



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

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

Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

## **Bureau of Strategic Planning / Internal Oversight Service**

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# **Results Achieved for the Individual Main Lines of Action (MLA) of the Social and Human Sciences Sector**

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**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3101: Bioethics

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$2,228,000; Extrabudgetary resources: \$ -

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

In 2002-2003, particularly through its International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and its Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) and through the establishment of an inter-agency committee on bioethics, UNESCO confirmed its position as lead agency in the field of bioethics at the international level in accordance with the wishes of the General Conference (31 C/Resolution 22) and as a follow-up to the Communiqué of the Round Table of Ministers of Science on “Bioethics: International Implications” held in the framework of the 31st session of the General Conference (22-23 October 2001). The Organization continued its function of intellectual forum – in the light of new scientific developments in the field of proteomics for example – and strengthened its standard-setting action, in particular by drafting the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data and by evaluating the worldwide impact of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights. It also strengthened its information and awareness-raising action and performed its advisory role in the development of national capacities in the field of bioethics.

**Strategies/Implementation**

In cooperation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned, UNESCO will continue work to foster the promotion of ethical principles and standards to guide scientific progress and technological development by enhancing its action along the main lines set out below.

**Standard-setting action:** In this field, UNESCO’s action will aim to define and promote a common ethical standard-setting framework in the field of bioethics and to put it into practice. Primarily, on the basis of ethical and legal studies conducted in 2002-2003, UNESCO will pursue the drafting of a declaration on universal norms in bioethics, the initial stages of which will be entrusted to IBC and IGBC. The Organization will also hold from the very beginning consultations with Member States, the other international organizations concerned and relevant national bodies – aiming to involve all actors better in the bioethics debate – and will submit a draft declaration to the 33rd session of the General Conference. On the basis of the results of the evaluation conducted in 2002-2003, the Organization will continue its action to foster the dissemination and promotion of the principles set out in the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and will work to secure their progressive incorporation into national legislation. Furthermore, it will endeavour to disseminate the new International Declaration on Human Genetic Data and to formulate a strategy for its implementation. UNESCO will strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations and will widen consultations with relevant partners (such as United Nations agencies, national bioethics committees, etc.) in order to reach a large consensus in the framework of the elaboration of a declaration on universal norms on bioethics.

**Intellectual forum:** UNESCO will continue to provide a forum for multidisciplinary, pluralist and multicultural reflection in bioethics, in particular through IBC and IGBC and the inter-agency committee on bioethics and through ad hoc activities in cooperation with other organizations. UNESCO intends in this way to foster both national and international debate on the major ethical issues arising from recent developments in the life sciences and their applications (in cloning or proteomics for example) in order to work out ethical benchmarks, or guidelines, for the international community and Member States.

**Advisory and capacity-building role:** UNESCO will continue to act as adviser to Member States wishing to promote reflection and debate on bioethics and to set up national ethics committees to contribute to the exchange of ideas and decision-making; to develop tools that would facilitate such information exchanges (likewise in the field of standard-setting), coordination and contacts among experts and institutions (for example through the development of databases), thus underlining its role as a clearing house in the field of bioethics and the promotion of joint reflection, education, information and awareness-raising activities; and to encourage the establishment and/or strengthening of regional bioethics information and documentation centres. More specifically, UNESCO will endeavour to identify ethical issues that are relevant to the various regions of the world in an effort to define and implement appropriate strategies for the promotion and development of ethical reflection at the regional and subregional levels (in particular for Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe).

**Educational action and awareness-raising:** UNESCO will continue its action in bioethics education at university level by, on the one hand, conducting an evaluation of UNESCO Chairs in bioethics, in cooperation with the Education Sector – so that they may play their respective roles in the countries concerned – and, on the other, identifying universities that offer bioethics education in order to foster exchanges and, initiating and reinforcing educational activities (including the development of a model teaching programme and the development of a certification system), particularly in Eastern and Central Europe and in Latin America. In order to support the development and implementation of teaching programmes, specific and useful educational resources, information materials and (digital) training materials will be produced and disseminated. UNESCO will also develop a specific communication strategy as regards bioethics, which will be an important tool for the Organization in its awareness-raising campaign targeted at both professional circles and the general public.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Common ethical standard-setting framework in bioethics defined.

*Performance indicators:*

- *legal and ethical studies conducted on specific issues, in particular cloning;*
- *draft declaration on universal norms in bioethics drawn up and submitted to the General Conference.*

**Results achieved**

- Elaborated a declaration on universal norms on bioethics, in accordance with 32 C/Resolution 24; first year devoted to the drafting of the outline of a declaration by the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) in consultation with Member States, the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) and other actors; second year devoted to the preparation of a draft declaration through governmental meetings, which was finalized during the meeting of intergovernmental experts held in June 2005.
- The General Conference adopted by acclamation at its 33rd session the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, together with a resolution for its dissemination and implementation.

**Results not achieved**

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Success factors**

- The General Conference adopted by acclamation at its 33rd session the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, together with a resolution for its dissemination and implementation

<p><b>Expected result 2</b> Dissemination and promotion of the principles of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and of the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data among scientific circles, decision-makers, opinion shapers and target audiences, both internationally and nationally. <i>Performance indicators:</i> - brochure, posters and documents relating to the Declarations produced and disseminated in Member States; - principles of the Declarations outlined at a number of conferences and symposia; - workshops and meetings held on the principles of the Declarations; - articles discussing or quoting the principles of the Declarations published in the press.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brochure on the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data (adopted in 2003) published in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian and widely disseminated; brochure also published in Portuguese, Hebrew and Turkish in cooperation with National Commissions.</li> <li>• National initiatives taken – such as the National Training Workshop on Bioethics organized by the Iranian National Commission held shortly after the adoption of the Declaration in January 2004 and the Conference on its implementation organized by the Portuguese National Commission in January 2005.</li> <li>• Two Declarations quoted in part or in their entirety in a number of academic publications.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Expected result 3</b> At the request of Member States, gradual incorporation into national legislation, standards and guidelines of the principles set out in standard-setting instruments drawn up by UNESCO in the field of bioethics. <i>Performance indicators:</i> - legislation and/or guidelines drawn up by States that have no standard-setting framework in the field of bioethics; - meetings held, in particular at the regional level, with public policy-makers (for example parliamentarians).</p>	<p>No result reported in 172 EX/4.</p>		

<p><b>Expected result 4</b>          Greater understanding of the major ethical issues raised by the life and health sciences and their applications, and analysis of those issues internationally, regionally and nationally.  <i>Performance indicators:</i>          - stepping up of ethical reflection at the international level and exchanges of ideas and information among experts, decision-makers, national bioethics committees and other institutions involved, with a view to better coordination and increased communication;          - IBC reports or IGBC recommendations featured or quoted in the press and/or in specialist journals;          - specific issues discussed by the Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoted UNESCO’s role as an intellectual forum through the work of IBC and IGBC and the involvement and participation in several meetings with experts internationally, regionally and nationally, with special emphasis on Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe.</li> <li>• Promoted UNESCO’s role as a catalyst for international cooperation in the field by being the Permanent Secretariat of the United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics and by hosting the third and fourth meetings of the Committee in Paris, in June and December 2004; these meetings provided an opportunity to share experience and activities among member organizations, to pursue the discussion on “Ethics, intellectual property and benefit sharing” and to identify modalities of coordination and possible future cooperation.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Expected result 5</b>          Strengthening of national capacities and international cooperation in the field of bioethics.  <i>Performance indicators:</i>          - national bioethics committees established in a number of countries, especially developing countries;          - regional and/or international networks established or reinforced; training activities initiated and reinforced, in particular in Latin America and in Central and Eastern Europe;          - information and documentation centres reinforced and/or established at the regional level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Organization initiated a series of practical guidebooks for ethics committees; first guide “Establishing Bioethics Committees” published in English and French and the second “Bioethics Committees at work: Guidebook 2” is available in English, and both will soon be available in all the official languages of the General Conference;</b> pilot implementation project begun in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia, Russian Federation) (May 2005).</li> <li>• Regional Bioethics Documentation Centre set up in the Medical Faculty of the University of Vilnius, in close cooperation with the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO and officially opened on 13 September 2004.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Success factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Bioethics Documentation Centre is cooperating with UNESCO in the establishment and expansion of the GEO database and its translation into Russian.</li> </ul>

**Expected result 6**

Ethical reflection and awareness-raising at various national levels (decision-makers, scientific circles, the education system, etc.) stimulated and exchanges of ideas and information stepped up among experts, decision-makers, national bioethics committees and other institutions concerned, with a view to achieving better coordination and communication.

*Performance indicators:*

- *symposia and workshops organized at the national and regional levels;*
- *visual materials, information kits and Internet site used by professional and/or educational circles;*
- *extensive computerized database compiling information on ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics, legislation, experts, institutions and academic centres established;*
- *ethics teaching programmes started.*

- Contributed to a greater visibility of UNESCO and stimulated interaction with professionals and experts and their networks through meetings in the following countries: Netherlands (March 2004), Islamic Republic of Iran (May 2004), Lithuania (September 2004), Turkey (September 2004), Argentina (November 2004), the Republic of Korea (November 2004), Indonesia (December 2004), Mexico (November 2004), Portugal (January 2005), the Russian Federation (January 2005), **People's Republic of China (October 2005) and Philippines (December 2005); "Ethics around the World Project" launched.**
- Contributed to reflection and debate at the international level and provided understandable information on this issue for the general public by publishing an information kit on "Cloning – Ethical issues", updating the Internet site [www.unesco.org/bioethics](http://www.unesco.org/bioethics), and publishing and disseminating IBC and IGBC reports and proceedings on associated meetings and sessions.
- **Provided useful resources for Member States to build their capacities in ethics of science and technology by launching the first phase of a system of four databases, Global Ethics Observatory (GEO), on 15 December 2005, on the occasion of the 12th session of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC).**
- **Promoted the creation of networks of professional ethics teachers aimed at developing and reinforcing teaching programmes in different regions through the initiation of the Ethics Education Programme (EEP) in 2005 Declarations.**

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3102: Ethics of science and technology

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$945,500; Extrabudgetary resources: \$ -

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

In 2002-2003, within the framework of the Budapest World Conference on Science, the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development and document 31 C/4 Approved, UNESCO strengthened its ethical mission, promoting principles and ethical norms to guide scientific and technological development and social transformations (31 C/4, strategic objective 4). The Organization encouraged ethical reflection in science and technology at the international level and started regional and national consultations with a view to associating society as a whole. The World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) reinforced its role as an advisory body of the Organization, and an intellectual forum for exchanging ideas and experience. As an independent and pluralist body, COMEST contributed to promoting dialogue between the scientific communities, decision-makers, civil society and the public at large.

