



COUNTRY DONOR PROFILES

**IN THEIR COOPERATION WITH
UNESCO EXTRABUDGETARY
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

POLICY AND PRACTICE

Section for Bilateral Governmental Funding Sources
Division of Cooperation with
Extrabudgetary Funding Sources
UNESCO

(ERC-2005/WS/4)

CONTENTS

	Page
List of abbreviations and acronyms	(i)
Introduction	1
Australia	5
Austria	8
Belgium	10
Canada	13
Denmark	15
Finland	17
France	19
Germany	23
Ireland	26
Italy	28
Japan	31
Luxembourg	35
Netherlands	38
New Zealand	41
Norway	43
Portugal	46
Republic of Korea	49
Saudi Arabia	52
Spain	55
Sweden	58
Switzerland	60
United Kingdom	62
United States of America	64

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACCU	Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO
AECI	Agencia Española De Cooperación Internacional
AFD	Agence française de développement
APPEID	Asia and Pacific Programme for Educational Innovation for Development
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BEGIN	Basic Education for Growth Initiative
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
C2D	Contract for debt relief and development
CICID	Inter-ministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CLCC	Creating Learning Communities for Children
CPLP	Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DDC	Department of Development Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development
DGCID	Direction générale de la coopération internationale et du développement
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
DGDC	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation
EFA	Education for All
EU	European Union
G8	Group of Eight
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IBE	International Bureau of Education
ICC	International Coordination Committee in Angkor
ICTP	International Centre for Theoretical Physics
IFAP	Information for All Programme
IHP	International Hydrological Programme
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOS	Internal Oversight Service
IPAD	Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance
IPDC	International Programme for the Development of Communication
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MAB	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFUAJ	National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations

NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PALOP	Official Portuguese-speaking African Countries
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TWAS	Third World Academy of Sciences
UIE	UNESCO Institute for Education
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNEVOC	UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (formerly International Institute for Infrastructure, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering)
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
ZSP	Zone de solidarité prioritaire

INTRODUCTION

The donor profiles document provides updated information regarding UNESCO's traditional bilateral governmental extrabudgetary funding sources. It presents a brief overview of UNESCO's major donors in terms of development assistance policy, and main features of their cooperation and contribution to the Organization.

The profiles constitute a useful instrument to get a better understanding of UNESCO's Member States' priorities and areas of focus. They will also be valuable for improving the current cooperation and identifying/exploring new potentialities for new funding commitments.

In addition, the document contains information based upon the latest figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), i.e. as at December 2003, and UNESCO's most recent related information, notably 2003 and 2004.

These profiles will be updated regularly, normally each year, in order to reflect the evolution in the donors' strategies and priorities, and also to provide streamlined information on resource flows. Information is provided for 23 major donors. Except the Republic of Korea and Saudi Arabia, all of these donors are member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Extrabudgetary resources are vital for UNESCO and necessary for implementing many activities at the national, regional and international level. Bilateral government donors remain the largest source of extrabudgetary contributions to UNESCO's activities. In 2003, voluntary contributions from governmental sources amounted to **US \$225,122,309**, with **US \$161,189,389** going to funds-in-trust activities. The figures for 2004 registered a slight decrease in these governmental contributions and amounted to **US \$217,917,419**, with **US \$150,130,317** devoted to funds-in-trust activities.

UNESCO's governmental donors are becoming increasingly insistent on emphasis on cost-efficient utilization, impact assessment, United Nations inter-agency cooperation, results-oriented approach and donor coordination at country level. For some countries, resource mobilization is increasingly based on sharing a set of strategic and programmatic areas. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are also given significant importance by many donor countries, which are trying to harmonize and align aid delivery in order to increase aid effectiveness (i.e Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of March 2005).

An OECD e-document on the Organisation's website, posted 31 January 2005 reported that, for 2003, "regarding the 22 DAC member countries, aid levels continued to recover from the falls during 1992-1997 and the trough that continued to 2001". Accordingly to the document, total aid from DAC members rose by 7% in real terms from 2001 to 2002 and by a further 5% in 2003. In nominal terms official development assistance (ODA) rose from \$58.3 billion in 2002 to \$69.0 billion in 2003, but about \$7.9 billion of the \$10.7 billion increase was due to the combined effects of inflation and the fall in the external value of the dollar (see Charts 1 and 2).

The document went on to say that the 2003 total was the highest ever, both in nominal and real terms. Nevertheless, ODA growth has not matched economic growth over the past decade, so its recent recovery is less impressive when measured as a share of DAC members' combined gross national income (GNI). The ODA/GNI ratio rose to 0.25% in 2003, up from 0.23% in 2002 and 0.22% in 2001, but this is still well short of the average of 0.33% achieved in the years 1980-1992.

The following factors were cited as contributing to the net rise in real terms of \$2.8 billion in 2003:

- continuing growth in general bilateral grants (\$3.6 billion, including an increase to \$1.9 billion for Iraq);
- an increase (of \$2.1 billion) in net debt forgiveness grants;
- this was partly offset by a cyclical fall in contributions to multilateral concessional funds (down \$0.9 billion) and by reduced net lending (down \$1.9 billion).

Performance and commitments by DAC members

The document said the United States has consolidated its position as the world's largest aid donor in volume terms, providing 24% of total DAC ODA. It was followed by Japan (13%), France (11%), Germany (10%) and the United Kingdom (9%). European Union (EU) members combined provided 54% of total DAC ODA.

Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden are cited as still the only countries to meet the United Nations ODA target of 0.7% of GNI. Of these, Sweden aims to achieve 1% in 2006, Norway aims to achieve 1% in 2006-2009, and Luxembourg aims to reach this level in the long term. Four other countries have given a firm date to reach the 0.7% target: Ireland by 2007; Belgium and Finland by 2010; and France to reach 0.5% by 2007 and 0.7% by 2012. Spain has indicated it may reach 0.7% by 2012, and the United Kingdom that it may reach it by 2013.

OECD noted that further substantial rises in real ODA levels are expected until at least 2006, which is both the target date for the commitments made at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and the currently planned expiry date for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief initiative. Several countries have also committed to aid increases beyond 2006. In addition to the undertakings by Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom noted above, Canada intends to double its ODA between 2000 and 2010 and Switzerland has committed to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.4% by 2010. If these longer-term commitments are met, ODA will pass \$100 billion (at 2003 prices and exchange rates) by 2010.

Key trends in aid receipts

The study pointed out that the pattern of ODA flows has shifted since 2001. In constant 2002 dollars, gross ODA receipts from both bilateral and multilateral donors rose between 2001 and 2003 by \$9.3 billion, and net receipts by \$7.8 billion. Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for about two thirds of the rise. Of this, debt forgiveness rose by \$4.3 billion between 2001 and 2003, the Democratic Republic of the Congo alone accounting for roughly the whole increase. Emergency aid to the region rose by \$1.6 billion, with the largest increases going to Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Eritrea. Excluding these items, and a small increase in food aid, there was still a modest real increase of \$0.6 billion in new money for development projects in the region.

The report noted that the war on terrorism has also boosted aid flows. Between 2001 and 2003, net aid to Afghanistan from all sources rose from \$0.4 billion to \$1.5 billion and aid to Iraq rose from \$0.1 billion to \$2.3 billion. Aid to Pakistan has remained between \$2 billion and \$3 billion in gross terms in each of the previous three years, but declined in 2003 in net terms because part of the assistance was in the form of forgiveness of loans that had already been reported as ODA in earlier years.

The slower rise in net ODA than in gross ODA was stated as resulting from increased repayments of ODA loans, particularly from Asian countries that have continued their recovery from the shocks of 1998. In 2003, ODA loan principal repayments by Thailand reached \$1.7 billion, compared with \$0.6 billion in 2001; India repaid \$1.8 billion, compared with \$1.1 billion two years earlier. China and Pakistan also increased their repayments substantially.

Thus OECD describes the global ODA picture as positive, with net ODA continuing to rise in real terms. Much of the rise is accounted for by increased debt relief and assistance to trouble spots. Yet there has been no diminution of aid for other purposes, and this is being increasingly concentrated on the most needy recipients as strong growth reduces demand for aid from large and medium Asian countries. In 2003, India's net ODA receipts fell below \$1 billion, the lowest level since the 1970s; aid to China was down by two thirds from its levels of the early 1990s; and Thailand, once a large aid recipient, for the first time repaid more than it received. The bulk of the increase in aid over the past four years is accounted for by the least developed countries (LDCs).

