



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

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

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

Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

## Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme (34 C/5) (01 January 2008 - 30 June 2009)

### **Major Programme III- Social and human sciences**

**Part II – Programmes and programme related services  
II.A – Programmes**

**MAJOR PROGRAMME III- SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

**Biennial sectoral priority 1: Promoting principles, practices and ethical norms relevant for scientific, technological and social development**

**Para. 03018 - MLA 1: Promoting the ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics**

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$ 2 785	Actual: \$ 2 369

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Policy-makers in Member States, higher education institutions, national research systems, and the wider public sensitized and attuned to issues relating to the ethics of science and technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant contribution to public awareness-raising through the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC).</li> <li>• New publication on background, principles and application of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights in English and French,</li> <li>• Regional cooperation and networking was increased. (two regional meetings of Redbioetica (Montevideo, May 2008 and Cordoba, October 2008), Regional Network of National Bioethics Committees in the CIS countries created in Kazan (September 2008)).</li> <li>• Through the Ethics Education Programme (EPP), mapping of experts in ethics teaching and sampling of teaching programmes were pursued in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (December 2008); Dakar, Senegal (March 2009); and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (July 2009).</li> <li>• Ethics Teacher Training Courses were organized in Romania, Kenya, Slovakia Saudi Arabia and Belarus, in cooperation with the UNESCO Chairs in Bioethics in Israel and Kenya. Similar activities are ongoing in the area of environmental ethics teaching in Russia, Belarus, Asia-Pacific and West Africa.</li> <li>• The UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum in English and French, based on the principles of the Declaration, was launched in October 2008. Potential universities are currently being identified in the five regions, and testing will begin in late 2009. Positive feedback about the core curriculum received.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study materials included in the GEObs Database on Resources in Ethics provide a synergistic strategy for both projects and reducing overall costs of implementation.</li> </ul>	<p>Co-financing provided by partners.</p>	<p>The core curriculum provides a basis for introducing bioethics teaching, especially the principles of the Declaration, in areas where such teaching is still unavailable. The core is publicly available for</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The databases of the Global Ethics Observatory (GEObs) continue to be expanded and benchmarks partly exceeded.</li>   <li>• Statutory activities of COMEST: Extraordinary Session (Paris, November 2008) and Ordinary Session (Kuala Lumpur, June 2009). Circulation of draft report on ethical implications of global climate change and science.</li>   <li>• Consultations on COMEST work on climate change: public circulation of draft report, participation in regional meetings on the Arctic (Monaco, March 2009) and West Africa (Niamey, May 2009), participation foreseen in World Climate Conference 3 (Geneva, September 2009) and UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (Copenhagen, December 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities for the rest of the year will focus on meeting the benchmarks for GEObs 1 and GEObs 2 by the end of the year. For GEObs 3, data on teaching programmes have been collected from most of West Africa and Spain, and will be brought online by the end of the year. Usage data still shows consistently high access of GEObs 4 in all six languages of UNESCO, indicating a high and sustained interest across the regions.</li>   <li>• Considerable interest in ethical approach calls for sharpening of concepts and broader consultation processes, as well as clear demarcations with other ongoing political processes.</li>   <li>• Persistent scepticism about the relevance of existing UNESCO normative framework needs to be addressed by adequate and broadly consultative monitoring exercises.</li>   <li>• Adequate response to challenge of nanotechnologies requires better integration between ethics and science policy dimensions.</li>   <li>• Interregional dynamic calls for better handling of cultural diversity along with more robust practical approach to capacity-building.</li> </ul>	<p>High translation cost of data entries in GEObs Priority is given to the translation of data entries that are frequently accessed in different languages to increase cost-effectiveness of translation efforts.</p> <p>High, thanks to strong integration within intersectoral climate change platform and exploitation of existing events not specifically focused on ethics in order to ensure maximum visibility. High, using synergies with other international processes in the same area, which are often in a position to invite and fund UNESCO participation.</p> <p>Activities have been able to draw on significant synergies with existing processes in the same area to which UNESCO has brought valuable complementary funding.</p>	<p>implementation by individual teachers and study materials are also available online through the GEObs Database on Resources in Ethics.</p> <p>Extrabudgetary funding being sought to cover the one-time cost of translation, as well as to acquire additional assistance in data collection and entry in light of the expanding needs.</p> <p>Assured by internal synergies, strong demand for ethical input from many stakeholders and tangible opportunities for additional funding.</p> <p>Challenge to conduct monitoring of implementation of 1974 Recommendation at an adequately comprehensive level: needs to engage active interest of Member States and continue to seek synergies with other processes.</p> <p>Ensured by high level of political interest and numerous opportunities for additional funding.</p> <p>Subject to the ability to engage universities and research council with a view to ensuring viability of networks.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation on COMEST work on science ethics: Arab regional cooperation meeting (Cairo, October 2008) and cooperative work with OECD, ESF, United States NAS, NSF, UK ESRC and other relevant national and international bodies, <i>inter alia</i> in the context of the World Social Science Forum, to clarify issues relevant to implementation of the 1974 Recommendation on Status of Scientific Researchers with a view to future monitoring.</li> <li>• Ethics of nanotechnologies: building on 2007 COMEST policy report, consultations ongoing with a view to promoting implementation, in particular Arab regional expert meeting (Doha, May 2009).</li> <li>• Environmental ethics teaching: regional activities towards sharing of experience and development of common approaches in Russia-CIS, West Africa and Asia-Pacific. Working network of specialists gradually established.</li> </ul>			
<p>International cooperation and national institutional capacities in the field of bioethics enhanced, and integration into relevant policies, as appropriate, of the principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human rights encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In accordance with its work programme for 2008-2009, IBC has focused its work on the principle of social responsibility and health (Art. 14 of the Declaration) and on the issue of human cloning and international governance. The preliminary results of its working groups on these issues were examined at the 15th (ordinary) session of IBC in October 2008. IBC has also begun a preliminary reflection on the principle of respect for human vulnerability and personal integrity.</li> <li>• The joint session of IBC and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC), convened by the Director-General in October 2008, allowed for debate and constructive confrontation and fostered exchange between the two committees on the ongoing work.</li> <li>• The Report of IBC on Human Cloning and International Governance was finalized in June 2009 and examined by IGBC at its 6th session in July 2009. IBC is still working on the issue of social responsibility and health.</li> <li>• Through the Assisting Bioethics Committees (ABC) project assistance has been provided to Member States. National Bioethics Committees have been established with the support of UNESCO in El Salvador, Ghana, Guinea, Gabon, Jamaica, Madagascar and Togo. Technical missions and/or preparatory work have been undertaken to support the establishment of national bioethics committees in Cape Verde and Chad. The first</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO with its wide-based, multicultural platforms, such as IBC and IGBC, is in a privileged position to lead the reflection and explore the ethical aspect of scientific challenges such as human cloning in a way that accommodates the multiplicity of views on the issue.</li> <li>• IBC and IGBC, as advisory bodies of this Organization, confirm their pivotal role in responding to emerging ethical challenges with timely suggestions and possible orientations for a stringer engagement in specific fields over the coming years.</li> <li>• Establishing a National Bioethics Committee takes time, depending on the political procedures involved.</li> </ul>	<p>Despite the financial implications of the statutory meetings, high attendance and requests received for follow up to meetings, etc., testify to the success of these activities and their relevance.</p>	<p>The budget allocated to the statutory activities are insufficient to ensure the effective execution of the programme and to some extent does not allow the quality and scope requested for some activities (for example the organization of extensive public hearings and consultations to involve as many stakeholders as possible concerned).</p> <p>Moreover, the postponement of the 16th session of IBC due to the swine flu, initially scheduled in May 2009 in Mexico, had important financial implications that has partially affected the quality of the work realized.</p> <p>The budget for assistance to ethics committees is rather limited. Extrabudgetary funding will be necessary for a sustainable project.</p>

