



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

# Executive Board

Hundred and seventy-sixth session

# 176 EX/48

PARIS, 28 March 2007  
Original: English/French

Item 48 of the provisional agenda

## REPORTS BY THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (JIU) OF INTEREST TO UNESCO AND THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS OF JOINT INSPECTION UNIT REPORTS

### SUMMARY

In accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), the Director-General transmits the following JIU reports to the Executive Board for consideration, accompanied by his own comments and observations: JIU/REPORT/2005/8 Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); JIU/REPORT/2006/2 Oversight lacunae in the United Nations system; JIU/REPORT/2006/4 A second review of the implementation of Headquarters agreements concluded by United Nations system organizations: Provision of Headquarters premises and other facilities by host countries; and JIU/REPORT/2006/5 and Corr.1 Towards a United Nations humanitarian assistance programme for disaster response and reduction: Lessons learnt from the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster. The full text of these reports is available upon request (English and French only). These reports are also available on the web at <http://www.unjiu.org>.

In addition, the Director-General was invited by the Executive Board (169 EX/Decision 7.2 and 174 EX/Decision 33) to submit to it a status report on the implementation of the JIU recommendations. The attached updated report (Annex) incorporates the recommendations of seven previous reports relevant to UNESCO with the status of implementation and the Director-General's commitments on further action to be taken on those recommendations.

Decision proposed: paragraph 65.

## **JIU/REPORT/2005/8 Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**

1. The objective of the report is to identify factors inhibiting effective regional collaboration of United Nations agencies in Africa, in particular through the regional consultations meetings convened by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and to propose specific measures to enhance effective coordination and collaboration in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The report is based on visits to United Nations organizations and programmes, ECA, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD secretariat.

2. The Director-General recognizes the relevance of all of the recommendations. The report was finalized in 2005 and a number of steps have already been taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, ECA and the system agencies for their implementation. The Director-General would like to recall the Organization's active participation in the regional consultation mechanism of the agencies of the United Nations system in Africa. In addition to its presence in the thematic clusters,<sup>1</sup> which cover the Organization's areas of competence, UNESCO plays a coordinating role for the science and technology cluster (a cluster created on UNESCO's initiative) and for the sub-cluster for education. The Organization was actively involved in the sixth regional consultation, which took place on 14 and 15 November 2006 in Addis Ababa.

3. With regard to support for NEPAD, it should be recalled that the Organization considered it necessary to review its own programmes after the launch of the programme. The Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 has therefore taken into account the priorities of NEPAD as specified in the African leaders' framework document. The Director-General has regularly informed the Members of the Executive Board of the Organization's initiatives for strengthening cooperation with the African institutions that are mainstays of the NEPAD programme and the regional integration process (164 EX/Decision 8.6, 166 EX/Decision 4.1, 170 EX/Decision 4.1, 175 EX/Decision 41).

4. Recommendation 1 which relates to the systematic invitation of the African Union is fully approved. In his address to the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee on 7 July 2004, the Director-General stressed that "NEPAD is far more than a programme of the African Union: it represents hope and commitment". Since then, the Organization has made a point of deferring to the AU leadership for all initiatives concerning the region.

5. Pending the effective creation of the African Union Commission (AUC), the Organization developed a close working relationship with the NEPAD secretariat the initial phase, and from July 2003, when the AUC was effectively established, UNESCO systematically consulted the Chairperson of the AU Commission and involved the commissioners in charge of the UNESCO<sup>2</sup> domains of competence, the NEPAD secretariat and the African subregional and regional organizations in all its initiatives in support of NEPAD. The Chairperson of the AU Commission paid a working visit to the Headquarters of the Organization accompanied by the commissioners on 15 May 2005. The cooperation agreement between the African Union and UNESCO was signed on 24 January 2006 in Khartoum. Cooperation has led to the development of continent-wide platforms in education and culture (approved at the 6th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the AU, Khartoum, January 2006) and in science and technology (Addis Ababa, January 2007).

6. The Director-General welcomes recommendation 2, which calls for the geographic and thematic presence of the agencies of the United Nations system to be rationalized and harmonized to be in line with the African regional and subregional institutions. The Director-General would like

---

<sup>1</sup> Thematic clusters: (1) Infrastructure development; (2) Governance, peace and security; (3) Environment, population and urbanization; (4) Science and technology; (5) Advocacy and communication.

<sup>2</sup> Dr Nagya Essayed, Commissioner in charge of human resource development, science and technology; Adv Bience Gawanas, Commissioner in charge of social affairs; Dr Maxwell M. Mkwezalamba, Commissioner in charge of economic affairs for regional organizations.

to recall in this connection that the Organization's decentralization policy affords an opportunity for cooperation for subregional and regional integration: the existence of cluster offices with extended scope has made for strengthened cooperation with the regional groupings defined by the AU, and hence for better synergy in terms of the formulation of subregional needs and better programmatic coverage of regional and subregional activities. An exercise is in progress at the Organization to provide backing to the AUC's current harmonization process; the Organization has formalized its cooperation agreements with seven of the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) officially recognized by the AU.<sup>3</sup>

7. During the seventh regional consultation which took place on 14 and 15 November 2006 in Addis Ababa, in which UNESCO participated, a document taking up the principal recommendations of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and of the various reports<sup>4</sup> of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on progress made in the implementation of NEPAD and international support for the programme, was presented and discussed.

8. This resulted in concrete recommendations to make the consultation mechanism more effective. The ongoing United Nations reform process, which will have consequences for the current operation of the agencies, should also be taken into account. The Director-General therefore endorses recommendation 3 and the Organization is prepared to contribute to the review exercise.

9. The need for proper monitoring by the organizations and to ensure that designated officials are responsible for monitoring the coordination activities as mentioned in recommendation 4 meets the full approval of the Director-General. It is for this purpose that the Africa Department is in charge of coordination within the UNESCO Secretariat, the Regional Office for Education in Africa (BREDA, Dakar) ensures coordination with the "education" sub-cluster, and the Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa (ROSTA, Nairobi) is responsible for coordination with the cluster for science and technology. The office in Addis Ababa ensures liaison with the AU and ECA.

10. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 5, which calls for clear planning of the cluster meetings and programmes. The sectors and services concerned are therefore required to prepare a plan and budget for their participation in their biennial activities.

11. The Director-General highly appreciates recommendation 6, which lays emphasis on the regional and subregional projects/programmes as vehicles for regional integration. He recalls that the Executive Board, at its 175th session, adopted 175 EX/Decision 41 calling upon him to strengthen UNESCO's cooperation with regional African entities and to encourage regional and subregional programmes, notably through the platform of FOSRASUN<sup>5</sup> which he established.

12. The Director-General welcomes recommendation 7, which envisages a strengthening of the role of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) to ensure consistency and effective implementation of the clusters' agreed joint projects/programmes. The Director-General wishes to recall in this respect that he addressed the Heads of State and Government of the AU at the Khartoum Summit on education and culture (Khartoum, 23-24 January 2006) as a privileged partner of the AUC for the preparation of the Summit and also as the coordinating agency for the theme "education". The "culture" theme is no longer explicitly present in the clusters, but the Organization has argued in favour of emphasizing the importance of

---

<sup>3</sup> ECOWAS, CEN-SAD, EAC, ECCAS, COMESA, IGAD, SADC.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations system support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development: Report of the Secretary-General within the framework of the regional consultation mechanism of the United Nations agencies working in Africa, report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) (E/AC.51/2006/6); Second report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for NEPAD (A/61/138); Fourth consolidated report of the Secretary-General on progress in implementation and international support for NEPAD (A/61/212).

<sup>5</sup> FOSRASUN (Forum of African Regional and Subregional Organizations to Support Cooperation between UNESCO and NEPAD).

the link between education and culture. The Khartoum Summit made a historic decision<sup>6</sup> in this connection. Finally, the Director-General participated in the Addis Ababa Summit dedicated to science, technology and research for Africa's development (Addis Ababa, 29-30 January 2007) as spokesperson of the science and technology cluster, for which UNESCO is responsible. At the invitation of President Olusegun Obasanjo, Chairperson of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, he attended the last meeting of the Committee, which took place on 27 January in Addis Ababa, in parallel with the Summit.

