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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

**Twenty-seventh session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room XII
30 June - 5 July 2003**

**Item 16 of the Provisional Agenda: Progress Report on the revision of UNESCO's
Medium Term Plan (31 C/4, 2002-2007) and the preparation of the Draft UNESCO
Programme and Budget (32C/5, 2004-2005)**

SUMMARY

This document provides extracts of:

- I. UNESCO Medium Term Strategy (31 C/4, 2002-2007) and,
- II. Draft UNESCO Programme and Budget (32 C/5, 2004-2005).

Action by the Committee:

A Draft Decision is presented in paragraph 8 of this document.

Background

1. This document provides extracts of:
 - I. UNESCO Medium Term Strategy (31 C/4, 2002-2007) and,
 - II. Draft UNESCO Programme and Budget (32 C/5, 2004-2005).
2. Complete versions of these two documents are available at the following web site:

English 31 C/4 <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001254/125434e.pdf>
French 31 C/4 <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001254/125434f.pdf>

English Draft 32 C/5 <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001295/129597e.pdf>
French Draft 32 C/5 <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001295/129597f.pdf>
3. The 31 C/4 gives prominence to World Heritage as "a UNESCO flagship programme" and stresses the importance of a partnership approach, mobilizing "a vast international constituency in support of the protection of the world's most outstanding cultural and natural heritage sites".
4. The Draft 32 C/5 includes three Scenarios. Summary details as they relate to Sub-programme "IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972)" are shown below:

SCENARIO	US\$ FOR WORLD HERITAGE ACTIVITIES
\$610M	2,141,300 1,991,300 (\$576 M Reduced Zero Real Growth) plus 150,000 as a contribution to "Reinforcing UNESCO's contribution to reconstruction and reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict areas".
\$576 M Reduced Zero Real Growth	1,991,300 1,958,900 (Sub-programme IV.2.1) plus 32,400 as a contribution to the 210,000 for Sub-programme IV.I.2 "Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies Main line of action 2. Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development".
\$544,4M Zero Nominal Growth	1,491,300
[Note: 31C/5 Approved	1,068,900]

5. Appendix V of the Draft 32 C/5 provides a "Summary of established posts by grade - Regular programme (Headquarters and Field)". For the Culture Sector, of which the World Heritage Centre is part, a total of 169 posts are proposed in the Draft 32 C/5 (an increase from the 167 in the 31C/5 Approved). As indicated in document WHC-03/27.COM/11, 28 of these posts are in the World Heritage Centre (15 Professional staff and 13 General Service staff).

6. The strategy described in Sub-programme "IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972)" refers to the Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee decided at its 26th session (Budapest, June 2002) (see decision **26 COM 17.1**).

7. At present the draft C/5 is being adjusted following the 166th session of the Executive Board in order to be presented for adoption to the 32nd session of the General Conference (29 September - 18 October 2003).

8. At the time of preparation of this document, no further information on the preparation of the draft C/5 had been received by the World Heritage Centre. The Secretariat will present an oral report with additional input on this subject to the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee.

9. **Draft Decision 27 COM 16**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined the information provided in document WHC-03/27.COM/16 as well as the draft decision **27 COM 17** included in document WHC-03/27.COM/17,*

2. *Welcomes World Heritage as a UNESCO flagship programme in the 31 C/4,*

3. *Notes with satisfaction the inclusion of the Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee (4 C's) in the Draft 32C/5.*



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

31C/4

APPROVED

Medium-Term Strategy

***Contributing to peace and human development
in an era of globalization through education,
the sciences, culture and communication***

2002-2007

World heritage

– a UNESCO flagship programme –

The framework of world heritage activities at a glance

- ▶ *Convention concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)*
- ▶ World Heritage Committee
- ▶ General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* (162 States Parties as at March 2001)
- ▶ World Heritage Centre (WHC), Secretariat to the Committee
- ▶ Advisory bodies to the Committee – World Conservation Union (IUCN), International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
- ▶ 690 cultural and natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List

UNESCO's *World Heritage Convention* is contributing to the protection of the planet's cultural and natural diversity, especially important in the context of globalization and global environmental change. Within UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre takes a multidisciplinary approach to the conservation of both cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value in the framework of decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of the States Parties.

Reform

- ▷ A technical agenda of strategic reflection and policy development will be embarked upon beginning with the 30th anniversary of the Convention in 2002.
- ▷ The working methods of the Committee will be reformed to facilitate streamlined decision-making in support of world heritage conservation.
- ▷ The selection criteria for inscription of sites on the World Heritage List and the modalities for the inclusion of sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger will be the subject of expert and legal review.
- ▷ Renewed emphasis on the conservation principles of the *Convention* and the management of world heritage sites will be driven by a revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

Global strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List

Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* is continuing to contribute to international standards for heritage conservation. New challenges have emerged with a broadened definition of heritage. The complex of distinctive spiritual, material and technological responses of people to their environment that characterize heritage emphasize the links between tangible and intangible culture and the inseparability of nature and culture. States Parties are increasingly proposing nominations of non-monumental cultural sites, a diverse range of ecosystems, as well as sites that demonstrate the outstanding interactions between people and the environment (cultural landscapes), places with both cultural and natural values and sites with spiritual and other associative values. The World Heritage Committee's *Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List* thus concentrates efforts on identifying new world heritage sites in under-represented regions and categories of heritage better reflecting the world's cultural and natural diversity as well as sites reflecting multiple cultural identities.

Major focus

To meet the challenges of protecting world heritage, a new system of World Heritage Partnerships will focus on effective management. A key objective will be to integrate world heritage conservation actions into regional and urban planning and sustainable development strategies (including eco- and cultural tourism). All efforts will be made to respond quickly to the various threats to world heritage sites to ensure biodiversity and cultural heritage conservation. Public and private sector cooperation will be consolidated and new actions developed to address particular threats posed by resource exploitation (such as mining) at or near world heritage sites. The six-year cycle of periodic reporting approved by the General Assembly, and strengthened processes for monitoring the state of conservation of world heritage properties will also be continued. The outstanding value of world heritage sites and the cultural, environmental and economic benefits of world heritage conservation will be promoted using examples of best practice management (including *traditional management regimes*).

A World Heritage Membership programme will aim at strengthening the existing *World Heritage Information Network* (WHIN) and fostering a general ethic of conservation through capacity-building, education (through a network of universities and "World Heritage in Young Hands"), public awareness and media strategies. The objective will be to mobilize a vast international constituency in support of the protection of the world's most outstanding cultural and natural heritage sites.

Culture

124] Cultures must be recognized as comprising the heritage of values, knowledge and skills upon which identities are based, and as embodying the creative visions and energies that empower people to enrich and renew those identities through interaction with other cultures, with a view to consolidating both peace and human development. Cultural factors and assets also feature centrally in efforts to combat poverty and in the process of building knowledge societies – i.e. the cross-cutting themes of this Strategy. The World Commission on Culture and Development, in its report *Our Creative Diversity*, and the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998) stressed that cultures in all their diversity must play an essential role as agents of global development and coexistence. Major subsequent achievements have been the formation of a network and the organization of round tables of ministers of culture, followed by the adoption of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (31st session of the General Conference 2001), which includes a comprehensive plan of action.

125] In consonance with its mission, UNESCO will focus over the next six years on three closely interrelated strategic objectives elaborated below:

- ▶ the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field in which UNESCO has an important comparative advantage, particularly as regards the protection of cultural heritage;
- ▶ the promotion of pluralism and the dialogue between cultures and civilizations by recognizing and preserving the principle of cultural diversity based on respect for human rights;
- ▶ enhancing the linkages between culture and development through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge with a view to strengthening the Organization's contribution to the

follow-up to the Stockholm Conference on Cultural Policies for Development, in particular through evidence-based policy advice to its Member States in a limited number of fields.

Strategic objective 7

Promoting the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field

126] Cultural heritage is a key component of identities and is rapidly becoming a key factor for economic growth, development, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. It plays an increasingly important role in providing young people in particular with a sense of who they are, where they have come from and what their lives mean. Heritage buildings, locations and sites, artworks and artefacts, as well as languages, customs, communal practices and traditional skills articulate identity and meaning at local, national and regional levels. The notion of cultural heritage itself has become more inclusive to encompass cultural landscapes, living cultural traditions, and symbolic and spiritual values.

127] In order to protect that heritage, the Organization will particularly reinforce efforts to broaden the understanding of existing instruments so as to enhance compliance and attract new accessions and ratifications on the road towards universality. The designation by the United Nations General Assembly of the year 2002 as International Year for Cultural Heritage for which UNESCO has been designated as lead agency, and the observation of the thirtieth anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in the same year will be important milestones in this regard.