Chart 1: Net ODA commitments by DAC members in 2003 in billions of US dollars

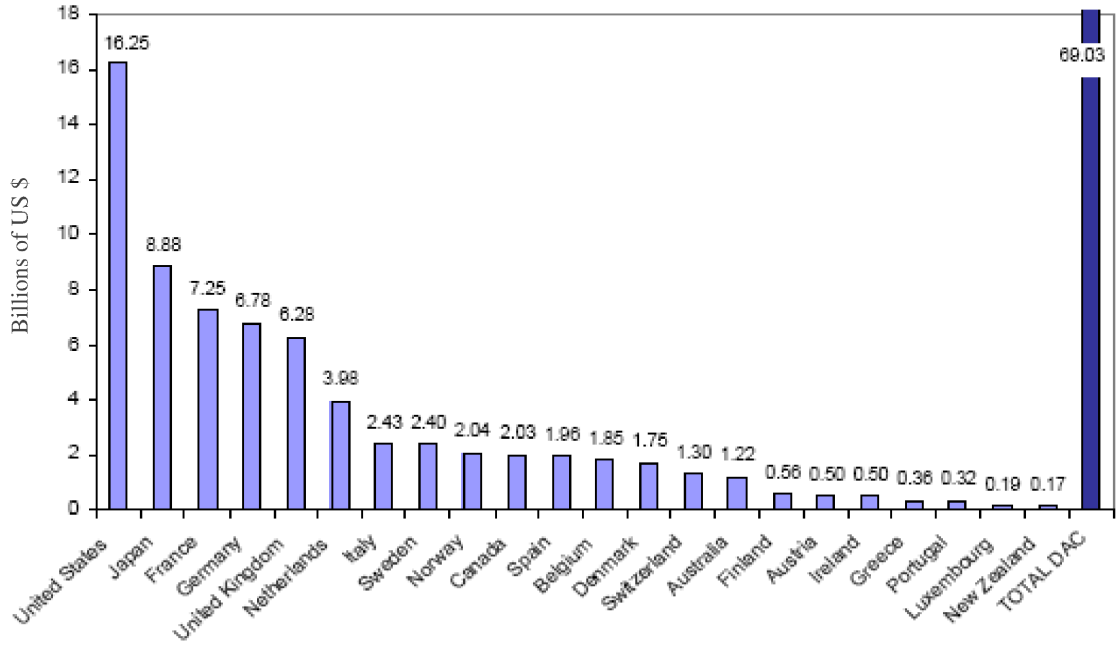
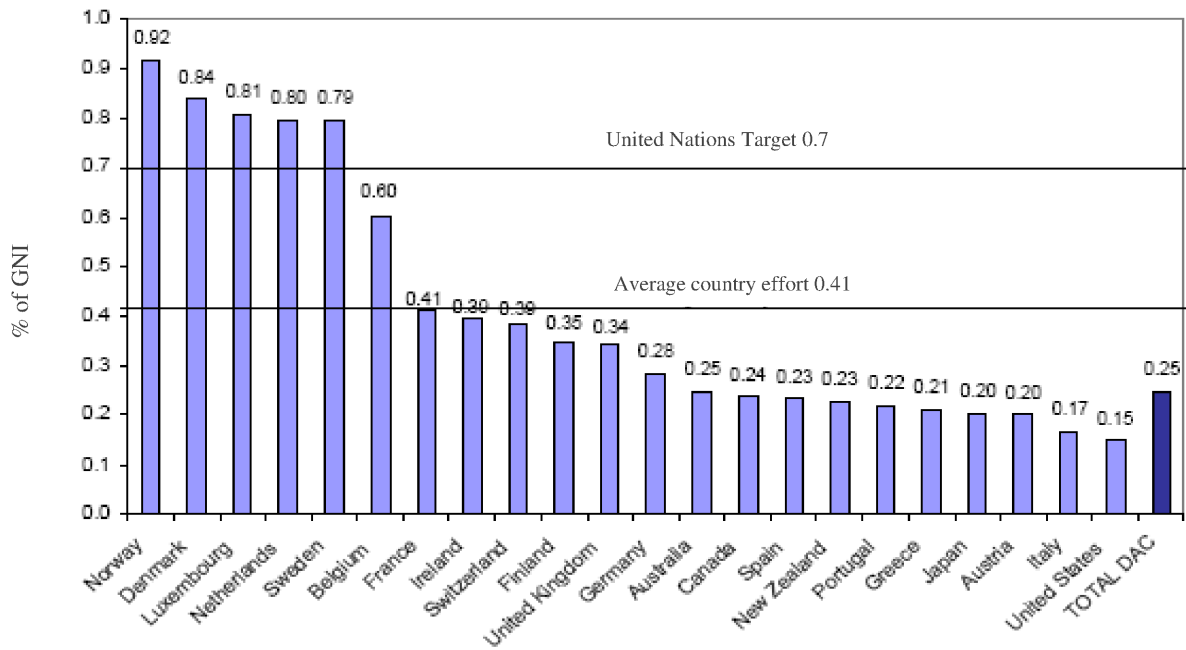


Chart 2: Net ODA commitments by DAC members in 2003 as a percentage of GNI



Source: Adapted from Final Official Development Assistance (ODA) Data for 2003 (pdf) document on OECD website, dated 31 January 2005.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

PO Box 887

Canberra A.C.T. 2601

Australia

Tel.: 61.2.62.06.40.00

Fax: 61.2.62.06.48.80

Permanent Delegation of Australia to UNESCO

4, rue Jean Rey

75724 Paris Cedex 15

France

Tel.: 01.40.59.33.44

Fax: 01.40.59.33.53

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

In 2003, Australia's ODA amounted to \$1,219 million, corresponding to 0.25% of GNI, remaining below the general level over previous years.

The Australian Government's overseas aid programme is a Federal Government-funded programme that is managed by the administratively autonomous Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) under the Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Parliamentary Secretary.

AusAID undertook a major strategic planning initiative in 2001 to meet a need for strengthened policy engagement with partner countries and greater focus on assisting aid recipients to build their own development capacity. The Strategic Plan, issued in December 2001, emphasized a more rigorous selection of programme activities. The key objective for AusAID is to advance Australia's national interests by assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Among the key aid sectors are governance, education, health, rural development, infrastructure, gender and environment. Geographically, the programme remains strongly focused on Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and the Philippines. Activities aiming at improving developing countries' capacity for good governance and respect for human rights are continuing to receive high priority. Australian ODA is heavily focused on bilateral assistance and the United Nations system is given minor emphasis among the multilateral cooperation partners. A key concern for AusAID is the monitoring and measuring of aid effectiveness.

As recently announced in the 2005-2006 budget, Australia will provide a record level of an estimated €1.5 billion in official development assistance in 2005-2006.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003, Australia's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$227,362, mainly devoted to the World Heritage Fund and one ongoing funds-in-trust project on support to the International Convention against Doping in Sport with a budget amounting to \$164,130. This was the first funds-in-trust project with Australia for several years.