### **Strategies/Implementation**

In 2004-2005, UNESCO will strengthen its role as an intellectual and ethical forum. In cooperation with appropriate organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned, the Organization, with active involvement of COMEST and making full use of the intersectoral potential, especially the Education Sector and the Natural Sciences Sector, will develop international fair ethical principles, support research education and assist Member States at their request in developing national capacities in the fields of the ethics of outer space and sustainable development (building on earlier work on the ethics of freshwater and on the ethics of energy). UNESCO will increase the visibility of COMEST by developing a suitable communication strategy and raising public awareness of the ethical implications of scientific knowledge and technology and the responsibility of S&T professionals.

COMEST's strategic objectives for 2004-2005 are set out below.

**Intellectual and ethical forum.** Within the framework of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, UNESCO will strengthen the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) as one of the major interdisciplinary fora, which will promote ethical reflection on the responsibility towards future generations and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the wise and sustainable use of natural resources. COMEST's joint efforts with UNESCO's sectors and the international bodies concerned will address five thematic areas related to the ethics of sustainable development (on the basis of its previous work on energy and freshwater resources), freshwater, outer space, information society and scientific research training.

**Ethics education and research action.** On the basis of the results of the above working group, through close cooperation between the Social and Human Sciences Sector and the Education Sector, UNESCO will reinforce its educational role by implementing ethical principles and elaborating educational tools to ensure that "Science curricula include science ethics, as well as training in history, philosophy and the cultural impact of science" (Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge, para. 41).

**Advisory role and standard-setting action.** UNESCO will confirm COMEST as its main advisory body on ethical issues related to the development of scientific knowledge and technology. The main role of COMEST is to formulate ethical principles seeking to guarantee that technological progress and the sharing of scientific knowledge are fully consistent with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. On the basis of COMEST recommendations, the Organization will reinforce its normative mission by promoting ethical principles and reaching international agreements pertaining to scientific and technological progress.

**International cooperation and capacity-building.** UNESCO will support international cooperation within the framework of COMEST action to be pursued in collaboration with UNESCO's Natural Sciences Sector and the Education Sector, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as IGOs and NGOs concerned. To guide Member States in policy-making, the Organization will contribute as well to the development of national or regional capacities by launching studies on possible mechanisms and scenarios in COMEST fields of work.

**Visibility.** COMEST has the mission of encouraging the scientific community to examine fundamental ethical questions and to promote a dialogue between the international scientific community, the parties actively involved and the decision-makers and citizens. UNESCO will strengthen this mission by developing an innovative and suitable communication strategy, including COMEST publications and its own website, in order to reach society at large.

To achieve these objectives, in line with the principle of "Building a new ethic of global stewardship" evoked in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000), the Organization will consolidate the role and scope of COMEST as an interdisciplinary body and reinforce its action by awarding the "Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science". Intersectoral cooperation will be enhanced, especially with the Natural Sciences Sector, the Education Sector and the Communication and Information Sector.

UNESCO will build on existing networks, such as the Global Organization of Universities for Teaching, Training and Ethics (GOUTTE) water network. COMEST will serve as a major international vehicle to reinforce international cooperation with internal and external partners. Further activities will be implemented at the regional level, especially in Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Latin America.



**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Role, scope and impact of COMEST as the principal multilateral forum on this issue increased.

*Performance indicators:*

- *evaluation of the impact of the work of COMEST completed;*
- *communication strategy developed.*

**Results achieved**

- Member States and the public at large better informed of the work UNESCO has carried out in the field of the ethics of science and technology and bioethics through the renovated, expanded and updated website ([www.unesco.org/ethics](http://www.unesco.org/ethics)) and through the publication and dissemination of the reports and proceedings of the meetings and sessions of the UNESCO advisory commissions on the ethics of science and technology and bioethics.
- **Information concerning experts in the area of ethics of science and technology and information on national ethics committees (national COMEST) and departments, centres and institutions working in the field of ethics of science and technology provided through the recently launched Global Ethics Observatory (December 2005).**

**Results not achieved**

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Expected result 2**

International framework on ethical questions related to S&T developed and improved.

*Performance indicators:*

- *preparatory studies on international instruments elaborated and approved by UNESCO's governing bodies.*

- Bangkok Declaration on Ethics in Science and Technology adopted at the fourth ordinary session of COMEST held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2005 (more than 500 representatives from all regions attended).
- Policy Document on Ethics of Outer Space drafted and used as the basis for a series of international consultations from June to November 2004 (with COPUOS, ESA, COSPAR etc); these consultations revealed that rather than starting work on an international normative instrument, awareness-raising and education in ethical issues raised by outer space activities should be favoured.
- Discussed the Policy Document on Environmental Ethics that was drafted in cooperation with the Natural Sciences Sector at the World Social Forum of Porto Alegre (January 2005).
- **To create networks of professional ethics teachers and develop and reinforce teaching programmes in different regions (Ethics Education Programme), meetings of experts were held in Budapest (October 2004), Moscow (January 2005) and Split (November 2005, in cooperation with CEPES).**

**Expected result 3**

National and regional debates on ethical dimensions of S&T supported and national and regional mechanisms developed.

*Performance indicators:*

*- number of countries where national and regional debates were supported;*

*- number of national and regional mechanisms created.*

- Rotating conferences on ethics took place in the Netherlands (March 2004), the Islamic Republic of Iran (May 2004), Lithuania (September 2004), Turkey (September 2004), Argentina (November 2004), the Republic of Korea (November 2004), Mexico (November 2004), Indonesia (December 2004), Portugal (January 2005), the Russian Federation (January 2005), the People's Republic of China (October/November 2005), Estonia (November 2005) and the Philippines (December 2005);
- **Presentations on UNESCO's activities in ethics made during international scientific conferences in Israel (March 2004, May 2005, in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair in Haifa), United Kingdom (March 2004), USA (April 2004, October 2005), Portugal (June 2004), Iceland (August 2004), Italy (December 2004), Spain (January 2005), Turkey (February 2005) and Switzerland (March 2005), the Science and Technology Forum in Japan (September 2005), Germany (September 2005), Canada (October 2005), Netherlands (November 2005) and Holy See (November 2005).**

**Expected result 4**

Ethics education developed with reference to UNESCO's efforts to promote ethics and responsibility of science and technology.

*Performance indicators:*

*- ethics teaching programme developed and implemented;*

*- research capacities developed with respect to ethical and responsibility issues;*

*- model research training adopted;*

*- training materials prepared and disseminated, including website material offered;*

*- number of national and regional workshops, meetings and conferences.*

- **Meetings with regional experts in ethics teaching took place in Budapest (October 2004), Moscow (January 2005) and Split (November 2005). The outcomes have been programmes descriptions and networks of experts. Fifty ethics teaching programmes have been entered in Database 3 of the Global Ethics Observatory.**
- Contributed to a Regional Training in Research Ethics (organized by the Council of Europe) in Lithuania (May 2004). A Regional Expert Consultation was organized in Belarus (March 2005) to create networks for ethics teaching and ethics committees. The Organization contributed to the development of an ethics infrastructure in the Republic of Sakha, Russian Federation (May 2005).
- **An Advisory Committee on the Teaching of Ethics was established (July 2005); it started working on a proposal for a core curriculum in ethics.**
- Report on the Precautionary Principle published and distributed (March 2005; English and French) and educational manuals translated and distributed (Informed Consent: Teaching Ethics in psychiatry) in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair in Haifa.
- **Organization presented its ethics programme in symposia on teaching ethics (Denmark, April 2005), research values (Netherlands, May 2005), international research ethics (European Union, Brussels, June 2005), and a training seminar in Cyprus (November 2005).**

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3201: Human rights and development

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$855,300; Extrabudgetary resources: \$ -

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

UNESCO has made a significant contribution over the years to the promotion and protection of human rights through standard-setting activities, research and dissemination of knowledge. To give further impetus to UNESCO's human rights activities and to reinforce its role in promoting human rights, in particular those that are within its competence, an overall UNESCO Human Rights Strategy has been elaborated, discussed with partners, including Member States, United Nations bodies, programmes and specialized agencies, and presented to UNESCO's governing bodies. The Strategy was adopted by the General Conference at its 32nd session, on 16 October 2003, by 32 C/Resolution 27 entitled UNESCO strategy on human rights.

**Strategies/Implementation**

UNESCO's activities aimed at promoting human rights have been implemented in conformity with the overall UNESCO Human Rights Strategy and in compliance with the principle of indivisibility, interrelation and interdependence of all human rights – civil, cultural, economic, political and social.

The Strategy provides guidance for mainstreaming human rights in all the activities of the Organization and determines priority areas of action.

The strengthening of cooperation with the United Nations bodies and programmes is a key in implementing the Strategy. In particular, given the lead role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by OHCHR and UNESCO in 1995, efforts have been made to strengthen cooperation and to avoid duplication of work. Cooperation has been further developed with the Commission on Human Rights, its Sub-Commission, treaty bodies and special rapporteurs as well as with specialized agencies. Close contacts with regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the academic community have been maintained.

Efforts have been focused on policy-oriented research and sharing knowledge on human rights, poverty and development. Interdisciplinary research on the content of economic, social and cultural rights and on major obstacles and challenges to the full enjoyment of human rights and their justiciability has been conducted. The results of research have been widely disseminated.

The Organization has also contributed, with active involvement of UNESCO Chairs, to the universal observance of international human rights standards and to the wide dissemination of knowledge on the content of human rights, especially those related to UNESCO's fields of competence (which include mainly the right to education, the right to freedom of expression, including the right to seek, receive and impart information, the right to take part in cultural life and the right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications). Special attention has been paid to the acknowledgement of the right to human rights education as a human right and to its implementation. The best practices in this field have been encouraged by awarding the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2004).

UNESCO Chairs played an important role in implementing the Strategy. The activities of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance have been consolidated and their involvement in national endeavours, such as training of professionals dealing with human rights (judges, law enforcement officials, social workers, journalists and others) has been encouraged. At the regional level, UNESCO Chairs have been called to play a more active role (e.g. by contributing to regional programmes of research, education and advocacy) in collaboration with relevant national and regional institutes and networks dealing in particular with economic, social and cultural rights.

