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FOLLOW-UP TO DECISIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT THEIR PREVIOUS SESSIONS

PART I: PROGRAMME ISSUES

FINALIZED SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS) ACTION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

SUMMARY

This document is divided into two parts: Part I contains the finalized SIDS Action Plan following recent consultations with the SIDS Member States; Part II contains: A. Strategy for the first phase of implementation of the SIDS Action Plan within the Approved Programme and Budget for 2016-2017 (38 C/5); and B. Resource mobilization strategy.



PART I

FINALIZED SIDS ACTION PLAN (2016-2021)

1. The SIDS Action Plan for UNESCO is in line with the priorities set out in the outcome document of the Third International Conference on SIDS (1-4 September 2014), also referred to as the “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway”, adopted by consensus at the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly (14 November 2014). The SAMOA Pathway provides a renewed set of priorities to be addressed by the international community to support SIDS in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

2. With a focus on five priority areas, this Action Plan proposes a set of objectives and follow-up actions to address the unique vulnerabilities and challenges faced by SIDS, including climate change, while taking into account the UNFCCC COP21 outcomes, as well as the Goals and their specific targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Representing UNESCO’s engagement in the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, the proposed Action Plan requires an integrated and intersectoral engagement across UNESCO programme areas, as well as the mobilization of a wide range of partners and stakeholders in SIDS and in other countries worldwide, including through an inter-institutional and inter-agency collaboration.

Priority 1

Enhancing island capacities to achieve sustainable development through education and the reinforcement of human and institutional capacities

3. As highlighted in the SAMOA Pathway, the focus on quality education is essential to achieve sustainable development in SIDS. Reflection and action that is innovative and transformative requires a better understanding, in contexts specific to SIDS, of the complex interplay between the social, cultural, political, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

4. Four priority areas in education are particularly relevant to address sustainable development in SIDS: i) policy development, including equity measures; ii) integrate education for sustainable development (ESD) in formal and non-formal education; iii) teacher education and professional development; iv) transforming and marketing of technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

Objective 1 *Enhance national policy and legal frameworks for lifelong learning opportunities relevant to sustainable development, and with consideration to equal learning opportunities for boys and girls, men and women, including gender responsive measures against early-school leaving where appropriate.*

Action 1.1 Provide technical support to SIDS to enhance policy and legal frameworks for lifelong learning for sustainable development.

Action 1.2 Support the development of flexible learning strategies including curricula, for formal non-formal and in-formal learning pathways targeting the most marginalised populations, by building on existing promising practices and indigenous knowledge.

Action 1.3 Provide technical support to Member States to develop innovative curriculum, with a career and workforce readiness perspective, that promotes critical thinking, communication and literacy skills.

Objective 2 *Improve the quality and relevance of education in SIDS so that every learner acquires the knowledge, skills, attitudes, competencies and values required for addressing both global and local contextual challenges of the present and future to contribute to sustainable development*

Action 2.1 Support SIDS in implementing the Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD, the follow-up to the UN Decade of ESD. Ensure that SIDS are a key part of the global community of practice through which UNESCO facilitates the implementation of the GAP, including through exchange of experiences and knowledge transfer on ESD.

Action 2.2 Strengthen the capacities of SIDS Member States to integrate Disaster Risk Education and Climate Change Education into education policies, plans and programmes.

Objective 3 Support human and institutional capacity development to ensure equitable, quality education and lifelong learning opportunities in SIDS

Action 3.1 Provide technical support to SIDS to reinforce teacher education and professional development to promote equity, inclusion and enabling learning environments.

Objective 4 Promote TVET and lifelong learning opportunities for all women and men, aligned with labour market needs and to facilitate mobility

Action 4.1 Support the transformation of TVET in SIDS, through promoting TVET policy review and development, inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral policy dialogue, capacity building, networking and partnerships based on the principles of inclusion, gender equality and sustainability, to support youth transitions and an integrated approach to lifelong learning.

Action 4.2 Encourage the promotion of TVET to key stakeholders, including through marketing, as a means of supporting youth transitions and enhancing socio-economic mobility in the context of the increasingly service-oriented economies of SIDS, and as a central vehicle for sustainable development.

Action 4.3 Promote regional and international recognition and accreditation of local TVET qualifications and facilitate knowledge-sharing through enhanced regional and inter-agency cooperation, including through the Third Conference on TVET in the Caribbean and its follow-up and by mobilizing the SIDS Partnership on 'Improving transitions from school to work through engaging youth in policy dialogue.

Priority 2

Enhancing SIDS resilience and the sustainability of human interactions with ecological, freshwater and ocean systems

5. SIDS are big ocean sustainable States (BOSS). Protecting their terrestrial, aquatic and marine biodiversity and heritage, and securing equitable access to land and ocean resources is essential for their sustainable development. In terms of natural resources, SIDS face numerous challenges due to their bio-physical settings, which leave them vulnerable not only to extreme climatological and seismic events but also other adverse environmental impacts, including pollution of groundwater and surface water resources, sustainable energy access, saline intrusion, soil and coastal erosion, and biodiversity loss, coral bleaching, among others. For instance, in many SIDS groundwater quality and quantity are threatened by population growth, urbanization and climate change. Supporting SIDS to overcome these challenges is a priority which can be advanced through capacity enhancement in biodiversity, marine, natural and social sciences, engineering education, as well as through research and technology transfer and the application of traditional and non-traditional knowledge, tools and approaches.

Objective 1 Develop and implement policies, strategies and action plans that promote the use of science, technology and innovation (STI) as a driver for achieving sustainable development in SIDS

- Action 1.1 Assist decision-makers in designing transversal STI policies, institutional frameworks and policy instruments, and setting up monitoring and evaluation systems, with links to sustainable development processes.
- Action 1.2. Support the development of data-driven marine and freshwater (surface water and groundwater) assessment tools in SIDS regions to inform coastal and ocean policies.
- Action 1.3 Assist in developing engineering policies for SIDS to address the SDGs.

Objective 2 *Mobilize the natural sciences, including ecological and earth sciences, hydrological sciences and technologies, and ocean sciences, alongside local and indigenous knowledge systems, to bolster knowledge of terrestrial, freshwater, renewable energy sources, coastal and ocean ecosystems and reinforce the sustainability of human-environment interactions*

- Action 2.1 Upgrade scientific institutions, in the fields of the environmental, earth, ocean, hydrological and climate system sciences, as well as in the management of natural resources, through strengthening universities and research centres and mobilizing international science cooperation.
- Action 2.2 Support further assessment of SIDS water resources shortages and water supply systems and promote/develop IWRM policies and strategies that addresses the multiples causes of the dearth of fresh water (surface water and in particular groundwater). Analyse threats from poor sanitation, water contamination (surface and groundwater), saltwater intrusion related to over-extraction, sea level rise affecting groundwater quantity and quality, and ocean-spray (groundwater quality), while exploring possible solutions.
- Action 2.3 Study and disseminate island and coastal strategies to preserve biodiversity and heritage, promote sustainable development, and adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, in particular through the World Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves.
- Action 2.4. Encourage the development of biosphere reserves across SIDS regions as learning sites for promoting and disseminating new socio-economic activities based on the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Action 2.5 Support SIDS efforts to create an enabling environment for sustainable use and application of locally available renewable energy resources and energy efficient technologies by promoting related capacity development, knowledge management, as well as the development of related strategies and targeted measures.
- Action 2.6. Strengthening SIDS capacities through promotion of the participation of SIDS in the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), and ensure access to data and information for supporting climate change adaptation and local decision measures.
- Action 2.7. Broaden awareness of ocean acidification and its impacts on SIDS and increase cooperation and collaboration in order to detect local impacts on SIDS of ocean acidification via the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON).
- Action 2.8. Assist in broadening the knowledge and creating capacity to protect and to manage sustainably coastal carbon ecosystems, such as mangroves, saltmarshes and seagrasses, through the Blue Carbon Initiative.