13. The Director-General supports recommendation 8, which relates to the necessity to strengthen human resources within ECA. Regarding the follow-up of NEPAD, he noted that that recommendation also applied generally to all the agencies. The role to be played by CEB is important in this respect. With regard specifically to UNESCO, the Director-General intends to pursue the objective of continuing to strengthen the Addis Ababa liaison office and coordination at Headquarters.

14. The Director-General fully agrees with recommendation 9, which relates to the systematic participation of the representatives of the AUC and the NEPAD secretariat at cluster meetings. It is gratifying in this respect that the seventh annual regional consultation of United Nations agencies (Addis Ababa, 14-15 November 2006) was co-chaired by the Executive Secretary of ECA and the AU's Commissioner for commerce and industry.

15. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 10, which is in line with recommendation 8 on the strengthening of ECA capacities. The Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted a report on the subject at the sixty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Director-General nevertheless reiterates his comment in paragraph 13 above regarding the general problem of resources, notably human resources, within the system. Moreover, he notes that the recent Report of the High-Level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence has raised this question and underlined the same problem with regard to the regional commissions, including ECA, the United Nations itself, its funds and programmes, the agencies and their decentralized structures. The Director-General has declared in relation to this matter that he fully agrees with the conclusions of the High-Level Panel concerning the quest for better coherence within the system.

### **JIU/REPORT/2006/2 Oversight lacunae in the United Nations system**

16. The primary purpose of this report was to establish whether internal mechanisms were in place in United Nations system organizations to review allegations of wrongdoing against officials from the highest echelons of the organizations, to assess the adequacy of such mechanisms that did exist, and to determine where the final responsibility for the outcome of such cases should lie. A further objective of this report was to examine the external oversight bodies of the United Nations system and the internal oversight services of each organization and to assess the capacity of existing oversight mechanisms to deal with major risks that may arise in the United Nations system.

17. Recommendation 1: The legislative bodies of each United Nations system organization should establish an independent external oversight board composed of five to seven members, all of whom shall be elected by Member States to represent the governing bodies' collective interests. They should have prior experience in areas of oversight. In carrying out their functions, they should be assisted by at least one external adviser with recognized expertise in oversight matters to be chosen by them.

18. UNESCO has proposed some refinements to the model recommended by the JIU. The Oversight Advisory Committee was reconstituted in 2006. The new Committee has the required technical skills and experience, and has full objectivity and independence. The Committee will

---

<sup>6</sup> Assembly/AU/Dec.96 (VI), Decision on the link between education and culture.

advise the Director-General, and provide him with an annual report. The Director-General will include the insights from the annual report in his reporting to the Executive Board. The Terms of Reference for the Committee are currently under review.

19. Recommendation 2: The General Assembly should decide that ACABQ, ICSC and JIU should be subject to peer review at least every five years. Modalities for the peer review should be developed by the bodies concerned.

20. Whilst UNESCO agrees that ACABQ, ICSC and JIU should be subject to peer review, there is a conflict of interest for the bodies concerned to develop the modalities themselves. The United Nations Board of Auditors might be well placed to help develop such modalities.

21. Recommendation 3:

(a) The General Assembly should decide that:

- (i) the budget proposals for ICSC and JIU should be drawn up by the entities themselves, and incorporated as such into the Secretary-General's budget estimates to be submitted through the ACABQ to the General Assembly for review and approval;
- (ii) the budget proposals for ACABQ should be drawn up by the Committee itself, and incorporated as such into the Secretary-General's budget estimates to be submitted to the General Assembly for review and approval;

(b) The legislative bodies should decide that the proposed fees and terms of engagement of the external auditors should be submitted to the respective governing body through the external oversight board of each organization.

22. UNESCO already has a Nominations Committee, comprised of representatives of Member States, who can always ask for specialist advice on the terms of engagement and fees of external auditors.

23. Recommendation 4: The legislative bodies should decide that the members of ACABQ, ICSC and JIU and other similar bodies within the United Nations system be subject to a uniform regime barring them from any appointment, including as a consultant, in the United Nations system organizations for which they have had oversight responsibilities both during their service and within three years of ceasing that service.

24. Recommendation 5: The legislative bodies should direct that term limits be established for the external auditors of the United Nations system organizations, and that the staff that have worked as external auditors be barred from taking up executive functions for a period of three years in those organizations for which they have had oversight responsibilities.

25. Recommendations 4 and 5: UNESCO supports these recommendations.

26. Recommendation 6: Executive heads should review the current structure of internal oversight in their respective organizations and ensure that:

- (a) audit, inspection, investigation and evaluation functions are consolidated in a single unit under the head of internal oversight reporting directly to the executive head;
- (b) any functions other than the four oversight functions should be positioned elsewhere in the secretariats and not in the internal oversight unit.

27. The Internal Oversight Service in UNESCO already comprises audit, investigation and evaluation and the Director-General considers that this works well offering him the benefits of

independent and objective assessments of both programmatic and operational performance. UNESCO recognizes that evaluation has both “accountability” and “learning” roles and the Oversight Service has been very active in promoting learning through training in self-evaluation and in disseminating the results of evaluations.

28. UNESCO includes management support within the Internal Oversight Service mandate. Over the last six years the Service has been providing a considerable body of value added “management support”. For example, it has helped management to develop tables of authority and accountability, helped to assess the needs for a standard financial system for field offices drawing on its experience in auditing the offices and developed a tool for capacity assessment of programme partners. All these initiatives have been taken forward by management and have added value. This is in line with the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors. Attribute Standard 1000 defines the internal audit function as “providing assurance and consulting services” and defines “consulting services” as advisory and related client service activities, the nature and scope of which are agreed with the client and which are intended to add value and improve an organization’s governance, risk management and control processes without the internal auditor assuming management responsibility. The Director-General and UNESCO’s Executive Board have actively encouraged the Internal Oversight Service to add value in this way.

29. Recommendation 7: The legislative bodies of each United Nations system organization should direct their respective executive heads to:

- (a) review the capacity of the organization to conduct investigations and to put forward proposals for the establishment of a minimum in-house capacity for investigations;
- (b) ensure that a minimum investigations capacity comprises qualified and experienced professional investigators who would not be subject to rotation within that organization;
- (c) ensure that investigations entities are authorized to initiate investigations without interference from senior management in the respective organizations;
- (d) ensure that independent reporting procedures for investigations are established (see Recommendation 11 below).

30. The Director-General is satisfied that adequate capacity exists within UNESCO to undertake investigations and will in future draw on the advice of the Oversight Advisory Board in this regard. Investigations are undertaken by auditors from the Internal Oversight Service. The Service has been active in providing them with training and has a good track record in successfully completed investigations. When necessary, specialist expertise is contracted to supplement the skills of in-house staff. The Internal Oversight Service reports on the outcome directly to the Director-General with copies being made available to the External Auditor and the Oversight Advisory Committee.

31. Recommendation 8: The legislative bodies of each United Nations system organization should direct their respective executive heads to establish similar policies and procedures to those recently established by the United Nations to provide protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct, and these should be widely publicized.

32. UNESCO fully supports the need for whistleblower protection for all staff and is committed to introducing this as part of its “Ethics Programme”. This should include protection for the staff of oversight services.

33. Recommendation 9: The legislative bodies of each organization should decide that the proposed budget of the internal oversight entity should be drawn up by the entity itself and submitted to the external oversight board, together with any comments of the executive head, for review and transmittal to the appropriate governing body.

34. UNESCO supports this recommendation. Its reconstituted Oversight Advisory Committee will advise the Director-General on the proposed budget of the Internal Oversight Service.

35. Recommendation 10: With respect to the appointment of the head of internal oversight, the legislative bodies in each organization should decide that:

- (a) qualified candidates should be identified on the basis of a vacancy announcement that should be widely publicized;
- (b) appointment should be subject to consultation and prior consent of the governing body;
- (c) termination should be for just cause, and should be subject to the review and consent of the governing body;
- (d) a non-renewable tenure of five to seven years should be established, with no expectation of any further employment within the same United Nations organization at the end of the term.

36. Whilst UNESCO supports the main thrust of this recommendation it remains concerned that no consideration has been given to what happens to the head of oversight at the end of his/her five to seven year term. In the Director-General's view, an initiative needs to be taken to encourage rotation of heads of oversight within the United Nations system.