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	training in working methods was conducted in Gabon, Ghana, Jamaica and Togo. Documentation was provided to newly established committees in cooperation with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University (USA); and the Central Ethics Committee in Denmark provided arrangements for internships.			

**Biennial sectoral priority 2: Strengthening national and regional research systems in order to provide policy-oriented research on social and ethical issues**

**Para. 03020 – MLA 2: Enhancing research-policy linkages in the field of social development and policies relating to physical education and sports**

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$4,635	Actual: \$3,731

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Policy-oriented research networks in the field of the social sciences strengthened, with a view to informing the formulation of policies in such fields as poverty eradication, migrations, regional integration, urban issues, youth, including youth violence, and gender equality, and the teaching of the social and human sciences.	<p>In the framework of MOST, policy-related research networks strengthened through targeted theoretical work in the MOST core area of bridging research, policy and practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New MOST Scientific Advisory Committee appointed, closely linked to ISSC and international social science networks;</li> <li>- Three new publications finalized;</li> <li>- Drafting of World Social Science Report under the framework agreement UNESCO-ISSC to be published in 2010.</li> <li>- at the World Social Science Forum organized by ISSC at Bergen, Norway, from 10-12 May 2009, joint MOST/HSRC session on “Rethinking Social Policies in Light of the Response to the Financial Crisis”; and participation in sessions on migration and social science publishing.</li> <li>- Alternatives for social development in the LAC context are scientifically reviewed in cooperation with FLACSO (Project Rethinking Latin America and links to Regional Forum for Ministers of Social Development)</li> <li>- Research project on underground sociability in Brazil conducted in partnership with the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and local partners in Brasilia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges for MOST relate to limited human and financial resources. Certain improvement through the recruitment of three new staff in the field.</li> <li>• Challenge to focus the researchers' contributions to respond to specific demands Importance of direct dialogue with</li> </ul>	Highly cost-effective, as costs should be fully covered by the LSE and local partners from the private sector.	Possibility to replicate best practices studied within the project through the use of the methodology that should be

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	<p>- Launching of seven-item book collection on the Open Schools Programme in Brazil (started in 2000 and made public policy in 2004) in order to disseminate its institutional/theoretical references and make an account of its evolution to date</p> <p>Five additional collections of policy briefs are being created in the MOST online tool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The link between research and policy</li> <li>- Regional integration</li> <li>- Poverty</li> <li>- Violence against women</li> <li>- Youth violence</li> </ul> <p>- Publication of a special issue of a French journal on the United Nations Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights; completion of a manuscript for a book on the Convention to be published by UNESCO Publishing and Cambridge University Press in 2009.</p> <p>- Commissioning of case studies on obstacles to free movement in West Africa, and of a survey on attitudes toward free movement in all regional organizations in cooperation with the United Nations University in Bruges.</p> <p>- Publication of a handbook on key terms used in migration management debates, entitled "People on the Move" and produced jointly with the Dutch NGO The Hague Process.</p> <p>- Cooperation with a network of universities and policy-makers managed by the IRD and the EU to coordinate a project on free movement in West Africa.</p> <p>- Translations of the book Migration without Borders into French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.</p> <p>- African migration: Joint project established with the French NGO Cimade on the protection of migrants' rights in Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger and Mauritania.</p> <p>- In the framework of the IP on climate change, launch of a project on the relationship between climate change and migration. All contributors have been identified and the</p>	<p>policy and foresight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learnt: throughout the implementation of the Programme, UNESCO has been able to provide new meaning to the role of schools in the community and to explore the practical application of concepts like youth protagonism and creative diversity. The learning process is all documented in the collection.</li> </ul> <p>- Policy-brief production drawn on social research material has so far been organized at Headquarters. It entails human and financial resources to get the job done as well as essential expertise in knowledge management and technical additions to the tool to facilitate access for future contributors.</p> <p>- The methodology of policy-brief production is being revisited in view of forthcoming technical upgrading of the tool.</p> <p>Challenge to establish a comprehensive strategy in the face of the dimension of the issues addressed and of limited resources.</p>	<p>Highly cost-effective, as costs have been fully covered by local partner (private sector) and in-house expertise has been largely used to produce the collection.</p> <p>Qualified interns shared between UNU and MOST and financed by the Flemish Government over 2009 to produce policy-briefs</p> <p>Publication of all documents online to reduce costs and maximize impact.</p>	<p>designed</p> <p>The book collection has considerably increased visibility of the Open School Programme and has raised the interest of other actors capable of replicating the experience, including regionally and internationally.</p> <p>Business Plan developed and updated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functional upgrading of the tool alongside treatment of new thematic research collections.</li> </ul> <p>Results achieved to date include providing new institutional alliances: UNU-CRIS, WHO-TropiKA, etc.</p> <p>Establishment of a network of people and partners involved to create long-term synergies.</p>

