



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)

### **Coordination and monitoring of action to benefit Africa**

## Part II.C – Programme-related services

Paragraph 10108

### Chapter 1 – Coordination and monitoring of action to benefit Africa

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,103	Actual: \$869

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34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Relations with African Member States strengthened, in particular through their Permanent Delegations and National Commissions and groups of African Member States within UNESCO, the United Nations and the African Union and its NEPAD programme, as well as the subregional organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued strengthening of relations with Member States, including facilitation of meetings between the Africa Group and central sectors and services, implementation of joint action (Africa Week); successful meetings between the Director-General and high-ranking officials from almost all African Member States, leading to the signing of cooperation agreements/memorandums/joint statements.</li> <li>• Regular consultations held with the Africa Group, awareness-raising actions carried out at the highest levels with African Member States, and the Director-General's participation in international conferences focusing on Africa have further consolidated existing ties and have led to the ratification by African countries of some 30 UNESCO conventions during this period. These countries have also taken ownership of the key problems and issues affecting Africa, such as the extension of the continental shelf, the teaching of African languages and the use of the <i>General History of Africa</i> in teaching.</li> <li>• With regard to cooperation with the African Union and the regional economic communities, major decisions have been taken in recent years in UNESCO's fields of competence, under its impetus and with its contribution, during the following meetings:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 13th AU Summit, Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (1-3 July 2009);</li> <li>- UNESCO-Commission of the African Union Joint Commission, held on 11 March 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters, preceded by a meeting of experts (9-10 March 2009);</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>High-level consultations continued, including the following meetings between the Director-General and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, during the Joint UNESCO-AUC Commission meeting in March 2009 and during the 13th AU Summit in July 2009;</li> <li>- the Executive Secretary of NEPAD, at UNESCO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The various policy-related actions carried out on matters concerning Africa have improved UNESCO's image. However, programme sectors must translate into action more rapidly the commitments made by the Director-General at these encounters.</li> <li>• The Organization's advocacy in favour of reinforcing cooperation with Africa must be continued.</li> <li>• Recognition of UNESCO's work in Africa through sustained action and cooperation.</li> </ul>		<p>Stronger ties with Permanent Delegations, National Commissions, the Africa Group and regional institutions.</p>

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	<p>Headquarters on 15 June 2009;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the CEMAC Commissioner in charge of the Department of Human Rights, Good Governance and Human and Social Development, at Headquarters in March 2009;</li> <li>- the Secretary General of CEN-SAD, on the occasion of the FOSRASUN meeting (February 2009).</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation between UNESCO and RECs has been enhanced further with the holding of the third meeting of the Forum of African Regional and Subregional Organizations to Support Cooperation between UNESCO and AU/NEPAD (FOSRASUN) on 24 February 2009 in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.</li> <li>• Among the joint actions or programmes worthy of mention are the relations established since December 2008 for joint planning and programming between SADC and the field offices covering the SADC countries, as well as the joint organization by UNESCO-SADC of a technical meeting of ministers of culture, tourism and sport in July 2009 in the run-up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup.</li> <li>• In addition, a cooperation agreement was signed between UNESCO and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) on 26 May 2009 at Headquarters, completing the signing by UNESCO of cooperation agreements with all the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) officially recognized by the African Union.</li> <li>• With regard to cooperation in the framework of the United Nations, mention must be made of the Director-General's participation in the high-level meeting on the theme of "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward" on 22 September 2008 in New York.</li> </ul>			
<p>Development priorities of African Member States relating to the Organization's various fields of competence reflected in UNESCO's programming, as well as in joint programming of the United Nations system at the country level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Organization's response to national, regional and subregional priorities was coordinated by the Africa Department and is reflected in the activities executed by UNESCO.</li> <li>• Thus, the Organization assisted the Commission of the African Union and RECs in responding, <i>inter alia</i>, to the objectives of the plan of action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa and of Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action. UNESCO also provided support in the implementation of science policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The expansion of the Organization's leadership role is evidence of its active contribution within the regional coordination mechanism. The idea is to ensure more coordinated, coherent and efficient cooperation at the regional level in line with the "United Nations, Delivering as One" theme. It would therefore be advisable for UNESCO, through the relevant sectors, to continue in this vein: organizing consultations in the clusters, conducting work, maintaining ties with the agencies</li> </ul>		<p>Number of countries having requested assistance with regard to science policy;</p> <p>Number of clusters for which the Organization is responsible.</p> <p>Draft United Nations resolution in progress to enhance the role of the mechanism, which from a consultation role will take on an effective coordination</p>