Action 2.9 Increase support to SIDS through the programmes and activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

Objective 3 Increase resilience and adaptation of SIDS in the face of environmental challenges, including those related to climate change, tsunami or other hazards

Action 3.1. Integrate climate change knowledge and action in policies, development programmes and educational programmes through climate change ESD and the Sandwatch Programme.

Action 3.2. Improve understanding, knowledge sharing and capacities for disaster risk reduction and the reduction of loss and damage

Action 3.3. Monitor sea level rise with both real-time applications, as in the case of tsunami early warning systems, and adaptation to coastal changes in the long-term through the sea level stations of the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS). Mobilize efforts of ocean climate research community on developing methods for prediction and projection of future regional sea-level rise in the twenty-first century and creating corresponding scenarios to improve SIDS adaptation planning.

Action 3.4. Further develop and coordinate the establishment of early warning systems for tsunamis and other coastal hazards and support the reinforcement of human and institutional capacities, in particular Tsunami Information Centers (TICS), for improving tsunami and coastal hazard preparedness and enhancing strategic partnerships and resources.

Action 3.5 Provide a platform for the exchange of information among regional and global networks to improve freshwater (surface and groundwater) resource management considering projected climate change and linked human effects on SIDS freshwater.

Objective 4 Increase access to technical assistance, training and institutional and human capacity building on the natural environment and sustainable development

Action 4.1. Promote science education and its role in development, enhance public interest (especially for youth) in science, and strengthen scientific capacity through science teachers' training, e-learning and updated science education curriculum material, in cooperation with partners well-established in open and distance learning.

Action 4.2 Strengthen and update SIDS water education and awareness at all levels, including a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach to advance scientific knowledge through the training of scientists, as well as to strengthen and enhance the water sector through the training of water professionals and decision makers.

Action 4.3 Support SIDS capacities to manage and sustainably use the oceans, seas and their marine resources through marine spatial planning, integrated coastal management and other decision support tools.

Action 4.4 Assist SIDS in developing a global network of training centres to increase national capacity in coastal and marine knowledge and management and to facilitate transfer of marine technology, based on local needs, in particular through the IOC Ocean Teacher Global Academy programme.

Action 4.5 Assisting SIDS in identifying the most vulnerable species and habitats in need of protection through the collection of marine biodiversity data, building on global databases such as the IOC's Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS).

- Action 4.6 Develop engineering education teaching methods for SIDS that directly address the effective application of engineering and innovation to poverty reduction, sustainable development, addressing the adverse effects of climate change and to the elaboration of green technologies.

Priority 3

Supporting SIDS in the management of social transformations and the promotion of social inclusion and social justice

6. The SAMOA Pathway identifies the continuing challenges that SIDS face in achieving sustainable development. Their unique geographical, biological and historical legacies, as well as their social and economic characteristics, including their limited size, high levels of population displacement, vulnerability to natural and human-made disasters and high exposure to economic fluctuations and geopolitical circumstances results in severe capacity and resource constraints to implement national development goals. Providing support for the collective action of young people, women, civil society and vulnerable groups are critical to the attainment of productive and healthy livelihood outcomes for SIDS communities. Promoting social justice, empowerment and strengthened capacity of all segments of society in SIDS to increase their level of participation in developing and implementing national social and other related policies is, thus, crucial to achieving sustainability and improved quality of life in SIDS communities.

Objective 1 Assist SIDS Member States in mobilizing knowledge – scientific and non-codified – that may be relevant to strengthen policy-making processes, including foresight capabilities and futures literacy, improved data collection systems and upgraded analytical skills

Action 1.1 Support collaborative MOST “sustainability science” pilot projects in the three SIDS groupings: Caribbean, Pacific and AIMS, with emphasis on implementation at the level of local communities and with special attention to gender equality issues.

Action 1.2 Strengthen national and regional capacities, through the MOST Programme, to assess and reform national policies and regulatory frameworks regarding social inclusion, gender equality, youth and science policy and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Action 1.3 Support research on the social implications and responses to climate change, including gender and youth dimensions; informed by ethical values.

Objective 2 Support youth development through the three axes of improved public policy, capacity development and civic engagement

Action 2.1 Enhance the capacity and involvement of local communities, including youth, in contributing to plans and policies.

Action 2.2 Reinforce UNESCO’s support for youth participation and capacity building through addressing the challenges and needs of out-of-school youth violence in schools, livelihood skills for young people, School Related Gender Based Violence (SRGBV), prevention of violence among youth through sports and physical education, and promote programmes that foster young people’s creative potential, taking into account the different needs of young men and young women in SIDS.

Action 2.3 Engage youth directly in implementing the SAMOA Pathway through a range of youth-friendly face-to-face, web- and app-based technologies that provide opportunities to increase awareness of sustainability issues; build capacity to

participate in sustainable development dialogues; and build sustainable networks of youth organizations across SIDS.

Objective 3 *Enhance the capabilities of SIDS Member States to address the social, cultural, legal and ethical implications of the progress of life sciences under the framework of the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights, as well as to design and implement ethically-informed policies*

Action 3.1 Organize bioethics training activities in the three SIDS groupings.

Action 3.2 Encourage the ratification and the promotion of the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Objective 4 *Enhance the role of cultural institutions and intercultural dialogue in the context of public policy debates and as a vehicle to facilitate the contribution of SIDS to the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures and in accordance to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

Action 4.1 Provide support to SIDS countries to enhance intercultural competencies and respond to cultural barriers to gender equality in appropriate ways.

Priority 4

Preserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage and promoting culture for island sustainable development

7. The SAMOA Pathway Outcome Document calls upon the international community to support SIDS in designing and implementing their own innovative cultural policies to strengthen heritage and creativity and leverage the economic, social and natural benefits of culture. It further reaffirmed that “indigenous bio-cultural heritage recognizes the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, and can meaningfully advance sustainable development”. In this context, protecting tangible cultural heritage, safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, promoting responsible sustainable tourism, boosting creative industries and transmitting traditional knowledge are crucial. This also implies adopting a holistic approach to the cultural heritage of SIDS in the specific context of the relationship of these human settlements to the land and the sea that takes into account their especially rich marine and underwater cultural heritage, which requires high levels of protection and whose potential for driving sustainable development is as yet relatively underexplored. The Action Plan aims to support SIDS in addressing these challenges.

Objective 1 *Support the development of a dynamic culture sector that harnesses the power of culture for sustainable development through the implementation of normative instruments*

Action 1.1 Encourage the ratification by SIDS of all six UNESCO culture conventions and provide training and institutional capacity-building for their implementation.

Action 1.2 Support SIDS in the elaboration, revision and adoption of national laws and policies reflecting the principles and provisions of the culture conventions and recommendations, and share best practices in this regard.

Action 1.3 Encourage SIDS to apply for international assistance through the conventions, in particular in the case of natural disasters, and provide support to that effect.

Objective 2 *Enhance the capacities of SIDS to safeguard their cultural and natural heritage, including marine and underwater cultural heritage*

- Action 2.1 Assist SIDS in identifying, inventorying and proposing potential heritage sites to the World Heritage Tentative List and in fulfilling compliance requirements associated with World Heritage inscription including assessing and reporting.
- Action 2.2 Enhance cooperation in the sustainable management and conservation of World Heritage cultural, natural and mixed sites in SIDS, paying particular attention to risk management and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Action 2.3 Integrate the holistic approach to cultural heritage preservation, carried by the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011), into the development policies and planning strategies.
- Action 2.4 Strengthen capacities for protecting, managing and inventorying marine and underwater cultural heritage taking into account SIDS specific conservation challenges, including through sharing best management practices, and promote responsible public access.
- Action 2.5 Support SIDS in the preservation, management and promotion of moveable heritage and museum collections and associated knowledge, promote the use of legal and practical tools to fight against the commercial exploitation, illicit removal and trafficking of land and underwater cultural heritage and encourage restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural objects.