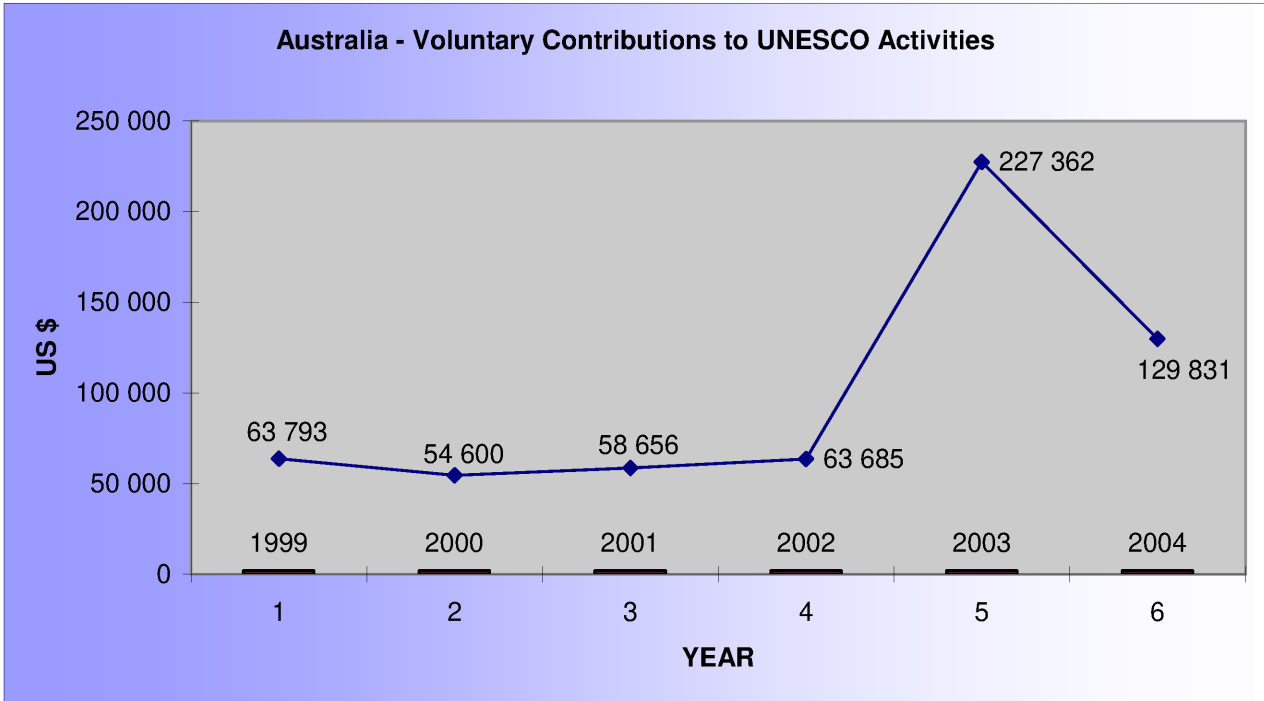
In 2004, Australia's voluntary contribution to UNESCO registered a decrease, and amounted to \$129,831, devoted to the World Heritage Fund (\$48,831) and the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) (\$81,000). This decrease is mainly due to no further contribution to funds-in-trust projects.

Contacts between UNESCO and Australia remain irregular. Perspectives for a development cooperation between UNESCO and Australia are undoubtedly better at the field level, but major concrete results in this respect have still to be achieved. In May 2002, the Director-General of UNESCO visited Australia and signed an Agreement to "Increase Cooperation in Protecting and Promoting World Natural and Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region" with Australia and in November 2003 UNESCO and Ecotourism Australia signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on the "Development of a World Heritage Tourism Partnership Programme and Fund". Furthermore, Australia in July 2003 expressed interest in cooperating with UNESCO in the field of cultural heritage in Iraq.

The UNESCO/OECD Australia Forum on Trade in Education Services: Building Capacity for Post-Secondary Education through Cross-Border Provision (Sydney, Australia, 11-12 October 2004) had an Asia-Pacific flavour and focused on three cross-cutting themes:

- Bridging the divide: differing perspectives on cross-border provision of education;
- Trade capacity-building: promoting understanding of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the trade negotiation process;
- Building capacity in quality assurance and accreditation in higher education, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

This international Forum brought together more than 250 delegates including education ministers, policy-makers in both trade and education, students and learners, and representatives of higher education institutions, private companies, professional associations and quality assurance, accreditation and recognition agencies. In all, there were more than 15 developed countries and more than 20 developing countries represented (from Europe, Asia, the Pacific, North and South America, Africa and the Middle East). The Forum was the third and final in a series that covered different aspects of trade in education services.



AUSTRIA

Austrian Development Cooperation
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Coordination of International Development Policy
Ballhausplatz, 2
A-1014 Vienna
Austria
Tel.: 43.1.53115+0

Fax: 43.1.53666+270

Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.34.57

Fax: 01.47.83.26.25

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Several ministries continue to be involved in the administration of Austria's international development cooperation programme with the Department of Development Cooperation (DDC) within the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for bilateral cooperation and for cooperation with most United Nations agencies. Other main participants are the Ministry of Finance, the "Federal Chancellery", and several of the substantive ministries. In addition, the Austrian *Bundesländer* have major development cooperation programmes of their own. Austria's direct cooperation with partner country governments has been rising. It supports decentralization processes and engages in sector policies. One of the objectives of Austrian cooperation is poverty reduction. Austria accords priority to selecting the poorest countries, especially needy regions and disadvantaged target groups. Half of Austria's ODA is channelled through non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