In order to sensitize public opinion and decision-makers to major challenges to human rights and encourage the search for solutions to pressing problems a Human Rights Forum was organized in Nantes, France (May 2004). This event brought together representatives of Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the academic community and other civil society actors as well as eminent personalities and human rights specialists with a view to promoting a global partnership for human rights.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Content, application and justiciability of human rights further elucidated.

*Performance indicators:*

- number of research projects conducted;

- number of experts involved and their representative outreach;

- dissemination of research results through a variety of means and media.

**Results achieved**

- Better understanding of all human rights issues, including economic, social and cultural rights, promoted through several research studies prepared by eminent specialists from all over the world, which will be published in UNESCO Studies on Human Rights (to appear in Spring 2006); support given for translation of studies and an online manual on economic, social and cultural rights into various languages.
- Research policy linkages at regional level concerning the human rights within UNESCO competence reinforced through the establishment of the Latin American Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (LARNO); the LARNO Workshop on the Right to Education organized in Quito, Ecuador (June 2004); a meeting with national human rights institutions from the Americas (Copan, Honduras, September 2005) through the association of LARNO with the network of the Americas, the adoption of a plan of action concerning the right to education and the creation of a special web page on LARNO.
- Three UNESCO Human Rights Chairs in Ethiopia, South Africa and Benin made an agreement to create the African Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ARNESCR) at a Meeting on Priorities for Research to Advance Economic, Social and Cultural Rights organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (March 2005) in cooperation with Addis Ababa University and its UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Democracy.
- Linkages between policy-makers and the research community strengthened through the holding of the World Forum on Human Rights, organized by the City of Nantes in cooperation with UNESCO and the French National Commission for UNESCO (Nantes, May 2004). One thousand participants brought together to address the themes of terrorism and human rights, globalization and the struggle against all forms of discrimination and exclusion, and poverty as a violation of human rights.

**Results not achieved**

- Lack of adequate resources did not allow for more additional support to be given, notably of a financial nature, to the regional research networks that have been created. Such support would have facilitated the conduct of additional research projects and the undertaking of more initiatives.

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Lessons learned**

- Strong partnerships with national human rights institutions serve as an excellent basis for increasing the relevance of human rights research, taking into account regional specificities, and thus its impact on policy-making.

**Success factors**

- The association of UNESCO's research initiatives with already existing networks (i.e. the Latin American Network of Ombudspersons). The active involvement of UNESCO Chairs in these initiatives.
- Studies were disseminated among human rights specialists of the United Nations system, UNESCO Human Rights Chairs, major NGOs and human rights research and training institutions.

**Challenges**

- To sustain existing networks and provide them with more substantive financial support in view of the meagre resources available.

**Expected result 2**

Knowledge of human rights standards and procedures as well as of good practices in this field reinforced.

*Performance indicators:*

- number and type of information materials produced and disseminated;  
- good practices identified, documented and widely disseminated.

- Data about the status of ratifications of human rights instruments widely disseminated among the academic and research community through the publication of two annual editions of the brochure Human Rights Major International Instruments; World Forum on Human Rights served to further increase the outreach of this publication (attended by approximately 1,000 persons); publication accessible on the UNESCO website.
- Knowledge of human rights standards and procedures for their protection became accessible to a larger public through: (a) the translation of the second volume of the three-volume manual on human rights for universities entitled *Human Rights: Concept and Standards* in Japanese and the third volume of this manual entitled *Human Rights: International Protection, Monitoring, Enforcement* in Bulgarian; (b) *Human Rights: Questions and Answers*, fourth updated and revised edition and a new French edition; (c) final report on the World Forum on Human Rights (Nantes, France, May 2004) issued in English, French and Spanish (12,000 copies) and accessible on the UNESCO website.
- Reinforced good practices in the field of human rights education through the award of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2004) to Professor Vitit Muntarbhorn (Thailand) and the holding of the award ceremony in Thailand with the involvement of the National Commission and local authorities, which received wide media coverage.
- **Human Rights Week held at UNESCO Headquarters (5-11 December 2005) to celebrate the 60th anniversary of UNESCO and to reflect on its role in building a universal culture of human rights; specialists from the United Nations system, including representatives of OHCHR, academic community, major human rights NGOs, as well as representatives of Member States participated in the round table devoted to the commitment of UNESCO to the promotion and protection of human rights; message from the Director-General on the occasion of Human Rights Day – 10 December 2005, widely disseminated and an exhibition “60 Cartoons for Human Rights” by Plantu, famous French political cartoonist, organized.**
- Due to lack of sufficient resources it was not possible to further disseminate those publications designed for free distribution and at the same time to print more copies that would be available for sale to the public.

**Lessons learned**

- To use important international events, such as the World Forum on Human Rights, to increase the outreach and potentially the impact of UNESCO publications.

**Success factors**

- The dissemination of UNESCO publications on the occasion of international events. The use of the website to disseminate information. The continuation of publications that have been met with considerable success, such as *Human Rights: Questions and Answers*.
- The organization of the award ceremony of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education in the country of the laureate added to the visibility of the event and of UNESCO.

**Challenges**

- To increase, in a situation of limited resources, the outreach of UNESCO publications.

**Expected result 3**

Human rights approach mainstreamed through activities by all UNESCO programme sectors.

- Greater awareness on behalf of UNESCO staff of the experiences and lessons learned within the United Nations system with regard to human rights mainstreaming, as well as of issues particularly relevant to UNESCO, through the preparation and dissemination of a relevant study (available on the website in English and French).
- More than 110 Headquarters and field staff acquainted with fundamental principles of international human rights law and the core elements of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to programming in UNESCO, in relation also to the United Nations common country programming processes (CCA/UNDAF, PRSP), including 36 staff members from Headquarters and the field who were appointed to serve as “resource persons” with regard to the process of human rights mainstreaming.
- Training materials produced and made available together with HRBA information and background documents made accessible to all UNESCO staff and the public through a special web page.
- Interaction strengthened with other programme sectors in preparations for and follow-up to the training seminars on HRBA and synergies developed with the capacity-building efforts of United Nations common country programming processes.
- Cooperation intensified with United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), as well as OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, leading human rights experts and academic institutions (i.e. European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law) in the implementation of SHS activities to mainstream human rights in UNESCO, and in particular in the design of training modules, the organization of the training seminars and their follow-up.
- **Video clip on “UNESCO and Human Rights” produced, sent to several UNESCO field offices and added to the human rights website; number of senior staff familiarized with the fundamental principles of human rights law and the core elements of a HRBA as a result of HS/HRS/HRD participation in a workshop organized within the framework of the ED staff retreat (November 2005) concerning rights-based education, thus contributing to initiating dialogue on this issue with colleagues in that sector; steps taken to initiate the preparation of an electronic self-learning tool on human rights and HRBA that could contribute to accelerating the process of sensitizing as well as familiarizing staff with HRBA.**
- Need to provide additional training to the “resource persons” in order to transform them into trainers (was not achieved due to lack of resources).
- Need to provide capacity-building for a greater number of senior staff, such as Directors and Chiefs of Section (not achieved owing to the lack of time, as the programme was launched only in February 2005, and the lack of resources).
- Stronger links need to be built with other programming frameworks and processes relevant for UNESCO, such as the results-based management framework and the United Nations common country programming processes.
- The programme on human rights mainstreaming has been well appreciated by the large majority of its beneficiaries, who considered it to be both relevant and of good quality. Both were the result of close cooperation with HRM, other programme sectors and with partners from the United Nations system.

**Success factors**

- Intersectorality and close interaction with OHCHR and UNSSC.
- Critical in an effort to ensure sustainability of results are: the continuation of training and capacity-building for UNESCO staff at Headquarters and in the field, paying particular attention to senior staff and field offices; the possibility of providing continuous support and assistance to programme sectors that so request; and the continuation and further strengthening of the already close cooperation with other sectors, as well as with external partners.

**Success factors**

- **Training seminar on human rights and the human rights-based approach to programming (HRBA); seminar further consolidated cooperation with UNSSC and the OHCHR with regard to the advancement of human rights mainstreaming in UNESCO.**

**Expected result 4**

Global partnership for human rights established.

*Performance indicators:*

*- UNESCO Human Rights Forum established and operational;*

*- number of governmental, non-governmental and civil society actors involved;*

*- global partnership established to promote exchange of experiences and knowledge sharing on human rights.*

- Implementation of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights (32 C/57) in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- Cooperation with the United Nations Charter- and treaty-based human rights monitoring bodies further developed, including with the Commission on Human Rights, its Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and special rapporteurs, as well as with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) reinforced.
- Linkages between policy-makers and the research community were strengthened through the holding of the World Forum on Human Rights, organized by the City of Nantes in cooperation with UNESCO and the French National Commission for UNESCO (Nantes, May 2004). See also under expected result 1.
- Close contacts maintained and new partnerships established with regional IGOs, NGOs and the academic community through participation in international meetings and workshops on economic, social and cultural rights.
- **SHS/HRS/HRD participation in a meeting of national human rights institutions of the Americas (Copan, Honduras, September 2005) led to the further consolidation of LARNO through its association with the broader network of national human rights institutions of the Americas and the adoption of a plan of action on the right to education.**

**Success factors**

- Close partnership with OHCHR and CESCR especially with regard to research activities in areas of common interest. Partnership with OHCHR, UNSSC and ILO concerning human rights mainstreaming.



**Expected result 5**

Network of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights strengthened.

*Performance indicators:*

- *evaluation of the impact of the network of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights carried out;*
- *contribution of the network to human rights education in various regions;*
- *contribution of the network to advocacy and the adoption of a human rights approach on policy issue.*

- Work and achievements of UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance publicized through the preparation and dissemination of the sixth issue of the Bulletin of the Network and network's web page created.
- Evaluation of the UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights launched to identify their comparative advantages, strengths, weaknesses and obstacles in their work.
- Several Chairs participated actively in UNESCO activities aimed at promoting policy-oriented research and building research networks (participation and contribution to the World Forum on Human Rights – Nantes, France, 2004 – involvement in the creation of regional research networks on economic, social and cultural rights in Africa and in Latin America).
- Due to the lack of resources, UNESCO was unable in the period under review to support financially concrete activities of UNESCO Chairs. Cooperation between UNESCO and the Chairs was characterized by mostly moral support and encouragement of Chairs' activities, mutual consultations, etc.

**Success factors**

- UNESCO Human Rights Chairs in Ethiopia, Benin and South Africa participated actively in the creation of a new research network on economic, social and cultural rights in Africa.
- UNESCO Chair on Peace, Human Rights and Democracy in Stadtschlaining, Austria, continues to be the coordinator of the editing and publishing of the Bulletin for UNESCO Human Rights Chairs network.