- 128] The 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, with 690 cultural and natural heritage sites inscribed in the *World Heritage List*, continues to be a unique tool for the protection of natural and cultural diversity. However, it needs to be reinforced in order to meet new challenges associated with the globalization process as well as the evolving definition of heritage itself. Indeed, the complex of distinctive spiritual, material and technical responses of people to their environment emphasize the links between natural and cultural diversity, enhancing the singular character of the Convention. Implementation of the Convention by its 162 States Parties by itself will contribute to international standards for heritage conservation. Efforts will be pursued towards a more balanced and representative World Heritage List, through the identification of new sites in under-represented regions and of heritage categories apt to reflect cultural and natural diversity as well as multicultural identities (see also box, page 10). In the process, closer linkages between the strategies for the world's tangible and intangible heritage, which is shared by humanity as a whole, will be sought.
- 129] A new emphasis on the conservation principles underlying the Convention will be facilitated by an in-depth revision of the Operational Guidelines for its implementation, a consolidation of technical cooperation projects and renewed partnership and outreach efforts. One of the key aspects will be the integration of heritage conservation strategies into regional and urban planning as well as sustainable development strategies (including eco-cultural tourism) and the recognition of traditional management regimes and alternative (or local) forms of knowledge. In its heritage conservation effort, UNESCO will also concentrate on regions of armed conflict and on conditions of resource exploitation, particularly through mining. Against this background, the modalities governing the inclusion of sites in, and the use of, the *List of World Heritage in Danger* will be reviewed.
- 130] Advocacy will be central for a successful continuation and further strengthening of the heritage regime. UNESCO will launch a special campaign to broaden understanding of, compliance with and accession to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and to its Protocols. Preparations will be made for the entry into force of its Second Protocol and the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee foreseen by it. UNESCO will also reinforce its action to combat illicit traffic in cultural property, strengthening the implementation of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) and the UNIDROIT 1995 Conventions. In general, the Organization will promote new accessions, encourage the drafting of national legislation and improve professional training. As an entirely new initiative, a draft declaration against the intentional destruction of cultural heritage will be submitted to the 32nd session of the General Conference.
- 131] In order to respond to the increasing demand for new norms in the cultural field, in particular with respect to the intangible and underwater cultural heritage, the Organization will undertake a major initiative to encourage participation in the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference at its 31st session on 6 November 2001, including assistance with national implementing legislation and supporting publications.
- 132] Intangible cultural heritage encompasses complex, broad and diverse forms of living heritage in constant evolution. In that context, UNESCO will encourage nominations for the programme of "Masterpieces of Oral and Intangible Heritage" and stimulate use of the Guidelines for the Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System. All of this will feed into the preparatory work for a new international standard-setting instrument which, in seeking an increasingly precise definition of the concept of intangible heritage, is intended to improve the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore and to create a new conceptual and legal framework emphasizing the importance of intangible cultural heritage.
- 133] UNESCO will pursue its efforts to protect and enhance contemporary creativity by striving to enhance the status, living and working conditions of the artist in the framework of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist and of the Recommendations of the World Congress on the Status of the Artist (1997) as well as reinforcing its action in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights in close collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Expected outcomes:

- ▶ An increase in the number of States Parties to each of the Conventions by 15; 15 more national laws adopted or amended to reflect them;
- ▶ Greater participation in the drafting and adoption of texts, as well as the translation of their principles into national legislation and monitoring by relevant intergovernmental committees;
- ▶ Greater participation of Member States in the protection of underwater heritage through broad accession to the new instrument, and enhanced knowledge of civil society through programming for capacity-building at the regional and international levels;
- ▶ In parallel to the drafting of a new standard-setting instrument on intangible heritage, improved citizen participation in the heritage protection that counters cultural and economic impoverishment and safeguards cultural diversity;
- ▶ Elaboration of guidelines on social rights of the artist and their incorporation in national legislation in five Member States.

Strategic objective 8

Safeguarding cultural diversity and encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations

- 134] With respect to this strategic objective, UNESCO will pursue the following sub-objectives:

Safeguarding cultural diversity

- 135] The extension of the process of globalization, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations, respecting their equal dignity, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms. On the basis of *Our Creative Diversity*, the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development (1996); the Action Plan adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998); and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), UNESCO will pursue its efforts to advocate the crucial role of culture in national

and international development strategies. The three documents recommend in particular the elaboration of cultural policies aimed at the promotion of cultural diversity for pluralism, sustainable development and peace.

- 136] The idea is to channel diversity towards constructive pluralism through the creation of state and societal mechanisms to promote harmonious interaction between cultures. To achieve this goal, both the State and the civil society have an important role to play by promoting equality and inclusiveness, not uniformity, by recognizing the sense of belonging and fostering empowerment, allowing individuals to enjoy the security of individual and plural identities within an accepted social and democratic framework.

Expected outcomes:

- ▶ Implementation of the action plan of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and, in particular, analysis of the cultural implications of globalization in order to help Member States restructure their cultural policies, emphasizing the links between culture, diversity, pluralism and sustainable development;
- ▶ Sustained international debate on main messages raised in the report *Our Creative Diversity* and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity by addressing, in particular, the implications of globalization on issues of identity and the capacity of individuals and groups to interact;
- ▶ Development of programmes aimed at fostering shared values;
- ▶ Assistance to individuals and communities in reconstructing and promoting their identities where these have been disrupted by conflict, migration or urbanization.

- 137] The protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage is of the essence for protecting cultural diversity. UNESCO will continue to provide policy advice and technical know-how for the preservation of sites which are not on the World Heritage List. This will be based on holistic and culturally diverse perceptions of heritage – intellectual, spiritual and material – and is bound to challenge historically developed views of culture, in particular in international law and policy.

- 138] To that end, UNESCO will support creators and transmitters of culture and focus on strengthening local and traditional knowledge systems and their transmission mechanisms to the young, especially by old people and women. UNESCO will also contribute to the international discussion on the rights and heritage of indigenous peoples with a view to forging a consensus on the need for standard-setting instruments in that area.

- 139] The development dimension will occupy an important place in UNESCO's heritage conservation activities. Conservation work can contribute to poverty alleviation through the creation of livelihood opportunities and jobs as well as the generation of income. UNESCO will work to ensure full participation by people and populations living in or near heritage sites in the development and the implementation of conservation policies and management.

- 140] Parallel to the normative efforts, UNESCO will also focus on the revitalization of intangible cultural heritage in all its dimensions, such as languages, oral traditions, values, know-how for the creation of material culture and performing arts, as well as traditional knowledge relating to ethical, economic, socio-political and ecological life, including methods of conflict resolution, environmental protection and healing. New technologies provide fresh opportunities in that regard and UNESCO will introduce them to support the recording, archiving and dissemination of intangible heritage, as well as the creation of hybrid cultural expressions. Activities in this area will interface with work done by the Organization in related areas such as indigenous cultural heritage and local knowledge systems.

Expected outcomes:

- ▶ To promote international awareness, UNESCO will proclaim 150 new *Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity*;
- ▶ To enhance capacity-building in Member States, UNESCO will develop user-friendly handbooks, outlining a methodology framework for the establishment of national inventories for safeguarding local and national intangible heritage and will conduct related training;
- ▶ UNESCO will strengthen the participation of custodians and creators through protective mechanisms and administrative and legal incentives based on the *Living Human Treasures System* and through the implementation of the action plans aimed at protecting and enhancing the masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity, in particular with a view to promoting recognition of the central role of women as custodians of intangible heritage;
- ▶ To highlight the central role of languages in the protection of cultural diversity, UNESCO will ensure the revised publication and wide dissemination of the *Atlas of Endangered Languages* and two *World Language Reports*.

Dialogue among cultures and civilizations

- 141] The protection of cultural diversity is closely linked to the larger framework of the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and its ability to achieve genuine mutual understanding, solidarity and cooperation. Such dialogue is designed to give a new and contemporary meaning to the notion of cultural heritage. Indeed, it may lay the foundation for a better understanding of the dynamic impact and cross-fertilization, if not confluence and convergence, of civilizations and cultures that has occurred throughout history until today. It encompasses values, beliefs, philosophical and political concepts, and cultural and scientific accomplishments of the different regions and peoples.

- 142] Through its mankind and regional histories and through interregional intercultural projects (notably the Silk Road and the Slave Route projects), UNESCO has shed light on the complex processes involved in cultural interaction and their relevance for today's life. The activities undertaken during the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations 2001 have provided opportunities to reflect on these interrelationships and their

present-day implications from various angles. In the follow-up to this Year, UNESCO will promote awareness about these processes and interrelationships and promote better mutual knowledge. It will also stimulate the conduct of research in order to document and demonstrate in more detail the benefits and enrichments civilizations and cultures have drawn from each other, for the larger good of humanity. UNESCO will support the creation of online networking facilities and interaction among research institutions internationally to promote synergies, collaboration and multidisciplinary results.