Objective 3 *Promote living heritage, creativity and cultural industries and harness their potential for sustainable development*

- Action 3.1 Strengthen the capacities of SIDS to safeguard and transmit their intangible cultural heritage and traditional knowledge through capacity-building and policy advice.
- Action 3.2 Support the development of cultural and creative industries and foster enhanced access to international markets for creative industry professionals, local artists and creators, cultural goods and services from SIDS through capacity development and policy support.

Objective 4 *Encourage the development and management of culturally sensitive and responsible sustainable tourism*

- Action 4.1 Facilitate the development and management of sustainable tourism at heritage sites, and support the design and implementation of participatory measures harnessing the potential of SIDS cultures, cultural and natural heritage, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions to generate employment opportunities and revenues, in particular for youth.
- Action 4.2 Support the adoption of appropriate policies and measures to ensure that communities, groups and individuals concerned are the primary beneficiaries of tourism associated with their culture while promoting their lead role in developing and managing such tourism.

Priority 5

Increasing connectivity, information management and knowledge sharing

8. Freedom of expression and democracy has been recognized in the SAMOA Pathway outcome document as fundamental conditions in reducing inequalities and the development of just democratic societies. As the United Nations agency with a specific mandate to promote “the free flow of ideas by word and image” UNESCO will work to foster free, independent and pluralistic media off and online in the SIDS. As a means to induce the transformative changes needed to address the complex and inter-related challenges that SIDS are encountering to access information and greater knowledge-sharing, UNESCO will work to promote policies for media development, press freedom and the safety of journalists through its International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). IPDC will not only provide support for media projects – it will also work to secure healthy environments for the growth of free and pluralistic media in SIDS.

9. The free sharing of knowledge and information plays a pivotal role in the lives of SIDS inhabitants. The rapidly accelerating development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has the power to positively transform SIDS to create inclusive knowledge societies and empower communities to access, create, share, and preserve knowledge and information for sustainable development. As a key to building peace and sustainable economic development in the SIDS, the Organization, with the support of its intergovernmental Information for All Programme (IFAP), will promote ‘openness’ in content, technology, and processes through awareness-raising, policy formulation and capacity building. UNESCO will also support, and promote local content production in SIDS, by preserving their documentary heritage and encouraging multilingualism and respect for cultural diversity in cyberspace.

Objective 1 *Enhanced pluralistic media and empowered audiences and local actors in Member States have fostered media development including through International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)*

Action 1.1 Support SIDS in fostering free, independent and pluralistic media systems, including community radio, through journalism education and targeted support to media development.

Action 1.2 Support SIDS in establishing media and information literacy as a means for intercultural dialogue, peace, and sustainable development among various stakeholders, including young journalists, journalism educators, as well as media and information specialists.

Objective 2 *SIDS supported to advance universal access to information through Open Solutions and the Information for All Programme (IFAP)*

Action 2.1 Foster the use of open solutions and Open Access by actively participating in implementing UNESCO’s global strategy for Open Access to scientific research and scholarly communication.

Action 2.2 Enable access by learners to relevant, high-quality educational opportunities such as Open Educational Resources (OERs) and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

Action 2.3 Use ICTs as a tool of empowerment, namely for strengthening capacity-building opportunities, improving accessibility to information, preserving as well as for promoting local content, freedom of expression, multilingualism and the ethical dimension in the knowledge societies.

- Action 2.4 Assist SIDS with the integration of ICT in education, to ensure that education remains relevant, responsive and effective for all and ensure greater access to ICTs platforms to enable higher education opportunities for those living in remote places and build capacity of teachers through ICT-CFT.
- Action 2.5 Develop comprehensive localized training programmes for effective skills transfer in mobile apps development, to build a vibrant, inclusive community of practice to ensure young people from all communities and all abilities are fully involved.
- Action 2.6 Enhance interregional and international collaboration between academic research institutions (universities, centres, ...) particularly relevant in the context of SIDS, including potential for establishment of new research chairs.

Objective 3 *Preserved documentary heritage in SIDS, including through the Memory of the World Programme*

- Action 3.1 Undertake measures for the protection of, and access to, documentary heritage in SIDS through the Memory of the World Programme, while fostering capacities and contribution of heritage institutions and professionals to knowledge societies to meet constantly evolving trends and developments in this field.
- Action 3.2 Use ICTs as a tool of empowerment, namely for strengthening capacity-building opportunities, improving accessibility, preserving and protecting documentary heritage.
- Action 3.3. Develop documentary heritage education and its importance for memory and identity.

PART II

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF THE SIDS ACTION PLAN

FIRST PHASE: 2016-2017 (38 C/5)

Background

10. The present document is the proposed strategy for a first phase of implementation of the UNESCO SIDS Action Plan (2016-2021) that covers the period 2016-2017 and the programme and budget of the 38 C/5. In line with 197 EX/Decision 5 (I, D), this implementation strategy also addresses the issue of climate change and takes into account the SDGs and the outcomes of UNFCCC COP21. Furthermore, it includes a table with an indication of the financial resources currently available for implementation, coupled with an initial strategy for securing extrabudgetary funds for SIDS.

A. Implementation of the SIDS Action Plan. First phase: 2016-2017 (38 C/5)

11. Through a house-wide effort involving all programme sectors at headquarters and key field offices for SIDS, the Expected Results (ERs) of the Approved 38 C/5 were systematically reviewed in order to identify those 38 C/5 performance indicators (PIs) that are expected to benefit SIDS Member States. For each of these PIs and targets, the component benefitting SIDS has been identified.

12. Together, the SIDS-related PIs and targets from all Major Programmes constitute the proposed Implementation Strategy – the core of UNESCO's first phase of implementation of the SIDS Action Plan, and is presented in Annex I. The Annex is organized into five sections

corresponding to UNESCO's Major Programmes. The information under each Major Programme is organized by 38 C/5 expected result. Finally, for each relevant PI, the specific component benefitting SIDS is indicated as part of the overall 38 C/5 target.

13. For the most part, the SIDS targets are indicated against existing 38 C/5 PIs and targets; in some instances, however, new targets specifically for SIDS have been added, and in a few cases, new SIDS-specific PIs have also been included.

14. The issue of climate change is addressed in the implementation strategy through various expected results and performance indicators. The impact of climate change on island residents and ecosystems is a major issue. Rising sea levels result in increased beach erosion and coastal inundation; rising sea surface temperatures and increasing ocean acidification heighten stress on coral reefs and lead to an increased frequency of coral bleaching. With the Paris Agreement formally adopted, IOC will focus its efforts to support Member States in translating Paris outcomes into concrete ocean actions with particular focus on strengthening science, observation networks, ocean hazard early warning systems, capacity building and transfer of marine technology in relation to coastal adaptation and mitigation.

15. UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP) is addressing SIDS vulnerabilities linked to limited freshwater (groundwater and surface water) resources that are likely to be seriously compromised due to rising sea levels and climate variability and change. Work undertaken by IHP revealed that groundwater is the only water supply on some SIDS, and that population density appears to be main driver of water stress. Over 70% of islands are at risk of water scarcity. IHP is committed to provide SIDS Member States with tools to promote sound management of groundwater. Nevertheless, understanding of climate change and climate variability is still limited in SIDS. Creating awareness and understanding will take considerable time and effort. In the framework of education for sustainable development, climate change education and natural disaster education are important priority areas for UNESCO. The Sandwatch project, for example, encourages children, youth and community groups to master scientific methods of observation, measurement, recording and analysis to create children and youth awareness about the ways in which climate is changing SIDS and how this impacts upon island living.

Preliminary estimates of financial resources directly benefitting SIDS in the 38 C/5 (regular programme and extrabudgetary)

16. The Decision 197 EX/Decision 5 (I, D) also requested that the Director-General provides "a table with a clear breakdown between regular budget and extrabudgetary funds so as to facilitate dialogue between SIDS Members of UNESCO, the Secretariat and potential bilateral and multilateral donors". The Executive Board also recognized the need for a mechanism that would facilitate the identification of activities that benefit SIDS, and requested the Director-General to present to it at its 201st session a mechanism similar to that used for the global priorities of Africa and gender equality.