**Challenges**

- Additional resources could allow the involvement of a greater number of UNESCO Chairs in the implementation of UNESCO's human rights programmes.

**Extrabudgetary resources/Contributions of field offices to the achievement of results**

Of great importance to the achievement of expected result 1 and the establishment of regional research networks on the human rights within UNESCO's competence was the contribution of field offices. The launching meeting of LARNO (Quito, Ecuador, June 2004) was made possible thanks to the financial support of the Brasilia Office and the assistance of the Quito Office, while the meeting leading to the creation of the ARNESCR (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 2005) was organized with the financial assistance of the Dakar Office and in close cooperation with the Addis Ababa Office.

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3202: Gender equality and development

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$928,100; Extrabudgetary: \$100,000

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

During the last biennium, the programme on gender equality and the human rights of women was refocused to better ensure its relevance to and effectiveness in meeting the needs of Member States. A review revealed its strong and consistent commitment to enhancing women's access to and participation in democratic processes, efforts at eliminating all forms of discrimination, particularly through the education of women and girls, and the promotion of gender equality. Consultations organized with relevant partners and stakeholders highlighted regional priorities for action to promote the human rights of women, gender equality and development.

**Strategies/Implementation**

In 2004-2005, work in favour of gender equality and the human rights of women was implemented within the framework of a new working strategy. Efforts were strengthened to contribute to the attainment of the objectives outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goal of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

The gender perspective was integrated into the work of the social and human sciences, with particular emphasis on discrimination, governance, migration, urban development and human security. An exchange of knowledge and critical thought, capacity-building, and training was promoted, as were contributions towards influencing policy changes that favour gender equality, participation of women and respect for women's human rights.

In all regions, focus was placed on research, networking, advocacy and knowledge sharing of best practices on gender equality and human rights of women. Research focusing on the linkages between socio-economic issues and rights, human rights of women and social structures, and progress towards the achievement of gender equality was encouraged. The production of knowledge and analysis of social statistics was emphasized – thereby using research and analysis to inform policy change, for example with regard to ensuring gender equality in education. This research and analysis was disseminated through advocacy programmes and networks, informing actions for change towards gender equality and observance of the human rights of women. Consequently, enhanced cooperation and networking with existing and new UNESCO Chairs, women's studies programmes, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations were essential to the attainment of the objectives for gender equality and the human rights of women.

Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005

**Expected result 1**

Capacities strengthened and mechanisms established in Member States to promote the advancement of women.

*Performance indicators:*

*- number of Members States having received advice in developing policies and mechanisms;*

*- recommendations developed for various areas of UNESCO's competence, including education, poverty reduction and participation in decision-making and societal processes;*

*- studies conducted to identify obstacles to the advancement of women.*

**Results achieved**

- **Partnerships formed with academic researchers, women's NGOs, ministries of women's affairs, parliamentarians, United Nations agencies (e.g. INSTRAW), women's think tanks (e.g. CAWTAR, Tunis) and colleagues throughout UNESCO.**
- GED commissioned papers on the reform of family laws in the Arab countries and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the interface between women's human rights instruments and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on the position of women in the judiciary in Latin America; these papers have been posted online.
- **Networking and advocacy in connection with Beijing+10 focused on the production of a special issue of the International Social Science Journal.** A call for papers was issued and several articles were elicited from well-known academic specialists on women and gender issues. The ISSJ special issue on Beijing+10, entitled Taking Stock: Women's Empowerment Ten Years After Beijing, was published.
- Work on qualitative and quantitative indicators for women's empowerment conducted. A set of Gender Indicators on Women's Empowerment: Measuring Women's Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Participation and Rights produced in-house and full article version included in the ISSJ special issue on Beijing+10.

**Results not achieved**

- A major partnership will be the establishment of a Women's Studies/Women's Rights network.

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Success factors**

- GED established a network on Women's Studies/Gender Research, prepared a paper on "the feminization of poverty and women's human rights" which is posted on the GED website; and prepared a document on enhancing women's participation in the judiciary in Latin America (paper posted on the GED website).

**Expected result 2**

Institutional capacity to respond to needs in UNESCO's fields of competence enhanced.

*Performance indicators:*

*- number of gender assessment studies and audits of the Sector's policies and programmes carried out;*

*- technical assistance provided to a number of countries.*

- Within the framework of the Palestine Women's Research and Documentation Centre (a UNESCO flagship project), which began to be implemented in 2004, **four research projects are currently under way that include: women and poverty; the quota mechanism and women's political participation; the new school curriculum from a gender perspective; and dimensions of women's empowerment.**
- Research carried out on the status of women in Iraq through a research and advocacy network consisting of Iraqi women academics, activists and officials, academic specialists based in Europe and North America and women's rights activists from various countries.

**Expected result 3**

Advocacy and capacity-building measures to promote human rights of women carried out.

*Performance indicators:*

*- number of projects carried out in various regions;*

*- networking mechanisms established among various stakeholders in various regions;*

*- best practices identified, documented and widely disseminated.*

- Consultation carried out to formulate a programme of action to promote the human rights and security of women living in the Great Lakes Region in Africa. The consultation, which took place in Addis Ababa (30 May-1 June 2005), brought together academics, NGO representatives and policy-makers and covered a range of issues concerning women.
- **Recommendations made for UNESCO activity involving capacity-building of existing or new networks and women's studies centres, including the establishment of a women's research and documentation centre in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and women's studies programmes at the major universities in Burundi and Rwanda.**
- Research conducted on cultures, conventions and the human rights of women (also on the GED website); an edited book on culture and gender inequality in Kenya (to be published by UNESCO in 2006).

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3203: Fight against racism and discrimination

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$367,700

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

Following the Durban World Conference (2001), UNESCO has strengthened its action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and exclusion. Pursuant to 164 EX/Decision 3.4.2, adopted by the Executive Board at its 164th session, it has developed the Integrated Strategy to Combat Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance which was approved by the General Conference at its 32nd session (32 C/Resolution 28 and 32 C/13). The integrated strategy is based on the recommendations of the series of regional consultations organized by UNESCO and/or the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2002-2003, as well as on the results of various thematic studies carried out over the same period to understand various causes and forms of discrimination better.

UNESCO's action against racism and discrimination has thus taken into account the particular circumstances of the various regions with a view to responding more effectively to their individual situations. The action has been carried out in close cooperation with the Organization's other programme sectors, with other agencies of the United Nations system, primarily the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (which has the lead role for the Durban follow-up), and with public authorities and actors in civil society.

**Strategies/Implementation**

UNESCO aims at responding to the orientations defined by the integrated strategy, notably: (1) concentrating its actions on the fields in which UNESCO can make a difference, i.e. in education and research; (2) taking into account regional specificities and priorities; and (3) initiating innovative actions on the ground that contribute to increasing UNESCO's visibility. For this biennium, the focus will be on the following areas: (i) developing indicators to assess the situation of discriminations and to measure progress in the fight against these scourges; (ii) establishing new partnerships, especially with city authorities; (iii) increasing youth commitment in the fight against racism and discrimination; (iv) promoting tolerance; and (v) reducing HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination. UNESCO will pursue and further strengthen its efforts in developing knowledge through research and dissemination activities in order to apprehend the issue of racism and discrimination better and to contribute to formulating anti-discriminatory public policies. During this biennium, its action, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, including the OHCHR and CERD, and national/regional institutions, will focus on the development of indicators to measure the improvement of social cohesion and increased participation of individuals/groups of individuals in society that are subject to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Reflection on the phenomenon of xenophobia and the means of combating this scourge will be continued.

In response to the interests expressed by local authorities and in order to follow up discussions already engaged with some cities, UNESCO will continue its efforts to concretize the project of creating an *International Coalition of Cities United Against Racism and Exclusion* with the aim of setting up concrete anti-racist and anti-discriminatory policies at the local and municipal levels.

UNESCO will work closely with youth organizations to involve them more in action to combat racism and discrimination through the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) and the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (2004). Special attention will be paid also to elders so that the dialogue between generations – youth and elders – will be strengthened to share their respective experiences in the fight against discrimination and racism.

The UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence, the amount of which has been increased to \$100,000, will also be used to reward and give prominence to the best achievements in combating intolerance and exclusion. The Prize is awarded every two years on 16 November, International Day for Tolerance, and a ceremony dedicated to tolerance will be organized. Joint initiatives will also be undertaken in collaboration with United Nations offices and agencies, in particular, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and ILO, regional intergovernmental organizations and relevant actors in civil society.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Dialogue launched on the development of public policies to combat new forms of discrimination, including discrimination against HIV/AIDS carriers, and national policies formulated.

*Performance indicators:*

- number of regional seminars held and number of participants from the various countries concerned;
- policy recommendations developed;
- number of studies carried out on different forms of discrimination;
- best practices identified, documented and disseminated.

**Results achieved**

- Series of studies focusing on “xenophobia”, “new discriminations stemming from genetics and the life science” and “racism and xenophobia in cyberspace” published under the *Studies on Human Rights 2004: Struggle against Discrimination* (UNESCO, 2004) and distributed to the public.
- Two regional seminars on HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination organized for the Latin America and the Caribbean region; consultation on the issue organized with the United Nations Country Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in Moscow for the Moscow Cluster region; two adaptations of the UNESCO/UNAIDS “HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: Young People in Action Kit”, which identify best youth practices from Moscow Cluster region and the Portuguese-speaking African countries, are under preparation.
- **Participation in the Conference “Cities for Diversity and Equal Opportunities” organized by the City of Stockholm and the County of Stockholm (23 November) and in the Conference “Equal Opportunities – Everybody’s responsibility” organized by the City of Stockholm (24 November 2005).**
- **Three studies carried out in November 2005 on the implementation of the European Plan of Action commitments in close collaboration with the European Training and Research Centre (ETC) in Graz (Austria) and an African consultant; best practices identified and documented and policy recommendations developed.**

**Results not achieved**

- Two studies not produced on the implementation of Commitments from the European Ten Point Plan of Action and based on the identification and documentation of best practices in order to formulate policy recommendations.

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

- The challenge will be the launching of extrabudgetary resources operations and to publish studies carried out.