- 143] The dialogue among civilizations transcends dimensions of culture and heritage, affecting all areas of UNESCO's competence. It extends to a much larger agenda: different ways in which societies relate to and protect the environment, express solidarity, harness scientific and technological knowledge in innovative ways and express their societal experience and life through literature and the arts. UNESCO will seek to introduce aspects of the need and value of the dialogue among civilizations into curricula for history, geography and citizenship education, based on the results of UNESCO's history and roads projects. UNESCO will seek to ensure that their contents will be properly adapted for educational purposes at different levels and included in various curricula.
- 144] The dialogue among civilizations, in turn, is influenced if not driven by the dynamics of contemporary creation and its inherent range of expressions. Creation is a forceful means to foster dialogue and a better mutual understanding of cultures. UNESCO will foster innovative ways of promoting artistic education, both formal and non-formal, and provide related policy advice to Member States. Such educational activities shall help to reflect on and induce a closer link between traditional and modern cultures.

Encouraging pluralism

- 145] Contributing to the building of multicultural societies which respect the principle of pluralism will be another challenge for UNESCO. Pluralism is at the core of a democratic and dynamic society and is indispensable for harmonious interaction between cultures and peoples thriving on dialogue, debate, tolerance and mutual respect for the other, irrespective of their origins,

gender, race or creed. The principles of democracy and observance of human rights are essential for upholding and promoting pluralism. Based on best-practice analysis, UNESCO will develop guidelines for participatory pluralism and will contribute to the recognition, promotion and application of cultural rights, as defined in existing human rights instruments. UNESCO will seek to sensitize national authorities as to the crucial role cultural and educational institutions as well as NGOs can play in that regard. More attention will be paid to the pivotal role of language in the definition of cultural identity and, in particular, to endangered languages and the study, learning and translation thereof as a key element for the promotion of the intangible heritage, cultural diversity and linguistic pluralism.

- 146] The protection of diversity requires recognition of the special status of cultural goods and services. Cultural enterprises and creative industries are privileged channels of creativity as well as increasingly important sources of employment and wealth creation. They bear within them the source of social and economic dynamism to enrich human life. On the basis of the principles contained in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, which was adopted by the General Conference at its 31st session, the Organization will support those Member States who wish to develop cultural policies aimed at promoting the free flow and exchange of ideas and works and to promote a framework for free and diversified cultural expressions by enabling cultural industries to be represented at the global level. To that end, consideration will be given to the importance of:
- ▶ enhanced political will in favour of cultural diversity at global level, and translation of the notion of "culture and development" into practical actions based on partnership;
 - ▶ demonstrating the solidarity of companies in industrialized countries with developing countries, and highlighting the concept of social responsibility by corporations;
 - ▶ better understanding of the impact of cultural products of different origins on national identities;
 - ▶ monitoring consumer reactions to, and the degree of public acceptance of, national and foreign cultural products, in particular markets;
 - ▶ creating new opportunities for creative people and artists in developing countries to have their work produced and marketed;
 - ▶ promoting broader and more diversified cultural offer at global level;

- ▶ expansion of North/South transfer of “know-how” and production, marketing and distribution technologies for cultural products and encouragement for the formation of business partnerships;
- ▶ achieving a better balance between national and foreign cultural products available in markets of developing countries through the sustainable development of endogenous cultural industries;
- ▶ enhanced copyright protection for the benefit of creative people in both South and North and, consequently, the creation of new cultural markets for all;
- ▶ global mobilization in favour of cultural diversity, facilitating trade negotiations in the field of cultural goods and services.

Expected outcomes:

- ▶ Formulation of national policies and support to specialized cultural institutions with a view to fostering cultural pluralism based on democratic principles and human rights;
- ▶ Improved history, geography and citizenship education as a result of activities carried out during the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations and subsequent initiatives and events as well as through the history and intercultural projects of the Organization;
- ▶ Creation of innovative partnerships bringing together the public and private sectors and civil society at the global and regional levels, such as through the vehicle of the *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity*;
- ▶ Enlarged and diversified cultural offer, in particular from developing countries, contributing to a deceleration of asymmetries at the global level;
- ▶ Application of modern management and marketing techniques and introduction of ICTs by cultural industries in developing countries.

147] UNESCO will give priority to promoting the development of small and medium-sized cultural enterprises to assist in poverty alleviation. It will support the creation of innovative partnerships at the global and regional levels to foster endogenous cultural productions and strengthen national capacities, in particular through the creation of a new international forum, the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity, which will be launched at the beginning of the sexennial period. Conceived to foster a flexible partnership between the private

and the public sectors and civil society, the Global Alliance will aim to develop the solidarity and responsibility of all partners; it will aim in particular to promote and defend cultural diversity, focusing on the development and circulation of cultural goods on a global scale. It will be an innovative modality to encourage North/South and South/South cooperation and may become a powerful tool for the alleviation of current asymmetries in the trade flow of cultural goods. Effective consultation and coordination will be sought with other United Nations agencies and programmes concerned, in particular UNDP, ILO, UNCTAD, WIPO and the Global Compact. The method followed will be exploratory and will be required to adjust its applications while preserving the same principles. Companies, associations and institutions adhering to the alliance will be invited to support actively actions aiming at opening markets for cultural goods produced in developing countries, investing in start-up industries in developing countries, transferring professional know-how pertinent to the cultural industry sector and participating in training activities. Governments of concerned countries will be asked to guarantee appropriate copyright protection and enforcement, both for conventional trade and for e-commerce purposes, and to formulate policies conducive to the development of their cultural industries. Lastly, UNESCO will mobilize a large spectrum of actors of civil society such as teachers, scientists, artists, and all the professions involved in cultural goods and services and their respective umbrella groups and associations.

Strategic objective 9

Enhancing the linkages between culture and development through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge

148] On the basis of the Action Plan of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998), UNESCO will pursue its efforts to advocate the crucial role of culture in national and international development strategies.

149] In the area of heritage, UNESCO will pilot projects aimed at raising public awareness about the importance of conserving the world’s most outstanding cultural and natural sites, involving the

mass media, the Internet and other digital means. The preparation of an educational resource kit for teachers known as *World Heritage in Young Hands* will carry the message to secondary schools.

- 150] Promoting heritage also requires the design of policies for the tourism-related development of cultural heritage. To that end, UNESCO will help upgrade endogenous capacities, identify and disseminate best practices so as to counter the negative impact of unsustainable tourism development. Through UNESCO's strategic partnerships with the tourism industry and the World Tourism Organization, the promotion of genuine cultural tourism will be encouraged.

- 151] In the area of world heritage conservation, the involvement of local communities in large-scale ecological protection, urban conservation, integrated planning and tourism projects will enhance sustainability and contribute to overall efforts aimed at combating poverty. Capacity-building, training (including skills development for young people) and public awareness strategies (including the use of the media, the Internet and other new technologies) will be used to impart an ethic of conservation. The objective will be to mobilize a vast international constituency in support of the task, in the process promoting knowledge-led development.

- 152] The promotion of crafts constitutes another component for enhancing the linkages between culture and development. Anchored in efforts to overcome poverty and to advance sustainable development, UNESCO will assist crafts organizations and craftspeople to deal with issues such as data collection, training, promotion and societal status. Pilot workshops will be held on techniques and modalities for preparing the participation in crafts fairs while Internet presence through websites will be promoted to improve the outreach and networking of craftspeople. UNESCO will also contribute to pilot projects in the training of trainers for product design and marketing.

- 153] In the framework of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (1995-2004), UNESCO will apply an interdisciplinary approach towards ensuring the full participation of minorities and marginalized and vulnerable groups in devising, implementing and monitoring policies and actions which directly affect them. In that regard, UNESCO will concentrate its efforts on tangible and intangible heritage, the promotion of

multilingual and multicultural education – formal and informal –, the promotion of cultural rights, the definition of mediation mechanisms to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes, the enhancement of local and indigenous knowledge systems and intergenerational transmission; the empowerment of indigenous peoples through equitable partnerships with non-indigenous partners, and support to the creation of national consultative bodies and networks by and of indigenous peoples.

Expected outcomes:

- Creation of an Internet-based observatory on "culture and sustainable development" to collect, analyse, validate and disseminate innovative cultural approaches and initiatives based on best practices;
- Enhanced cooperation among all partners with a view to better responding to the needs for cultural planning, information, education, management and financing;
- Formulation of cultural indicators in order to assess changes to policies, strategies and programmes at local and national levels;
- Broad-based partnerships with tourism industry in support of world heritage sites and observance of guidelines for responsible and sustainable tourism;
- Data bank on cultural policies, operational activities and best practices, such as innovative approaches to natural and cultural heritage and intercultural dialogue;
- Equipping craftspeople with enhanced design, marketing and management techniques, including microcredit facilities;
- Improvement of crafts statistics;
- Use of ICTs for exhibition and marketing purposes.