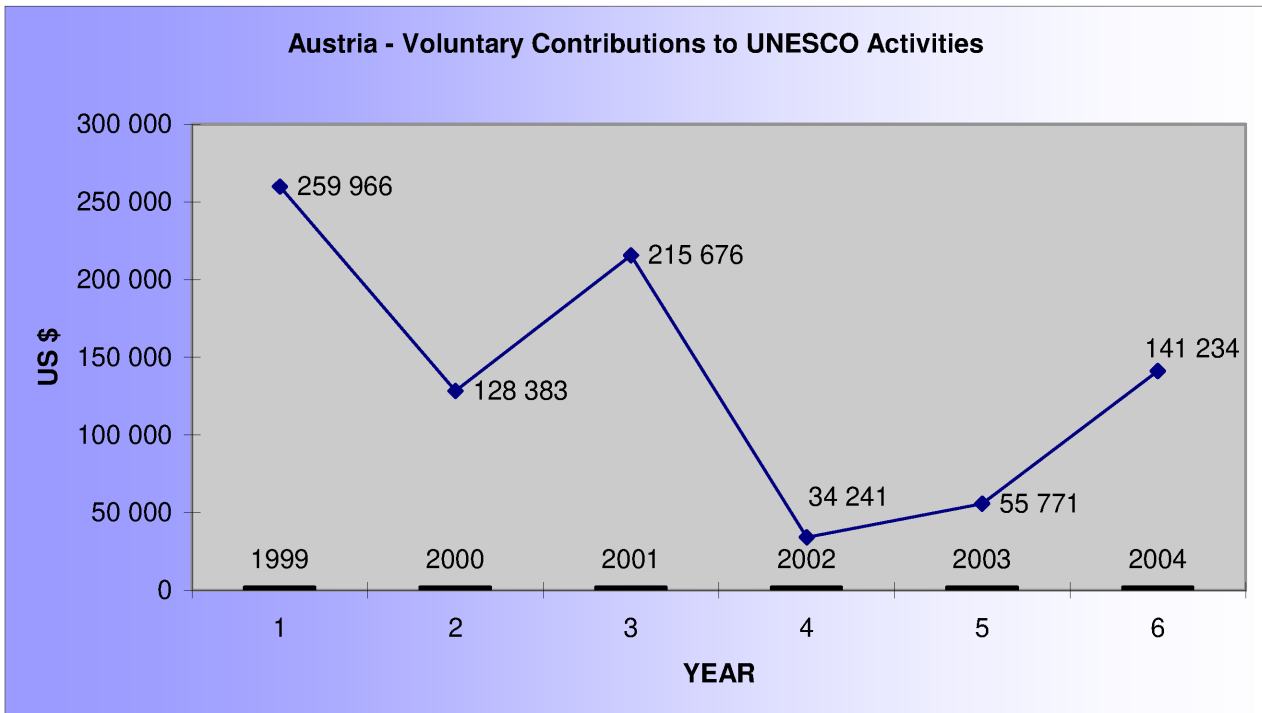
Austria is yet to officially endorse the need for coherence between non-aid policies that affect developing countries and development policy. However, regarding synergies within development cooperation, a new law was established incorporating goals and principles for development cooperation as a guideline for all administrative bodies. The law aims at an overall, coherent Austrian development policy, with the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs responsible for coordination.

Austria is committed to the MDGs, incorporating them into its entire aid programme and collaborating with other bilateral and multilateral donors to meet the challenges.

In 2003 Austria's ODA amounted to \$505 million, corresponding to 0.20% of GNI and representing a decrease compared to the year 2002 (0.26% of GNI). Only a very small proportion of Austria's ODA is channelled through the United Nations system; and the focus remains on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Among the substantive priorities is education. Geographical priority is still on Central and Eastern Europe, but also in Asia and Africa.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

During 2004, voluntary contributions totalling \$141,234 were made to UNESCO by Austria, for the World Heritage Fund, the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) and for Development of Knowledge of Human Rights through teaching and information (since 1986 the Austrian Government has given \$10,000 every year). No funds-in-trust cooperation was made with Austria in recent years and perspectives in this respect remain uncertain. Apart from excellent contacts with the Permanent Delegation, there has been no regular communication with Austria.



BELGIUM

Permanent Delegation of Belgium to UNESCO

1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.27.77

Fax: 01.45.68.27.78

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)

6, rue de Brederode
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium

Tel.: 32.2.519.06.46

Fax: 32.2.519.05.85

Ministry of Flanders

Liaison with Multilateral Organizations

Boudewijnlaan 30

B-1000 Brussels

Belgium

Tel.: 32.2.553.51.62

Fax: 32.2.553.60.37

Delegate of the Flemish Community in Paris

6, rue Euler

75008 Paris

France

Tel.: 01.56.89.14.30

Fax: 01.56.89.14.33

Délégation générale de la Communauté française
en Belgique et de la Région wallonne

7, rue de la Paix

75002 Paris

France

Tel.: 01.43.16.51.33

Fax: 01.43.16.52.33

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

In 2003, ODA extended by Belgium amounted to \$1,853 million, corresponding to 0.60% of GNI and marking a considerable increase over the past few years, mainly due to the Paris Club debt forgiveness operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Belgium has given a firm date to reach the 0.7% United Nations ODA target by 2010. Some 40% of Belgium's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations, but the United Nations system is only given very minor emphasis. The substantive focus is on education, controlling conflicts, health care, agriculture and basic infrastructure. Geographical emphasis remains on sub-Saharan Africa. The 18 partner countries for bilateral cooperation are Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam.