<p><b>Expected result 2</b> Dissemination of knowledge and information on discrimination and racism to target populations (victims of discrimination, opinion-makers, decision-makers, and so on). <i>Performance indicator:</i> - information-exchange mechanisms and circuits created and/or strengthened.</p>	<p><b>Results achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series of meetings organized for information exchange among diverse stakeholders: (a) in the framework of the World Forum on Human Rights (May 2004, Nantes), a round table was organized on “Humanism of Human Rights and the Barbarity of the Slave Trade” in which experts, policy-makers and civil society organizations participated; (b) within the framework of the European Coalition of Cities project, the Expert Meeting “Commitment of Cities Against Discrimination: Defining a Ten-Point Plan of Action to Combat Racism at the Municipal Level” was jointly organized with the City of Nuremberg (July 2004, Nuremberg).</li> <li>• Participated in and/or jointly organized important meetings including: the International Conference on “Migrations: Social and intercultural aspects of sustainable development” (March 2004, Moscow); the International Conference on “Promotion of ideas of tolerance and fight against discrimination: role of local authorities” (March 2004, Solikamsk, Russian Federation); and the International Conference on “Tolerance and human rights: Countering discrimination and xenophobia – a Caucasus dimension”; the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA) Founding Congress (May 2005, Tswane/Pretoria, South Africa).</li> <li>• <b>Organized an International Conference on “Living Together, the European Coalition of Cities against Racism”, on the occasion of the 10th Human Rights Award Ceremony of Nuremberg City, in Nuremberg (23-24 September 2005).</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Results not achieved</b></p>	<p><b>Lessons learned, success factors and challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The challenge will be the launching of extrabudgetary resources operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected result 3</b> Cooperation with the main partners in action to combat discrimination and racism strengthened. <i>Performance indicators:</i> - types of collaboration begun and strengthened with civil society actors, the private sector, professional organizations (media, sport, the arts, education, and so forth), human rights defenders, national authorities and other agencies of the United Nations system; - number of joint projects designed and executed.</p>	<p><b>Results achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) celebrated in 2004 and 2005 at Headquarters in collaboration with the French National Commission for UNESCO, participating with civil society actors, especially youth; the UNESCO-Mandajeet Singh Prize honoured the Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasreen on the 2004 International Day for Tolerance.</li> <li>• Participated in the implementation of projects in favour of children in need (eight UNESCO Offices: Brasilia, Beijing, San José, Santiago, Bangkok, Moscow, Bamako and Windhoek) through the Programme for the Education of Children in Need.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Results not achieved</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No joint event organized for the celebration of the 2005 International Day for Tolerance because of several events organized for the 60th anniversary of UNESCO.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lessons learned, success factors and challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lessons learned and success factors: concentrate cooperation with partner on a limited number of events that can increase UNESCO’s visibility.</li> <li>• Challenges: mobilize more opinion leaders against racism and discrimination; develop more joint projects with other agencies from the United Nations system.</li> </ul>

**Expected result 4**

Establishment of a partnership with networks of municipalities so as to strengthen action against racism, discrimination and exclusion in cities.

*Performance indicators:*

- *number of municipalities, countries and regions involved;*

- *number of specific actions initiated.*

**Results achieved**

- Establishment of the International Coalition of Cities against Racism is under way; European Coalition of Cities against Racism launched in December 2004 in Nuremberg, involving 27 cities; preparation of a coalition of cities in Canada progresses well, in close cooperation with the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO; coalition in Asia and the Pacific is being elaborated; other coalitions under preparation in Latin America and the Caribbean (in cooperation with the City of Montevideo) and in Africa (in cooperation with the cities of Durban, Bamako, Kigali and Nairobi).
- UNESCO, in close cooperation with the “*Centre de recherche sur l’immigration, l’ethnicité et la citoyenneté*” (CRIEC) of the University of Quebec in Montreal, carried out a preliminary study, “Indicators for the evaluation of municipal policies against racism and discrimination”, which examines the feasibility of developing such indicators for the use of policy-makers at the municipal level.
- Experts meeting organized in Bangkok (27-29 October) on the elaboration of the Ten-Point Plan of Action of the Coalition in Asia and the Pacific in close cooperation with the Bangkok Municipal Authority, which plays the role of the lead city for the region.
- **Participated in the second meeting of the Steering Committee of the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism and in the United Kingdom Conference “Cities Against Racism” in London, 9-10 November 2005.**

**Results not achieved**

- Please address performance indicators by giving numbers.
- No joint events on the launching of regional coalitions organized in 2005, apart from experts meetings organized for the Canadian Coalition (with the cities of Saskatoon, Montreal, etc.) and the Asia-Pacific Coalition (jointly with the city of Bangkok).

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

- The challenge will be the launching of extrabudgetary resources operations.



**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3301: Anticipation and foresight

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$468,400

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

In 2002-2003, UNESCO confirmed its role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking in its fields of competence. The series of “Twenty-first Century Talks” and “Twenty-first Century Dialogues” were continued at Headquarters and in the field and brought together eminent scientists, researchers, intellectuals, creative artists and leaders to engage in a pluralistic reflection on the issues of the future. UNESCO’s World Report on building knowledge societies was prepared. Results and key messages of UNESCO’s activities relating to anticipation and prospective thinking were disseminated through several publications and many articles published by recognized media in different regions of the world.

**Strategies/Implementation**

As emphasized in the Medium-Term Strategy, the function of laboratory of ideas is one of the five functions of UNESCO, which must play a key role of anticipation in that regard. UNESCO will therefore endeavour to pursue and develop its intellectual, strategic and ethical watch function, in particular through the preparation and publication of the second UNESCO World Report for which extrabudgetary funds will also be sought. Published every two years on a priority issue of UNESCO, the World Report is an integral part of the action taken by the Organization in the field of future-oriented thinking and should be given a high profile through the implementation of an effective strategy of promotion and diffusion.

In accordance with the orientations of the Medium-Term Strategy, which invites UNESCO to develop tools to improve understanding of the contemporary world and to stimulate international debate, UNESCO will also endeavour to reinforce its role as a forum of anticipation and promotion of future-oriented dialogue and to increase its visibility and broaden its scope in this domain. This is the role of the series of “Twenty-first Century Talks”, several of which will be held at Headquarters and also in the field, in different regions of the world. In addition, as part of the “Twenty-first Century Dialogues”, one or two larger-scale meetings will be organized on future-oriented issues of much broader scope. An effort will also be made to exploit the future-oriented expertise available through the Council on the Future, a virtual advisory network.

The Organization will be making a special effort to pursue and to expand the dissemination of the results of its activities relating to future-oriented activities with a view to achieving the broadest possible awareness among decision-makers, intellectual and scientific communities, teachers and students, civil society and, in general, the public at large of the challenges, problems and strategies associated with foresight. An effort will also be made to ensure the gradual integration of a future-oriented dimension into UNESCO’s working methods and programmes with the aim of elucidating the development of its missions and its actions. With this in mind, all the sectors of UNESCO will be asked to reflect on the role of foresight in programming and planning so as to elaborate a new intersectoral strategy in this field, to integrate the future-oriented dimension into all of UNESCO’s programmes and to identify means of assisting Member States wishing to reinforce their capacities in this area.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Better anticipation of the foreseeable trends and emerging challenges in UNESCO's fields of competence.

*Performance indicators:*

- improved design of policies and strategies in these fields;

- preparation, publication and dissemination of the second UNESCO World Report;

- publication and broad dissemination of the first UNESCO World Report on building knowledge societies;

- operationalization of the concept of knowledge societies and broad

**Results achieved**

- **Completion of the first UNESCO World Report: Towards Knowledge Societies (August 2005); publication of the UNESCO World Report in the six languages of the Organization's governing bodies (November 2005); production of a press kit on the Report, in three languages (English, French and Spanish), sent out to major international media; online publication of the World Report in its six language versions and of the press kit in English, French and Spanish.**
- **Simultaneous launching on 3 November of the first World Report in Paris (UNESCO Headquarters), Brussels (European Commission premises) and New York (United Nations Headquarters). The conference held in Paris brought together the Director-General of UNESCO and two former Secretaries-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and Boutros Boutros-Ghali.**
- **Presentation of the World Report at the Tunis Summit; a press conference was also held in Tunis on 16 November as part of the Tunis Summit; the World Report (in English, French and Arabic) was widely distributed on that occasion to journalists, delegates and experts participating in the conferences.**

**Results not achieved**

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Success factors**

- The publication of the Report was widely covered in the media, with articles in more than 100 newspapers in different parts of the world; an article by the Director-General summarizing the key points of the Report has already been published in dozens of leading newspapers in various regions, posted on many Internet sites and been broadcast by a number of radio stations; promotion of the World Report continues.

- publication, in a vast network of recognized media in different regions of the world, of key future oriented messages in UNESCO's fields of competence;

- integration of the results of work relating to foresight and of recommendations formulated in that connection, notably those in the World Report, into the activities of UNESCO's programme sectors;

- integration of the results of work relating to foresight and of recommendations formulated in that connection, notably those in the World Report, into the activities of UNESCO's programme sectors.

**Expected result 2**

Sensitization of Member States, scientific and intellectual communities, the media and civil society institutions to the need to reinforce national and regional capacities in the field of anticipation and foresight.

*Performance indicators (see above performance indicators).*

- Four meetings held in Paris on the following topics: “Should globalization be democratized?” (March 2004), “The Future of Values” (April 2004), “Can we control the AIDS pandemic? Foresight, education, prevention” (June 2004), “Tsunamis: Forecasting and Prevention” (May 2005); dialogue held in Seoul on the theme “Building Knowledge Societies”, in partnership with the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, which brought together 28 international experts (16 of them from East and South-East Asia).
- **Holding of a Twenty-first Century Talk on the occasion of the publication of the UNESCO World Report: Towards Knowledge Societies (Paris, 6 December 2005), chaired by the Director-General and attended by Souleymane Bachir Diagne, Robin Mansell, Edgar Morin and Alain Touraine.**
- Dissemination of key future-oriented messages in leading media in different regions of the world; ongoing dissemination of the article “The wave on the horizon” on the prevention of tsunamis, published in some 40 newspapers worldwide; publication of an article by the Director-General on the main theme of the World Report (“Towards Knowledge Societies”) in more than 40 leading newspapers in different regions of the world; the campaign continues.
- Publication, in French, English, Arabic, Spanish and Catalan, and continued dissemination of new language versions of *The Future of Values*; conclusion of co-publishing or licensing agreements in Chinese, Russian, German, Greek, Korean and Portuguese.
- Digitization of the *Twenty-first Century Talks* and *Dialogues* videos completed with a view to putting them online shortly.
- Extension of the mandate of the intersectoral Task Force on the Information Society, chaired by the Director-General and, in particular, follow-up to the recommendations of the *World Report: Towards Knowledge Societies*.