32 C/5 PROV.

Draft Programme and Budget 2004-2005

Fascicules

Consolidated Draft Appropriation Table for 2004-2005

Appropriation line	Scenarios		
	\$610M Real Growth	\$576M Reduced Zero Real Growth	\$544.4M Zero Nominal Growth
	\$	\$	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION			
A. Governing bodies			
1. General Conference	6 135 300	6 135 300	6 135 300
2. Executive Board	7 958 700	7 958 700	7 958 700
Total, Part I.A	14 094 000	14 094 000	14 094 000
B. Direction <i>(Including: Directorate; Office of the Director-General; Internal Oversight; International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i>	18 378 700	17 375 700	17 375 700
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	3 579 500	3 579 500	3 579 500
TOTAL, PART I	36 052 200	35 049 200	35 049 200
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES			
A. Programmes			
Major Programme I – Education			
I. Personnel	48 215 600	46 481 300	46 388 200
II. Activities:			
I.1 Basic education for all			
I.1.1 Basic education for all: targeting key goals	22 092 200	14 221 700	13 321 700
I.1.2 Supporting EFA strategies	13 209 500	11 550 900	10 950 900
I.2 Building learning societies			
I.2.1 Beyond universal primary education	6 149 800	4 503 200	4 503 200
I.2.2 Education and globalization	2 150 900	2 150 900	2 150 900
UNESCO education institutes			
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4 291 000	4 291 000	3 379 400
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	4 600 000	4 600 000	3 622 700
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 496 300
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 100 000	1 100 000	866 300
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 575 100
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 200 000	2 200 000	1 732 600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1 960 000	1 960 000	790 000
Total, Major Programme I	109 869 000	96 959 000	90 777 300

* Cross-cutting themes:

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

Appropriation line	Scenarios		
	\$610M Real Growth	\$576M Reduced Zero Real Growth	\$544.4M Zero Nominal Growth
	\$	\$	\$
Major Programme II – Natural sciences			
I. Personnel	30 594 300	30 026 800	30 026 800
II. Activities:			
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development			
II.1.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8 992 500	6 060 000	5 285 000
II.1.2 Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature	3 013 200	3 013 200	2 888 200
II.1.3 Earth sciences: improving the understanding of the solid Earth and enhancing disaster prevention	1 374 300	1 374 300	1 274 300
II.1.4 Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions	811 100	811 100	811 100
II.1.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	4 795 800	3 795 800	3 545 800
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for development			
II.2.1 Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences	5 835 100	5 835 100	5 835 100
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development	1 105 400	1 105 400	1 105 400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1 710 000	1 710 000	1 060 000
Total, Major Programme II	58 231 700	53 731 700	51 831 700
Major Programme III – Social and human Sciences			
I. Personnel	18 343 200	17 919 300	17 919 300
II. Activities:			
III.1 Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics	3 250 800	2 750 800	2 250 800
III.2 Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination	2 184 600	1 674 200	1 674 200
III.3 Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security	3 869 700	3 363 000	3 363 000
III.4 Management of social transformations: MOST - Phase II	3 088 600	3 088 600	3 088 600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	2 600 000	2 600 000	800 000
Total, Major Programme III	33 336 900	31 395 900	29 095 900
Major Programme IV – Culture			
I. Personnel	33 967 400	32 807 300	32 807 300
II. Activities:			
IV.1 Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels			
IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan	3 841 800	2 056 800	1 856 800
IV.1.2 Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies	1 367 500	1 367 500	1 367 500
IV.2 UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation			
IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	2 141 300	1 991 300	1 491 300
IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action	7 362 900	5 138 000	4 638 000
IV.3 Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development			
IV.3.1 Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development	1 501 900	1 501 900	1 501 900
IV.3.2 Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development	1 497 400	1 197 400	1 147 400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 050 000
Total, Major Programme IV	53 380 200	47 760 200	45 860 200
Major Programme V – Communication and information			
I. Personnel	18 454 000	18 021 400	18 021 400
II. Activities:			
V.1 Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development			
V.1.1 Fostering actions to reduce digital divide and promote social inclusion	4 240 900	4 240 900	3 940 900
V.1.2 Harnessing ICTs for education	2 236 500	2 086 500	1 986 500
V.1.3 Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information	3 641 200	1 871 800	1 771 800
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and communication development			
V.2.1 Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media	2 724 700	1 974 700	1 974 700
V.2.2 Supporting development of communication media	1 814 100	1 814 100	1 814 100
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*	2 430 000	2 430 000	700 000
Total, Major Programme V	35 541 400	32 439 400	30 209 400

* Cross-cutting themes:

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.

2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

		Scenarios		
		\$610M Real Growth	\$576M Reduced Zero Real Growth	\$544.4M Zero Nominal Growth
Appropriation line		\$	\$	\$
UNESCO Institute for Statistics		9 020 000	8 020 000	7 770 000
Field - Management of decentralized programmes		32 215 900	32 215 900	31 116 900
Total,Part II.A		331 595 100	302 522 100	286 661 400
B. Participation Programme		23 000 000	23 000 000	18 000 000
C. Programme Related Services				
1.	Coordination of action to benefit Africa	3 164 000	2 737 000	2 737 000
2.	Fellowships Programme	2 522 600	2 522 600	2 522 600
3.	Public information	14 516 100	13 817 100	13 817 100
4.	Strategic planning and programme monitoring	7 068 400	6 268 400	6 268 400
5.	Budget preparation and monitoring	4 154 200	4 154 200	4 154 200
Total, Part II.C		31 425 300	29 499 300	29 499 300
TOTAL, PART II		386 020 400	355 021 400	334 160 700
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION				
A. Field management and coordination		18 511 000	18 511 000	18 003 100
B. External relations and cooperation		23 194 000	23 194 000	22 194 000
C. Human resources management		30 800 300	30 800 300	26 200 300
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises		100 164 800	98 166 800	93 502 650
TOTAL, PART III		172 670 100	170 672 100	159 900 050
TOTAL, PARTS I-III		594 742 700	560 742 700	529 109 950
Reserve for reclassifications		1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES		13 757 300	13 757 300	13 757 300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		610 000 000	576 000 000	544 367 250



United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

32 C / 5
\$576M scenario

*Draft
Programme
and Budget*

Fascicule 2

Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005

Overall summary of Parts I to IV of the budget

**Summary by Sector/Unit of regular programme
and extrabudgetary activities**

Main line of action 2. Enhancing the linkages between biological and cultural diversity as a key basis for sustainable development

This main line of action reflects a joint initiative between the Culture Sector and the Natural Sciences Sector (see also MP II, paragraph 02123), to which MP IV contributes inputs from programmes on cultural policies for development and on cultural, natural and intangible heritage.

04122

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$210,000
Extrabudgetary:	—
Total, Activities:	\$210,000

Background. Biological and cultural diversities are mutually reinforcing and interdependent. Natural systems cannot be understood, conserved and managed, without recognizing the human cultures that shape them. Together, cultural diversity and biological diversity hold the key to ensuring resilience in both social and ecological systems. This interdependence was explored at the High-level Round Table on “Cultural and biological diversity for sustainable development”, convened by UNESCO in the context of WSSD, where agreement was reached on the need to further understanding and promoting collaborative action. As a follow-up to WSSD, UNESCO decided to adopt an interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach combining the perspectives of the Culture Sector and the Natural Sciences Sector.

Strategy. Building awareness of the fundamental interdependence of biological and cultural diversity is an essential first step. The infinite variety of the natural world provides material for cultural inspiration, meaning and practice. Words, expressions, stories, legends, etc., encode human relationships with the environment. And since eons, human ingenuity has participated directly in enriching biodiversity – from the level of genes, to species, ecosystems and landscapes. But beyond this fundamental understanding, cultural and biological diversity have yet to be linked as vital and interdependent components for sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty.

This MLA therefore seeks to combine the strengths of the Culture and Natural Sciences Sectors with a view to developing a new perspective on sustaining diversities, both cultural and biological. It is aimed at the elaboration of a strategy linking the implementation of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the WSSD Plan of Implementation. Field activities will focus on sites within the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage sites and island systems where unique expressions of biological and cultural diversity coincide.

The primary aim of this MLA is therefore to demonstrate that linkages and synergies between cultural and biological diversities are a key component of conservation and development. Member States will be assisted to put in place strategies for the conservation of cultural and biological diversity, thus responding, among others, to objective I of the Seville Strategy for Biosphere Reserves, United Nations Programme of Action for Small Islands Developing States (paras. 41 and 44), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and MDG 1.

Overall, the activities will seek to:

- demonstrate the interdependence of biological and cultural diversity and the need to jointly conceptualize their sustainability;
- recognize the cultural diversity of human-environment relationships and promote cultural pluralism in development strategies; and
- develop site-specific pilot actions to exemplify practical ways forward to mutually sustain the two diversities.

The main focus will be on sustaining cultural traditions, including traditional uses of land, freshwater and sea, thus directly contributing to paragraph 14 of the action plan for the implementation of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. Research on how cultural traditions impact on, or are supported by, biological diversity will be undertaken and demonstrated. Feedback between cultural and biological diversity will be explored and analysed, and examples of wise practice for sustaining diversities will be developed.

A particular emphasis will be on linking language and its diversity with biological diversity in particular exploring parallels between endangered languages and endangered species.

Expected results at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Progress made in the knowledge of the interdependence of biological diversity and cultural diversity and its implications.