Belgium's international development cooperation programme is now handled by the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) that forms part of the federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. Implementation of part of the programme is undertaken by Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), an independent executive agency in the form of a State-owned public service company. A number of other government institutions are also involved in international development cooperation, as are the Belgian regions and communities, and their institutions. Under the Belgian state structure, the Federal State, the communities and the regions are on an equal footing but have powers and responsibilities for different fields. The Belgian regions and communities have international relations associated with their powers.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

Voluntary contributions from Belgium to UNESCO during 2003 amounted to \$3,623,424, which is considerably more than previous years. UNESCO received a continued contribution from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to projects in the various fields of priority amounting to \$2,123,212 in 2003. In addition the Government of Flanders provided \$1,385,158 for funds-in-trust activities.

In 2004, Belgium's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$2,844,614, with \$2,316,002 going to funds-in-trust projects. A first new contribution was made to the Capacity-Building for EFA programme, amounting to \$310,613.

The cooperation with Belgium covers human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) education, sustainable development and innovative technologies. For the 2004-2007 period, Belgium contributes €1,600,000 to UNESCO on the basis of a cooperation agreement for projects in the field of biodiversity and natural heritage in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. That cooperation is subject to formal annual review meetings between UNESCO and the Government of Belgium.

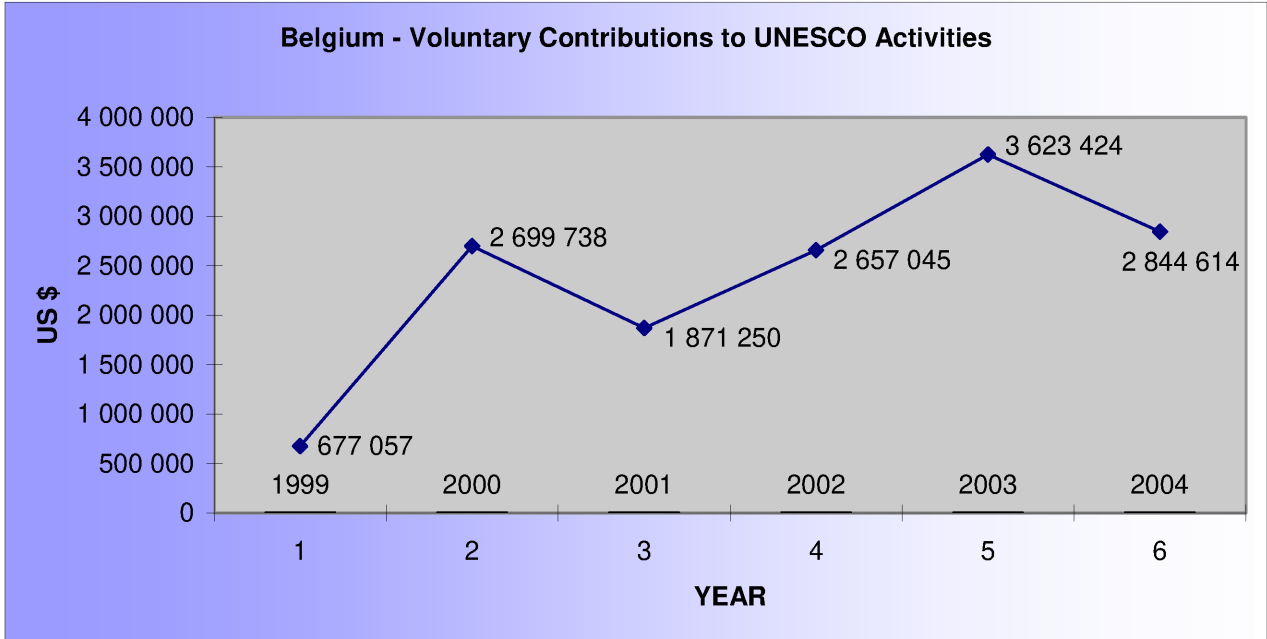
In recent years, the Government of Flanders has been the main cooperation partner of UNESCO under a general cooperation agreement signed on the occasion of an official visit to UNESCO by the Minister President of the Government of Flanders in March 1998, and an agreement signed in September 1999 on a UNESCO/Flanders funds-in-trust in science. The latter was extended in 2004 for an additional five-year period. Furthermore, UNESCO/Flanders funds-in-trust support of UNESCO's activities was established in March 2002. Under the funds-in-trust in science, the Government of Flanders makes annual contributions of about €1.15 million available to UNESCO for projects in the fields of oceanography and water management, selected by a joint Steering Committee. The other funds-in-trust, on Education for All (EFA), HIV/AIDS and cultural diversity, involves annual contributions of approximately €750,000. The contributions to the funds-in-trust from Flanders have been quite irregular in 2003 and 2004. Formal review meetings with Flanders and Steering Committee meetings are normally carried out twice a year, and at the same occasion, the overall UNESCO/Flanders cooperation is also reviewed.

The cooperation with the French-speaking community comprises the financing of three experts:

- one in Paris for the convention on cultural diversity;
- one in Kinshasa for media;
- one at the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) in Hamburg.