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	<p>manuscript is expected for March 2010.</p> <p>With the aim of exploring the situation of migrants' integration into urban society, as well as to examine the urban policies adopted in China, a study of "the impact of education access and housing condition on migrants' integration into urban society" was carried out.</p> <p>UNESCO participation in 4th World Urban Forum in Nanjing China (3-6 Nov 2008). Publication of a MOST policy paper "Urban policies and the right to the city"; synthesis of UNESCO/UN HABITAT international public debates about rights, responsibilities and citizenship in urban settings from 2005 to 2008.</p> <p>Regional seminar with New Delhi office in February 2009 on "Historic districts for all in India" to evaluate the manuscript of the Indian version of the tool kit "Historic districts for all" with the Indian Social Sciences Centre, NGOs and city representatives. International workshop was held on "social sustainability in historic districts" in February 2009, with the city of Seoul and Yeonsei UNESCO chair (ROK) in close cooperation with the Korean National Commission and universities in the United Kingdom, Vietnam, China and Italy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International seminar on "Migrants demand for the city", Venice, March 2009 with UNESCO Chair "Social and spatial inclusion of migrants": launching of the study about the creation of a tool kit "Creating better cities for migrants and their families".</li> <li>• Support to the organization of/participation in the "World Conference on the Development of Cities" within the PRODOC with the City Council of Porto Alegre on solidarity governance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefit from inter-agency cooperation to disseminate research results; benefit from the ED/SHS/SC common approach towards "Education for sustainable urban development".</li> <li>• Challenges: Acquisition of relevant and valid data and information. Synthesis of the information acquired</li> <li>• Learnt: UNESCO was seen as an essential participant by the government to guarantee the feasibility of these actions. UBO's credibility is instrumental in getting prospective partners to support innovative</li> </ul>	<p>Partnership with China Rural Labour Association and in close cooperation with the Development Research Centre of the State Council</p> <p>Co-financing by private and public sponsorships (Space group, ROK, and Italian banks) and sponsorships from cities like Seville, Shanghai and Nanjing, as well as support from French Chinese cooperation for operational training forthcoming sessions with local authorities.</p> <p>Cooperation between Headquarters and field offices to gather synergies in the identification of key priorities.</p>	<p>The research findings, as well as policy recommendations, will be shared among academics and policy-makers in China through a conference and regular policy dialogue.</p> <p>Establishment of cooperation between UN HABITAT and UNESCO fields offices in New Delhi during the WUF 4. Networking between SHS, ED UNESCO Chairs and UNESCOCAT for the elaboration of inclusive urban policies geared towards migrants.</p> <p>The network gathers the major actors involved in youth issues (youth NGOs, United Nations agencies, IGOs, etc.), which will foster the development of youth policies and programme in the region.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of the SHS Strategy on Youth with focus on knowledge building and management, evidence-based research, policy dialogue and development, youth participation in decision-making, youth civic engagement and social inclusion</li>   <li>• Within the context of the International Conference of the Americas (CILA 2008) Regional Meeting on "Youth Networks and Policies" (15-19 October 2008), Punta Cana, Dominican Republic co-organized and the Americas Youth Network created for the exchange of information on best practices in youth policies and programmes in LAC.</li>   <li>• Establishment of a specialized (youth-oriented), institutional framework for exchange of practices, results and initiatives together with seven UNO agencies, five IGOs and 10 governments and INGOs, and creation of a regional online/virtual platform and a website</li>   <li>• Five youth development and violence prevention national projects being implemented in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Dominican Republic. Social integration of youth promoted through multidisciplinary approach in fields of competence of UNESCO. In order to channel the experiences of these projects into policy-making processes, UNESCO will organize the Second High Level Forum of Ministers in charge of Youth Issues in Central America: Open Dialogue on Policies related to Youth Development and Prevention of Violence, in Costa Rica in August 2009.</li> </ul>	<p>initiatives and to guarantee Headquarters involvement in such initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges: Acquisition of relevant and valid data and information. Synthesis of the information acquired</li>   <li>• Identification of the most relevant actors working on youth-related issues in the region.</li> </ul> <p>Challenge: establishing workable calendars for a large and complex set of partners and delays in funding contributions and consequent effects on the implementation of activities.</p> <p>Lessons learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The success of the project (all results expected thus far have been achieved) has demonstrated the utility (adaptability and strength) of a specialized network of motivated actors, as well as the importance of creating platforms for common work and exchange of practices.</li>   <li>• The Youth Development and Violence Prevention Initiative allowed timely responses to priority needs thanks to UNESCO's interdisciplinary approach. Fundraising needed for consolidation of achievements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased cooperation between Headquarters and field for the elaboration of the strategy and the identification of the regional priorities;</li>   <li>- Activities designed so as to ensure a multiplier effect and based on the use of ICTs and cooperation with partners in the field (thus reducing operational costs and increasing effectiveness and impact).</li> </ul> <p>Use of online resources has allowed one small technical team based in three countries to receive proposals from 35 countries, and will allow evaluators based in over 20 countries to evaluate them. Equally, results, general information and process are all available online at the project's website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on the development of frameworks and guidelines for both policy and programming needs, the consolidation of networks, the transfer of know-how and expertise;</li>   <li>- Efforts to increase ownership by governments and youth organizations.</li>   <li>- The network gathers the major actors involved in youth issues (youth NGOs, United Nations agencies, IGOs, etc.), which will foster the development of youth policies and programmes in the region.</li>   <li>- Online platform, will need only minor updates.</li> <li>- professional and institutional networks reinforced.</li> <li>- Regional congress in August/September will consolidate both the process of selection and the networks of cooperation and exchange.</li> <li>- Fundraising currently under way.</li> </ul> <p>Number of young people and adults trained to date.</p>

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	<p>(Extrabudgetary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three publications to inform researchers and policy-makers on policy options for poverty tackled through the human rights lenses are under preparation.</li> <li>• A training manual on HRBA applied to poverty eradication is under preparation.</li> <li>• A policy paper, compiling the recommendations from UNESCO's cross-cutting programme (2002-2007) on poverty eradication through human rights lenses is under preparation. This policy paper will be an instrumental tool for poverty eradication planners.</li> <li>• A publication on the status of poverty in the agenda of human is being edited and will be soon published.</li> <li>• A regional seminar in Kingston gathered for the first time a network of researchers in the Caribbean on the cost of poverty.</li> <li>• Regional research has been launched in West Africa on poverty reduction strategy papers, minimum norms and human rights-based budgeting through research grants (research grant).</li> <li>• Two research grants were granted for national research projects. The first one focusing on the impact of the financial crisis on the most vulnerable, especially beggars, has been launched in Senegal, with the aim of formulating policy recommendations for the national PRSP. The second one addressing the integration of human rights into the national poverty reduction Strategy Paper of Côte d'Ivoire, has been launched.</li> <li>• HRBA training conducted for thematic groups in charge of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, PRSPs in Côte d'Ivoire and Togo.</li> <li>• Initiatives are under way to define more clearly the contribution of the Organization to the second decade on poverty eradication 2008-2017 and the global compact.</li> <li>• Two reports on the impact of the financial crisis on the most vulnerable are under preparation for submission to extrabudgetary sources, in cooperation with UNESCO Chairs in Benin and Italy, research institute – CERAP – in Côte d'Ivoire and University Gaston Berger in Senegal.</li> <li>• A national consultation in Côte d'Ivoire together with a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRBA helps targeting the poorest and is a strong tool to make anti-poverty strategies efficient.</li> <li>• Partnership with the private sector to be further explored to push for a HRBA to poverty eradication in business.</li> </ul>	<p>The grants are under extrabudgetary funding</p>	<p>The activity in the Caribbean is put under the auspices of a newly established think-tank that will enable its sustainability.</p> <p>Governments sponsored the training session</p> <p>These initiatives based on partnerships with new partners are to ensure sustainability by making a coalition.</p>