Performance indicators:

- number of specialized knowledge networks created;
- number of research activities and studies initiated and their results disseminated.

- ◆ Improved understanding of decision-makers on the linkages between biodiversity and cultural diversity, including cultural perspectives on production and maintenance of ecosystem services.

Performance indicators:

- guidelines on incorporating cultural diversity and biodiversity conservation policies produced and disseminated;
- number of countries having developed and integrated cultural and biological diversity policies.

- ◆ Improved sustainability of both cultural and biological diversity in selected sites.

Performance indicator:

- number of projects developed in biosphere reserves, world heritage sites and in selected island systems.

- ◆ Linkages between language diversity and biological diversity assessed.

Performance indicator:

- number of case studies illustrating such linkages undertaken and results disseminated.

Programme IV.2

UNESCO’s contribution to
the protection of the world’s cultural
diversity through cultural and natural
heritage preservation

04201

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$ 7,013,300
• Decentralization:	32.2%
Extrabudgetary:	<u>\$30,293,600</u>
Total, Activities:	\$37,306,900

IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention
concerning the protection of the world cultural
and natural heritage (1972)

0421

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$ 1,958,900
• Decentralization:	25.6%
Extrabudgetary:	<u>\$17,291,100</u>
Total, Activities:	\$19,250,000

04210

- The General Conference
Authorizes the Director-General
- (a) to carry out the corresponding plan of action for the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage by (i) providing support to the World Heritage governing bodies, and (ii) protecting the world’s cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention with a strategic focus on strengthening the credibility of the World Heritage List, ensuring the effective conservation of World Heritage properties, promoting the development of effective capacity-building measures; and, increasing public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through communication;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,958,900 for programme costs, and \$32,400 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

Main line of action 1. Support to the World Heritage governing bodies

04211

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$1,000,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$ 510,000
Total, Activities:	\$1,510,000

Background. The function of the World Heritage Centre, established in 1992, is to enhance the effective implementation and promotion of the 1972 *Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage*. As the designated Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, it organizes meetings of the World Heritage Committee, its Bureau and consultative bodies each year, and a General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention every two years. The Centre has an extensive World Heritage Information Management System, which includes data for all cultural and natural properties proposed for inclusion on the World Heritage List, and hundreds of World Heritage statutory documents. The Centre also coordinates its work with that of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements and UNESCO's cultural heritage Conventions and Recommendations.

Strategy. The effective operation of all intergovernmental mechanisms of the *World Heritage Convention* and conservation actions at World Heritage properties constitute a priority for UNESCO, given the high visibility of World Heritage and the great importance attached to it by the Member States – as reflected in the budgetary reinforcement of this area – and by many non-governmental and private organizations worldwide.

The strategy will consist of four objectives: (i) to ensure the provision to the World Heritage Committee of the necessary administrative, technical and advisory support from the Secretariat and other organizations (e.g. ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM); (ii) to communicate the World Heritage Committee's policy directions in clear guidelines and information for States Parties and all other actors involved in World Heritage conservation; (iii) to assume the responsibility for the diffusion of timely, clear and concise information and advice to States Parties; and (iv) to devise appropriate processes and systems for the archiving and management of access of information on the value, attributes and state of conservation of World Heritage properties.

The Centre's actions related to the operational activities of the Convention are described under MLA 2 and links established in Subprogrammes IV.1.1 and IV.1.3.

Expected results at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Recognition by Member States of UNESCO's lead role in the implementation of the 1972 Convention sustained and consolidated.

Performance indicators:

- increase in the number and type of measures adopted by Member States with a view to implementing the 1972 Convention;
- increase in the number of applications presented to the World Heritage Committee for inscription in the World Heritage List.

- ◆ Policy decisions and orientations by the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of States Parties for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention adopted and implemented.
- ◆ *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* in several languages revised and disseminated.

Performance indicators:

- number of language versions produced;
- scope of dissemination.

Main line of action 2. Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention

04212

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 958,900
Extrabudgetary:	\$16,781,100
Total, Activities:	\$17,740,000

Background. *The World Heritage Convention* (1972) is making a significant contribution to global natural and cultural heritage conservation with 175 signatory States Parties; a World Heritage List of 730 properties (563 cultural, 144 natural and 23 mixed properties in 125 countries) that continues to grow each year, and, a List of World Heritage in Danger that currently includes 33 properties. Assistance is provided to States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage. This assistance is being developed through the strengthening of existing and development of new partnerships for World Heritage conservation. As the coordinator of UNESCO's World Heritage activities, the Centre ensures the collection and transmission of information to, and the coherence of UNESCO's actions with, the policy orientations expressed by the World Heritage Committee in order to better serve the purposes of the Convention.

Strategy. In line with the objectives for the protection of the World Heritage adopted by the Committee at its 26th session (Budapest, June 2002), the strategy will consist of: (i) strengthening the credibility of the World Heritage List, as a representative and geographically balanced testimony of cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value; (ii) ensuring the effective conservation of World Heritage properties in close cooperation with the Division of cultural heritage and the Division of Ecological Sciences; (iii) promoting the development of effective capacity-building measures, including assistance for preparing the nomination of properties to the World Heritage List, for the understanding and implementation of the World Heritage Convention and related instruments; and (iv) increasing public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through communication.

The mechanisms for the registration of World Heritage nominations and the Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List will be strengthened as will be existing thematic and regional action programmes for cultural and natural heritage conservation. Further, the launching of the World Heritage Partnership Initiatives will be supported and educational and awareness-building programmes will be intensified.

Expected results at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention increased and new tentative lists established.
Performance indicators:
 - number of new States Parties;
 - number of new tentative lists.
- ◆ Nominations of cultural and natural properties from regions or categories of heritage, currently under- or non-represented on the World Heritage List increased, especially in LDCs.
Performance indicators:
 - number of nominations received from under- and non-represented regions and categories;
 - number of nominations from LDCs.
- ◆ Reporting and monitoring process on the state of conservation of World Heritage sites strengthened.
Performance indicators:
 - number of annual reports published;
 - biannual summary report produced;
 - number of management plans supported;
 - number of training programmes for technical personnel organized;
 - number of sites involved in training.

- ◆ World Heritage Partnerships Initiative (WHPI) developed and expanded.

Performance indicators:

- number and diversity of partners involved;
- number of partnerships concluded and implemented;
- Amount of additional funds raised for major conservation projects;
- Educational and awareness-raising programmes conducted;
- Partnerships concluded with media groups.

IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action

0422

Regular budget	
● Activities:	\$ 5,054,400
● Decentralization:	34.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$13,002,500
Total, Activities:	\$18,056,900

04220

The General Conference

Authorizes the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
 - (i) protect cultural diversity through the safeguarding of sites and monuments in which the cultural identities of the peoples who built them are expressed and encourage the resumption of inter-community dialogue through the joint safeguarding of all relevant parts of the heritage in pre- and post-conflict situations;
 - (ii) parallel to the preparation of an international convention (see (iv) below), raise awareness among Member States, encourage and help them to safeguard and promote their intangible cultural heritage, mainly through the implementation of the “Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”, the promotion and dissemination of the traditional and popular music of the world, as well as the reinforcement of the Endangered Languages project in line with the implementation of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity;
 - (iii) promote the existing standard-setting instruments by providing expert advice on becoming party to and implementing these instruments (1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols; 1970 Convention on Illicit Traffic; 1995 UNIDROIT Convention; 2001 Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage), and on elaborating national legislation;
 - (iv) developing a new international instrument on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$5,054,400 for programme costs and \$83,600 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

Appendix V Summary of established posts by grade – Regular programme (Headquarters and Field)

(showing posts established for 2002-2003 and proposed regular programme posts at Headquarters and in the field for 2004-2005)

Sector/Unit			Posts in the Professional Category and Above										Posts in the General Service category	Field posts (local recruitment)	TOTAL	
			DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-1/P-2	Total				
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION																
A. Governing bodies	General Conference (GC)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	3
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2
	Executive Board (EXB)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	5	–	7
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	7
B. Direction	(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight, International Standards and Legal Affairs)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	1	1	1	2	3	11	9	5	9	42	30	–	72
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	1	1	1	2	2	10	9	11	10	47	27	–	74
TOTAL, PART I		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	1	1	1	4	3	12	10	6	9	47	35	–	82
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	1	1	1	4	2	10	11	11	10	51	32	–	83
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES																
A. Programmes																
Education Sector (ED)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	1	6	34	37	52	18	149	76	22	247
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	1	8	28	36	51	22	147	70	19	236
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	2	1	5	23	28	17	12	88	64	7	159
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	2	1	5	21	24	21	15	89	55	8	152
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	1	3	15	11	11	12	54	31	3	88
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	1	3	12	13	14	14	58	27	3	88
Culture Sector (CLT)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	2	5	22	20	28	25	103	57	7	167
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	2	3	18	22	32	28	106	57	6	169
Communication and Information Sector (CI)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	1	2	15	17	16	6	58	31	11	100
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	1	2	14	15	10	9	52	30	12	94
Field - Management of decentralized programmes (BFC)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	8	29	20	3	7	18	85	–	260	345
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	7	28	13	3	7	23	81	–	260	341
C. Programme Related Services																
Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	1	6	6	–	12
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	2	7	4	–	11
Fellowships Programme (FEL)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
Public Information (BPI)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	1	4	8	12	12	38	56	–	94
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	–	4	5	11	6	27	29	–	56
Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	2	5	4	3	–	15	9	–	24
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	1	6	4	2	2	16	7	–	23
Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	3	4	14	7	–	21
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4	4	14	6	–	20
TOTAL, PART II		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	7	17	54	142	133	150	108	611	343	310	1 264
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	7	16	51	121	125	153	125	598	291	308	1 197