17. In view of the above, it is proposed that estimates of resources in the 38 C/5 focus on activities benefitting SIDS in the field offices that are exclusively responsible for SIDS: Apia, Kingston, Port-au-Prince and Havana.

18. The figures in Table 1 therefore provide a conservative indication of 38 C/5 funds directly benefitting SIDS. For example, the figures do not include financial support granted from wider projects that benefit both SIDS and non-SIDS Member States.

Table 1. Regular programme and extrabudgetary funds in the 38 C/5 that exclusively benefit SIDS

| <i>Primarily based on SIDS field offices: Apia, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Havana.</i> | \$ Regular Programme | \$ Secured Extrabudgetary |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SIDS Action Plan Priority 1 Education | 424,500 | 3,500,000 |
| SIDS Action Plan Priority 2 Natural Sciences (including IOC) | 402,000 | 320,756 |
| SIDS Action Plan Priority 3 Social and Human Sciences | 215,000 | 220,000 |
| SIDS Action Plan Priority 4 Culture | 225,000 | 2,235,493 |
| SIDS Action Plan Priority 5 Communication and Information | 277,700 | *60,000 |
| Total | 1,544,200 | 6,336,249 |

* *This may include projects submitted to the IPDC by Apia and Kingston, subject to the approval of the IPDC Bureau*

19. For extrabudgetary resources only amounts already secured are reported. These amounts are expected to increase as additional extrabudgetary resources are confirmed throughout the biennium.

B. Resource mobilization strategy for the implementation of the SIDS Action Plan

20. The below Strategy for the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the SIDS Action Plan (2016-2021) is based on the revised and updated set of priorities to assist SIDS in their sustainable development efforts. Referred to as the SAMOA Pathway, this new blueprint for SIDS realigns global action in response to ongoing environmental, social, economic and cultural transformations. Similarly, the recently-established SDGs refocus world attention on a new set of goals for development, while the Paris Agreement from COP21 in December 2015 galvanizes international action to combat climate change.

21. Taking into consideration the considerable variation in the level of economic development among SIDS is equally important. However, there are also different criteria applied to identify those SIDS that are most in need. Among the 39 SIDS Member States, nine are included in the United Nations list of least developed countries (LDCs). These are Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. In contrast, the World Bank places only three SIDS (Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti) in the category of low-income economies (with GNI per capita of US \$1,045 or less). The others are classified as middle- to high-income (up to a GNI per capita of \$12,736), generating possible confusion in focusing development effort.

Objectives:

22. The objective of this resource mobilization strategy for SIDS is to catalyse an effective mobilization of funds to achieve the 38 C/5 targets identified as benefitting SIDS, and to extend their positive impact on SIDS in line with the additional resources secured.

23. In view of the severe budget cuts suffered by the Organization, it is essential to put into place an effective and targeted fundraising effort that remains fully aligned with relevant 38 C/5 ERs and their associated PIs and targets contributing benefits to SIDS.

24. While the 38 C/5 PIs and targets will guide the Organization's implementation, as well as its fundraising efforts in 2016-2017, the often extended time periods required to identify and negotiate extrabudgetary support may lead to resources becoming available only towards the end of this biennium and leading into the 39 C/5.

Approaches and opportunities for mobilizing resources for SIDS:

25. In the current global context with continuing economic crises, resource mobilization remains a challenging undertaking. To optimize opportunities for success, multiple avenues need to be explored and exploited. While some donors may consider providing support to SIDS *per se*, for other donors support for SIDS, rather than explicit, may be embedded within their own priority issues for support e.g. climate change, primary education for girls, heritage preservation etc. Where these issues coincide with priorities for SIDS Member States, the latter may benefit from support alongside other non-SIDS countries. A flexible and opportunistic approach to resource mobilization, exploiting various avenues, would seem to be necessary in the current challenging context.

26. Some pathways to explore are listed below:

- (a) **Identifying donors targeting SIDS for support:** Donor countries within each of the SIDS regions traditionally provide support to SIDS. For example, Pacific Rim countries regularly support Pacific SIDS as well as Timor-Leste, and the same applies for the Caribbean region. In most cases, these resources are provided bilaterally directly from donor countries to specific SIDS Member States, in which case multilateral organizations such as UNESCO may have little role to play. However, certain donors also support subregional activities or even interregional activities, involving several SIDS within a subregion or across subregions. In these instances, UNESO may assist SIDS in mobilizing resources on priority issues within its mandate. The Organization may also provide technical assistance to countries and sign agreements to implement part of the funds that countries receive directly from donors, such as, among many others, development bank projects.
- (b) **Building on existing resource mobilization strategies:** Fundraising for SIDS can also be built into the existing resource mobilization strategies of each Major Programme. In this manner, SIDS can benefit alongside non-SIDS countries from funds secured for priority themes within each Programme. Important opportunities for fundraising may be created by building synergies between SIDS and resource mobilization strategies that already exist for LDCs, SDGs, COP21 follow-up (climate funds), among others.
- (c) **Building on a tailored country-specific approach:** Increasingly, funding envelopes are decentralized to the country level, either to embassies or through the United Nations and other multilaterals in support of the development strategies of individual SIDS. Tapping into these country-level resources is an important fundraising approach. While SIDS share a common set of social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities, their ability to cope with these challenges varies with respect to their economic standing (from least to highly developed). For this reason, country-specific resource mobilization strategies may be advantageous. Concentrating fundraising efforts on a limited number of countries may allow for better results and impact, e.g. a particular focus on SIDS that are also LDCs. For SIDS that are medium-income countries, the self-benefitting modality could also be considered as a fundraising approach.

- (d) **Fully benefiting from field experience:** UNESCO field offices are well-placed to define a set of niche areas for UNESCO intervention, as they are well aware of the specific needs of SIDS in their cluster. Involvement of field offices in resource mobilization efforts and project development and implementation is essential.
- (e) **Encouraging South-South cooperation:** Opportunities also exist for SIDS to benefit from South-South cooperation. Better-endowed developing countries may be in a position to provide various types of support for SIDS. Furthermore, in light of the different stages of development of SIDS Member States, medium-income SIDS could be involved in knowledge exchange and South-South cooperation for the benefit of SIDS LDCs. Relevant UNESCO field offices in Apia, Dakar, Havana, Jakarta, Kingston, Port-au-Prince and Yaoundé could have a catalytic role to play in this area.

27. Some recent examples of support for activities in SIDS are included in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Recent examples of support for activities in SIDS

| Donor | Title | Period | US \$ total |
|---|--|-----------|-------------|
| Australia | Kiribati Education Improvement Program (KEIP) | 2011-2016 | 433,630 |
| Malaysia-UNESCO Cooperation Programme | Towards Economic Resilience in the Pacific and Southeast Asia | 2014-2016 | 225,000 |
| DANIDA | Sandwatch and Climate Change Education | 2008-2015 | 598,185 |
| DANIDA | On the frontlines of climate change: a forum for indigenous peoples, small islands and vulnerable communities | 2008-2015 | 667,209 |
| Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) | Capacity Building to Support the Conservation of World Heritage Sites and Enhance Sustainable Development of Local Communities in SIDS | 2011-2015 | 922,905 |
| Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) | Developing Pacific media | 2011-2014 | 100,000 |
| Global Environment Facility | Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) (with SIDS-specific component) | 2013-2015 | 2,500,000 |
| Multi-donor | Strengthening innovative and gender inclusive use of community media practices in the Pacific region for peace and security | 2012-2014 | 27,500 |
| United Nations (United Nations Human Security Trust Fund) | Increasing Human Security to Disaster Risk in Haiti | 2016-2018 | 514,673 |
| UNDP | Life-Saving Actions: Disaster preparedness and seismic and tsunami risk reduction in the south coast of San Cristóbal province, Dominican Republic | 2015-2016 | 163,537 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------|---------|
| UNDP | Support to youth participation in the 2015 national elections and promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence in Haiti | 2015-2016 | 349,778 |
| UNESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness | Enhancing Tsunami Risk Assessment and Management, Strengthening Policy Support and Developing Guidelines for Tsunami Exercises in Indian Ocean Countries | 2012-2014 | 480,947 |

Proposed extrabudgetary funding priorities for the 38 C/5

28. This section presents a number of fundraising priorities for SIDS within the 38 C/5 programme and budget. It focuses on those ERs, PIs and targets that are considered to be of high priority and for which SIDS are the primary beneficiary group.