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	<p>training session and the official launch of the regional project on the financial crisis impact on poverty, is being organized with the Ministry of Development in Côte d'Ivoire, together with the UNCT. It is scheduled to take place from 1 to 6 October 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An expert group meeting will analyse, comment on and make proposals for amendments of all policy papers, research papers and foreseen publications produced by the programme. Final versions are expected to be published and be made available online. It will take place from 9-11 December 2009 in Paris.</li> </ul> <p>(1) Research and Documentation Centre on Women for the Great Lakes Region (GLR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A concept paper, a feasibility study and a project proposal for the creation of the Centre are available in two languages, English and French, and will be updated.</li> <li>• A new action plan was adopted in Mombasa during the Second Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the GLR held in Mombasa, Kenya (June 2009). The meeting aimed at providing a follow-up to the Action Plan discussed and agreed by Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region at their First Forum (Kinshasa 2008).</li> <li>• This new Action Plan includes the contribution and activities to be implemented by the Ministers and relevant partners in the project (UNECA, UNIFEM, AfDB, and Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region).</li> <li>• The reports of five national consultations organized in Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia are available. They consist of the identification of national priorities, national institution to host the Centre's national body, and the type of collaboration foreseen with the regional centre.</li> <li>• State-of-the-art review on existing programmes and institutions on women and gender in the Great Lakes Region is available.</li> <li>• The Draft MoU and statutes, as well as the Draft Agreement for the creation of the Centre, and the draft statute will be discussed and finalized at a regional legal-technical meeting to be held in Tanzania in November 2009. The Tanzanian Government will also host the next</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to create and reinforce partnership between the Centre and ministries, universities and other relevant institutions in the GLR, which will be one of the key issues in order to obtain an effective strengthening of the linkages between research and policy formulation at a national and regional level.</li> </ul>	<p>The estimated cost for the establishment and the running of the Centre is about US \$3,000,000 for two years. The African Development Bank will lead the elaboration of a financial strategy for covering the running costs of the Centre.</p>	<p>The project will cover 11 countries of the Great Lakes Region, and will directly benefit government ministries, parliamentarians, other government institutions, women's and civil society organizations, university students and academic staff, gender researchers and scholars. Linkages with local universities and other research institutes will reinforce the Centre's sustainability</p>

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	<p>Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region in 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A task force has been set up in Tanzania to ensure the implementation of the action plan. Members of the task force include the: Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children of Tanzania, UNIFEM, UNFPA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and UNESCO.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Women's social and economic empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's studies gender research international network is fully operational. It includes scholars and women's studies departments at universities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Europe, and Oceania. The second global Network conference was held in Bangkok, in February 2009. 40 research papers were presented at this conference and are available online.</li> <li>Aiming at consolidating, refining and harmonizing existing research on Palestinian women, the Palestinian Women's Research and Documentation Centre continued its activities in conducting research studies resulting in various publications receiving wide acclaim at national and regional levels. Women empowerment indicators using the human rights approach were developed. The Centre contributed to building capacities of researchers in national institutions on action-policy oriented research with a view to enhancing the formulation of non-discriminating policies. The workplan for 2010-2011 was adopted by the Governing Board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of institutions participating in the network, especially from Africa.</li> <li>To ensure that the Secretariat of the network, currently based in Manila, efficiently coordinates and manages the full implementation of the activities at regional and international levels, still remains challenging.</li> <li>The future status of the Centre and its sustainability as an autonomous public entity remains a challenge: presently, the Centre has the temporary status of a UNESCO project.</li> <li>Outreach and visibility of the research work carried out by the PWRDC, in particular beyond Palestinian and Arab researchers.</li> </ul>	<p>UNESCO financed the participation of several networks' members for research papers to be presented by the members themselves at the international forum</p> <p>Through extrabudgetary support provided by Norway and other United Nations agencies, the Centre was able to diversify/multiply its activities towards achieving expected results.</p>	<p>The involvement of institutions from across the globe contributes to the sustainability of the network in its aims of strengthening collaboration among university/research centres on women and gender issues across continents, sharing best practises, conducting policy-oriented research activities on women's rights and gender equality, and advancing women studies.</p> <p>The Centre is considered by the partners as a successful pilot experience to be reproduced in other regions of the Palestinian Territories.</p> <p>Strategic networks with local universities, other research institutes, United Nations agencies, and international links contributes to the Centre's sustainability.</p> <p>The PWRDC staff has acquired advanced skills and practical experience while developing research and training activities. This experience has to be built on in order to develop sustainable capacity within the Centre and within the country for the monitoring of gender issues.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>National research systems capacities enhanced for the formulation of policies on social development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two MOST statutory IGC Bureau meetings were held in January and October 2008 (Paris Headquarters).</li> <li>• Six regional/subregional forums of ministers were held enhancing the dialogue between policy-makers and the research community. Declaration adopted at the conclusion of the forums.</li> <li>• Elaboration, publication and distribution of 11 publications within the PRODOC with the National Youth Secretariat in Brazil.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial forums have raised the impact of MOST through enhanced research-policy linkages. Eighty Ministers have so far actively participated and strengthened horizontal cooperation.</li> <li>• Further linkage between the forums and MOST's thematic priorities.</li> <li>• Challenge to build a common agenda between policy-makers and the academic community.</li> <li>• Challenge: create the appropriate mechanisms and strategy to help the Ministry in planning these publications ahead of time so they can be included in the MOST database.</li> <li>• Lessons learnt: UNESCO is seen as an essential participant by the government to guarantee the feasibility of these actions</li> </ul>	<p>Highly cost-effective as costs are fully covered by the PRODOC and the investment involved was basically staff time in providing inputs and reviewing the publications</p>	<p>Secretariats within the Ministry as well as its publication sector trained by means of the PRODOC with UNESCO and can now sustain and multiply results. A careful exit strategy has been designed to ensure sustainability once the project finishes.</p>
<p>Implementation of the International Convention Against Doping in Sport encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 112 States Parties to the Convention (34 C/5 Performance indicator of 110 exceeded).</li> <li>• Monitoring framework for the Convention has been established following consultation with State Parties.</li> <li>• Investment of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport in seven projects to date (Jamaica, Mali, Mozambique and Uruguay). The Fund has a current balance of \$2,100,000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close cooperation is required with Member States to assist with adherence to the Convention and the development of quality projects for financial assistance under the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport.</li> </ul>	<p>The resources allocated to the Convention are "strictly minimal" in accordance with its Article 32.3.</p>	<p>Implementation of anti-doping programmes by States Parties as determined by the monitoring of the Convention.</p> <p>Large adherence of Member States to the Convention.</p>
<p>Integration, as appropriate, of physical education and sport policies in national education systems improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The International Congress in Kingston (September 2008), the Regional Seminar in Zanzibar (September 2008) and the Round Table in Busan on Traditional Sports and Games, Republic of Korea (September 2008) provided key input to the Global Strategy on Sport and Physical Education which is under development.</li> <li>• CIGEPS reform to improve visibility and better articulate its role has led to a revised Statutes which are submitted to the General Conference at its 35th session.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited government investment in social development, especially in PES; CIGEPS ability to play a leadership role in PES.</li> </ul>	<p>Mobilization of extrabudgetary funds being sought.</p>	