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	<p>in some 20 African countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO continued and stepped up its cooperation through various African festivals, fairs and trade shows, vectors of regional integration such as FESPACO, SIAO, MASA and FIMA. Africa is central to the UNESCO-UNCTAD-ILO inter-agency project for the development of cultural industries in ACP countries. Three of the five pilot projects are under way in Mozambique, Senegal and Zambia.</li> <li>• In connection with its programme for safeguarding endangered languages, UNESCO is seeking to build national and regional capacities in sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the safeguarding of African languages and launched the project on the teaching of the <i>General History of Africa</i> in February 2009.</li> <li>• With regard to the Organization's participation in the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies in Africa, in addition to the coordination responsibilities already discharged by the Organization regarding the "science and technology" thematic cluster and the "education" thematic sub-cluster, it has taken charge of the "culture and sport" thematic sub-cluster that has been officially created.</li> </ul>	<p>concerned and producing the reports for which it is responsible.</p>		<p>function at the continental and subregional level and ensure that agencies provide sufficient resources for its operation.</p>
<p>New partnerships with multilateral and bilateral organizations and with the private sector established and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened partnership and mobilization of extrabudgetary funds, particularly with Japan, Spain, Italy, WICS, Oman and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a view to implementing projects in Africa.</li> <li>• Follow-up of the implementation of plans of action within the ambit of partnerships formed between Africa and other regions (EU, TICAD, China, India, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These efforts must be maintained and reinforced.</li> </ul>		<p>Projects are under way in some 20 African countries, in the fields of education, science, technology and culture.</p> <p>Coherent mobilization of funds for Africa.</p> <p>Implementation support for education projects in 16 African countries (funds from Oman).</p> <p>Establishment of close cooperation with the Permanent Delegation of Japan under TICAD IV, and setting-up of tripartite relations (Permanent Delegation of Japan/ Africa Group/ Africa Department).</p>
<p>Assistance provided to joint activities carried out in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High</p>	<p><b>Côte d'Ivoire:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to the implementation of 179 EX/Decision 38</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions already under way to provide</li> </ul>		<p>Establishment of an efficient</p>

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<p>Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other United Nations partners and African regional organizations in all post-crisis African countries at their request, in particular through the Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER)</p>	<p>on "Proposals by the Director-General concerning a special post-conflict overall support programme in UNESCO's fields of competence for Côte d'Ivoire" and the corresponding plan of action (180 EX/Decision 43), several activities were put into effect (ref.181 EX/5), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project concerning the "Request for support for the Examinations and Competitive Examination Board of the Ministry of National Education of Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to the digital filing of documents and the computerization of the Board's services" (JFIT, \$248,000);</li> <li>- Support for the project entitled "For increased and recognized effectiveness of action by parents of pupils and students in Côte d'Ivoire" (Funds from Oman, \$50,000);</li> <li>- Establishment of a National Virtual Campus;</li> <li>- Activities developed under the UNESCO/ECOWAS/ADB regional project "Education for the culture of peace, human rights, citizenship, democracy, intercultural understanding and regional integration in countries in crisis and post-conflict situations (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo)".</li> </ul> <p><b>Sudan:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Khartoum Office chairs the thematic cluster on HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• A number of flagship programmes originated in this biennium, including EDUCAIDS (\$226,000) and "In service teacher training of trainers project, phase 2" (\$199,896) funded by the Japanese Government; "Expansion of flexible alternative learning/training opportunities for adults and adolescents in South Sudan" (€500,000) funded by the Italian Government, and "Enhancing protection of cultural diversity in Sudan" (\$477,692) funded by the Government of Norway.</li> <li>• Activities relating to cultural diversity are also carried out with a view to encouraging dialogue (World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development in South Sudan).</li> <li>• The Juba antenna is now fully operational.</li> </ul>	<p>support for countries in post-conflict and post-disaster situations, and close collaboration with United Nations Country Teams should be continued and strengthened.</p>		<p>emergency-response system and institutional support in UNESCO's fields of competence.</p>