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3302: Philosophical reflection and the human sciences

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$1,012,200

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

During the 2002-2003 biennium, a major effort was made to reinforce international cooperation in the field of philosophy and the human sciences and to strengthen reflection on the challenges of modernity, notably by organizing a “Philosophy Day” in many Member States, by holding forums such as the “UNESCO Philosophy Forum” and the “Pathways of Thought”, and by pursuing partnerships with research institutions and UNESCO Chairs.

**Strategies/Implementation**

The Organization’s function as a forum for philosophical and scientific reflection has been reinforced through the links established with a number of intellectual partners in the fields of the human sciences and philosophy during the 2002-2003 biennium. Priority will be given to transdisciplinary and intercultural reflection on certain contemporary challenges, for example, the process of globalization, diversity, development, citizenship, the dialogue among civilizations and the ethical and cognitive dimensions of societies. In the same spirit, the respective themes of the “Pathways of Thought” project and of “Philosophy Day”, which will be held each year at Headquarters and in the Member States, and of the “UNESCO Philosophy Forums” to be organized in this framework will focus mainly on the nature of the various skills needed by a knowledge society wishing to demonstrate respect for values and to foster critical dialogue. With a view to reinforcing the human sciences as such, priority will be accorded to the development and dissemination of multidisciplinary research which can suggest new approaches to past and present interactions among the different regions of the world in a context of rapid globalization, such as the international survey on democracy and culture being carried out by the International Centre for Human Sciences (Byblos, Lebanon). An international study will be carried out on the theme “Tomorrow’s historians” with a view to examining current and foreseeable transformations in the field and profession of the historical sciences in an age of emerging knowledge societies. In the field of history, cooperation with the International Committee for Historical Sciences (ICHS) will also be continued. All of these activities will be followed up by means of an active policy of publications, including the international journal *Diogenes*, online dissemination and research and the promotion of media awareness in different regions of the world, aimed at increasing the visibility of philosophy and the human sciences in the public arena and among young people in particular. International cooperation will be reinforced, principally among the least developed countries, through the UNESCO international network, the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and international and regional non-governmental organizations.

Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005

**Expected result 1**

Promotion of exchanges of knowledge and information and creation of synergies between philosophy and the human sciences likely to foster the development of new ideas.

*Performance indicators:*

- creation of a UNESCO international network of thinkers from different cultures and disciplines;

- number of individuals and institutions involved worldwide.

**Results achieved**

- Highlighted the social role of the humanities and opened up new avenues of thought through the international symposia held in Paris (France), in May, and in Morelia (Mexico), in November 2004; published in April 2005 the proceedings of the Morelia symposium and the symposium “Emerging Humanisms” (Alexandria, Egypt, December 2003) in the journal *Diogenes*.
- Published in early 2005 *Diogenes: Anthologie de la Vie intellectuelle au XXe Siècle*, and published in 2004 the anthology in Chinese of issues of *Diogenes*, which reflect the preliminary studies carried out in 2003-2004 on the challenges of memory and rational thought, and on the concept of knowledge societies in the “Pathways into the Third Millennium” programme.
- Preparation of a *Study on the State of the Art of the Teaching of Philosophy in the World* initiated under the Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy, particularly Pillar II.
- **Several networks of philosophers in the regions concerned created through the Interregional Philosophical Dialogues project; international conference on “Interregional Philosophical Dialogues: Democracy and Social Justice in Asia and the Arab Region”, held (28-30 November 2005) in Seoul, Republic of Korea, organized in cooperation with the National Commission for the Republic of Korea to UNESCO; *Interregional Philosophical Dialogues: Africa and Latin America* launched on 25 November 2005 at the UNESCO Regional Bureau in Santiago de Chile (Chile).**
- **Contributed to the preparation of the 20th International Congress of Historical Sciences (Sydney, Australia, 3-9 July 2005) as part of the activities of the Joint UNESCO-ICHS Committee.**

**Results not achieved**

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Success factors**

- Initiatives from Member States to welcome the celebration of events, such as World Philosophy Day, should be encouraged in order to enhance the implementation of UNESCO programmes by local actors.

**Expected result 2**

Better recognition of the social role of philosophy and the human sciences.

*Performance indicators:*

- number and type of activities organized by the Member States at the initiative of UNESCO, including Philosophy Day at UNESCO at Headquarters and in the field and "Pathways of Thought";

- number of countries, institutions and individuals involved in the activities, including the celebration of Philosophy Day.

- Third Philosophy Day at UNESCO celebrated (18 November 2004), which gave rise to various activities in more than 78 Member States; at UNESCO Headquarters more than 150 philosophers took part in 13 theme-based round tables and study days organized with many leading partners, bodies and institutions.
- **The General Conference at its 33rd session proclaimed the Philosophy Day at UNESCO "World" Philosophy Day; the fourth Philosophy Day and first World Day (17 November 2005) gave rise to various activities in more than 70 Member States; organized the International Conference of the World Philosophy Day (24 November 2005) in Santiago de Chile (Chile) at the invitation of the Chilean Government (70 philosophers from all over the world, students, researchers and scholars attended).**
- As part of the *Pathways of Thought* project, eminent intellectuals and various institutions (Egyptian, Brazilian, Mexican, Canadian, European and international) contributed to several meetings and publications and to the formulation of the notion of human dignity in the light of contemporary ethical challenges.

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3303: Promotion of human security and peace

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$1,351,900; Extrabudgetary resources: \$1,160,700

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the ethical, normative and educational frameworks for the promotion of human security and the prevention of conflicts at their source were drawn up, together with plans of action, in cooperation with institutional partners for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia. Those activities were implemented on the basis of the recommendations and the plan of action adopted at the first International Meeting of Directors of Research and Training Institutions on Peace, held in 2000. At the same time, studies were conducted on the impact of new forms of violence in countries marked by long, drawn-out internal conflicts and published in the “black books on violence” series. The overall results were disseminated by UNESCO’s SecuriPax network and many publications.

**Strategies/Implementation**

On the basis of the experience acquired, regional frameworks for the promotion of human security in UNESCO’s fields of competence will be developed for the Arab States region and the Asia-Pacific region. Priority will be given to ensuring greater linkage with local initiatives in the elaboration of the regional frameworks so as to prevent conflicts at their source, especially through the promotion of respect for human rights and policies implemented for the promotion of sustainable development and for alleviating poverty.

The regional frameworks and the plans of action for the promotion of human security, already adopted in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, will be operationalized by pilot action-research projects in a limited number of countries in these two regions. UNESCO will help Member States in the follow-up to these projects for the purpose of assessing the relevance of the plans of action. The International Centre for Human Sciences at Byblos, Lebanon, officially launched its programme in September 2002 with the first meeting of the Scientific Committee (Byblos, Lebanon). The new mission of the Centre is to promote comparative research on the nature of democracy and its development, with particular emphasis on the relationship between cultural perceptions and democracy. The programme of the Centre will foster interregional and international exchanges and cooperation, serving as a forum to disseminate the results of research conducted on the theme of democracy. In this framework, the Byblos Centre will contribute to the implementation of the international programme on democracy, in the context of the follow-up of the International Panel on Democracy and Development.

Research on new forms of violence will be encouraged and its results widely disseminated by the “black books on violence” and the SecuriPax network with a view to enhancing public awareness. As a counterpoint to concerns about terrorism, UNESCO will endeavour to foster thinking about the historical, socio-economic and cultural factors associated with this phenomenon and about its consequences. The UNESCO Prize for Peace Education and continued close cooperation with the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace will contribute to the promotion of peace and the heightening of appreciation of best practices aimed at constructing “the defences of peace in the minds of men”.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Promotion of human security and of the prevention of conflicts at their source in UNESCO's fields of competence.

*Performance indicators:*

- *development of human security strategies and their submission to the Member States and to the actors concerned in two regions (Arab States, Asia and the Pacific);*
- *finalization of human security plans of action for the Member States of two regions (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean);*
- *launch of pilot projects on the basis of the two above-mentioned plans of action.*

**Results achieved**

- Experts adopted the recommendations of the **study entitled *Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks for the Promotion of Human Security in the Arab States* (published in August 2005 in Arabic and English)** at the International Conference on "Human Security in the Arab States" held in Amman, Jordan (14-15 March 2005) organized by UNESCO and the Regional Human Security Centre at the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy under the patronage of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan.
- **International Conference on "Human Security and Peace in Central Asia" held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (8-9 September 2005) in collaboration with the OSCE Academy in Bishkek.**
- **International Seminar on *Capacidades civiles en la promoción de la seguridad humana en América latina* held in Santiago, Chile (28-29 November 2005), with UNESCO's participation.**
- **Publication, in CD-ROM format, of the Proceedings of the UNESCO-FLACSO *Seminario Internacional sobre Seguridad Internacional Contemporánea: Consecuencias para la Seguridad Humana en América Latina y el Caribe* (in Spanish) and publication of the *Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks for the Promotion of Human Security in Latin America and the Caribbean* in English (Spanish version already available).**
- **Review conducted on the current international initiatives on human security and discussions held on the proposed outline of the forthcoming publication on human security (to be published in 2007) during the High-Level Working Meeting "Towards the Preparation of a UNESCO Publication on Human Security" on 12 and 13 December 2005.**

**Results not achieved**

- International Conference on "Human Security in South-East Asia", scheduled for December 2005, was postponed to July 2006, at the request of ASEAN; funding used to organize a High-Level Working Meeting "Towards the Preparation of a UNESCO Publication on Human Security" (foreseen in 2006) which took place on 12 and 13 December 2005 at UNESCO Headquarters.
- Pilot project in Africa could not be launched due to postponement of the African Union-UNESCO International Conference (at the AU's request).

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**



<p><b>Expected result 2</b> Enhanced understanding of the links between contemporary forms of violence and the level of human security and development. <i>Performance indicators:</i> - <i>development of the SecuriPax network and number of individuals and institutions involved;</i> - <i>number and type of international events organized;</i> - <i>publication of “black books on violence”.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Published</b> and disseminated French and <b>English versions of the proceedings of the international symposium “Violence and its Causes: A Stocktaking”</b> (UNESCO-IHEDN, 2003).</li> <li>• Strengthened cooperation with the Member States of the human security network (SecuriPax) through the organization of regional human security meetings.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Expected result 3</b> Development and testing of effective approaches fostering reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched the following activities within the framework of “UNESCO’s contribution to reconstruction and reconciliation in the Middle East”: (a) formulation of Proposed Guidelines for Dialogue and Cooperation – An Instrument for Israeli/Palestinian Academic Cooperation; (b) mapping of the main organizations engaged in dialogue; and (c) review of the cooperation between the NGOs on both sides.</li> <li>• Similar activities initiated for the Horn of Africa in cooperation with the Member States concerned and high-level experts from the region.</li> </ul>		

**Expected result 4**

Strengthened links between democracy and development.

