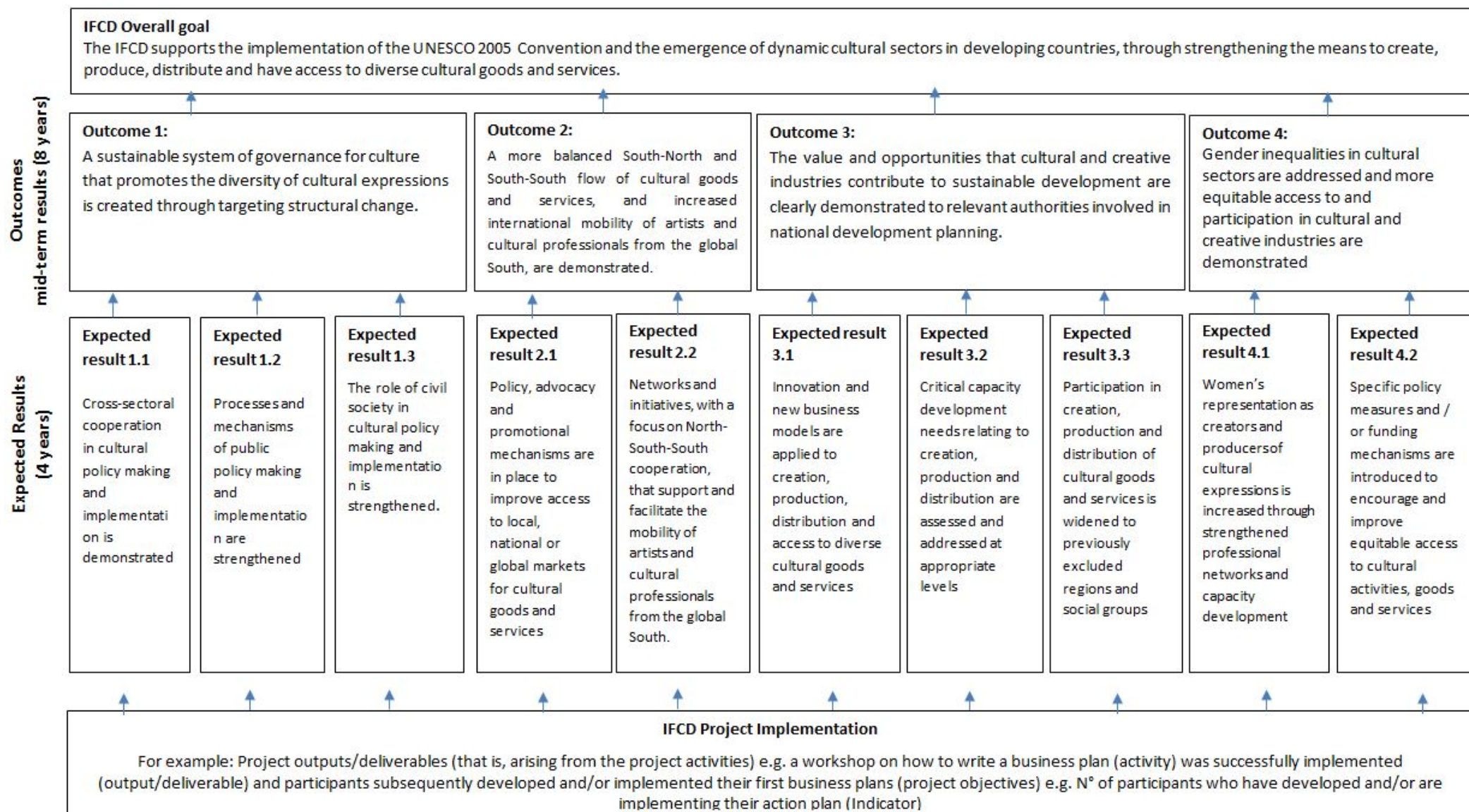
Recommendation 33:

Cost recovery: Recover all direct administrative, monitoring and coordination costs borne by UNESCO's regular budget, including staff costs, from the IFCD. (Secretariat / IGC)

The Secretariat continues to systematically apply UNESCO's cost recovery policy on the management of IFCD-funded projects (Decision 8.IGC 5a, para. 12, Decision 9.IGC 6, para. 9 and Decision 10.IGC 8, para. 4).

The Secretariat has taken measures to recover costs for the January 2015-December 2016 period, which amount to US\$ 153,336. The cost recovery for 2017 (US\$ 70,248) was included in the provisional draft budget approved by the tenth session of the Committee.

ANNEX IV IFCD Results-based Management Framework



Annex V The Sustainable Development Goals, the 2005 Convention and the IFCD

Impact and results

The IFCD supports the implementation of the UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors in developing countries, by strengthening the means to create, produce, distribute and access diverse cultural goods and services. The objectives of the IFCD are intrinsically linked to the 2005 Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