**Biennial sectoral priority 3: Contributing to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and to a culture of peace through philosophy, the human sciences, good governance, the promotion of human rights, and the fight against discrimination**

**Para. 03025 – MLA 3: Promoting philosophical reflection, human rights in UNESCO’s fields of competence and the fight against racism and discrimination**

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$2,763	Actual: \$2,266

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Intersectoral strategies on philosophy, human rights, democracy and the fight against racism implemented.</p>	<p>Concerning philosophy:</p> <p>(1) High-level regional meetings on the teaching of philosophy held in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tunisia, 11-12 May 2009 (Arab region);</li> <li>- Philippines, 25-26 May 2009 (Asia and the Pacific);</li> <li>- Dominican Republic, 8-9 June 2009 (Latin America and the Caribbean).</li> <li>- The meeting for the Africa region is scheduled to take place in early September in Mali.</li> </ul> <p>Regional brochures in English and French, in Arabic for the Arab region and in Spanish for Latin America and the Caribbean, were produced.</p> <p>(2) The preparation of World Philosophy Day 2009 in the Russian Federation is well under way. Events are planned at UNESCO Headquarters and in many Member States.</p>	<p>(1) The recommendations adopted at the regional meetings taken into account by countries.</p> <p>(2) Dissemination of the results of symposia and round tables, in particular those concerning major issues in the Organization’s fields of competence.</p> <p>Cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and Diogenes is essential for this dissemination, since the journal is published in six languages.</p>	<p>(1) Very good balance</p> <p>(2) Very good balance</p>	<p>(1) Identification of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) measures taken for the teaching of philosophy in different regions;</li> <li>(b) the number and scope of the regional networks for exchanging experiences tried and tested;</li> <li>(c) the number of translations of the study “Philosophy: A School of Freedom” in languages other than English and French. (Arabic, German, Spanish; requested: Persian, Khmer).</li> </ul> <p>(2) (a) The regularity of the celebrations at the national level and the increasing number of participating philosophers lead to the conclusion that these celebrations will be sustainable and open to a very wide audience.</p> <p>(b) The international event has benefited from very high-level institutional support, on the one hand from the Member States which have already hosted this Day (Chile, Morocco, Turkey, Italy) and, on the other, from the Member States which have put their names down to host the international celebration.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>(3) In terms of Interregional Philosophical Dialogues (Asia-Arab world), carried out by UNESCO Bangkok and Rabat Offices, four dialogues were held so far:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 25-27 July 2008, Hiroshima, Japan.</li> <li>2. 4 August 2008, Seoul, Republic of Korea.</li> <li>3. 5 August 2008, Seoul, Republic of Korea.</li> <li>4. 28-30 May 2009, Bangkok; Thailand.</li> </ol> <p>Outcomes so far include papers, which are being edited for their publication, and recommendation for a Declaration on Enduring Peace.</p> <p>Concerning the fight against racism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intersectoral contribution to the Durban Review Conference (Geneva, Switzerland, April 2009) through a UNESCO report and the organization of several side-events. UNESCO's Coalition of cities initiative specifically mentioned in the Durban Review Outcome Document.</li> <li>• The Coalitions of Cities against Racism and Discrimination were consolidated by the establishment of an International Coalition during the 3rd World Forum of Human Rights, Nantes, France, June 2008. Annual meetings held by the Coalitions of Europe (Bologna, Italy, September 2008), Latin America (Second annual meeting, Santo Andre, Brazil, November 2008), North America (March 2009), as well as Africa (March 2009). Regional Coalition launched for the Arab States (Casablanca, Morocco, June 2008). The European Coalition held its Steering Committee in May 2009 in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation. A national coalition was established in Moldova. Indicators for measuring racism and discrimination at the local level and evaluating local anti-discrimination policies under elaboration by the European Coalition in coordination with UNESCO.</li> <li>• Recommendations on "Youth Voices against Racism" elaborated in partnership with the Barcelona Football Club and the European Parliament. Inclusion of anti-discrimination clauses in the contracts of football players promoted by UNESCO.</li> </ul>	<p>(3) Foster more interactive dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outcome of the Durban Review Conference confirmed the great potential in advancing the fight against discrimination and racism that work through municipalities and local governments offers.</li> <li>• Coalition is seen by many cities as an effective way of fighting racism and discrimination in urban areas. The challenge is to develop a strategy and find synergies to build on the differences of each coalition with one common goal/interest.</li> <li>• Developing a harmonized set of indicators while considering different national legislative frameworks; build on existing work carried out by cities</li> <li>• Having youth from various backgrounds involved in the project; bring together and establish dialogue between different stakeholders within the context of this project (youth, sport personalities, local, national, regional and international decision-makers) and the role of UNESCO in this regard; the association of sport personalities to the initiative in terms of increasing its visibility; ensure effective follow-up to the recommendations.</li> </ul>	<p>(3) Very good balance</p> <p>Coalition cost-effective modality of action as cities increasingly cover the cost of implementing their plans of action.</p> <p>Conference entirely funded by host city and European Coalition.</p>	<p>(3) Establishment of sustainable relationships between philosophers from the two regions, notably through thematic round tables.</p> <p>The recognition by the Durban Review Conference of the relevance of UNESCO's coalitions of cities shows the importance of this initiative for the fight against racism. Increasing number of new cities joining network.</p> <p>Depending on the commitment of cities to the project and on UNESCO scientific/technical cooperation.</p> <p>Sustainability based on the commitment of cities to the project and on UNESCO scientific/technical cooperation.</p> <p>Sustainability based on the flexibility and universality of the indicators for the cities. It provides a common framework but leaves space for individual contexts and needs</p> <p>Sustainability of the Project ensured through the involvement of youth that can share their experiences with other young people of their city; in order to have a long-term impact, an effective follow-up to recommendations is necessary; replicability of the project in the context of other regional coalitions possible.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with the Uruguayan authorities for a pilot network of National Authorities against racism and discrimination in LAC region which was approved by Executive Board at its 181st Session (181 EX/Dec.11).</li> <li>• Annual Celebration of 21 March, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.</li> <li>• The issue of HIV/AIDS-related discrimination at municipal level addressed through the development of a methodology with the cities of Nairobi, Kenya, and Kigali, Rwanda.</li> <li>• Main challenges in developing the capacities of youth, in particular those most at risk, discussed and good practices shared at a workshop involving more than 30 national human rights institutions from the Caucasus region and Central and Eastern Europe within the VI International Conference of Ombudspersons in Baku, Azerbaijan, 18-19 June 2008.</li> <li>• Support to and participation in the VI REATECH – the World's third biggest and Latin America's biggest disability expo – in cooperation with the National Secretariat for Human Rights of Brazil. Organization of an international seminar on new technologies used to improve the life of disabled people and programmes that promote their social inclusion.</li> <li>• In line with UNESCO's Plan of Action for the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the UDHR, a large number of activities were successfully organized by UNESCO and its partners. List available on the Internet.</li> <li>• The Third Experts' meeting on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications (REBSP) organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization (EIUC) in Venice, Italy, on 16 and 17 July 2009. Steps to elaborate a final document summarizing findings on the content and obligations regarding this right with a view to assist the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in the elaboration of a future general comment have been taken.</li> <li>- Experts' meeting on the right to take part in cultural life organized at the request of the OHCHR in Geneva, on 13 May 2009. The recommendations of the meeting were discussed at the 42nd session of the CESCR in May</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO's commemorative activities for the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proved the pertinence of the Organization's specific mandate with regards to the four rights within its fields of competence. It also underscored the need to pursue reflection on pressing human rights issues, emerging rights and ethical and social challenges, and issues such as poverty eradication, access to water and sanitation, bioethics, protection of cultural diversity, preventive action to cope with climate change and education on memory.</li> <li>• Cooperation with the CESCR and the new United Nations Independent Experts in HR continuously strengthened.</li> </ul>	<p>The close partnership with OHCHR and other United Nations entities, as well as the strong interlinkages with well-known research institutions ensure the quality and cost-effectiveness of the undertaking.</p> <p>- The partnership with well-known editing houses was a means of ensuring cost-effectiveness. The same can be said for the dissemination of UNESCO materials on the occasion of important international events.</p>	<p>Increasing cooperation with OHCHR CESCR and other key partners in the field of human rights.