*Performance indicators:*

- *implementation of the recommendations made by the International Panel on Democracy and Development;*
- *promotion of comparative research in this field, placing special emphasis on the links between cultural perceptions and democracy;*
- *number of research publications;*
- *promotion of international and interregional exchanges and launch of cooperation activities in this sphere;*
- *creation of networks of researchers and number of participants.*

- Conference held as a follow-up to the Integrated Strategy on Democracy in Beirut (May 2004), where experts on democracy in post-conflict societies (Afghanistan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of the Congo) participated; ICHS produced the following publications in 2004: *Peace and Democracy: Benchmarking* and three issues in the series *Letters from Byblos*.
- **International Conference on “Democracy and Human Rights in the Arab World” held in Cairo, Egypt, on 19 and 20 December 2005.**

**Extrabudgetary resources/Contributions of field offices to the achievement of results**

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS): Project “Promoting the Human Security Concept in the Arab States Region” (\$194,700) to be organized by UNESCO and the League of Arab States in 2006. Concept paper was approved by the Human Security Unit (OCHA) and the Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO. The final project document is being prepared.

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3401: Policy, international cooperation and knowledge sharing in the social sciences

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$2,193,000; Extrabudgetary resources: \$3,653,800

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

Over the past years, UNESCO endeavoured to assist social scientists in providing more adequate responses to societal issues of high complexity. Action focused on continuous upgrading of social scientific knowledge production, enhanced international networking and some first experiments with new linking arrangements between social science and policy-making, all aimed at facilitating social transformations. In this spirit, the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme accomplished its first eight-year cycle (1994-2001), with the thorough full-term evaluation of 2002 serving as a basis for the Programme's future orientation. Likewise, the interdisciplinary UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs programme on sustainable development accomplished a decade of North-South and South-South training ventures based on new interdisciplinary curricula and methodology, with emphasis on academe's opening up to the concerns of a full range of new partners. Another tool for outreach was the publication of the International Social Science Journal (ISSJ) in six languages. The year 2002 also witnessed the signing of a new framework agreement with the International Social Science Council (ISSC), covering the period 2002-2007, to support cooperation and complementary action between ISSC and UNESCO.

**Strategies/Implementation**

A four-pronged strategy strives to upgrade the potential of the social sciences on topical, infrastructural and institutional levels and to spark proactive contributions of social scientists to policy-making.

1. Following the in-depth consultations and debates around MOST's eight-year evaluation (2002-2003), the retooled programme shall operate as a better structured and coherent framework which emphasizes the policy and social research interface as its distinctive feature and major *raison d'être*.

The post-Johannesburg context calls for the sustainability of social transformations to be tackled. Based on this paradigm, existing and soon-to-be-launched MOST networks as well as the interdisciplinary SHS-based UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN networks shall be tapped for research, capacity-building and identification/dissemination of best practices, to yield proper insights into the use of social science in evidence-based policies and to experiment with new intermediary set-ups/institutions. Support to MOST Phase II will also materialize in the framework of the evolving regional and subregional strategies of the Social and Human Sciences Sector, with the active contribution of National MOST Liaison Committees and UNESCO Chairs and through enhanced collaboration with the main regional social science networks, such as the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC), the Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO) and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), and similar regional or subregional networks.

2. Cooperation with the International Social Sciences Council (ISSC) shall be continued under the framework agreement for 2002-2007. An open-ended task force shall support ISSC's efforts to expand the representation of all social science communities worldwide, especially the emerging ones and assist ISSC in working towards growing financial independence.

3. The *International Social Science Journal* (ISSJ) strategy shall aim both at maintaining its solid academic reputation and at promoting interdisciplinary and international research of the highest academic quality, by substantially improving its quality control mechanisms (advisory board), broadening authors' geographical representation, emphasizing policy and professional issues and mobilizing tie-in and spin-off activities (including conferences, seminars, books especially in non-ISSJ languages and policy-relevant digests).

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Linkages between research and policy-making strengthened:

*Performance indicators:*

- *policy papers produced and disseminated;*

- *user-friendly packages accessible through the MOST website;*

- *advocacy action documented: successful experimentation with participatory approaches;*

- *UNESCO's inputs in national/regional and United Nations social development agendas.*

**Results achieved**

- New series of MOST-Phase II Policy Papers launched.
- Special Edition of the MOST 2-Policy Paper series produced on “Social Science and Social Policy: From National Dilemmas to Global Opportunities”, which is geared to the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus, to take place in Argentina and Uruguay, from 20 to 24 February 2006.
- A policy paper (Issue 16) produced on “The role of NGOs in reducing poverty in Latin America”, with the UNESCO Chair on Public Policies at the University of Chile.
- Policy papers published on the MOST clearing house and hard copies distributed at a range of UNESCO and other events, such as the seventh MOST IGC session held in July 2005, the 32nd session of the General Conference and especially at the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario and Montevideo, February 2006).
- The MOST clearing house upgraded by developing a user-friendly digital library for enhanced search and retrieval (2004), an innovative “Online Policy Research Tool” (2005) and simulation modules geared to attract extrabudgetary funding for the production of the Online-Policy Service software.
- A structured multi-stakeholder consultation process launched with major United Nations agencies (OECD, EC, United Nations Secretariat, UNCTAD and UNESCO) and civil society on major questions relating to social transformations through the fourth plenary meeting of the “Bridge Initiative International” at UNESCO Headquarters (December 2004).
- Knowledge-based evidence contributed on the main issues of current social transformations and related policy formulation in different fields through six round tables, workshops and seminars; intersectoral delegation to the fifth World Social Forum (January 2005, Porto Alegre, Brazil) coordinated; **commitment to the “alternative agenda for the MDGs” by multilateral agencies, including both Bretton Woods and United Nations institutions, as well as major NGOs demonstrated at the fifth plenary meeting of Bridge Initiative International (held at UNESCO, on 28 and 29 November 2005) renewed.**

**Results not achieved**

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

- Served as a facilitator for regular gatherings of the Latin American Forum of Ministers of Social Development; co-organization of a meeting of the SADC Ministers of Social Development (Cape Town, November 2004), in which participating Ministers recommended that a SADC Forum of Ministers responsible for Social Development be established; first ECOWAS Forum held in Bamako, Mali (25-26 January 2006) at Bamako, Mali; Ministers of Social Development committed to these MOST peer-learning ventures and representing all regions of the world, held a workshop (23 February 2006) and a round table on social development policies (24 February 2006) within the framework of the “International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus” at Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Substantive UNESCO report for the “Copenhagen+10” review contributed to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and to agenda-setting in social policy-making (conducted within the framework of UNESCO’s participation in the Commission for Social Development and the United Nations General Assembly).

<p><b>Expected result 2</b> Enhanced academic profile and greater inclusiveness of ISSJ accomplished</p> <p><i>Performance indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- standard reputation;</li> <li>- citation indices;</li> <li>- quality and quantity of unsolicited manuscripts;</li> <li>- contributions from currently under-represented regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closer work with other sectors and field offices ensured better reflection of programme priorities in the ISSJ planning cycle and broader geographical and disciplinary representation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manuscripts requiring translation by the editorial office (French and Spanish) have encountered serious delays due to the failure to provide budget compensation for the loss of the CLD quota in 2004. Despite best efforts to find funding from other sources, only issue No. 184 has been translated into French, and none into Spanish. It is unlikely that this recurring problem can be adequately addressed in 2006.</li> <li>• The French issue No. 181 (Mega-Cities) suffered a delay due to translation problems. French issues Nos. 182, 183 and 184 should be published in the first quarter of 2006.</li> <li>• Spanish: no complete issue put online (for the reasons mentioned above).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reputation and citation indices have not yet shown impact from the efforts undertaken to enhance the ISSJ's profile, but must be viewed in a medium-term perspective; the same holds true for a rise in quality and quantity of unsolicited manuscripts and contributions from under-represented regions. The latter are obviously linked to the dissemination of the journal in the six United Nations languages, which is severely hampered by the loss of the CLD quota.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected result 3</b> Role of ISSC consolidated.</p> <p><i>Performance indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- geographical balance;</li> <li>- growing financial independence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical balance improved through new members from Asia-Pacific and Latin America (admitted at the 25th General Assembly of ISSC held in Beijing, November 2004).</li> <li>• Financial independence partly improved through new membership fees and project grants from private foundations and contract money.</li> <li>• Role of ISSC consolidated by the adoption of a new strategic plan, the extension of membership and by more intense cooperation with UNESCO (SHS and CLT), and participation in United Nations activities (such as the WSIS). ISSC is given an important role in the organization of the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus at Buenos Aires, Argentina.</li> </ul>		

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3402: International migration and multicultural policies

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$457,000

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

International migration involves hundreds of millions of people and affects countries of origin, transit and destination in an increasingly complex manner. There is an urgent need to understand the causes and effects of the international flows of people and their interrelationship with social and economic development better.

UNESCO's activities in international migration focus on the need to study and analyse the migration issue in its global context and to contribute to the development of better policies concerning international migration flows, the peaceful integration of migrants in society and the capacities of States to cope with the impact of migration on social development. The Organization has created several active research and policy-oriented networks that have undertaken regional activities on issues such as the multicultural society, linguistic diversity of immigration countries, the impact of migration research on policy-making, etc.

Recently the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1990, has come into force following ratification by the twentieth Member State by early 2003.

However, many more ratifications are needed for an effective implementation of the Convention. UNESCO is an active participant in the Global Campaign for Ratification of the International Migrants' Rights Convention, which brings together the major United Nations bodies concerned with migration issues, as well as other international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and several NGOs. The campaign aims at supporting coordinated activities at international and national levels to promote the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention. UNESCO has been asked to contribute basic understanding on the possibilities of and obstacles to the ratification and implementation of the Convention in its Member States.

**Strategies/Implementation**

In 2004-2005, UNESCO's actions will focus on the collection and dissemination of best practices concerning the position of migrants in society. Furthermore, UNESCO will develop a coherent strategic vision on the future of international migration as a global phenomenon to provide a framework for policy development in this area. Action will be carried out in different regions and subregions in order to strengthen research and policy-making capacities through existing networks such as the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) and the Central and Eastern European Network on Migration Research (CEENOM). Other research networks on migration will be developed in Africa, Arab States and Latin America to contribute best practices and basic policy-oriented research and analysis on the social, cultural and political aspects of migration.