The Walloon region does not provide experts or voluntary contributions. However, it showed interest in participating in the initiative established by UNESCO at the Forum in Puebla (2003) aiming for cooperation in the area of territorial development between regions of European countries and those of countries of Latin America.

The convention on cultural diversity is of special interest to the Belgian regions and communities.



CANADA

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

200 Promenade du Portage

Hull (Quebec) K1A 0G4

Canada

Tel.: 1.819.9975456

Fax: 1.819.9535469

Permanent Delegation of Canada to UNESCO

1, rue Miollis

75732 Paris Cedex 15

France

Tel.: 01.45.68.35.17

Fax: 01.43.06.87.27

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has the overall responsibility for the planning and execution of Canada's international development cooperation programme and contributes to international efforts assisting developing countries with their poverty reduction strategies. It has other features such as a Partnership Branch, with the mandate of establishing mutually beneficial cooperation between organizations in Canada and their counterparts in developing countries. The Canadian Government has made a series of major funding and policy decisions that strengthen significantly its commitment to supporting sustainable development in developing countries. In 2002, CIDA published the report on *Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness*, as a result of a two-year consultation process on reinforcing the impact of Canadian development aid. The results-based management approach, combined with a concentration on a limited number of sectors and countries, is continuing, with the main aim of supporting a high quality of development assistance programming and with sufficient respect for available resources.

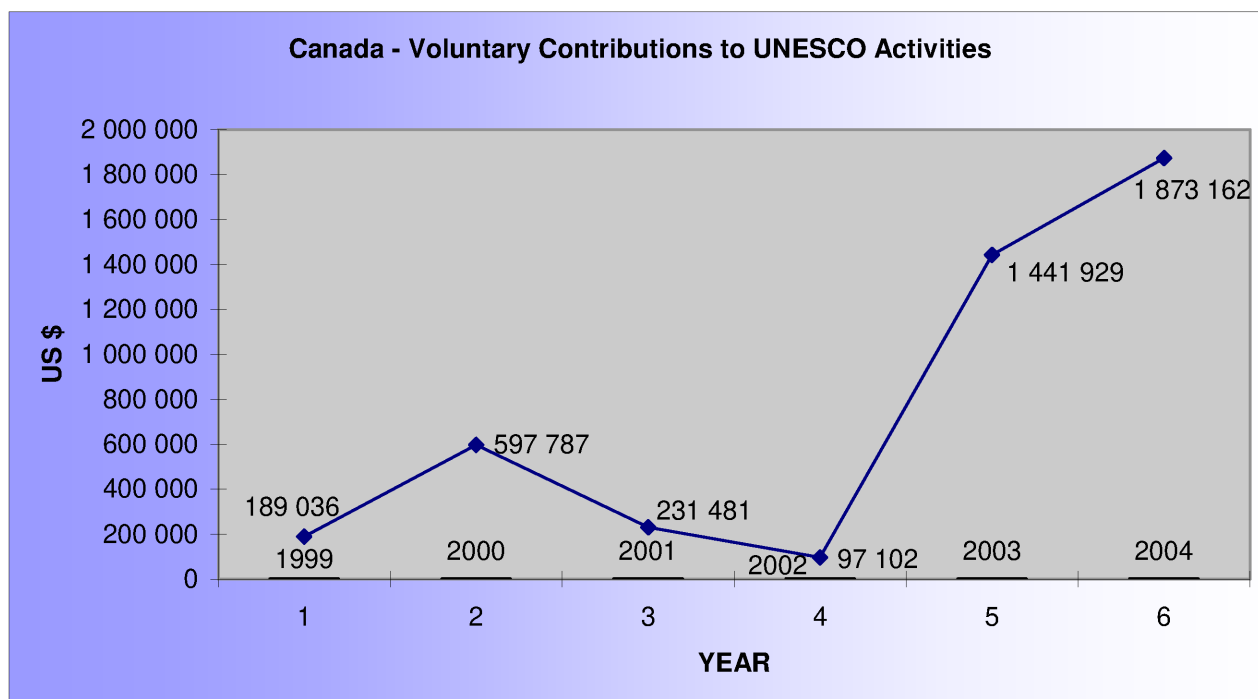
In 2003, Canada's ODA amounted to \$2,031 million, corresponding to 0.24% of GNI, representing a significant decrease (12.7%) compared to the level in 2002. After a decade, which saw its aid volume decline by nearly 30%, Canada has recently made some impressive commitments, including an 8% annual ODA increase until the end of the decade. In early 2002 a commitment was made to double ODA by 2010. The reduction in 2003 ODA is explained by a repayment from India of about \$300 million of its ODA debt stock and by an exceptional rise of more than 30% in 2002 due to unusually high disbursements for debt relief. Substantive focus includes basic social needs, education, health, HIV/AIDS, child protection and governance. African countries are the major recipients of Canadian aid, in line with the Kananaskis G-8 summit engagement in June 2002 aimed at strengthening support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003, Canada's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$1,441,929 registering a very high increase compared to the level of 2002. Apart from \$91,554 destined to the World Heritage Fund and a small contribution to the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), \$1,272,470 was granted to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in Montreal. This

contribution corresponds to the engagement taken by Canada during the Second Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All (Abuja, November 2002). Canada announced that a grant of approximately \$3.2 million would be provided to UIS over five years for the development of statistical capability in developing countries and the production of the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*. For 2004, the trend of Canadian voluntary contributions is approximately the same in terms of recipient programmes, with an increase in terms of volume: the voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$1,873,162.