29. While it is important to fix priorities, it is also important to monitor changing contexts and seize emerging opportunities for SIDS when they may arise. For this reason, in addition to focusing on the funding priorities identified here, efforts will also be made to secure funds for additional actions under the SIDS Action Plan.

30. Annex II presents the expected results for each Major Programme that are to be prioritized for fundraising efforts during the 2016-2017 period.

31. For Major Programme I, three such priority targets have been identified across three ERs, with a targeted amount of funds to be raised amounting to \$1,250,000. For Major Programme II, four such targets are provided priority status, with an objective to obtain \$1,850,000. For Major Programme III, two PIs and targets are the focus of efforts to raise \$200,000. For Major Programme IV, five targets are priorities across four ERs for a fundraising objective of \$975,600. Finally, Major Programme V has identified one principle fundraising target through IPDC for \$60,000.

32. The total amount targeted for priority fundraising under the 38 C/5 amounts to \$4,300,000. This amount, if successfully raised would add to the amount of extrabudgetary funds already secured for SIDS within the 38 C/5 of over \$6,300,000 (cf. Table 1 above), for an overall extrabudgetary funding envelope for the 38 C/5 of over \$10,600,000.

ANNEX I

38 C/5 EXPECTED RESULTS THAT BENEFIT SIDS

MAJOR PROGRAMME I: EDUCATION

Priority 1 (SIDS Action Plan): Enhancing island capacities to achieve sustainable development through education and the reinforcement of human and institutional capacities

MP I, 38 C/5 Expected Result 1: National capacities strengthened to develop and implement policies and plans within a lifelong learning framework

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Number of countries supported by UNESCO where education policies have been reviewed to integrate a lifelong learning perspective | – 16 Member States, <i>of which at least 4 SIDS</i> |

MP I, Expected Result 3: Capacities of Member States strengthened to design and implement policies aiming at transforming TVET

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of countries whose systems have transformed towards supporting youth transitions and building skills for work and life | – 15 Member States, <i>of which at least 2 SIDS</i> |

MP I, Expected Result 5: National capacities strengthened, including through regional cooperation, to develop and implement teacher policies and strategies so as to enhance the quality of education and promote gender equality

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of countries which have initiated reform and/or review of teacher policies and systems, paying strong attention to equity and gender equality related issues | – 20 Member States, <i>of which at least 8 SIDS</i> |

MP I, Expected Result 9: Capacities of Member States strengthened to integrate ESD into education and learning, and ESD strengthened in the international policy agenda

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 3 | Number of countries supported to integrate a holistic approach of ESD into the curriculum with a focus on climate change, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity | – 26 Member States, <i>of which at least 5 SIDS</i> |

MAJOR PROGRAMME II: NATURAL SCIENCES

Priority 2 (SIDS Action Plan): Enhancing SIDS resilience towards environmental, ocean, freshwater and natural resources sustainability

MP II, Expected Result 1: STI policies, the science-policy interface, and engagement with society, including vulnerable groups such as SIDS and indigenous peoples, strengthened

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Number of assisted Member States which have adopted STI policies, policy instruments and governance tools for the development of their STI systems | – At least 14 Member States, <i>of which at least 2 SIDS, with STI systems improved</i> |
| 2 | Number of policy-makers contributing to nurture regional, inter-regional and international debates on best practices in STI for development that are based on initiatives by or with UNESCO | – At least 50 Ministers of S&T and/or higher education, <i>of which at least 3 from SIDS</i> , contribute to best practices in STI for development at international or regional forums that are based on initiatives by or with UNESCO |
| 4 | Number of SIDS priority actions, as identified in the SIDS Action Plan, advanced by SIDS; and local and indigenous knowledge systems promoted and supported by Member States at the international and regional levels. | – Priority actions implemented by SIDS of all three SIDS regions, with greater emphasis on enhancing community resilience and policy planning – Indigenous and local knowledge holders revitalize their knowledge and work collaboratively with scientists and other knowledge holders in at least two regions, <i>including at least one regional assessment involving SIDS</i> |

MP II, Expected Results 2: Capacity-building in research and education in the natural sciences enhanced, including through the use of ICTs

| | Performance Indicator | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Number of Member States which have promoted the sustainable use of renewable energy sources, in line with the objectives of the United Nations Decade of "Sustainable Energy for All" | – At least 20 Member States <i>of which 3 from SIDS</i> |
| 3 | Number of interdisciplinary science education initiatives including innovative methods of teaching at all levels introduced by Member States | – At least 16 interdisciplinary science education initiatives operational, including 4 in SIDS |
| 5 | Number of trained young scientists in the basic sciences contributing to knowledge applicable to sustainable development | – At least 200 basic sciences young teachers trained by UNESCO IBSP, <i>including 50 from SIDS</i> |

MP II, Expected Result 4: Scientific understanding of ocean and coastal processes bolstered and used by Member States to improve the management of the human relationship with the ocean

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of international agreements on standards and methodologies established and implemented. (ii) Increase in data sharing among the international carbon programmes and institutions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (i) Identification of biological parameters (best practice) necessary to observe the impact of ocean acidification, no implementation will be possible – (ii) Development and Implementation of a global ocean acidification data portal, combining biological, chemical and physical parameters. – (iii) Publication of best practices guides, and implementation of methodologies by at least 10 national research institutions, <i>including 3 from SIDS</i> |
| 3 | Continued and diversified Member State investment, sustaining implementation levels for in situ and space observations of the ocean for climate and weather. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member States leverage a basic level of coordinating services and strategic guidance for global-scale sustained ocean observations, focused on climate requirements with some regard to ocean services, <i>with SIDS information need priorities reflected in the relevant GOOS Regional Alliances (PI-GOOS, IOGOOS, IOCARIBE-GOOS) and observing networks including the GLOSS sea level monitoring network.</i> |
| 6 | Number of international scientific initiatives focusing on marine ecosystem functioning, and impacts of change and variability on ecosystem services, where national research institutions are participating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (i) Preparation of a global ecological assessment of ship based time series – International Group for Marine Ecological Time Series. – (ii) <i>encouraging the investigation of the threat of deoxygenation by supporting experts from SIDS to attend relevant meetings</i> – At least 15 inter-comparable marine ecosystem assessments produced, <i>including data from SIDS</i> |

MP II, Expected Result 5: Risks and impacts of tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards reduced, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures taken, and policies for healthy ocean ecosystems developed and implemented by Member States

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | (i) SIDS Member States engaged in harmonizing and standardizing monitoring and warning systems for coastal hazards in all four regions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (ia) <i>16 Member States of the Caribbean region</i> – (ib) At least 18 SIDS Member States developing or reviewing Standard |