Sector/Unit				Posts in the Professional Category and Above										Posts in the General Service category	Field posts (local recruitment)	TOTAL
				DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-1/P-2	Total			
PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION																
A.	Field management and coordination (BFC)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	2	9	7	–	16
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	2	3	12	7	–	19
B.	External relations and cooperation (ERC)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	1	3	11	10	8	15	49	40	7	96
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	2	3	10	10	11	15	52	40	4	96
C.	Human resources management (HRM)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	–	1	1	5	7	9	4	27	71	–	98
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	–	1	1	6	6	10	8	32	62	–	94
D.	Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises (ADM)	2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	1	–	6	15	35	30	15	102	325	–	427
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	1	1	3	20	37	31	23	116	317	–	433
TOTAL, PART III		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	–	–	2	3	10	32	54	50	36	187	443	7	637
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	–	–	2	5	8	37	57	54	49	212	426	4	642
GRAND TOTAL, PARTS I - III		2002-2003	31 C/5 Approved	1	1	10	24	67	186	197	206	153	845	821	317	1 983
		2004-2005	32 C/5 proposed	1	1	10	25	61	168	193	218	184	861	749	312	1 922

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

Culture

T04001

Regular budget						32 C/5 Proposed Appropriation	Extra- budgetary Resources ³	2004-2005 Total Resources
	31 C/5 Approved	Transfers ¹ In/(Out)	32 C/5 Increase/ (Decrease) in Resources	Variation ²	Recosting			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$
Activities:								
Programme IV.1	3 991 600	(30 000)	(709 300)	(17.9)	116 200	3 368 500	-	3 368 500
Programme IV.2	3 922 600	(80 000)	2 928 900	76.2	241 800	7 013 300	30 293 600	37 306 900
Programme IV.3	2 753 000	(20 000)	(169 100)	(6.2)	91 500	2 655 400	560 000	3 215 400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 430 000	-	211 400	14.8	58 600	1 700 000	-	1 700 000
	12 097 200	(130 000)	2 261 900	18.9	508 100	14 737 200	30 853 600	45 590 800
HQ - Indirect programme costs	215 700	-	(4 700)	(2.2)	4 700	215 700	-	215 700
Personnel	31 537 000	570 400	(837 900)	(2.6)	1 537 800	32 807 300	2 311 000	35 118 300
Total, Major Programme IV	43 849 900	440 400	1 419 300	3.2	2 050 600	47 760 200	33 164 600	80 924 800

¹ Transfers between appropriation lines in order to make the 2002-2003 base conform with the 2004-2005 programme structure as proposed in document 32 C/5.

² 32 C/5 proposed increase/(decrease) as a percentage of 31 C/5 Approved as adjusted (31 C/5 Approved +/- transfers).

³ Funds already received or firmly committed.

T04002

Programme/Subprogramme/Main Line of Action (32 C/5 para. ref.)		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary resources*	2004-2005 Total Resources
		\$	\$	\$
I. Personnel	(work years: regular budget 338; extrabudgetary resources 24)	32 807 300	2 311 000	35 118 300
II. Activities:				
IV.1	Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels			
IV.1.1	Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan			
04111	Anchoring the principles of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity at national and international levels	631 000	-	631 000
04112	The contribution of intercultural dialogue and pluralism to respect for cultural diversity	1 392 300	-	1 392 300
	Total, IV.1.1	2 023 300	-	2 023 300
IV.1.2	Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies			
04121	Assistance to Member States in preparing and applying innovative cultural policies	1 135 200	-	1 135 200
04122	Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development	210 000	-	210 000
	Total, IV.1.2	1 345 200	-	1 345 200
	Total, IV.1	3 368 500	-	3 368 500
IV.2	UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation			
IV.2.1	Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972)			
04211	Support to the World Heritage governing bodies	1 000 000	510 000	1 510 000
04212	Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention	958 900	16 781 100	17 740 000
	Total, IV.2.1	1 958 900	17 291 100	19 250 000
IV.2.2	Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action			
04221	Preserving cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the physical cultural heritage	1 736 100	12 002 500	13 738 600
04222	Safeguarding and promoting intangible cultural heritage	1 898 500	1 000 000	2 898 500
04223	Protecting cultural diversity through normative action	1 419 800	-	1 419 800
	Total, IV.2.2	5 054 400	13 002 500	18 056 900
	Total, IV.2	7 013 300	30 293 600	37 306 900
IV.3	Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development			
IV.3.1	Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development			
04311	The living arts and their contribution to human development and social cohesion	782 200	160 000	942 200
04312	Combining economic growth and poverty reduction through crafts and design	695 300	400 000	1 095 300
	Total, IV.3.1	1 477 500	560 000	2 037 500
IV.3.2	Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development			
04321	Cultural industries and copyright: policies and partnerships	1 177 900	-	1 177 900
	Total, IV.3.2	1 177 900	-	1 177 900
	Total, IV.3	2 655 400	560 000	3 215 400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes				
o	Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty	1 200 000	-	1 200 000
o	The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society	500 000	-	500 000
	Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes	1 700 000	-	1 700 000
	Total, II. Activities	14 737 200	30 853 600	45 590 800
HQ - Indirect programme costs		215 700	-	215 700
Grand Total, Major Programme IV		47 760 200	33 164 600	80 924 800

* Funds already received or firmly committed.

T04122 Main line of action 2: Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development

T04122a Context map:

Partners	Specific expected role/contribution
United Nations Organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Secretariats for Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention to Combat Desertification and World Conservation Monitoring Centre) IBE IIEP World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development Other International Governmental Organizations (IGOs): ICCROM IUCN RAMSAR Convention Secretariat Council of Europe Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): ICOMOS IFLA EBLUL (European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages) IATA (International Amateur Theatre Association) SIL International Endangered Language Fund, Yale University Terralingua CIPL (Permanent International Committee of Linguists) ICHEIL (International Clearing House for Endangered Languages), Tokyo University Foundations: Foundation for Endangered Languages Endangered Languages Documentation Programme at SOAS Volkswagen Foundation Private Sector: Discovery Communications, Inc. Others: Local authorities (e.g. Mission Veal de Loire, Mekong Committee) Universities UNESCO Chairs, UNESCO Clubs, experts/researchers in endangered languages, local community leaders and activists ACALAN (African Academy of Languages)	Agricultural systems and cultural landscape protection Cultural landscape identification and protection National education policies, especially in the field of languages Networks, publications Legal frameworks for traditional knowledge and folklore Cultural landscape training and capacity-building Cultural landscape identification, management and monitoring Cultural landscapes and wetlands (including freshwater issues) Landscape Convention (Florence 2000) Cultural landscape identification, management and monitoring Landscape architecture expertise Cooperation in establishing linkages between cultural landscape conservation, sustainable living and biodiversity protection Research and training

T04122b *Envisaged distribution of resources:*

Main line of action 2: Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development (joint MLA SC and CLT)			Activities
Programme actions:			\$
(a)	Enhancing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity as a key basis for sustainable development		210,000
		Total, Regular budget	210,000
		Total, Extrabudgetary resources	-
		Grand Total	210,000
Regular budget:			
Modalities of action:	%		%
Studies and research	32	Fellowships	-
Conferences and meetings	26	Support to NGOs	3
Publications	15	Financial contributions	18
Training	5	Advisory services	1

T04122c *Main events:*

Main meetings:	
▪	Seascapes – new perspectives for World Heritage
▪	Biodiversity and land-use systems. Linking the traditional and the contemporary with a focus on river systems
▪	Regional seminars for teachers and policy-makers in East Africa
Main publications:	
▪	Meeting proceedings
▪	Research essays and reports
▪	Teachers' manual on "Teaching Language, Culture and Nature"

PROGRAMME IV.2

UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation

T04201

Activities:	
• Regular budget	\$ 7,013,300
Decentralization to field offices:	32.2%
• Extrabudgetary	\$30,293,600*
Total, Activities	\$37,306,900

IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

(paragraphs 0421-04212)

Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters: *UNESCO World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC)*

T0421

Activities:	
• Regular budget	\$ 1,958,900
Decentralization to field offices:	25.6%
Africa	8.8%
Arab States	4.1%
Asia and the Pacific	5.1%
Europe and North America	2.5%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.1%
• Extrabudgetary	\$17,291,100*
Total, Activities	\$19,250,000

Distribution of extrabudgetary resources by region and funding source:*

Region	United Nations sources		Other sources				Total
	UNDP	Others	Funds-in-trust		Others (Development banks and associate experts)	Voluntary contributions and special accounts	
			Donated	Self-benefiting			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Africa	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Arab States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and the Pacific	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Europe and North America	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	2,000,000	-	616,100	-	-	2,616,100
Interregional	-	1,500,000	310,000	-	-	9,300,000	11,110,000
Total, IV.2.1	-	7,000,000	375,000	616,100	-	9,300,000	17,291,100

* Funds already received or firmly committed.