37. Recommendation 11: The legislative bodies in each organization should direct their respective executive heads to ensure that the following minimum standards are in place for reporting on internal oversight:

- (a) Internal oversight reports to be submitted to the executive head;
- (b) An annual internal oversight summary report to be submitted independently to the oversight board for its review, with the comments of the executive head submitted separately;
- (c) Individual internal audit, inspection and evaluation reports to be provided to the oversight board, on request;
- (d) Individual investigation reports to be provided to the oversight board, on request, with due safeguards for confidentiality.

38. These "minimum standards" are all followed in UNESCO.

39. Recommendation 12: With respect to the follow-up of oversight recommendations, the legislative bodies in each organization should direct their respective executive heads to ensure that:

- (a) a database is created to monitor the follow-up of all oversight recommendations, and pending recommendations, are monitored and followed up on a timely basis;
- (b) the annual internal oversight summary report to the oversight board contains a summary of oversight recommendations not yet fully implemented.

40. All these features in relation to the follow-up of oversight recommendations already exist in UNESCO. Further details of the mechanisms in place to track the follow-up of oversight recommendations are in document 176 EX/38.

41. Recommendation 13: The legislative bodies in each organization should direct their respective executive heads to ensure independent quality assessment, for example through peer review, of the internal oversight entity, at least once every five years.

42. UNESCO, in line with the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors, to which all United Nations entities subscribe, undertook an internal self-assessment of its internal audit function in 2006. This was validated by the Institute of Internal Auditors. This validation concluded that the audit function of the Internal Oversight Service “Generally Conforms” (the highest rating) with the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors. The evaluation function of the Internal Oversight Service was also subject to a “peer review” in 2006 with commendable results.

43. Recommendation 14: The legislative bodies in each organization should adopt the following standards in respect of internal oversight:

- (a) for those organizations that manage biennial resources of at least US \$250 million, an internal oversight unit is justified;
- (b) for those organizations that manage biennial resources of less than US \$250 million, internal oversight services should be in-sourced to any other organization in the United Nations system that has the capacity to respond.

44. UNESCO is well above the threshold proposed by the JIU for maintaining an internal oversight unit and is firmly committed to maintaining such a unit.

45. Recommendation 15: The legislative bodies in each organization should direct their respective executive heads to put forward proposals for the:

- (a) establishment of an ethics function with clear terms of reference which should be publicized through the organization’s website and other media;
- (b) establishment of a post of ethics officer at D-1/P-5 level, as appropriate, within the office of the executive head;
- (c) mandatory integrity and ethics training for all staff, particularly newly recruited staff.

46. UNESCO supports this recommendation. The Director-General had already decided to establish an ethics function within his office to take forward an “Ethics Programme”. Ethics training will be mandatory for all staff.

47. Recommendation 16: The legislative bodies in each organization should direct their respective executive heads to put forward proposals for the:

- (a) establishment of confidential financial disclosure requirements for all elected officials and all staff at D-1 level and above, as well as those staff mentioned in paragraph 50 of the JIU report;
- (b) annual filing of the financial disclosure statements to the ethics office(r) for review.

48. UNESCO supports this recommendation but is reflecting whether biennial filing of financial disclosure is sufficient.

49. Recommendation 17: The legislative bodies of each United Nations system organization should direct their respective oversight boards to establish an effective mechanism for coordination and cooperation among the external and internal oversight bodies on a system-wide basis.



50. UNESCO considers that greater use can be made of the “networks” that already exist within the oversight community (audit, evaluation and investigations) to promote coordination and cooperation.

**JIU/REPORT/2006/4 A second review of the implementation of Headquarters agreements concluded by United Nations system organizations: Provision of Headquarters premises and other facilities by host countries**

51. This second review of the implementation of Headquarters agreements aims to identify best practices in the provision of premises and implementation of the agreements concluded by United Nations system organizations. It further seeks to ensure consistent standards between organizations and staff in terms of the facilities granted by host countries to assist them in their work. The specific issues addressed in this report include the issuance of visas, matters of taxation, freedom of movement within the host countries and security issues.

52. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 1 on the need to remind UNESCO staff members to be exemplary in respecting the laws, regulations, traditions and habits of the host countries. The Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) is considering making proposals to the Director-General to introduce measures applicable in cases where staff members do not comply with local laws or honour their private legal or financial obligations, including imposing disciplinary actions in cases of particular gravity.

53. The Director-General fully concurs with recommendation 2 of the report which concerns the application of the Headquarters Agreement. Discussions were held with the authorities of the host country to modernize, clarify or facilitate the application of certain aspects of the Headquarters Agreement. These discussions have notably resulted in the opening of the labour market in France to spouses of staff members and the establishment of procedures that facilitate the stay in France of staff members and their families. The Executive Board was kept informed when necessary of discussions in progress and of their outcome.

54. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 3 which stipulates that the executive heads of the United Nations system organizations should negotiate with and encourage the host countries to provide more generous facilities to the organizations in the acquisition or refurbishment of their headquarters premises. Negotiations with the host country have already resulted, on a number of occasions, in generous contributions to the refurbishment of UNESCO Headquarters premises, namely, by providing voluntary contributions and interest free loans.

55. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 4 which stipulates that the legislative bodies of those United Nations system organizations that bear the full cost or part of the cost of major repairs and refurbishments of their headquarters premises should establish a special fund to ensure adequate financial resources for such repairs and refurbishments in their regular budgets. A proposal for establishing a special fund to ensure adequate financial resources for major repairs and refurbishments in UNESCO regular budget will be submitted to the legislative bodies of the Organization.

56. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 7 which deals with the obligation of the host country to grant visas to employees and officers of the Organization. The provisions of the Headquarters Agreement in this domain are applied by the French authorities. Regular contact has been established with the Permanent Delegation of France to UNESCO to facilitate or accelerate the procedure when necessary. If difficulties are to arise in this matter, the Director-General will not neglect to inform the governing bodies of the Organization.

57. The Director-General agrees with recommendation 10 which calls for the legislative bodies of United Nations organizations to allocate appropriate financial resources to ensure adequate and realistic security facilities in all their duty stations and to remind host countries of their obligation to provide adequate security for United Nations organizations premises and staff. Financial resources

allocated for ensuring adequate security facilities in UNESCO duty stations have been increased. However, in order to comply with MOSS and H-MOSS standards, the Organization has to make further efforts and the assistance of the governing bodies in this respect is indispensable. The cooperation with the host country authorities in providing adequate security for Headquarters' office premises and staff is ongoing and gives very positive results.

### **JIU/REPORT/2006/5 Towards a United Nations humanitarian assistance programme for disaster response and reduction: Lessons learnt from the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster**

58. The scope of the report is to address interdisciplinary approaches of the United Nations system organizations to disaster management and coordination mechanisms and to provide a comparative review of administrative procedures in need of standardization across the organizations. The Indian Ocean earthquake and the tsunami of 26 December 2004 and other large-scale disasters that have occurred since then highlight the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system for disaster prevention and preparedness, emergency management, and post-emergency recovery and reconstruction. This review focuses on the relevance and added value of the United Nations system in the management and coordination of international humanitarian assistance provided from all sources.

59. UNESCO has been engaged for decades in the study of natural hazards including tsunamis, and the mitigation of their effects. The Organization collaborates with many United Nations organizations within the context of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and is a member of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on ISDR.

60. Beyond its continuing contribution to the response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, UNESCO is committed to enhance its activities in disaster risk reduction. The Hyogo Declaration and Framework for Action, adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan, January 2005, includes many of UNESCO's concerns in the field of disaster reduction: capacity-building; research on natural hazards; interdisciplinary approach; integration of disaster reduction into developmental concerns. In collaboration with the Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and other members of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, UNESCO is committed to play an active part in the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action.

61. In its contribution to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the Organization's activities seek to promote a better understanding of natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, floods, tsunamis and of their intensity; to help set up reliable early warning systems; to encourage rational land use plans; to secure the adoption of suitable building design; to protect educational buildings and cultural monuments; to strengthen environmental protection for the prevention of natural disasters; to enhance preparedness and public awareness through education and training; and to foster post-disaster investigation, recovery and rehabilitation notably for educational buildings and cultural sites. UNESCO is supporting educational programmes to raise public awareness, introducing disaster reduction into school curricula as well as providing technical advice on the hazard resistant construction of schools and the protection of cultural heritage.