The Internet-based migration clearing house will be further developed to disseminate the results of research and analysis activities, including the collection and dissemination of evaluated best practices and the continued publication of the *International Journal of Multicultural Societies*.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Policy-research capacities of international networks strengthened in the field of international migration, especially on issues related to the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Migrants' Rights and on issues of the integration of migrants in society and the development of multicultural policies.

*Performance indicators:*

*- number of international networks in different regions reinforced and established;*

*- number of scholars and policy-makers involved and their origin;*

*- Results of network activities, including publications, policy recommendations and information exchanges.*

**Results achieved**

- Supported policy research capacities in Member States through the support for research networks devoted to international migration.
- Three international networks of migration scholars and policy-makers supported in the Asia-Pacific region (APMRN), Central and Eastern Europe (CEENOM) and Latin America (PIECUM); four informal networks established in Western Europe and in three subregions of Africa (Maghreb, West Africa and southern Africa).
- Some 75 scholars and policy-makers involved in the different networks and joint networks cover some 50 Member States in the mentioned regions and subregions.
- Fifteen country reports published in 2004-2005 (grouped in several regional reports) and 10 are in the process of being published in early 2006, each one containing clear policy recommendations and suggestions for further information exchanges.
- Several meetings held within the networks or with participation of the networks, including a conference in the Russian Federation (2004), a conference in Almaty (2005) and a conference in South Korea (2005), in which both policy-makers and scholars participated.

**Results not achieved**

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Success factors**

- Research networks developed in Member States have proven to be a strong stimulating factor for international exchange and cooperation in this field, producing high quality output. Through this work, the Organization has contributed significantly to the Global Campaign for the Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Migrants' Rights, which unites some 10 United Nations agencies, IGOs and NGOs.



**Expected result 2**

Better understanding created on international migration and the position of migrants in society.

*Performance indicators:*

- establishment and operation of a trustworthy and high quality Internet-based information resource;
- number of best practices identified, evaluated and disseminated;
- number and origin of users of the Internet site.

**Results achieved**

- Number of publications produced to promote better understanding of migration and the position of migrants in society.
- Information Kit on the Human Rights of Migrants produced in the six working languages and widely disseminated in all Member States and through selected NGOs.
- Contributed to a Guide on the implementation of the Migrants' Rights Convention (English, French and Spanish), which is available on the Internet and in print.
- High-quality Internet-based information resource on international migration established as a Web portal, and mailing list of migration experts established.
- Fifteen best practices identified and evaluated in the field of human trafficking, some using input from IOM and other organizations.
- Web publication and print publication prepared on the best practices to combat human trafficking, and a joint publication with the poverty programme.
- Issue of IJMS on multilingualism published on the Internet in close cooperation with the CI Sector.

**Success factors**

- Internet sites on international migration and on the *International Journal on Multicultural Societies* attract some 14,000 page views per month on average and are among the most popular sites of the sector.

**Expected result 3**

A framework for policy development in the area of international migration formulated and disseminated.

*Performance indicators:*

*- acceptance of the policy framework by a number of Member States.*

**Results achieved**

- Two major publications on policy development (management of international migration and management of multicultural democracies) developed to serve as a framework for discussion; web versions of basic texts available through the Migration portal and both works accepted to be published by a renowned publishing house (Ashgate and Zed Books), which will assure wide dissemination.
- Invitation to introduce the concept of “Migration without Borders” to the global association of parliamentarians PGA (Dublin, 2005), on the occasion of the Conference of the Americas (Montreal, 2005), and at the World Conference on Human Movements (Barcelona, 2004).
- The “Migration without Borders” concept will be the central theme of a workshop as part of the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus.
- Two works accepted by the Global Commission on International Migration as part of their Global Migration Perspectives, one on “Migration without Borders” and one on the Human Rights Dimension of Migration.

**Success factors**

- Several Member States and political or scientific organizations expressed interest in policy development on migration.

**Title of element/unit**

Social and Human Sciences, MLA 3403: Urban development

**Inputs/Funding**

Regular budget: \$387,700; Extrabudgetary resources: \$26,533,300

**Justification/Identification of needs/Background**

Massive urbanization constitutes a world global phenomenon. Cities are strategic territories confronted with deep economic, ecological, political and sociocultural transformations: basic technical and scientific challenges of urban physical development and city revitalization entail coping with urban poverty, social exclusion, spatial segregation, cultural and historic heritage mismanagement and promoting democratic participation and urban governance as a *sine qua non* condition to achieve sustainable and ethical urban management.

Since 1994, urbanization has been one of the three themes of MOST and related pilot activities. Activities aimed at capacity-building and knowledge transfer have included specific cooperation between the main international urban NGOs, such as the IUA (International Union of Architects), IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects) and ISoCaRP (International Society of City and Regional Planners) and UNESCO. After HABITAT II 1996, cooperation was also promoted with universities and specialized institutions for city professional interdisciplinary training aimed at an integrated approach to urban planning and management.

**Strategies/Implementation**

A new strategy for "Urban Development" will be finalized to conceptualize three main objectives within the framework of "United Nations Cooperation for Cities". Focus will be on urban water problems, natural disasters and megapolises, in cooperation with MP II, and on historic cities, in cooperation with MP IV. Programme activities will also respond to the need to tackle poverty and to implement Phase II of the MOST Programme, as specified in the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy (31 C/4).

The activities will focus on the needs of Member States to sensitize and train city and regional young planners and will address the need to inform and train local regional and city technicians involved in urban policies and management together with the promotion of transdisciplinary training. UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN networks will contribute to participatory and democratic management and integrated approaches to urban development. In view of the dissemination and re-use of best practices in the field of "sustainable and ethical revitalization of urban centres", some initiatives and pilot projects on social inclusion and spatial cohesion will be launched with particular attention to children, youth and women, and drawing on the lessons of the "Rights to City" experiments in Brazil. The final objective will be to concentrate on conceptual research on urban issues and the links between the research results and their integration into urban public policy and city management with the aim of increasing participatory democratic processes in urban development and city revitalization.

**Expected results and results achieved, 2004-2005**

**Expected result 1**

Interdisciplinary approaches to urban development promoted.

*Performance indicators:*

*- methodology developed and disseminated;*

*- research network on urban development and city revitalization created;*

*- recommendations from research networks integrated into public policies;*

*- interdisciplinary approaches integrated into education and training of young city professionals.*

**Results achieved**

- Experts' working group "**Urban Policies and the Right to the City**", (coordinated by UN-HABITAT/ISSC/UNESCO) established to follow the preparation of an international inventory of existing normative instruments on urban policies to ensure the right to the city.
- MOU signed with UN-HABITAT (March 2005), with a view to promoting international normative tools leading to sustainable urban management and development.
- Joint UN-HABITAT/UNESCO working group held its first working meeting on 15 and 16 September 2005 at UNESCO Headquarters, with experts from Latin America, Canada, France, Nigeria, Senegal, Denmark, United Kingdom, Spain and Italy and NGOs such as AIVE/ISSC.
- Research networks launched on the inventory of existing urban public policies inclusive of social cohesion and spatial integration of all urban dwellers in cities in LAC and North America, while specific research on interreligious dialogues in municipal management and educative cities have been identified.
- Draft guide and a glossary for mayors to select urban revitalization projects in historical districts inclusive of social sustainability prepared by the Bucharest network for Central Europe and will be conveyed to existing networks or institutions working on urban revitalization.
- Updated version of the 1996 UNESCO/UIA World Charter on Architectural Education presented to the XXII World Congress of Architects in Istanbul (July 2005), together with the UIA/UNESCO manual and methodology for school accreditation at the international level. ISoCaRP created an International Urban Task Force to assist municipalities for development projects with the City of Sitges.

**Results not achieved**

- The manuscript of the proceedings of the Barcelona conference on social sustainability of historical districts has been finalized, but publication is still pending.
- The proceedings of the public debate on "The Right to the City" have still not been published.
- The data and experts contacts for the project "Small Historical Coastal Cities" have been included in the database of the REHABIMED network. On-site activities have been followed by UNESCO regional offices in Beirut and Venice.

**Lessons learned, success factors and challenges**

**Success factors**

- The impact of the UNESCO Round Table on "Social Sustainability of Historic Districts" at the UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum II led to cooperation with two regional networks: one for Central Europe coordinated by Budapest University and the other one with the European Research Network on Mediterranean Cities "REHABIMED".

**Success factors**

- Specifications for the launching of the international students competition on urban renewal has been included in the Carleton University website in order to present the results at WUF 3-Vancouver, June 2006.

**Expected result 2**

Development of participatory processes involving women, children, youths aimed at upgrading urban environment.

*Performance indicators:*

- innovative pilot projects initiated, pertaining to social inclusion and spatial cohesion in various regions;
- best practices identified, documented and disseminated.

- UNESCO Chair on landscape and environment design developed since the first forum of October 2003, two Master’s programmes created (Rabat and Beirut), two workshops held on the urban renewal problem in Marrakesh and Saïda (Lebanon) at the request of municipalities with professors and students; one leaflet published in print and on the website ([www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca](http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca)) on the proceedings of the 2003 forum and the Marrakesh workshop; regional seminar on “Living in Middle East Landscapes” held in Beirut (December 2005).
- UNESCO Chair on “Growing Up in Cities” created at Cornell University in New York, Canadian network coordinated by the UNESCO Canadian National Commission, with four sites in Canada.
- Two young planners international workshops held with 40 nationalities in Geneva and Bilbao with ISoCaRP.
- **2005 version of UIA/UNESCO Charter for the Education of Architects approved at the XXII Architects World Congress in Istanbul (July 2005) as well as the validation committee processes for the international accreditation of schools of architecture with UIA.**
- Most networks on gender and environment have led to several publications as well as networks on “Managing southern cities” financed by the French Ministry of Cooperation.
- ENDA Europe network on “World districts” achieved local research results which will be published and integrated into MOST research policy papers.

- **The last two UNESCO Prizes in Architecture and landscapes have been awarded to interdisciplinary teams of Chinese students: both UIA and IFLA are willing to find extrabudgetary funds to support these prizes with the patronage of UNESCO.**

- Ongoing cooperation with professional NGOs UIA, IFLA, ISoCaRP officially terminated and UNESCO Prizes on architecture and landscapes abolished by the Executive Board decision of April 2005.

**Success factors**

- Most networks on gender and environment have led to several publications; the network on “Managing southern cities” financed by the French Ministry of Cooperation has also led to several publications.