T04211 Main line of action 1: Support to the World Heritage governing bodies

T04211a Context map:

Partners	Specific expected role/contribution
United Nations Organizations: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Attendance at conferences
Other International Governmental Organizations (IGOs): CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, MAB/ICC	Attendance at conferences
Others: States Parties	\$510,000

T04211b Envisaged distribution of resources:

Main line of action 1: Support to the World Heritage Governing Bodies		Activities
Programme actions:		\$
(a) World Heritage statutory meetings		760,000
(b) Studies and evaluation		40,000
(c) World Heritage information management system		200,000
Total, Regular budget		1,000,000
Total, Extrabudgetary resources		510,000
Grand Total		1,510,000
Regular budget:		
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	4	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	76	Support to NGOs -
Publications	20	Financial contributions -
Training	-	Advisory services -

T04211c Main events:

Main meetings:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Committee Special Sessions (March 2004 and March 2005) World Heritage Committee Sessions (July 2004 and July 2005) World Heritage General Assembly (October 2005)

T04212 Main line of action 2: Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 Convention

T04212a Context map:

Partners	Specific expected role/contribution
NGOs under cooperative framework agreements: ICOMOS	
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): IUCN, ICCROM TNC, WWF, CI, WCS, JGI, IRF, GIC, RARE, Centre for Tropical Conservation, MICET-Madagascar, FUNDBIO-Brazil	
Foundations: UNF	
Private Sector: AVEDA Corporation, Ecotourism-Australia	

T04212b Envisaged distribution of resources:

Main line of action 2: Protecting the world's cultural diversity and supporting the development process through the 1972 convention		Activities
Programme actions:		\$
(a) Credibility of World Heritage List		360,000
(b) Conservation of World Heritage Sites		220,000
(c) Communication/Public information		378,900
Total, Regular budget		958,900
Total, Extrabudgetary resources		16,781,100
Grand Total		17,740,000
Regular budget:		
Modalities of action:	%	%
Studies and research	30	Fellowships -
Conferences and meetings	10	Support to NGOs -
Publications	50	Financial contributions 10
Training	-	Advisory services -

T04212c Main events:

Main meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventh Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, April 2004)
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United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

32 C / 5
\$610M scenario

*Draft
Programme
and Budget*

Fascicule 15

Real growth scenario - \$610,000,000

Draft Appropriation Resolution for 2004-2005

The General Conference, at its 32nd session, resolves that:

A. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 2004-2005 the sum of \$610,000,000* is appropriated as follows:

Appropriation line	\$
PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION	
A. Governing bodies	
1. General Conference	6 135 300
2. Executive Board	7 958 700
Total, Part I.A	14 094 000
B. Direction	18 378 700
<i>(Including: Directorate; Office of the Director-General; Internal Oversight; International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i>	
C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System	3 579 500
TOTAL, PART I	36 052 200
PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES	
A. Programmes	
Major Programme I – Education	
I. Personnel	48 215 600
II. Activities:	
I.1 Basic education for all	
I.1.1 Basic education for all: targeting key goals	22 092 200
I.1.2 Supporting EFA strategies	13 209 500
I.2 Building learning societies	
I.2.1 Beyond universal primary education	6 149 800
I.2.2 Education and globalization	2 150 900
UNESCO education institutes	
UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)	4 291 000
UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	4 600 000
UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)	1 900 000
UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)	1 100 000
UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)	2 000 000
UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)	2 200 000
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1 960 000
Total, Major Programme I	109 869 000

* Parts I-IV are calculated at the constant rate of exchange of 0.869 euro to one United States dollar.

** Cross-cutting themes:

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

Appropriation line	\$
Major Programme II – Natural sciences	
I. Personnel	30 594 300
II. Activities:	
II.1 Science, environment and sustainable development	
II.1.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges	8 992 500
II.1.2 Ecological sciences: developing stewardship by people for nature	3 013 200
II.1.3 Earth sciences: improving the understanding of the solid Earth and enhancing disaster prevention	1 374 300
II.1.4 Towards sustainable living in small islands and in coastal regions	811 100
II.1.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	4 795 800
II.2 Capacity-building in science and technology for development	
II.2.1 Capacity-building in the basic and engineering sciences	5 835 100
II.2.2 Science and technology policies for sustainable development	1 105 400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1 710 000
Total, Major Programme II	58 231 700
Major Programme III – Social and human Sciences	
I. Personnel	18 343 200
II. Activities:	
III.1 Ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics	3 250 800
III.2 Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination	2 184 600
III.3 Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security	3 869 700
III.4 Management of social transformations: MOST - Phase II	3 088 600
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	2 600 000
Total, Major Programme III	33 336 900
Major Programme IV – Culture	
I. Personnel	33 967 400
II. Activities:	
IV.1 Mainstreaming cultural diversity into policy agendas at national and international levels	
IV.1.1 Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and implementation of its Action Plan	3 841 800
IV.1.2 Strengthening the links between cultural policies and development policies	1 367 500
IV.2 UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation	
IV.2.1 Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972)	2 141 300
IV.2.2 Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action	7 362 900
IV.3 Safeguarding cultural diversity through creativity and development	
IV.3.1 Encouraging arts and crafts for sustainable development	1 501 900
IV.3.2 Strengthening the role of cultural creation in human and economic development	1 497 400
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	1 700 000
Total, Major Programme IV	53 380 200
Major Programme V – Communication and information	
I. Personnel	18 454 000
II. Activities:	
V.1 Fostering equitable access to information and knowledge for development	
V.1.1 Fostering actions to reduce digital divide and promote social inclusion	4 240 900
V.1.2 Harnessing ICTs for education	2 236 500
V.1.3 Promoting the expression of cultural and linguistic diversity through communication and information	3 641 200
V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and communication development	
V.2.1 Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media	2 724 700
V.2.2 Supporting development of communication media	1 814 100
Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**	2 430 000
Total, Major Programme V	35 541 400

** Cross-cutting themes:

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

Appropriation line	\$
UNESCO Institute for Statistics	9 020 000
Field - Management of decentralized programmes	32 215 900
Total, Part II.A	331 595 100
B. Participation Programme	23 000 000
C. Programme Related Services	
1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa	3 164 000
2. Fellowships Programme	2 522 600
3. Public information	14 516 100
4. Strategic planning and programme monitoring	7 068 400
5. Budget preparation and monitoring	4 154 200
Total, Part II.C	31 425 300
TOTAL, PART II	386 020 400
PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION	
A. Field management and coordination	18 511 000
B. External relations and cooperation	23 194 000
C. Human resources management	30 800 300
D. Administration, maintenance and renovation of Headquarters premises	100 164 800
TOTAL, PART III	172 670 100
TOTAL, PARTS I-III	594 742 700
Reserve for reclassifications	1 500 000
PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES	13 757 300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	610 000 000

** Cross-cutting themes:

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

Additional appropriations

- (b) The Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the appropriation approved under paragraph (a) above, voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the costs of established field units, taking into account the provisions of Article 7.3 of the Financial Regulations. The Director-General shall provide information thereon to the Members of the Executive Board in writing at the session following such action.

Obligations to be incurred

- (c) Obligations may be incurred during the financial period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2005 up to the amount appropriated under paragraph (a) above, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

IV. Reinforcing UNESCO's contribution to reconstruction and reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict areas

Major Programme/Subprogramme/Unit		Regular Budget		Proposed Additional Resources
		Personnel	Activities	
		\$	\$	\$
PART IIA				
I	Education	503 400		503 400
I.2	Building learning societies			
I.2.1	Beyond universal primary education		1 323 600	1 323 600
Total, Major Programme I		503 400	1 323 600	1 827 000
III	Social and Human Sciences	423 900		423 900
III.2	Promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination		510 400	510 400
III.3	Foresight, philosophy, human sciences and human security		506 700	506 700
Total, Major Programme III		423 900	1 017 100	1 441 000
IV	Culture	692 600		692 600
IV.2	UNESCO's contribution to the protection of the world's cultural diversity through cultural and natural heritage preservation			
IV.2.1	Promotion and implementation of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972)		150 000	150 000
IV.2.2	Protecting cultural diversity through the preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and through normative action		1 389 400	1 389 400
Total, Major Programme IV		692 600	1 539 400	2 232 000
V	Communication and Information			
V.2	Promoting freedom of expression and communication development			
V.2.1	Promoting freedom of expression and the independence and pluralism of the media		750 000	750 000
Total, Major Programme V		—	750 000	750 000
Total Additional Resources		1 619 900	4 630 100	6 250 000

Background. UNESCO has acquired during the past decade a considerable experience in conflict and post-conflict areas and has contributed to reconstruction and reconciliation efforts through its various areas of competence. Particular experience was acquired with respect to education systems, promotion of human rights and of human security, cultural heritage and independent media, and related capacity-building efforts.