62. In relation to the activities undertaken by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), substantial progress has been made in 2005 and 2006 towards the development of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWS) by individual country efforts and through intergovernmental coordination meetings organized by IOC. In this framework, IOC organized and led expert missions funded through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) project "Evaluation and Strengthening of Early Warning Systems in Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 Tsunami in South East and South Asia". Between May and September 2005, national assessments of 16 countries in the Indian Ocean were conducted to identify capacity-building needs and support requirements for developing IOTWS. The national assessments were conducted by international expert teams

working together with experts from each participating country, and all missions were coordinated with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the active United Nations Disaster Management Country Teams.

63. The JIU report acknowledges these activities, stating that “It was demonstrated that the work of WMO and the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on the facilitation and development of early warning systems for different natural hazards is essential for humanitarian contingency planning”.

### **Status report on the implementation of recommendations**

64. The Annex analyses the status of implementation for seven previous JIU reports, using the common format suggested by the JIU for all organizations. This analysis is based on a tracking system introduced by IOS in autumn 2002.

### **Proposed draft decision**

65. The Executive Board may wish to consider a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 169 EX/Decision 7.2 and 174 EX/Decision 33,
2. Having examined document 176 EX/48, containing the comments by the Director-General and the status of implementation of recommendations of previous JIU reports,
3. Thanks the Joint Inspection Unit for its reports JIU/REPORT/2005/8 Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD); JIU/REPORT/2006/2 Oversight lacunae in the United Nations system; JIU/REPORT/2006/4 A second review of the implementation of Headquarters agreements concluded by United Nations system organizations: Provision of Headquarters premises and other facilities by host countries; and JIU/REPORT/2006/5 and Corr.1 Towards a United Nations humanitarian assistance programme for disaster response and reduction: Lessons learnt from the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster;
4. Requests the Director-General to ensure the follow-up of implementation of approved/accepted recommendations of JIU reports, and to report to it at its 179th session on the status of implementation of those recommendations.

## ANNEX

### JIU/REP/2004/2: REVIEW OF THE HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: Human Resources Issues Affecting Staff

#### SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: ERC AND HRM

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED <sup>1</sup> or ACCEPTED <sup>2</sup>	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<b>Recommendation 1</b> The legislative bodies of the organizations should bring to the attention of the host countries the desirability of adopting, as appropriate, more liberal policies as regards the granting of work permits or establishing of similar arrangements in favour of the spouses of staff members and officials of international organizations.	Approved	The French Authorities had agreed to make procedural changes to remove the obstacles to the employment of spouses and children of UNESCO international staff who wish to work in France.	Following the Secretariat's request French Authorities have defined the practical modalities of application.	Completed	
<b>Recommendation 2</b> The legislative bodies of the organizations should remind the host countries of the importance of fully implementing the provisions of the headquarters agreements, and ensuring the use of simplified procedures to facilitate the exercise of the privileges, immunities and benefits granted to the organizations and their staff members and officials, including in such areas as: . Granting of work permits for children and visas for domestic helpers; . Acquisition and rental of real property; . Integration into the social security system; . Retirement in the host country; and . Tax exemption benefits, the issuance of special cards to be used in tax-free transactions, as well as the periodic review of the provisions on taxation, taking into account changes in domestic legislation as well as developments within the organizations.	Approved	The French Authorities expressed willingness to simplify the various administrative procedures applicable to UNESCO staff and their families.	French Authorities have agreed to take appropriate action in order to simplify procedure to facilitate the residence of international staff in France.	Completed	
<b>Recommendation 3</b> In order to better acquaint staff, particularly new recruits and new arrivals at a duty station, with the contents of the host country agreements, the executive heads of organizations are requested to issue comprehensive information circulars and publicize, by electronic and other appropriate means, the privileges, immunities and other benefits granted to staff members and officials, as well as their obligations.	Accepted	Ensure that staff and new recruits are provided with updated information on privileges, immunities and other benefits granted to staff members and officials, as well as their obligations.	As part of their induction, all new recruits are provided with a CD-ROM which gives information related to visa matters, standards of conduct, and settling in Paris.	Completed in 2006	

<sup>1</sup> Recommendations approved by legislative organs.

<sup>2</sup> Recommendations accepted by executive heads without legislative action.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b> The legislative bodies of the organizations should bring to the attention of the host countries the significance of adequately informing the local administration, public services and business communities, especially those situated outside the capital or seat of the various organizations, about the privileges, immunities and benefits granted to United Nations system organizations, their staff members and officials, so as to facilitate the exercise of these privileges, immunities and benefits and to ensure that the staff and officials of the organizations receive adequate cooperation and understanding in the fulfilment of their obligations.</p>	Approved	UNESCO has officially asked the French Authorities to grant facilities for the reception of international staff and officials in public administrative offices.		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 5</b> The legislative bodies of the organizations should remind host countries of the desirability of ensuring that any additional facilities granted to intergovernmental organizations within the host country are extended to all United Nations system organizations, their staff and officials located in that territory.</p>	Approved	The “most favoured treatment” principle and the guarantee of equal “most favoured treatment” have been notified to the French Authorities.		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 6</b> Drawing on the findings of this report and other relevant information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), should request CEB to coordinate the formulation of a model framework headquarters agreement, or at least standard articles ensuring uniformity for the approval of the General Assembly. Such a model framework, or standard articles, would be used to guide the conclusion of future and/or updating of existing headquarters agreements between United Nations system organizations and their host countries. A model framework headquarters agreement, or standard articles, should be without prejudice to any agreements already in existence, which provide for more favourable conditions.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 7</b> The legislative bodies of the organizations should remind host countries of the significance of simplified procedures that would ensure the speedy processing of visas for staff and officials travelling on mission for United Nations organizations, and prevent undue delays in the substantive work of the organization as well as limit possible financial losses.</p>	Approved	UNESCO has already requested the French Authorities to ensure the speedy processing of visas for staff and officials travelling on mission.		Completed	

**STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED JIU RECOMMENDATIONS**

**JIU/REP/2004/9: PROCUREMENT PRACTICES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

**SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: ADM/PRO**

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b> The Secretary-General of the United Nations should continue to evaluate the results achieved to date by the Procurement Working Group of the Task Force on Common Services at Headquarters and other locations, including findings on procurement performance benchmarks and other best practices resulting from procurement reforms at Headquarters and other locations; the evaluation report should be discussed by HLCM and IAPWG members, which in turn should adopt recommendations for its procurement community as appropriate.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b> IAPWG should adopt, approve and implement the concept of lead agency and promote a division of labour among the organizations, aimed at further rationalization of procurement practices by its members. The emphasis as may be applicable on increased consolidation of procurement overhead costs and structures within the United Nations system, in order to enhance division of labour among its members, reduce duplication in the procurement of common user items, and maximize the use of organizational core competencies, including the lead agency concept.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b> The executive heads of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), ITU and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) should bring their separate specialized procurement units under a single system of accountability for procurement operations, in particular in the case of relatively low procurement volumes.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b> All executive heads should ensure that their respective procurement services have adequate and timely legal support, and that some of their existing staff receive training in the legal aspects of procurement.</p>	Accepted	The Office of Legal Affairs holds a permanent seat at UNESCO Contracts Committee and provides active support to various procurement/contracting issues. Furthermore the senior staff of the Procurement Services Section has participated in training in legal aspects of procurement.		Completed	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 5</b> Notwithstanding the agreement reached at the 29th IAPWG meeting to focus on the project proposal entitled "Common Procurement Training Initiative for the United Nations" on a certification system for procurement officers, active consideration should continue to be given to: (a) where applicable, further increasing the procurement training budgets of the organizations; (b) integration, as far as practicable, of specialized procurement training initiatives and capacities available within the United Nations system; (c) expanded training in e-procurement methods in the context of recommendation 10(e) below; and (d) development of a technical assistance strategy supporting capacity-building in public procurement agencies in the recipient countries coupled with mobilization of resources to this end.</p>	Accepted	Decentralized training budgets will be used for skills development in procurement through respective training courses organized internally and United Nations-wide. This includes training in modern procurement technologies, such as e-procurement. Procurement capacity-building in the Member States is however not within the mandate of the Organization.		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 6</b> (a) Executive heads of the organizations should ensure that procurement manuals exist in the working languages of the secretariats of the organizations in line with the relevant multilingual policies of the organizations concerned, in order to foster the integrity of the procurement process in all field offices. (b) IAPWG should arrange for the further development of its existing common procurement guidelines into a generic system-wide policy and procedures manual to serve as a benchmark which articulates common procurement principles and stages as well as standard quality outcomes, and significantly streamlines procurement procedures to be applied individually and collectively at all duty stations.</p>	Accepted	<p>(a) It is common practice at UNESCO to provide all manual items in two working languages. In view of the recent revision of the Procurement Manual (July 2006) the translation into French is not yet ready. (b) Not addressed to UNESCO.</p>		Completed. The French translation will be ready by March 2007	
<p><b>Recommendation 7</b> (a) In view of the significant growth in procurement activities and the resultant need for more cost-effective arrangements and practices within the United Nations system, the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairperson of CEB, to negotiate the formalization of the mandate of the inter-agency cooperation and coordination role of IAPWG and require it to report annually to the General Assembly through HLCM and to make action-oriented proposals on continuous improvements in the management, performance measurement and coordination of procurement services, in the light of</p>	Accepted	<p>(a-c) Not addressed to UNESCO. (d) UNESCO is a long-time member of the IAPWG and benchmarking with other agencies as to their procurement reforms.</p>		Completed	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p>the findings and recommendations of the present report.</p> <p>(b) IAPWG should interact more regularly with other entities in the public and private procurement sector as well as with relevant academic bodies in order to keep abreast of practices, innovations and trends outside the United Nations system.</p> <p>(c) Strengthening of common procurement services and other cooperative arrangements at different duty stations should be pursued more deliberately as a regular item on the agenda of IAPWG meetings.</p> <p>(d) In conjunction with recommendation 1 above, the procurement reform experience of various organizations that have implemented reforms in recent years should be shared in detailed and systematic fashion with the other organizations.</p>					
<p><b>Recommendation 8</b> In accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions on common services within the United Nations system, the Secretary-General should undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance, if necessary, of an external consultant specializing in corporate mergers, a detailed review of the feasibility and efficiency benefits of the following measures:</p> <p>(a) Further strengthening of procurement reform at Headquarters by establishing a central procurement facility at Headquarters by 2010 with a view to providing energetic leadership and a frame of reference for similar streamlining of procurement activities at other duty stations, especially in the field;</p> <p>(b) As an intermediate stage to that goal, consolidation of the procurement overhead structures and costs of the funds and programmes based at Headquarters;</p> <p>(c) Ways and means of strengthening collaboration and avoiding overlap between UNOPS procurement service and IAPSO, including the option of merging the two entities, while ensuring that, in the event of a merger, the inter-agency services currently provided by IAPSO will be continued by a successor entity;</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				



RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p>(d) Should UNOPS and IAPSO be maintained as separate entities, UNDP should continue to cover the full costs of the inter-agency services provided by IAPSO (para. 59);</p> <p>(e) Extending, as appropriate, the measures recommended.</p>					
<p><b>Recommendation 9</b> The executive heads should ensure that the development of e-procurement solutions in their respective organizations is guided by the following basic principles, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <p>(a) The existence of a legal and procedural framework;</p> <p>(b) Inter-agency cooperation and coordination;</p> <p>(c) The promotion of an incremental approach to the establishment of e-procurement; and</p> <p>(d) The development of a relevant new skill set through training and retraining programmes.</p>	Accepted	In connection with the roll-out of the Organization's ERP to the field offices and institutes, a study with a view to allow the system's support to e-procurement is under way. Once in place, the respective legal framework will be defined through benchmarking with other agencies and training conducted.		Being implemented	End of 2007
<p><b>Recommendation 10</b> In view of the growing importance of the issue of government transparency in public procurement in the context of World Trade Organization agreements, as recently endorsed by General Assembly resolution 55/247 of 1 May 2001 on procurement reform, the executive heads of the organizations should, upon request, develop technical capacity-building support in their procurement portfolio programmes to support capacity-building in public procurement agencies in the recipient developing countries so that they can participate actively and strengthen their abilities to participate in procurement. The programmes in question should aim to complement ongoing activities in this area of the World Bank, OECD, ILO Turin Centre and IAPSO, among others.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				

**STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED JIU RECOMMENDATIONS**

**JIU/REP/2004/10: HARMONIZATION OF THE CONDITIONS OF TRAVEL THROUGHOUT THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM**

**SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: DCO and HRM**

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b>                      The General Assembly should mandate the Secretary-General to review, within the framework of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the criteria used to determine the class of travel of staff members, with a view to adopting a common policy at the United Nations system level in particular with regard to the minimum travel time for entitlement to business class. CEB should take into account the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission contained in its annual report of 1997.                      Among other factors to be taken into account are the drastic changes in the airline industry in recent years and the resulting deterioration of travel conditions, the increase in travel time as a consequence of tightened security and the opinion of the United Nations Medical Service on the health risks of long-haul air travel and measures to minimize them (including the possibility of establishing a threshold by age for entitlement to business class).                      In addition, as a rule, only the heads of the organizations should travel first class and travel entitlements of high-ranking officials should align to business class in order to achieve greater uniformity.</p>	<p>Not addressed to UNESCO</p>				
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b>                      The executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet done so, namely the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), should extend the lump sum option to family visit and education travel.                      The Secretary-General, within the existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms, should examine the benefits of extending the lump sum approach to other categories of travel (on appointment, change of duty station, separation</p>	<p>Not addressed to UNESCO</p>				

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
and interviews) taking into account the experience of other organizations already applying it. In this regard, the Inspector supports the recommendation of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations, Action 25(a), to apply the payment of a lump sum for repatriation travel.					
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b> The executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system paying a lump sum amount for home leave, family visit and education travel should use as a benchmark 75% of the full economy fare (the International Air Transport Association (IATA) published fare, by most direct route).</p>	Accepted in principle – with reservations in terms of the financial implications	UNESCO' s intention is to increase the lump sum amount – in a gradual and phased way – to arrive at 75% as recommended by the JIU (a first increase took place in November 2001, from 50% to 60%). However, UNESCO has already estimated that the cost of moving from 60% to 75% would result in a negative impact of approximately \$1 million on the Organization' s budget. Such financial implications have to be taken into account before introducing such a change.		Being implemented	
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b> The executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet done so, namely the United Nations, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), WIPO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), WHO, ITU and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), should discontinue the existing provisions requiring evidence of travel under the lump sum option, in line with the recommendation of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations, Action 25(a). Instead, travellers' self-certification, along with an adequate audit process (through random checks of supporting documentation to be kept by the staff members), should be implemented.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 5</b> The General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to discontinue the practice of reporting exceptions to the approved class of travel. Existing related internal control mechanisms should remain in place. Clear criteria should be established for exceptions, particularly for upgrading travel to first class for reasons of eminency and on medical grounds. The General Assembly should legislate on the standard of accommodation applicable to the Deputy Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the personal aides/security officers travelling with the Secretary-General so as to discontinue the repeated treatment of these cases as exceptions.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 6</b> The executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system should enforce the use of alternative modes of transportation when more cost-effective in the interest of the organizations. Relevant rules and provisions should be modified as applicable in each case.</p>	Accepted		UNESCO's rules and regulations make clear reference to the choice of route and mode of travel by all means of transportation (air, sea, rail and private car) and the decision regarding the mode of travel is based on economy and cost-effectiveness criteria. In the majority of cases travel is undertaken by air, but in case of travel for particular itineraries such as Geneva, London and Brussels, quotations are provided also for travel by rail and this mode of transportation is systematically chosen.	Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 7</b> The use of rented cars should be regulated.</p>	Accepted	Guidelines to be established. It should be noted that the costs related to the use of rented cars are insignificant within the context of the overall travel budget.		Being implemented	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 8</b> In the interest of streamlining procedures for reimbursement of travel by private car, the Secretary-General should review the current mileage system with a view to replacing it by a standard rate to be applied worldwide by the organizations of the United Nations system.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 9</b> The executive heads of the organizations which do not pay full advance of subsistence and/or terminal expenses (ILO, WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, ICAO, UPU and IMO) should introduce this best practice currently in place in various organizations of the system in order to reduce workload for processing of travel claims. Organizations should seek to automate (online) the processing of travel claims.</p>	Accepted	UNESCO Manual has been updated to include this change. The new draft including the implementation of this recommendation is planned to be presented to top management for approval early this year.		Being implemented	March 2007
<p><b>Recommendation 10</b> The executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system where staff members travel business class should increase the threshold for the granting of stopovers for rest purposes from 10 to 16 hours. Conversely, staff members not travelling in business class should be entitled to have a stopover after a 10-hour journey.</p>	Accepted	A new business class travel policy has been introduced, to align on other United Nations practices.		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 11</b> The executive heads of the respective United Nations system organizations that have not yet done so, should adopt provisions based on best practices with regard to reverse education travel, travel of breastfeeding mothers, travel of single parents, possibility of choosing an alternative place of home leave taking into account the nationality of the spouse, and the minimum number of days to be spent in the country of home leave.</p>	Accepted	UNESCO adopted provisions in respect of home leave and reverse education travel but the Secretariat has not done so yet for travel of breastfeeding mothers and travel of single parents.		Being implemented	
<p><b>Recommendation 12</b> The General Assembly may wish to request the Secretary-General to initiate, in the framework of CEB, a review of the standards of travel and entitlements for members of various organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and organizations in the United Nations system, with a view to formulating proposals for harmonizing these standards at the United Nations system level.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				

**STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED JIU RECOMMENDATIONS**

**JIU/REP/2005/2: SOME MEASURES TO IMPROVE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL  
SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: BFC**

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b> The General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to provide on the United Nations website (<a href="http://www.un.org">http://www.un.org</a>) a full inventory of all the reform proposals of the United Nations system made to date. This could be part of the United Nations Intellectual History Project.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO	UNESCO is to report on its reform action on its own portal and thus hyperlinks can be established quickly once the United Nations has commenced action in that regard.			
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b> The General Assembly should mandate the governing bodies of the United Nations system organizations (funds, programmes and specialized agencies) to consider measures aimed at fostering a culture of partnership, in particular through: (a) Enhancing programme alignment with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures, whenever possible; (b) Engaging themselves proactively in the elaboration and implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) or equivalent processes, with a view to improving them further regarding a greater Millennium Development Goals focus, national ownership based on their comparative advantage and expertise, as well as on experience gained in the elaboration of United Nations instruments (such as Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and national reports on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals); (c) Ensuring that all these processes complement each other, with the aim of reducing transaction costs, most importantly for the partner countries; (d) Ensuring that where national development strategies are in place, the improvement of the analytical and operational quality of such national instruments should be made a priority.</p>	Approved	Implicitly the General Assembly has included such calls in the 2005 World Summit Outcome document and in the last TCPR. For its part, UNESCO's Executive Board has mandated the Director-General to prepare a new Medium-Term Strategy (2008-2013) and a new Programme and Budget (2008-2009) with the theme of "UNESCO in a reforming United Nations system" in mind; the Executive Board further has devoted its thematic debate at its 175th session in October 2006 to the issue of United Nations reform and UNESCO's contributions thereto in a comprehensive manner. For his part, the Director-General is pursuing the issue of cooperating with other entities of the United Nations system in the pursuit of MDGs and other international development goals seriously and with considerable effort. This comprises the creation of a Working Group on United Nations reform to develop an explicit policy for the Organization, dedicated training programmes for UNESCO field staff to contribute to common country programming exercises, as well as proactive cooperation in CEB and UNDG and its subsidiary bodies to ensure a harmonized and aligned action at the country level in support of national development goals.	Thematic debate held by the Executive Board. Draft Medium-Term Strategy and draft Programme and Budget to be presented to the Executive Board in April 2007.	Ongoing	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
		Action on the Report by the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on United Nations system-wide Coherence "Delivering as One" will further reinforce these activities, already under way.			
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b> The Secretary-General should task the resident coordinators and/or sectoral lead agencies to ensure close and active involvement of all the members of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), including those with little or no field presence in the work of the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).</p>	Accepted		<p>The Director-General of UNESCO has provided specific instructions to field office directors/heads regarding the most effective involvement of field offices in the initiatives of the United Nations Country Teams. For instance, instructions have been provided by Director, Bureau of Field Coordination (D/BFC) to field offices directors/heads to encourage and strengthen field offices participation and collaboration in providing inputs to the Annual Resident Coordinator Reports on UNESCO's actions and activities in the country/countries covered by the respective office, along with 2005 Guidelines for the completion of the reports. Also, D/BFC has encouraged field offices director/heads to participate in overall UNCT led performance appraisal exercises. D/BFC has encouraged selected field offices director/heads to complete a survey on CCA/UNDAF guidelines. UNESCO participates in UNDG Task Team of Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs), leading to the elaboration of an implementation plan to enhance participation of NRAs in all UNCT frameworks and activities. All of the above actions are being monitored jointly by BFC and BSP.</p>	Ongoing	NRA implementation plan: some measures to be completed by mid 2007.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b> The General Assembly should request the United Nations system organizations (as represented in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)) to consider ways to achieve over time a “single core country analysis” as well as a “single comprehensive implementation plan” with partner countries.</p>	Accepted	<p>A common analysis is part and parcel of CCA and it can be argued that UNDAF is the single comprehensive implementation plan called for in this recommendation. The provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome document go a long way in this direction and the recommendations of the recent report “Delivering as One” of the Secretary-General’s High-level Panel on United Nations system-wide Coherence, if and when implemented, would further reinforce this trend. UNESCO collaborates closely in all relevant CEB and UNDG activities to this end, including participation by the Director-General in the policy discussions.</p>		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 5</b> All executive heads of United Nations system organizations (as represented in CEB) should issue a strong joint statement tasking their respective staff to enhance “cooperation, collaboration and coordination, including through the greater harmonization of strategic frameworks, instruments, modalities and partnership arrangements”, and stating their intention to reward them for this effort.</p>	Accepted	<p>The intent and spirit of the recommendation is being implemented and adhered to. Following each CEB and UNDG session, the Director-General informs the entire staff in a circular about the results of these meetings and sets out the policy which he advocated and which he would like to see adopted and acted upon by UNESCO staff. These policies are entirely in line with the spirit of One United Nations action at the country level, with specific emphasis on the thematic lead roles to be assumed and exercised by the specialized agencies, like UNESCO, in their thematic competence and building on their comparative advantages. The HLP report reinforces this position and orientation.</p>		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 6</b> Executive heads of United Nations system organizations should identify and increase common training opportunities and make optimal use of the United Nations System Staff College.</p>	Accepted	<p>Participation in Staff College programmes is part of UNESCO’s overall training strategy, and over the past years, UNESCO has taken an active part in the College training programmes, as well as in the College governance structures: UNESCO is a member of the UNSSC Board of Governors, and a member of the UNSSC Technical Review Panel. In this capacity, UNESCO has taken an active part in the redefinition of the orientation of College activities.</p>	<p>UNESCO took part in two training programmes organized by the Staff College (“Partnering Skills for Strategic Engagement” and “Early Warning and Preventive Measures”) and has made recommendations for the improvement of these training packages. UNESCO also called on the Staff College resources</p>	Completed	



RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
			for a training programme in human-rights mainstreaming. Recently UNESCO participated in the newly set up UNDG/Staff College training package for Country Team members. In 2007, UNESCO will participate in the implementation of the senior management network training programme for staff at Director level and above.		
<p><b>Recommendation 7</b> Governing bodies of United Nations system organizations should task the respective secretariats to speed up the identification of obstacles to staff mobility within the United Nations system, and elaborate and report back on solutions, in response to General Assembly resolution 59/266, Part VII, Mobility.</p>	Approved	UNESCO adopted a rotation policy in September 2003 to increase staff mobility between duty stations. The results of the policy have been limited. HRM is undertaking a review of the policy and its modalities of implementation, with a view to achieving its objectives.	UNESCO has been engaged in a series of consultations on this issue: A review/brainstorming has taken place with the ACP (the Advisory Council on Personnel Policies), followed by a brainstorming with a selected group of professional staff from all sectors. Further consultations are planned, notably with senior management, before submitting a proposal to the Director-General in 2007.	Ongoing	December 2007
<p><b>Recommendation 8</b> CEB, in cooperation with the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), as appropriate, should formulate an appropriate incentive system for mobility which would build a basis for establishing a future United Nations system-wide career path, and report thereon to the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 2007, also in the context of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (TCPR).</p>	Accepted	UNESCO, as part of its rotation policy, has introduced some incentives measures for mobility to the field (the possibility to grant up to three steps on rotation to the field, a guarantee of return to Headquarters after 10 years in the field or two field assignments, etc.). UNESCO has also implemented benefits for non-family duty stations such as R&R, etc.		Completed	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 9</b> The executive heads of UNDG organizations should explore the feasibility of further delegating authority to their field representation, and improving simplification and harmonization within the system in the areas described in paragraphs. 60-62.</p>	Accepted	<p>In the new context of setting up single United Nations teams at country level directed by Resident Coordinators with strengthened mandates and authority, the Director-General has taken the decision to assess ways and means of gradually adapting UNESCO's decentralization system and meeting its commitment to respond more effectively to the specific needs and particular circumstances of the Member States through decentralization (DG/Note/06/55 of 20 November 2006). The Director-General has decided to advance the review of the Decentralization Strategy that had been initially foreseen in 2008-2009 and, to this effect, to immediately reactivate the Decentralization Review Task Force chaired by the Deputy Director-General. The Task Force will focus first on identifying necessary short-term adjustments to UNESCO's decentralized system and immediate measures to be taken, within the constraints of its regular budget, in order to build and strengthen field capacity and accountability, to start engaging in One United Nations activities in the field and to achieve in-country impact and visibility. The Task Force will consider longer term measures in order to devise ways and means of strengthening our field presence within the new context of a reformed United Nations at country level and to revisit accordingly our strategy. At this stage of the review, appropriate consultations will be conducted with National Commissions. The Task Force will be chaired by the DDG and its secretariat is entrusted to D/DIR/BFC.</p>	A meeting of the Decentralization Review Task Force is foreseen in the first trimester of 2007.	Ongoing	In November 2007 at the UNESCO General Conference.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 10</b> The General Assembly should invite the executive heads of the United Nations system organizations working in development to strengthen and formalize their links with OECD/DAC, with the UNDG office (UNDGO) playing an appropriate role.</p>	Accepted	Such cooperation is already undertaken in the context of the UNDG, where one dedicated working group deals with issues of aid effectiveness in the wake of the Paris Declaration of 2005, in close cooperation with OECD/DAC.		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 11</b> The executive heads of UNDG should report annually to their governing bodies on progress made in advancing the simplification, harmonization and alignment agenda.</p>	Accepted	Since the 2000 Millennium Summit, the Director-General of UNESCO reports every six months to the Executive Board on activities pertaining to United Nations system reform and joint endeavours; in response the Board has chosen this theme for its thematic debate in 2006 and again in 2007 and the Board pronounces itself on decisions about directions to be pursued.		Completed and ongoing	
<p><b>Recommendation 12</b> The General Assembly should de-link the functions of the resident coordinator and the resident representative of UNDP and change the designation process of the resident coordinator as explained in paragraph 86.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 13</b> UNDG organizations should include in the performance appraisal system for the resident coordinator and UNCT an assessment of teamwork and horizontal cooperation.</p>	Accepted	The modalities of such assessments are currently under review in the UNDG/RC issue group to which UNESCO is an active member.		Ongoing	
<p><b>Recommendation 14</b> The governing bodies of UNDG organizations should invite the respective executive heads to undertake a review of the grade structure and skills profile of their field representatives and other staff, and report thereon also to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.</p>	Accepted	This issue should be considered in the light of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence as and when approved by the General Assembly.		Ongoing	
<p><b>Recommendation 15</b> CEB should submit to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council the list of countries where it would be desirable, in programmatic and operational terms, to establish a joint United Nations office.</p>	Accepted		The establishment of a list of countries where UNESCO will participate in "One United Nations" at country level is on the agenda of the Decentralization Review Task Force established in November 2006 by the Director-General.	Completed. List prepared.	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 16</b> The governing bodies of UNDG organizations should task the respective executive heads to examine ways to further rationalize their field presence.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				
<p><b>Recommendation 17</b> The General Assembly should establish at its sixtieth session a “task force on operational activities” to oversee, support and monitor developments in operational activities as identified by TCPRs.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO	<p>This recommendation addressed to the United Nations General Assembly has in a way been superseded by the various reform activities launched in the wake of the 2005 World Summit and the provisions in the Summit document; in addition, preparations for the next TCPR have begun at the CEB level and UNESCO will actively contribute to the related activities. The United Nations General Assembly will then have to decide for itself how it wishes to deal with the various issues and recommendations.</p>			
<p><b>Recommendation 18</b> The General Assembly should request UNDG organizations to instruct each resident coordinator to set up, in cooperation with the partner countries, an in-country public website with comprehensive information on donor support and United Nations system presence.</p>	Accepted	<p>This has been done in some countries already; however, with the trend towards One United Nations increasing and the impending choice of pilot countries, as recommended in “Delivering as One”, this recommendation is expected to be acted upon with or without explicit mandate by the General Assembly. UNESCO will make its contribution to such a common website, which can already draw on the web presence of virtually all United Nations country offices as well as a host of thematic content websites for consultation by United Nations country teams.</p>		Ongoing	
<p><b>Recommendation 19</b> CEB should set up an “inter-agency task force” to deal with the issue of fundraising for extra-budgetary/non-core funding.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				

**STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED JIU RECOMMENDATIONS**  
**JIU/REP/2005/3: POLICIES OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS TOWARDS THE USE OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE (OSS)**  
**IN THE SECRETARIATS**

**SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: ADM/DIT**

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b> In line with resolution 57/295 and in order to guarantee universal access to information and to foster knowledge-sharing, the General Assembly should affirm that the following principles should guide the adoption of a software policy by United Nations system organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principle 1: All Member States and other stakeholders should have the right to access public information made available in electronic format by the organizations and no one should be obliged to acquire a particular type of software in order to exercise such a right;</li> <li>• Principle 2: Organizations should seek to foster the interoperability of their diverse ICT systems by requiring the use of open standards and open file formats irrespective of their choice of software. They should also ensure that the encoding of data guarantees the permanence of electronic public records and is not tied to a particular software provider.</li> </ul>	Accepted	Use of openly available, appropriate, established and mature standards for public information and for electronic records.	The guiding principles have been applied when purchasing or developing any system that will generate public information or electronic records.	The principles are being applied and are taken as guiding rules in all future system implementation.	This is ongoing without schedule for completion as it recommends principles to be applied to all software systems.
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b> For the implementation of the above principles, the Secretary-General, as Chairperson of CEB, should take stock of the experiences of Member States and undertake the necessary consultations within CEB in order to establish a system-wide United Nations Interoperability Framework (UNIF) and report accordingly to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session. The proposed UNIF should take into account a number of elements including the following:</p> <p>(a) UNIF should be based on open standards and open file formats to foster a unified approach to data encoding and sharing for the benefit of all stakeholders;</p> <p>(b) Any new information system, software application and/or related upgrades or replacements should comply with UNIF except in such justifiable instances approved by the</p>	Accepted with reservations	UNESCO considers that the establishment of a system-wide Interoperability Framework may not be cost-effective. Equal consideration should be given to all appropriate solutions available on the market including Open Source solutions, and decision should be made on a value for money basis.	Open Source solutions are properly evaluated as alternatives when implementing any new information system.	The recommendation is taken into account whenever UNESCO is considering the implementation of a new information system.	Implementation is ongoing without schedule for completion.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p>respective Chief Information Officer (CIO) or ICT manager of each organization;</p> <p>(c) Customized or bespoke software should be owned by the organizations and be made available as appropriate to other system organizations and public administrations of Member States or licensed as OSS;</p> <p>(d) Organizations should seek to avoid lock-in to proprietary ICT products or services and in that regard, they should level the playing field as a matter of policy by giving equal consideration to all appropriate solutions available on the market including OSS solutions, as long as such products and services comply with the requirements under UNIF and it being understood.</p>					
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b></p> <p>Based on the outcome of the United Nations General Assembly's consideration of the system-wide ICT strategy, executive heads of other organizations should submit the strategy in due course to their respective governing bodies, along with implications for aligning existing ICT strategies with the new system-wide strategy and for implementing UNIF as suggested above.</p>	Accepted	UNESCO is part of ICT network and participates in the elaboration of the system-wide ICT strategy while at the same time ensuring the proper alignment of the Organization's strategy. The progress of implementation of the ICT strategy is periodically reported to executive bodies.	Reports on the implementation of the reform process – New Management Tools presented to Executive Board sessions.	Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b></p> <p>The Secretary-General as Chairperson of CEB should take the necessary measures to establish a data repository of mature OSS solutions used by United Nations system organizations and which could be accessed by the organizations and by public entities of Member States and other interested parties.</p>	Accepted	Open Source inventories are already maintained by several organizations, including UNESCO.		Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 5</b></p> <p>As a follow-up to the CEB review of key initiatives mentioned in the ICT Charter:</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General as Chairperson of CEB should include in an addendum to his report on the ICT strategy requested by the General Assembly for the sixtieth session relevant indications concerning the level of priority, savings potential, risk, effectiveness and organizational interest for implementing the proposed OSS initiative;</p> <p>(b) Executive heads should assess the total cost of ownership (TCO) of their current platforms and they should implement processes measuring the total economic impact of their information</p>	Accepted	Appropriate cost estimates should be taken into account, including the use of OSS or CSS, for IT investments.	Appropriate cost estimates are taken into account according to UNESCO rules and regulations.	Completed	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
technology (IT) investments including their use of OSS and CSS as well as the implications for Member States. The results of their findings should be reported to their respective governing bodies in the framework of their programme budget performance review.					
<p><b>Recommendation 6</b> On the basis of past attempts at system-wide coordination on ICT matters, the General Assembly should:</p> <p>(a) Decide that the establishment of any new CEB mechanism on ICT coordination would be considered only after the CEB members have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) agreed on the mandate, mode of financing, powers and expected outputs of such a body in relation to the proposed UNIF referred to above in recommendation 2; and</li> <li>(ii) provided reasonable assurance that agreed recommendations will be followed up and their implementation duly reported to governing bodies;</li> </ul> <p>(b) Request the Secretary-General as Chairperson of CEB to give full consideration to all possibilities of using existing mechanisms such as the United Nations Staff College, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the International Computing Centre (ICC) and the United Nations University (UNU) for relevant aspects of the implementation of any new initiative, including OSS.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO				

**STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED JIU RECOMMENDATIONS**

**JIU/REP/2005/4: A COMMON PAYROLL FOR UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS**

**SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: HRM**

<b>RECOMMENDATION NUMBER</b>	<b>APPROVED or ACCEPTED</b>	<b>MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)</b>	<b>STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)</b>	<b>EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS</b>
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b> The General Assembly should: (a) Endorse the development of a common payroll system as the first step towards a common ERP for the United Nations system as a whole; and (b) Request the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairperson of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB): to seek the highest level commitment from the United Nations system organizations, by setting up a governance structure, which should speed up, coordinate and oversee the development and implementation of a common payroll system through the implementation of a phased approach and within the context of a common ERP system; and to report back to the General Assembly on the implementation status of this recommendation at its sixty-second session.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO	However, UNESCO agrees with the intent of the recommendation.			
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b> The Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairperson of CEB, should invite CEB to: (a) Establish "leader" organizations or common service entities, which can provide payroll services, on a fee or other financial basis, to those agencies that have old and antiquated systems; (b) Harmonize, simplify and standardize the application across the United Nations system of the common staff rules and regulations relating to payroll and allowances; and (c) Report back to the General Assembly on the implementation status of this recommendation at its sixty-second session.</p>	Not addressed to UNESCO	However, UNESCO agrees with the intent of the recommendation.			



**TATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED/ACCEPTED JIU RECOMMENDATIONS**  
**JIU/REP/2005/7: POLICIES OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS TOWARDS THE USE OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE (OSS)**  
**FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**SECTOR/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: CI**

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b>            In line with the relevant provisions of the 2003 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Plan of Action related to the possibilities offered by different software models, including proprietary and open source software, the General Assembly should:</p> <p>(a) Invite Member States to emphasize the role of ICT in achieving the MDGs and to better reflect in their MDG-oriented strategies, particularly in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF), their ICT requirements including by taking adequately into account the potential of OSS to foster competition and increase freedom of choice and affordability;</p> <p>(b) Call on the Secretary-General and other executive heads of United Nations system organizations to provide, as appropriate, their full support to Member States opting to develop initiatives for using OSS to reach the goals.</p>	Accepted	To develop initiatives promoting the use of OSS for development.	UNESCO helped UNDP-APDIP to produce a DVD with a 40-minutes documentary on the potential of free and open source software to bridge the digital divide.	Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b>            The General Assembly should encourage Member States to adopt pro-poor policies to foster digital inclusion by:</p> <p>(a) Promoting access to low-cost hardware and software including those based on OSS;</p> <p>(b) Increasing awareness among decision-makers of the potential of OSS and the availability in many instances of tested and well supported OSS applications;</p> <p>(c) Fostering capacity-building programmes and providing incentives for ongoing local OSS development and support.</p>	Accepted		Two discussion forums organized by UNESCO-IIEP have focused on the related issues of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) for e-learning (June 2004) and Open Educational Resources (OER): open content for higher education (October/November 2005). The FOSS and OER groups have continued to interact on a more informal basis as international communities of interest. The discussion forum on Free and Open Source	Completed	

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
			<p>Software (FOSS) for Open Educational Resources organized by IIEP/UNESCO took place from 11 September to 6 October 2006. The main outcomes were the elaboration of a list of FOSS tools for OER development, management and dissemination, and the creation of a collaboration space dedicated to the UNESCO-IIEP community of interest on open educational resources.</p> <p>An Internet discussion forum aimed at discussing the OECD study on open educational resources (OER) was held from 13 November to 1 December 2006.</p>		

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	APPROVED or ACCEPTED	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION	ACTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN (As of December 2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (e.g. being implemented, completed)	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION OF IMPLEMENTATION/ REMARKS
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b> The Secretary-General and other executive heads of the United Nations system organizations should consider taking as appropriate the following measures: (a) Increase awareness through (i) a dedicated OSS portal; (ii) a dedicated portal on the MDGs or on ICT for development containing information and hyperlinks related to OSS; and (iii) improving the layout of current websites so as to give better exposure to OSS initiatives relevant to the mandate of their organization; (b) Develop software applications under OSS licences whenever possible and make them readily accessible online to various stakeholders; (c) Provide support to Member States pro-poor policies geared at promoting digital inclusion through affordable access to hardware and software, including by making available low-cost computers and refurbished personal computers (PCs) running on OSS applications.</p>	Accepted		<p>The UNESCO FOSS Portal is continuously improved and extended. UNESCO provided support for the further development of the FOSS Greenstone Digital Library system. The Greenstone Digital Library system was made available under a FOSS GPL licence and widely distributed on CD-ROMs. UNESCO initiated the development of information processing tools using the FOSS model. Launching of a portal on PC refurbishment. The training on "How to run a PC refurbishment centre" translated into French for West African audiences and development of a plug and play wiping FOSS for refurbishment downloadable from the portal.</p>	Completed	
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b> In the framework of initiatives related to Goal 8 of the MDGs, the General Assembly should: (a) Call on the donor community to include or maintain in its official development assistance programmes adequate funding for poverty reduction OSS-based projects; (b) Request the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairperson of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), to consider all appropriate steps that members of CEB could take to allow United Nations system organizations to better serve as catalysts for multi stakeholder partnerships involving different OSS role players, including private sector enterprises and civil society organizations.</p>	Accepted		<p>Implementation of the WSIS Plan of Action and set-up of partnerships with public and private sector including HP, Sun Microsystems, Curriki Global Education and Learning Community.</p>	Completed	