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| | <p>Sea Level Science Community mobilized through IOC-WCRP sponsored conference “Understanding Sea Level Rise and Variability II” (tentatively scheduled for 10-14 July 2017)</p> <p>(ii) SIDS Member States, and in particular those most vulnerable to coastal hazards, having adopted harmonized mitigation and adaptation plans</p> <p>(iii) Additional sea level stations planned to be established in SIDS countries in the three regions</p> | <p>Operating Procedures with a view of adopting harmonized mitigation and adaptation plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (ii) <i>At least 12 SIDS having adopted harmonized mitigation and adaptation plans</i> – (iii) <i>At least 3 new stations contributing data to early warning systems and IOC Sea Level Station Monitoring Facility</i> |
| 2 | Member States have acquired and are applying enhanced capacity to monitor and manage harmful algal bloom (HAB) events and their impacts | – Strong participation of Member States in at least eight capacity enhancing activities implemented including activities targeted on Ciguatera and SIDS. |
| 3 | Number of SIDS Member States having acquired the capacity to conduct marine assessments and contributing to regional and global ocean related assessments such as the World Ocean Assessment, IPBES and IPCC | – At least 10 SIDS Member States from two regions |

MP II, Expected Result 6: Member States' institutional capacities reinforced and applied to protect and sustainably manage ocean and coastal resources

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 2 | Number of SIDS countries using IOC's ecosystem based management guidelines and coastal hazards/climate change adaptation tools in the development, management and evaluation of their national programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>At least 12 SIDS using IOC guidelines/tools to manage their coastal and marine areas</i> – <i>At least 5 SIDS participating in the formulation and implementation of regional interventions on coastal hazards/climate adaptation, and marine spatial planning in one region</i> |
| | <p>(i) Number of MS institutions sharing data and information through the IODE network of data centres and marine libraries,</p> <p>(ii) number of data records available through OBIS and ODP portals, e-repository OceanDocs, and</p> <p>(iii) number of recent datasets on species abundance from SIDS in OBIS number of publications mentioning OBIS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (i) <i>Not less than 94 institutions participating in the IODE network and related portals, of which at least 5 SIDS</i> – (ii) <i>records in the OBIS database increased to 48M, including data from SIDS; number of datasets in OceanDataPortal increased to 230, of which 5 related to SIDS; number of bibliographic records in the OceanDocs e-repository increased to 7000, of which 100 related to SIDS</i> – (iii) <i>at least 10 new datasets with recent data</i> |
| 4 | Number of Countries participating and contributing information to the Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR) | – At least 30 countries (of which at least 30% of SIDS) responding to the IOC survey on national ocean science capacity |

MP II, Expected Result 7: Global cooperation in the geological sciences expanded

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Percentage of developing Member States that have scientists actively engaged in N-S and S-S cooperation through IGCP projects focused on key thematic areas of geohazards, use of mineral resources and climate change. | – At least 50% of Member States with scientists engaged in IGCP projects are from the developing world, <i>with at least 4 From SIDS</i> |

MP II, Expected Result 8: Member states have reduced their vulnerability and enhanced their resilience to natural hazards by strengthening their capacities in DRR

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 2 | Number of supported Members States which have enhanced resilience and increased capacity in DRR | – At least 60 countries, out of which at least seven in Africa and five in SIDS |

MP II, Expected Results 9: Use of biosphere reserves as learning places for equitable and sustainable development and for climate change mitigation and adaptation strengthened

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Number of new biosphere reserves (BR) joining the UNESCO World Network of BR (WNBR), a network of sustainable development learning sites | – At least 50 new BR created, three of them transboundary, particularly in developing countries or LDCs, <i>including at least 3 BR in SIDS</i> |
| 4 | Number of research programmes/projects conducted in BR promoting sustainability science and sustainable development | – At least 1 research programme/project by region or thematic network, <i>including in SIDS</i> |

MP II, Expected Results 10: Responses to local, regional and global water security challenges strengthened

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of supported institutions which have developed research and training programmes on floods and drought risk management related to climatic extremes | – At least 20 institutions in three regions, including <i>at least 2 institutions from SIDS</i> |
| 2 | Number of Member States including SIDS which have improved groundwater governance at local, national and transboundary levels | – 11 Members States participating in the groundwater monitoring network (GGMN) – 30 Member States applied the methodology for groundwater resources assessment, <i>of which 5 are SIDS</i> |
| 3 | Number of Member States benefiting from innovative tools, technologies | – 60 Member States with at least five from Arab States, five from Africa and 5 from |

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| | (including SMART Technologies), and approaches which have addressed water scarcity and water quality (assessment of water balance, and potential for water reuse) | SIDS |
| 6 | Number of supported Member States which have strengthened water education approaches at all levels for water security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 35 Member States, particularly in Africa <i>and SIDS</i> – At least one network of water and mass media professionals |

MAJOR PROGRAMME III: SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Priority 3 (SIDS Action Plan): Supporting SIDS in the management of social transformations and the promotion of social inclusion and social justice

MP III, Expected Result 1: Future-oriented social science and humanities research on social transformations and intercultural dialogue enhanced through the uses of sustainability science as well as fully inclusive human rights-based and gender-sensitive initiatives to strengthen national social science policy and international scientific cooperation

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Number of interdisciplinary social science and humanities cooperation initiatives improved through a strengthened MOST programme | – 10 cooperation initiatives strengthened/ established in at least 5 regions including the annual celebration of WPD, <i>of which at least 1 SIDS initiative</i> |
| 2 | Number of innovative interdisciplinary research programmes implemented at national level in areas related to social transformations, social inclusion, intercultural dialogue and culture of peace | – At least 20 research projects, <i>of which 1 SIDS initiative</i> |

MP III, Expected Result 3: Capacities of decision-makers, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders strengthened, to design and implement innovative proposals for the development of public policies in favour of social inclusion and intercultural dialogue, particularly targeting disadvantaged populations

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Number of Tools and guidelines on inclusion, equality, rights and anti-discrimination disseminated to Member States and Regional Organisations to support measuring progress towards SDGs, in collaboration with UIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 3 tools and/or guidelines – 2 policy briefs published, <i>of which at least 1 policy brief for SIDS</i> |
| 3 | Number of interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral and results-oriented initiatives regarding tolerance and anti- | – At least 4 initiatives launched under the ICCAR framework with the leadership of Mayors, <i>including at least 1 SIDS initiative</i> |

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| | discrimination and fostering international collaboration adopted by Member States and regional organizations | |
| 4 | Number of Member States and partners actively engaged in the implementation of the Action Plan of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of cultures | – At least 30, <i>of which 3 SIDS</i> |

MP III, Expected result 4: Access to knowledge enhanced through the promotion of shared history and memory for reconciliation and dialogue

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of institutions, research studies, networks and events which contribute to a better knowledge and awareness raising on the slave trade and slavery | – 12 institutions, 2 multidisciplinary research, 3 networks and 10 events, <i>including at least 2 institutions in SIDS</i> |

MP III, Expected Result 6: Capacities of Member States strengthened to design and implement multi-stakeholder and inclusive public youth policies and young women and men engaged in community building and democratic processes

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Number of supported Member States which have initiated a multistakeholder and inclusive process of formulation and/ or a review of their public policies on youth, including a gender equality dimension, with the participation of young women and men | – 3 to 7 countries (at least 3 in Africa, 3 <i>in SIDS</i> , and 1 per other region) initiate a multi-stakeholder and inclusive process of formulation and/or evidence-based review of their public policies on youth |
| 2 | Number of youth-led projects which have supported national development and community building and enabling youth civic engagement | – 15 youth-led social innovative or entrepreneurial projects (of which 3 in Africa and 2 <i>in SIDS</i>), in follow-up to the UNESCO Youth Forum across UNESCO's areas of competence |
| 3 | Number of supported Member States which have improved the participation of youth, in particular young women, from countries in transition in democratic processes | – Level of participation increased in at least 2 countries in transition (where applicable in UNDAF or UCPD), <i>including at least 1 SIDS</i> – At least 40% of the participants in the actions undertaken are young women |

MP III, Expected Result 7: Multi-stakeholder and inclusive public policies designed and implemented by Member States in the field of physical education, sports and anti-doping

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Number of Member States which have introduced Guidelines for establishing national policy frameworks that improve the situation of physical education at school and guarantee access to sport | – 10 countries, <i>including 1 SIDS</i> , revise physical education policy in accordance with Guidelines |

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| | for all and gender equality | |
| 3 | Number of State parties which fulfil their obligations under the Convention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 50 countries develop values-based education initiatives, improve national anti-doping capacity and reinforce policy mechanism to improve compliance with the provisions of the Convention thanks to 90 projects approved under the Anti-Doping Fund, <i>of which at least 5 in SIDS</i> – 67% of national reports completed |

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV: CULTURE

Priority 4 - Preserving Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage and Promoting Culture for Island Sustainable Development

Note: SIDS related Targets are based on the existing 38 C/5 Targets but were reformulated in some cases to ensure that they capture actions in the context of SIDS.