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In cooperation with SC's holding of an experts' meeting on the right to access to safe drinking water and sanitation at UNESCO/IIEP, on 7 and 8 July 2009.</li> <li>- Establishment of the International Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO (13 February 2009, Buenos Aires, Argentina).</li> </ul> <p>2009 edition of the brochure "Human Rights: Major International Instruments, status as at 31 May 2009 prepared.</p> <p>(1) Award ceremony of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education 2008 held in September 2008 and presentations made by the participants were published in both English and French. (Extrabudgetary)</p> <p>(2) Two intersectoral activities under platform 8: (a) A cross-referenced reading of the "History of Humanity" collection through the prism of intercultural dialogue (lead Sector: CLT); (b) "The development of intercultural skills" (lead Sector: ED). For this joint activity, a questionnaire on intercultural skills was launched through a database of experts (philosophers, educators, media, etc.).</p> <p>(3) SHS – ED joint project "A philosophical look at Muslim/Arab civilization: accounts of routes, encounters, bridges and dialogues" was devised and obtained funding of €200,000 through the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), under the platform. (Extrabudgetary)</p> <p>(4) Continuation of dialogue among civil society stakeholders in the Middle East, through the wide dissemination of three main publications for civil society actors, as well as for potential donors; and through consensus-building meetings among Israeli and Palestinian</p>	<p>(1) Reduced interest income on the Prize donation will impact the functioning and management of the Prize itself. Fund-raising might prove to be necessary. More efforts should be made towards an improved visibility of the Prize.</p> <p>(2) Intersectoral cooperation for the implementation of the joint activities proposed under the platform. The use of the questionnaire's results should bring out the relationship between the skills identified and the teaching materials that they require.</p> <p>(3) Collaboration with ED.</p> <p>(4) Enlarge the number and scope of new partners involved in the initiative, in particular those engaged in translating the defined principles into action.</p>	<p>(1) Good balance</p> <p>(2) Good balance</p> <p>(3) Good balance</p> <p>(4) Good balance</p>	<p>(1) Wide participation in the award ceremony and good media coverage. Dissemination of laureate's activities in the field of peace/peace education through the Prize publication and its webpage, and wide sensitization on peace education.</p> <p>(2) (a) A number of educational pilot experiments will enable the inclusion of the results in formal and non-formal education at various teaching levels. (b) Identification of different tools and methods to remedy the lack of intercultural skills in the fields of education, museums, the media, etc.</p> <p>(3) The project will lead to the development of educational tools for secondary-school teachers on the educational scope of past or ongoing dialogues between the Muslim-Arab world and Europe.</p> <p>(4) Number of individuals, association and NGOs adhering to the principles defined and engaged in medium and long-term action</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>academics, intellectuals, NGOs and other stakeholders.</p> <p>(5) The Greater Horn Horizon Forum continues to promote dialogue between intellectuals in the region and the Diaspora with a view to formulating recommendations for decision-makers for peace and development – research, workshops and publications.</p> <p>(6) Democracy – Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights: 1st meeting of the Steering Committee, UNESCO, May 2009 to discuss Forum orientations, structure and functioning; 2nd meeting December, Cairo. Work on democracy was further promoted through cooperation with the category 2 International Human Sciences Centre in Byblos in particular with the holding of a seminar on democracy: new challenges new approaches (May 2009) and a work shop with NGOs (July 2009).</p> <p>(7) Within the Human Security in the Arab Region project, four policy-papers are being elaborated, while five papers presented at the Cairo conference have been amended and finalized in view of their publication and wide dissemination in English, Arabic and French. (Extrabudgetary.)</p>	<p>Fund-raising (a project proposal was submitted in response to a call from the European Union)</p> <p>(5) Fund-raising is essential for the implementation of the GHHF future activities</p> <p>(6) Fund-raising</p> <p>(7) Difficulties in identifying high-level expertise on human security in the region.</p>	<p>(5) Good balance</p> <p>(6) Good balance. Funds were made available from the democracy programme.</p> <p>(7) Good balance</p>	<p>on both sides, Israeli and Palestinian.</p> <p>(5) Fund-raising is essential for the GHHF sustainability.</p> <p>(6) Need for funds.</p> <p>(7) Within the League of Arab States, a Human Security Unit has been established to implement the project and to ensure its follow-up, in cooperation with the Human Security Unit.</p>
<p>Contributions to the intersectoral platform pertaining to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and a culture of peace developed through human sciences policy-oriented research.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updated version of UNESCO publication “Human Rights: Questions and Answers” is being published in Arabic, English and French by UNESCO Publishing, as well as UNESCO Rabat Office.</li> <li>- Award ceremony of UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence scheduled for 16 November 2009.</li> <li>- Training in restorative justice conducted for several UNESCO Brasilia Office staff.</li> <li>• Criança Esperança Annual Show focusing on the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human rights mainstreaming should be further intensified through training of personnel on human rights issues.</li> <li>- Education for human rights, peace, democracy and tolerance remains one of the priorities of the Organization. Awarding of the UNESCO Prizes in these fields serves to encourage individuals and organizations working in favour of building a culture of peace based on respect for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, cultural diversity and tolerance.</li> <li>• Challenges – UBO Criança Esperança project: create the appropriate mechanisms and strategy to incorporate UNESCO’s themes fully and effectively in each show.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The option of co-publications has proved to be very successful in terms of further disseminating UNESCO’s work and gaining visibility.</li> <li>Prize financed entirely by the South Asia Foundation.</li> <li>Costs of the activities of the UBO are usually fully or in greater part covered by partners.</li> </ul>	<p>High quality and internal recognition of UNESCO publications ensures their co-publication in various languages by interested partners</p> <p>UBO – Sustainability of the activities carried out by the UBO is ensured by its annual character, reliable partnerships established and mutual interest of all concerned actors.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Policy-oriented research enhanced on the main obstacles and challenges to the enjoyment of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflection on the problems and obstacles related to the implementation of human rights within UNESCO's competence in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe was advanced through the organization of the Second Sub regional Experts' Meeting on Human Rights within UNESCO's Competence (Moscow, Russian Federation, 16 April 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This work necessitates raising extrabudgetary funds in order to carry out high-quality representative research studies.</li> <li>The further clarification of the content of the right to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications would greatly facilitate policy-oriented research in this connection.</li> </ul>	<p>The Russian National Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO Chair on Culture of Peace, Human Rights and Democracy at the Russian State University for the Humanities and the Moscow Human Rights School contributed to the results achieved through providing human resources and expertise in the field</p>	<p>The need to further strengthen links between scientific research and adoption and implementation of political decisions and to continue efforts with a view to create a policy-research network aimed at the elaboration of recommendations to improve policies in the field of human rights in the countries of the subregion was emphasized in the Final Document adopted at the meeting organized by UNESCO in April 2009.</p>
<p>Efforts at mainstreaming human rights-based approach into UNESCO's programming evaluated and reported to UNESCO's governing bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 110 UNESCO staff members from Headquarters and field offices have received training. Representatives of National Commissions for UNESCO took also part in these trainings. All training sessions were very much appreciated for their pertinence and quality. Three additional training sessions will be organized in the field before the end of 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide continuous support and advice to Sectors/Bureaus/Offices in integrating a HRBA to programming in addition to the continuation and intensification of the training sessions.</li> <li>To ensure a more active involvement of all staff in mainstreaming human rights in UNESCO.</li> <li>To increase the inter-linkages with the other programming frameworks and tools used in the Organization.</li> <li>To further document and refer to good practices already existing in relation to HRBA in the Organization.</li> <li>To increasingly involve National Commissions for UNESCO in this initiative.</li> </ul>	<p>The capacity-building seminars are almost exclusively based on UNESCO resources in terms of teaching. The majority of those intervening have taken part in previous training sessions. The quality and relevance of the training sessions as recognized by the participating staff attests to the cost-effectiveness of the undertaking.</p>	<p>The staff that has received training constitutes a good basis for the successful continuation of the programme. Likewise, the use of trained staff as resource persons for training seminars shows that UNESCO can increasingly rely on its own resources for the promotion of HRBA in its programmes. The involvement of National Commissions is expected to increase support for the continuation and further expansion of this initiative.</p>