Strategy. Building on past experience, UNESCO will deploy additional and sustained efforts in countries and regions affected by crisis, disaster, political instability, war, reconstruction and transition, concentrating particularly on Afghanistan, the Middle East, Africa, Central America and Southern Asia.

(a) In the field of **education**, UNESCO will assist governments, in close cooperation with other partners, to develop strategies aiming at ensuring access to quality education for all. Education for all as a fourth pillar of humanitarian response will be advocated, and shared norms and standards for education developed to ensure that even in situations of crisis, the right to education is maintained. Its three-pronged strategy will be based on networking with partners, involving particularly the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), capacity-building, and technical assistance at country level, especially for the upstream components of planning and implementing post-conflict reconstruction. UNESCO will follow up on the evaluation of the PEER programme by focusing programme activities in support of EFA objectives. It will draw on the experience gained by PEER in developing TVET curricular material for ex-militia members in Somalia and will use ICT and other innovative methods of delivery, especially in community learning centres, to accelerate the non-formal acquisition of skills for peaceful livelihoods. Working in cooperation with grassroots NGOs, UNESCO will promote and facilitate technical and vocational education and training (TVET) together with ethical entrepreneurship training for ex-combatants with a view to empowering them to engage in alternate civilian occupations and subsequent insertion in local small businesses.

(b) **Social and human sciences:** through its programme of support to women living in conflict zones in the Middle East and in Central Africa, UNESCO will build on mechanisms created during the 2002-2003 biennium, in particular the observatory on the status of women in Palestine, whose main function is to draw up specific research programmes on the general status of the Palestinian woman, her role in society and her involvement in decision-making. This programme will be reinforced in the Middle East and extended to Central Africa, especially the Great

Lakes region. Furthermore, to assist the project on support for the dialogue for peace in the Middle East, designed to promote exchanges between Israelis and Palestinians within civil societies, UNESCO has launched a series of limited consultations bringing together Israelis among themselves and Palestinians among themselves to reflect on the various approaches and objectives that could contribute to dialogue and reconciliation. The programme will be reinforced in the Middle East and extended to Central Africa, more specifically to the Great Lakes region. It will aim above all to enable academics, researchers, specialized agencies and other civil society actors in the regions concerned to reflect together on their common future in the fields of education, health, urban development, human rights, migration and employment.

(c) In the area of **culture**, UNESCO will promote intercultural dialogue which is intrinsic to the aims of UNESCO's work to promote the World Heritage Convention and protect cultural and natural heritage. This will also include new initiatives for shared approaches to the identification and future cooperative management of transboundary World Heritage properties.

In Afghanistan, UNESCO will reinforce the capacities of the Ministry of Information and Culture. More than 23 years of war deprived Afghan cultural heritage specialists and experts of any regular work, training and modern equipment. Strengthening national capacity for managing cultural issues, notably the preservation of Afghanistan's cultural heritage, is an absolute necessity. To this end, it is urgent to build up and strengthen the structures within the Ministry of Information and Culture, in particular in the Department of Historical Monuments, the National Museum in Kabul, the Institute of Archaeology and the provincial services in charge of cultural heritage. Training courses will be organized for staff and experts in the fields of museology, conservation of museum collections, restoration, conservation, documentation, architecture, structural engineering, archaeology and management of cultural sites. It will also be necessary to provide suitable and basic equipment and a system of laser recording to carry out precise metric documentation work on sites.

UNESCO will also endeavour to safeguard monuments and sites damaged in conflicts in the Middle East. Joint training in the context of the dialogue and rehabilitation efforts involving the training of Palestinian and Israeli specialists in the field of cultural heritage is a core element of this effort, which includes the restoration of Islamic, Jewish and Christian monuments in Palestine, improvement of the presentation of archival and museum collections, assistance in technical capacity-building (including the training of trainers) and the introduction of regulatory instruments on urban planning. In Cyprus (North and South), UNESCO will continue and strengthen the initiative launched by UNDP to safeguard Orthodox and Ottoman (Islamic) sites and monuments. A broad-based promotional, training and development campaign will be devised and put in place for use by professionals of Ministries of Culture and Justice and cultural heritage managers on the subject "Promotion of intercultural dialogue through the protection of and respect for various cultures and their heritage", involving aspects of both the tangible heritage – its physical and legal protection and its recovery by effectively promoting the 1954, 1970 and 2001 Conventions – and the intangible cultural heritage through its safeguarding (preliminary draft convention on the intangible heritage).

(d) **Communication and information:** UNESCO will support the development of independent and pluralistic media in the Middle East. UNESCO will focus on the development of an economically viable media system (both print and electronic media). By providing non-partisan information to the population, independent media is expected to make an important contribution to the peace and democratization process in the region. Furthermore, UNESCO will seek to facilitate dialogue between media professionals, with a view to promoting tolerance and understanding in the Middle East.

Through an INFOYOUTH project in the Middle East, young people shall be enabled to have access to, and knowledge of using ICTs, to reach out beyond the confines of their physical isolation and separation, to actively engage with their counterparts regionally and worldwide in a collaborative quest for consolidating peace, respect for human rights and development, as well as for promoting intercultural dialogue. The action will seek to improve conflict and post-conflict situations in the Middle East through the means of national and regional information schemes allowing youth to interact and exchange views on peace, human rights and development issues. Emphasis will be given to project components of peace building, conflict resolution and prevention of acts of terrorism.

UNESCO will also promote media development in Afghanistan. Following the establishment of a new Interim Administration (December, 2001) newspapers began to reappear and some journalists returned to the country. UNESCO was at the forefront of these efforts, having provided funding for newspapers such as the *Kabul Weekly* and *Seerat* (a weekly aimed at women), as well as *Malalai*, a monthly magazine for women. UNESCO has also supported media training efforts at the Faculty of Journalism at Kabul University and through the AINA Media and Culture Centre. The key objective of additional support to Afghan media structures and professional journalists is to further develop the independent media in Afghanistan, particularly as it relates to the training of personnel (radio/television and print)

and the provision of additional assistance to women, especially in regional centres, to promote their access to, and participation in, media activities.

The following Expected results at the end of the biennium should be added to, or will modify, those already defined under the core scenario in the different main lines of action or paragraphs concerned:

Subprogramme I.2.1 – Main line of action 3 (para. 01213)

- *Non-formal, technical/vocational, secondary and higher education promoted, notably in Afghanistan, the Middle East, East Africa and Great Lakes region;*
- *Networking among the principal partners providing educational response strengthened through reinforced capacity of INEE;*
- *TVET and entrepreneurship promoted as non-formal community programmes for the rapid acquisition of skills for peaceful livelihoods by ex-combatants in several countries emerging from conflict, particularly in Africa and the Middle East.*

Programme III. 2 – Main line of action 2 (para. 03202)

- *Information and communication facilities accessible to women established in conflict zones to improve awareness of their status and their social, economic and political role;*
- *Annual reports on the status of women living in conflict zones drawn up from databases in the regions concerned;*
- *Networks developed to contribute to the integration of women into the sustainable development process in post-conflict situations.*

Programme III. 3 – Main line of action 3 (para. 03303)

- *New lines of partnership opened up in the priority areas to foster peace and reconciliation, in particular in the Middle East and the Great Lakes region;*
- *Joint research teams gradually set up in the various civil societies and/or countries in conflict;*
- *Greater visibility given to joint work to build peace in order to influence perceptions nationally, regionally and internationally.*

Subprogramme IV.2.2 – Main line of action 1 (para. 04221)

- *Capacities reinforced for cultural heritage management and safeguarding in various countries and regions, in particular in Afghanistan and the Middle East.*

Subprogramme V.2.1 – Main line of action 1 (para. 05211)

- *Wider access to non-partisan information promoted through new independent and pluralistic media, both private and public;*
- *Better quality of TV and radio programmes stimulated through training of media professionals;*
- *Creation of an environment more open for dialogue and tolerance through dialogue projects between media professionals;*
- *Professional standards and management techniques of media professionals imparted for work in tension environments;*
- *Young people empowered through improved use of ICTs and information networks to promote dialogue and mutual understanding;*
- *Awareness and ability among youth increased to promote respect for human life and human dignity as well as universal values;*

- *Elaboration and dissemination of methodologies and messages for non-violent conflict resolution and peace and human rights education;*
- *Capacity of Afghan women media professionals improved throughout Afghanistan;*
- *Awareness and education raised in issues of freedom of expression and freedom of the press from an early age;*
- *Infrastructure and fora for journalists and media professionals provided.*