MP IV, Expected result 1: Tangible heritage identified, protected, monitored and sustainably managed by Member States, in particular through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Governing bodies of the 1972 Convention exercise sound governance thanks to the effective organization of their statutory meetings | – <i>SIDS participate in governing bodies, bringing their concerns and objectives to the debates and the resulting decisions</i> |
| 2 | Number of World Heritage properties where capacity of staff is enhanced, including in collaboration with category 2 institutes and centres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>10 properties in SIDS where staff capacity is enhanced</i> – <i>2 properties in SIDS where staff capacity is enhanced on sustainable tourism</i> – <i>Best practices from at least 1 World Heritage marine property in SIDS shared with other SIDS World Heritage marine properties</i> |
| 3 | Number of States Parties which develop new or revised tentative lists and percentage of nomination dossiers conforming to prescribed requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Up to 6 SIDS States Parties develop new or revise tentative lists</i> – <i>Up to 5 SIDS submit nomination dossiers conforming to prescribed requirements</i> |
| 4 | Number of World Heritage properties whose conservation contributes to sustainable development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>4 World Heritage properties in SIDS benefit from conservation projects linked to topics such as Danger List, conflicts, disasters, tourism management, urbanization and climate change</i> – <i>3 properties in SIDS contribute to sustainable tourism development</i> – <i>1 World Heritage marine property in SIDS with revised management plan</i> |

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| 5 | Number of stakeholders contributing to conservation, thematic priorities and awareness-raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>3 partnerships in SIDS for conservation</i> – <i>10 SIDS involved in Youth Heritage campaign</i> |
|----------|--|--|

MP IV, Expected Result 2: Policy dialogue promoted to combat illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property through enhanced, strengthened and more efficient international cooperation, including the implementation of the 1970 Convention and enhanced capacities of museums

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Governing bodies of the 1970 Convention and the Intergovernmental Committee for promoting the return of cultural properties to its countries of origin or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation (ICPRCP) exercise sound governance thanks to effective organization of statutory meetings | – <i>SIDS participate in governing bodies and ICPRCP, bringing their concerns and objectives to the debates and the resulting decisions</i> |
| 2 | Number of cases of return and restitution of cultural property considered | – <i>At least 1 new request for return and restitution of cultural property to the ICPRCP or resolved through the good offices of the Secretariat concerning SIDS</i> |
| 3 | Number of States Parties to the 1970 Convention increased | – <i>At least 1 new ratification from SIDS</i> |
| 4 | Number of various stakeholders contributing to protection, thematic priorities and awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>5 SIDS benefit from capacity building activities</i> – <i>10 SIDS benefit from awareness raising activities</i> |
| 6 | Number of Member States which have adapted national legal and institutional frameworks in line with the new Recommendation on Museums | – <i>2 SIDS supported in the implementation of the 2015 UNESCO Recommendation on Museums</i> |

MP IV, Expected Result 3: *the 1954 Convention does not contribute to SIDS directly except in terms of ratification, integration of provisions in laws and policies and international assistance. This is captured in the last Expected Result that is common to all Conventions.*

MP IV, Expected Result 4: Global strategic and forward looking directions developed and applied through the effective implementation of the 2001 Convention and multiplier effect achieved

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Governing bodies of the 2001 Convention exercise sound governance thanks to effective organization of their statutory meetings | – <i>SIDS participate in governing bodies, bringing their concerns and objectives to the debates and the resulting decisions</i> |
| 2 | Number of States Parties to the 2001 Convention increased | – <i>At least 1 ratification from SIDS</i> |

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| 4 | Number of States Parties which have effectively implemented the Convention and have fully harmonized national laws with the Convention's provisions | – <i>3 SIDS laws revised through the use of the UNESCO Model Law for the Implementation of the 2001 Convention</i> |
|----------|---|--|

MP IV, Expected Result 5: National capacities strengthened and utilized to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, including indigenous and endangered languages, through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Governing bodies of the 2003 Convention exercise sound governance thanks to effective organization of their statutory meetings | – <i>SIDS participate in governing bodies, bringing their concerns and objectives to the debates and the resulting decisions</i> |
| 2 | Number of supported Member States utilizing strengthened human and institutional resources for intangible cultural heritage and integrating ICH into national policies | – <i>10 SIDS supported</i> |
| 3 | Number of periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention at the national levels submitted by States Parties and examined by Committee, and number addressing gender issues and describing policies promoting equal access to and participation in cultural life | – <i>10 SIDS periodic reports submitted and examined</i> |
| 4 | Number of States Parties to the Convention increased | – <i>2 ratifications from SIDS</i> |

MP IV, Expected Result 6: National capacities strengthened and utilized for the development of policies and measures to promote the diversity of cultural expressions, in particular through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Governing bodies of the 2005 Convention exercise sound governance thanks to effective organization of their statutory meetings | – <i>SIDS participate in governing bodies, bringing their concerns and objectives to the debates and the resulting decisions</i> |
| 2 | Number of national policies and measures and human and institutional resources that promote the diversity of cultural expressions, including cultural goods, services and activities, developed and/or strengthened | – <i>Up to 2 SIDS adopt national policies and measures that promote the diversity of cultural expressions.</i> |

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| 3 | Number of quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention at the country level provided by Parties processed and analyzed | – 2 SIDS quadrennial periodic reports processed and analysed |
| 4 | Number of Parties to the Convention increased | – 2 ratifications from SIDS |

MP IV, Additional Expected Result common to all conventions: SIDS supported in the ratification of and participation in the conventions' mechanisms

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | Number of SIDS States to the conventions increased | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1954 Convention and its two protocols: 3 ratifications – 1970 Convention: 1 ratification – 1972 Convention: 2 ratifications – 2001 Convention: 1 ratification – 2003 Convention: 2 ratifications – 2005 Convention: 2 ratifications |
| | Number of SIDS States Parties supported in the integration of the conventions' provisions in national laws or policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1954 Convention: 1 SIDS supported – 1970 Convention: 5 SIDS supported – 1972 Convention: 2 SIDS supported – 2001 Convention: laws harmonized with the 2001 Convention in 3 SIDS – 2003 Convention: 2 SIDS supported – 2005 Convention: 1 SIDS supported |
| | Number of SIDS States supported in applying for international assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1972 Convention: 3 SIDS apply for World Heritage Fund assistance – 1999 Protocol: 1 SIDS applies for international assistance – 2003 Convention: 2 SIDS apply for international assistance – 2005 Convention: 5 SIDS apply for IFCD assistance |

MAJOR PROGRAMME V: COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Priority 5 (Action Plan): *Increasing connectivity, information management and knowledge sharing*

MP V, Expected Result 2: Member States have enhanced pluralistic media and empowered audiences

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 4 | Number of initiatives to empower citizens with increased MIL | – 5 Member States, of which at least 1 SIDS |

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| | competencies |
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MP V, Expected Result 3: Local actors in Member States have fostered media development through IPDC

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of media development actors in Member States fostering media development through IPDC projects | – 80 Member States, <i>of which at least 5 SIDS</i> |
| 4 | Number of institutions which have revised their journalism programmes to address issues of democratic governance, sustainable development and peace, based on UNESCO's model curricula for journalism education | – 10 institutions, <i>at least 1 in SIDS</i> |

MP V, Expected Result 4: Member States have advanced Universal Access to information through Open Solutions