Para. 03013 - Focus on the needs of Africa

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$	Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>National institutional capacities strengthened in the fields of ethics of science and technology and bioethics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the Ethics Education Programme mapping of experts in ethics teaching and sampling of teaching programmes is continued (regional expert meetings in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in December 2008).</li> <li>• Through the Assisting Bioethics Committees (ABC) project assistance has been provided to Member States. National Bioethics Committees have been established with the support of UNESCO in Ghana, Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar and Togo. Technical missions to support the establishment of National Bioethics Committees have been made to Cape Verde and Chad. The first training in working methods has been prepared. Cooperation with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University (USA) will provide documentation to newly established committees, while arrangements for internships are provided by the Central Ethics Committee in Denmark.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a National Bioethics Committee takes time, depending on the political procedures involved.</li> </ul>		
<p>Cooperation among social and human sciences and human rights research networks enhanced, with particular emphasis on the strengthening of the research-policy nexus relating to regional integration, poverty eradication, migration, urban settings, culture of peace, gender and youth issues, and in the framework of support given to subregional forums of ministers of social development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of a SHS Strategy on African Youth with particular focus (among others) on promoting knowledge building and management, strengthening regional and national capacities to address youth issues (evidence-based research on youth issues, policy-research dialogue, policy development, youth structures) and promoting youth participation in decision-making, youth civic engagement and social inclusion.</li> <li>• Investment of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport in three projects to date (Mali, Mozambique, Seychelles). The Fund has a current balance of \$1,300,000.</li> <li>• Senegal received funding under the Participation Programme for an anti-doping project.</li> <li>• Initiation of a <b>Master's programme</b> in Francophone Africa with a view to improving access to university level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges: Limited development of research networks and activity on youth issues; diversity among countries as regards the state of national youth policies, the approaches to and the capacity to address youth issues; socio-political context; conflict or post-conflict considerations.</li> </ul>	<p>Activities are designed so as to ensure a multiplier effect and are based on the use of ICTs and cooperation with partners in the field (regional and national level), thus reducing operational costs and increasing effectiveness and impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased ownership of governments and youth organizations.</li> <li>- Cooperation with key partners in the field (AU Commission, African Development Bank, United Nations System, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Intergovernmental Organizations.</li> <li>- Establishment of a fund for the implementation of the Strategy.</li> <li>- Funding request for extrabudgetary project elaborated.</li> </ul>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>education for physical education teachers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with the <b>Diambars Association</b> for the establishment of sports and education facilities.</li> <li>• <b>Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace</b> in Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanzania from 8 to 10 September 2008.</li> <li>• 3rd World Green Festival on Traditional Wrestling Sports in Lomé, Togo.</li> <li>• Second ECOWAS Forum of Ministers was held in Côte d'Ivoire (September 2008) and first meeting of East Africa Community was held in Rwanda, in September 2008.</li> <li>• First <b>Forum for the Ministers in charge of social development for the East African Community</b> was organized by the EAC, in association with MOST, 15-19 September 2008, in Kigali, Rwanda.</li> <li>• Participation in, and contribution to, the first session of the <b>AU Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development</b> under the theme "Towards a Sustainable Social Development Agenda for Africa", Windhoek, Namibia, 27-31 October 2008, which adopted the Social Policy Framework for Africa, the Windhoek Declaration and the African Common Position on Social Integration.</li> <li>• The Greater Horn Horizon Forum continues to promote dialogue between intellectuals in the region and the Diaspora with a view to formulating recommendations for decision-makers for peace and development – research, workshops and publications.</li> <li>• Regional research has been launched in West Africa on poverty reduction strategy papers, minimum norms and human rights-based budgeting through research grants (research grant).</li> <li>• Two research grants were granted for national research projects. The first one focusing on the impact of the financial crisis on the most vulnerable, especially beggars, has been launched in Senegal, with the aim of formulating policy recommendations for the national PRSP. The second one addressing the integration of human rights into the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Côte d'Ivoire has been launched.</li> <li>• HRBA training conducted for thematic groups in charge of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, PRSPs in Côte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund-raising is essential for the implementation of the GHFF future activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Good balance.</p> <p>The grants are from extrabudgetary funding</p> <p>Significant financial contribution from Member States concerned.</p>	<p>Fund-raising is essential for the GHFF sustainability.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>d'Ivoire and Togo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of National Commissions, African NGOs and research institutions in the <b>commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration</b> in 2008.</li> <li>• Participation of African experts in UNESCO research and meetings on the right to water and the right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications.</li> <li>• Translation of the Universal Declaration into African indigenous languages</li> <li>• Introduction of <b>human rights approach to programming</b> through training and participation in UNDAF negotiations in UNESCO Offices in Accra, Bamako, Dakar and Yaoundé and Bujumbura.</li> </ul>			<p>Increased awareness of human rights issues in Africa both at decision-making, research and civil society levels.</p> <p>The staff that has received training constitutes a good basis for the successful continuation of the programme. Likewise, the use of trained staff as resource persons for training seminars shows that UNESCO can increasingly rely on its own resources for the promotion of HRBA in its programmes. The involvement of National Commissions is expected to increase support for the continuation and further expansion of this initiative.</p>