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	<p><b>Somalia:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of a project costing \$817,440, funded by Italian Cooperation, for technical and vocational training, and focusing on education, culture and communication, launched by the UNESCO-PEER regional programme for the benefit of displaced, disarmed and demobilized groups and youth in central and southern areas.</li> <li>• Launch of a project (for a total of €500,000) on “Technical and Vocational Training”, funded by Italian Cooperation within the framework of the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process 2008 CAP 2008.</li> <li>• In addition, the PEER programme began implementation of a \$1 million project under the DFID-UNICEF-UNESCO partnership “DFID strategic partnership for education recovery and development in Somalia”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Democratic Republic of the Congo:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch of the project “Capacity-building on use of the new technical and vocational education (TVE) syllabi for instructors and managers of vocational training centres in Equateur Province, DRC” by the UNESCO-PEER regional programme in cooperation with BREDA and the Kinshasa Office.</li> <li>• The regional project “Conflict prevention and peace-building network for the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa”, initiated in May 2008, with a total of \$1.5 million from Japanese funds-in-trust, has been proceeding according to plan. It aims to enhance the efficiency of a network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specializing in conflict prevention and resolution, and peace-building in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. In addition to subregional organizations including IGAD and the Secretariat of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the countries that will benefit directly from this project are: Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.</li> </ul>			
<p>Action coordinated, interaction and communication improved between UNESCO Headquarters, field offices in Africa and the UNESCO African National Commissions in African countries</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions aimed at improving UNESCO’s visibility in Member States must be kept up and continued.</li> <li>• All National Commissions should benefit from these exchanges. For this, it would be useful to include systematically in the</li> </ul>		<p>Implementation of intersectoral exhibitions during UNESCO meetings and regular distribution of the Organization’s works to National Commissions.</p>

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
		agendas of consultation meetings of National Commissions a specific session on the strategy for increasing UNESCO's visibility.		

## Intersectoral Platform

### Paragraph 08018 – Priority Africa: coordination and monitoring the plan of action to benefit Africa

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$

Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
Programme and budget (34 C/5) to benefit Africa effectively implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results below contribute to this reality with regard to the regional dimension.</li> </ul>			
Sectors helped to take account of the regional and subregional dimension in UNESCO's fields of competence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a contribution to the integration process, the regional and subregional dimension of cooperation with Africa continued to be taken into account in the programme sectors via:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the strengthening of intersectoral collaboration mechanisms; and</li> <li>(ii) partnership networks set up to implement activities initially identified as UNESCO's responses to decisions and integration platforms adopted by the competent African bodies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			<p>This work was a catalyst for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) optimum implementation of the commitments made by UNESCO to African entities;</li> <li>(ii) ensuring activities corresponded to the priorities identified by these bodies;</li> <li>(iii) maintaining the requisite intersectoral dynamic.</li> </ul>
A coherent and measurable evaluation/report on Priority Africa obtained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 of the <i>General History of Africa</i> project advanced considerably through the drafting by a technical meeting of experts of a conceptual framework and terms of reference to enable the creation of textbooks and teaching aids for pupils and teachers.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This project received \$2 million in funding from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The new direction given to the Slave Route Project was marked by: (i) the renewal of the International Scientific Committee; (ii) the first meeting held by the Committee; and (iii) the adoption of a new strategy focusing on extending the project to other regions including the Indian Ocean, trans-Saharan routes, Asia and the Middle East.</li> </ul>			<p>A series of undertakings that serve to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) sustain historical memory;</li> <li>(ii) fight against exclusion and xenophobia;</li> <li>(iii) promote intercultural dialogue.</li> </ul> <p>A series of projects to contribute to the sustainable strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An interactive atlas on the African presence in the world, in terms of the tangible, intangible and spiritual heritage, as well as a film, are being produced. Several commemorations were held, including the one in London.</li> <li>• Today, with the awareness-raising work and assistance provided by UNESCO, more than half of the African countries have undertaken the drafting of strategic frameworks for science and technology development as part, in the longer term, of the Consolidated Plan of Action for Science and Technology in Africa adopted by the African Union.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This project is financed through funds raised by several countries: Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Spain.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The coverage of the continent by a virtual campus network was maintained. The network now includes several centres, including those in Benin, Senegal, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire.</li> <li>• The new format of the teacher-training programme, based on the issue of indicators and standards for quality continued to be implemented. More than 20 countries now apply the new format.</li> <li>• The structural and educational reinforcement of ERAIFT, intended to establish it as a centre of excellence for NEPAD, continued through: (i) the improvement of its training programmes; (ii) the strengthening of its reception capacity, to enable it to respond to increasing needs and demand; and (iii) the installation of modern facilities and equipment, including a remote sensing and mapping laboratory.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This project also received \$4.7 million in funding from the EU, Belgium and the ADB.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ahead of the May 2009 deadline, UNESCO carried out among its African Member States a vast awareness-raising campaign, holding information and consultation meetings and training workshops and distributing reference documents to assist them with the preparation of their dossiers requesting the extension of the continental shelf.</li> </ul>			