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of Member States formulating Policy Frameworks and taking concrete measures on Universal Access to Information and knowledge using ICTs, mobile devices and Open Solutions with special emphasis on teachers, learners, researchers, information professionals and/or scientists | – 40 Member States, <i>of which at least 5 SIDS</i> |
| 3 | Number of Member States, through their relevant Ministries and institutions, provided with capacity to use policy support and self-directed learning tools for open, distance, flexible and online (e-learning) learning to ensure innovative strategies for inclusive participation in Knowledge Societies | – 40 Member States, <i>of which at least 5 SIDS</i> |

MP V, Expected Results 5: Member States have preserved documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Safeguarding, preservation and accessibility of Information and documentary heritage enhanced in Member States, including through the implementation of normative instruments | – 50 new inscriptions on Memory <i>of the World Register</i> , <i>at least 5 in SIDS</i> |

MP V, Expected Result 6: Member States’ capacities for the use of ICT for a sustainable, knowledge-based development enhanced through the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes and of the Information for All Programme (IFAP) priorities

| Performance Indicator | | 38 C/5 Target, including SIDS component |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Number of Member States which participate in WSIS-related meetings in order to strengthen their ICT capacities and scale up inclusive and gender-responsive Information and communication technology (ICT) uses | – 90 Member States, <i>of which at least 5 SIDS</i> |
| 4 | Number of Member States implementing evidence based assessment strategies and actions related to Info-Ethics and Media and Information Literacy | – <i>4 SIDS</i> |

ANNEX II

PROPOSED 38 C/5 SIDS EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDING PRIORITIES
AND FUNDING GAP

| MP ER | 38 C/5 fundraising priorities for SIDS | | XB targeted* | |
|-----------------------|--|--|------------------|---|
| | Performance indicator | 38 C/5 Expenditure Plan (\$518M) Target, including SIDS component | Amount \$ | SIDS Target |
| MP I, ER 1 | Number of countries supported by UNESCO where education policies have been reviewed to integrate a lifelong learning perspective | 16 Member States, of which at least 4 SIDS | 400,000 | |
| MP I, ER 5 | Number of countries which have initiated reform and/or review of teacher policies and systems, paying strong attention to equity and gender issues | 20 Member States, of which at least 8 SIDS | 650,000 | An additional 3 SIDS |
| MP I, ER 9 | Number of countries supported to integrate a holistic approach of ESD into the curriculum with a focus on climate change, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity | 26 Member States, of which at least 5 SIDS | 200,000 | |
| TOTAL MP I | | | 1,250,000 | |
| MP II, ER 1 | Number of trained young scientists in the basic sciences contributing to knowledge applicable to sustainable development | <i>At least 200 basic sciences young teachers trained by UNESCO IBSP, including 50 from SIDS</i> | 150,000 | An additional 1,000 young scientists from 13 MS and 4 Associate MS in the Caribbean. |
| MP II, ER 2 | Number of interdisciplinary science education initiatives including innovative methods of teaching at all levels introduced by Member States | <i>At least 16 interdisciplinary science education initiatives operational, including 1 main science for development initiative in SIDS</i> | 400,000 | An additional one to be developed for 13 MS and 4 Associate MS in the Caribbean. |
| MP II, ER 5 | (i) SIDS Member States engaged in harmonizing and standardizing monitoring and warning systems for coastal hazards in all four regions. Sea Level Science Community mobilized through IOC-WCRP sponsored conference "Understanding Sea Level Rise and Variability II" (tentatively | (ia) <i>16 Member States of the Caribbean region</i> (ib) <i>At least 18 SIDS Member States developing or reviewing Standard Operating Procedures with a view of adopting harmonized mitigation and adaptation plans</i> (ii) <i>At least 12 SIDS having adopted</i> | 1,100,000 | – Standard Operating Procedures developed and Preparedness for Tsunami enhanced in at least three Pacific SIDS benefitting directly 12 communities that will have at the end of the |

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| | <p>scheduled for 10-14 July 2017)</p> <p>(ii) SIDS Member States, and in particular those most vulnerable to coastal hazards, having adopted harmonized mitigation and adaptation plans.</p> <p>(iii) Additional sea level stations planned to be established in SIDS countries in the three regions</p> | <p><i>harmonized mitigation and adaptation plans</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>At least 3 new stations contributing data to early warning systems and IOC Sea Level Station Monitoring Facility</i></p> | | <p>project Tsunami Evacuation Maps, Plans and Procedures.</p> <p>– Caribbean Tsunami Information Center sustained and Tsunami awareness enhanced among SIDS in Caribbean.</p> |
| MP II, ER 10 | Number of Member States with enhanced capacity to address climate change impacts on the management of their aquifer systems. | <i>Case studies conducted in at least 1 SIDS Member State to enable anticipate and respond climate change impacts on groundwater resources.</i> | 200,000 | Knowledge management strategies and tools developed for groundwater in coastal zones will be shared and could be replicated in SIDS |
| TOTAL MP II | | | 1,850,000 | |
| MP III, ER 3 | Number of Tools and guidelines on inclusion, equality, rights and anti-discrimination disseminated to Member States and Regional Organizations to support measuring progress towards SDGs, in collaboration with UIS | <i>1 tool and guideline 1 policy brief</i> | 100,000 | A new mobile based app to assist communities to participate in urban data collection and planning |
| MP III, ER 7 | Number of Member States which have introduced Guidelines for establishing national policy development and information exchange between public authorities, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders to protect the integrity of sport | <i>1 country has introduced policy guidelines to protect the integrity of sports</i> | 100,000 | Model for comprehensive sports policy developed and piloted in the Pacific. |
| TOTAL MP III | | | 200,000 | |
| MP IV, ER 1 | Number of States Parties which develop new or revised tentative lists and percentage of nomination dossiers conforming to prescribed requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Up to 6 SIDS States Parties develop new or revise tentative lists</i> - <i>Up to 5 SIDS submit nomination dossiers conforming to prescribed requirements</i> | 29,000 | Enhanced capacities of national institutions, production of inventory and reinforcement of the interinstitutional management and conservation for updated Tentative List in 2 SIDS |

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| MP IV, ER 1 | Number of World Heritage properties whose conservation contributes to sustainable development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>4 World Heritage properties in SIDS benefit from conservation projects linked to topics such as Danger List, conflicts, disasters, tourism management, urbanization and climate change</i> - <i>3 properties in SIDS contribute to sustainable tourism development</i> - <i>1 World Heritage marine property in SIDS with revised management plan</i> | 270,000 | <p>Enhanced capacities of national institutions in 1 property</p> <p>Local communities are actively engaged in implementation of the sustainable tourism strategy in 1 property</p> |
| MP IV, ER 4 | Number of States Parties which have effectively implemented the Convention and have fully harmonized national laws with the Convention's provisions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>3 SIDS laws revised through the use of the UNESCO Model Law for the Implementation of the 2001 Convention</i> | 250,000 | Law revised in 1 SIDS |
| MP IV, ER 5 | Number of supported Member States utilizing strengthened human and institutional resources for intangible cultural heritage and integrating ICH into national policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>10 SIDS supported</i> | 276,596 | Strengthened human and institutional capacities in 2 SIDS |
| MP IV, ER 6 | Number of national policies and measures and human and institutional resources that promote the diversity of cultural expressions, including cultural goods, services and activities, developed and/or strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Up to 2 SIDS adopt national policies and measures that promote the diversity of cultural expressions.</i> | 150,000 | 3 follow-up missions in Seychelles, Mauritius, Barbados to ensure sustainability policies developed and further strengthening of human/ institutional resources |
| TOTAL MP IV | | | 975,596 | |
| MP V, ER 2 | Number of media development actors in Member States fostering media development through IPDC projects (PI1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>80 Member States, of which at least 5 SIDS</i> | 60,000 | 1 additional SIDS |
| TOTAL MP V | | | 60,000 | |