<p>Policy advice delivered to national and regional research systems, especially through support to identified centres of excellence, so as to enhance quality delivery of appropriate social and human sciences research findings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional agreements on migration: commissioning of case studies on obstacles to free movement in West Africa, and of a survey on attitudes toward free movement in all regional organizations in cooperation with the United Nations University in Bruges.</li> <li>• Cooperation with a network of universities and policy-makers managed by the IRD and the EU to coordinate a project on free movement in West Africa.</li> <li>• African migration: Joint project established with the French NGO Cimade on the protection of migrants' rights in Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger and Mauritania.</li> <li>• Within the framework of the intersectoral platform on strengthening national research systems, national research capacity reviews have started in two pilot countries in Africa (Tanzania, Madagascar), emphasizing a combined approach of the natural sciences and the social and human sciences.</li> </ul>			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive country review in Côte d'Ivoire, together with SC (intersectoral platform on strengthening national research systems).</li> <li>• Extrabudgetary support has been received to finance studies in several other African countries with a view to strengthen national research systems and their contribution to poverty eradication.</li> <li>• Research and Documentation Centre on Women for the Great Lakes Region (GLR)</li> <li>• A new action plan was adopted in Mombasa during the Second Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the GLR held in Mombasa, Kenya (June 2009). The meeting aimed at providing a follow-up on the Action Plan discussed and agreed by Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region at their First Forum (Kinshasa 2008).</li> <li>• This new Action Plan includes the contribution and activities to be implemented by the Ministers and relevant partners in the project (UNECA, UNIFEM, AfDB, and Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region).</li> <li>• The reports of five national consultations organized in Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia area available. They consist of the identification of national priorities, national institutions to host the Centre's national body, and the type of collaboration foreseen with the Regional Centre.</li> <li>• State-of-the-art review on existing programmes and institutions on women and gender in the Great Lakes Region is available.</li> <li>• The Draft MoU and statute as well as the Draft Agreement for the creation of the Centre, and the Draft Statute will be discussed and finalized at a regional legal-technical meeting to be held in Tanzania, in November 2009. Tanzanian Government will also host the next Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region in 2010.</li> <li>• A task force has been set up in Tanzania to ensure the implementation of the action plan. Members of the Task Force are: Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children of Tanzania, UNIFEM, UNFPA, Ministry of Foreign affairs and UNESCO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to create and reinforce partnership between the Centre and Ministries, universities and other relevant institutions in the GLR, which will be one of the key issues in order to obtain an effective strengthening of the linkages between research and policy formulation at a national and regional level.</li> </ul>	<p>The estimated cost for the establishment and the running of the Centre is about \$3,000,000 for two years.</p> <p>The African Development Bank will lead the elaboration of a financial strategy for covering the running costs of the Centre.</p>	<p>The project will cover 11 countries of the Great Lakes Region, and will directly benefit government Ministries, parliamentarians, other government institutions, women's and civil society organizations, university students and academic staff, gender researchers and scholars.</p> <p>Linkages with local universities and other research institutes will reinforce the Center's sustainability</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High-level regional meetings on philosophy education in Africa</b>, Bamako, 1 and 2 September 2009, Mauritius, 7 and 8 September 2009,</li> <li>• The proposal to grant the West Africa Institute for International Research on Regional Integration and Social Transformations (WAI) with a status of category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO has been approved unanimously by the Executive Board at its 181st session (April 2009) and is to be submitted, for final approval, to the General Conference in October 2009.</li> <li>• The creation of the WAI aims at consolidating the various multidisciplinary research teams and networks on regional integration in West Africa and reinforcing dialogues between researchers and decision-makers. Capacity-building, research, advocacy training and documentation will inform decision-makers, civil society and academics on the various dimensions, challenges and scenarios of regional integration.</li> </ul>			<p>ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECOBANK, the Republic of Cape Verde and UNESCO are founding partners of this initiative.</p>

## Intersectoral Platforms

### Para. 08011 - Strengthening national research systems

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$

Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Research capacities in developing countries enhanced with a focus on the contribution of research to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including MDGs and EFA goals;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National research system review processes underway in a number of pilot countries: Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, emphasizing a combined approach of the natural sciences and the social and human sciences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A common methodology to strengthen elements of national research systems is being developed and further refined, based on first experiences with integrated reviews.</li> </ul>	<p>The combined approach between different Sectors and Institutions of UNESCO provides opportunities for cost effective implementation.</p> <p>Through combination of efforts the national reviews will avoid redundancy and overlap.</p>	<p>Sustainability will greatly depend on commitment of governments to implement the recommendations and policies of the country reviews, and of the continued involvement of outside funding partners.</p>
<p>National research and knowledge management in science, technology and innovation strengthened and related capacities created and supported;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coherent country reviews produced by UNESCO provide Member States assistance to reposition their national research system with a view to build capacity for innovation and sustainable development, covering both the natural sciences as well as the social and human sciences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing approaches of the Organisation are used as a basis for gradual elaboration of fully integrated methodologies on strengthening the research system, covering the whole range of scientific disciplines.</li> <li>• Specific studies can include the notion of ethics of science and technology as a central</li> </ul>		

		concern for the final review and for the implementation of organizational policies and further capacity building in research.		
Links between policy-making bodies, higher education and research institutions and educational and developmental practices strengthened;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities address strengthening of linkages between all partners in national research, including public and private stakeholders, universities and research institutions, funding agencies and international organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of cooperation among various partners promoted by stressing importance of involvement of all partners in national review consultations or national Task Forces.</li> </ul>		
Research capacities of UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in selected least developed countries enhanced, including through triangular North-South-South cooperation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs to be involved from the initial phases of national research reviews wherever possible, with a view of strengthening their involvement in building capacities in research and innovation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New guidelines for UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs taken into account.</li> </ul>		
Scientific research enhanced through integration of ICTs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of ICT capacities and the role of access to information is included in the joint intersectoral approach to review national research systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to address the challenges posed by lack of data, and in order to create a sound basis for the national review and implementation phases, significant time and attention has to be allocated to the elaboration of the first review status report, including involvement of national actors and, where relevant, the UIS.</li> </ul>		