Contacts between UNESCO and CIDA have been somewhat intensified in recent years, mainly facilitated by the Permanent Delegation and the National Commission. Progress in terms of concrete results, however, remains very limited, and it has so far not proved possible to schedule a general presentation mission to Ottawa. CIDA, as well as other relevant Canadian institutions, remains generally interested in exploring cooperation possibilities with UNESCO, but cites budgetary constraints and hesitation with regard to UNESCO's capabilities for design and delivery of projects as obstacles for launching a larger-scale cooperation. Conversely, decentralized contacts between UNESCO's field offices and the local Canadian representatives have in a number of cases proved fruitful and resulted in some cases in small-scale contributions to UNESCO activities. In late 2003 a project in favour of Afghanistan refugees and returnees in Pakistan in the field of education was implemented by UNESCO Islamabad for some \$76,000, of which UNESCO received only the first instalment. Finally, the Canadian authorities have repeatedly expressed interest in sustaining UNESCO's activities in the field of cultural diversity and in 2004 offered a contribution of \$286,877 to UNESCO's Culture Sector for the finalization of the draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions (considered as an appropriation to the Regular Programme).



DENMARK

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2
DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel.: 45.33.92.00.00

Fax: 45.32.54.05.33

Permanent Delegation of Denmark to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.44.31.21.21

Fax: 01.43.31.21.88

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) programme; the Board of International Development Cooperation advises the Ministry. All major programme and project activities are submitted to the Board for consideration and approval.

In 2003, Denmark's ODA amounted to \$1,748 million, corresponding to 0.84% of GNI, which continues the decrease over the previous years (in 2001 ODA was \$1,634 million, i.e. 1.03% of GNI; in 2002 ODA was \$1,642 million, i.e. 0.96% of GNI. However Denmark is still among those countries that meet the United Nations ODA target of 0.7% of GNI.

Poverty reduction remains the fundamental challenge for Danish development policy. In addition, there are a number of general considerations: gender equality in the developmental process, protection of the environment and popular participation, respect for human rights and support for democratization. Denmark's development assistance is focused on a selected number of developing countries, and sub-Saharan Africa remains the main recipient of the Danish aid.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

Since the termination of the programme cooperation agreement with UNESCO, the Danish Government has steadily been decreasing the overall voluntary support for UNESCO. The cooperation is in the transitional phase after terminating an agreement that spread its resources too thin and lacked the strategic focus it was intended to have, and entering into a new cooperation with main focus on education under the canopy of follow-up to the World Education Forum, Dakar, and on communication through the IPDC.

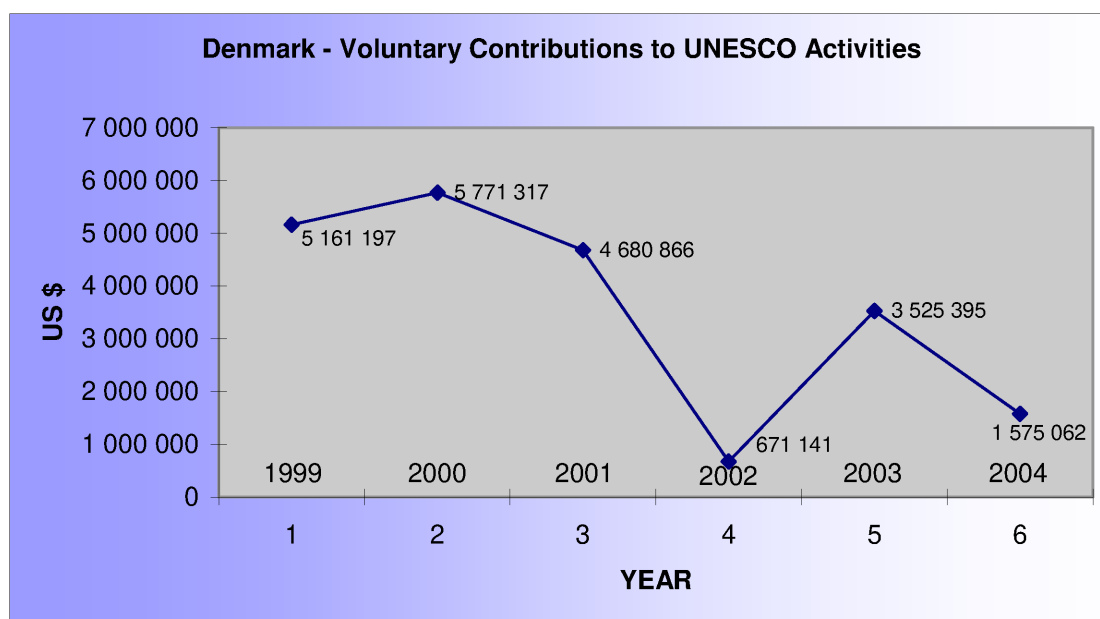
In 2003, Denmark's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$3,525,395 (including \$1.4 million received from the 2002 contribution), reflecting the continuing decrease from previous years, as a result of the termination of the programme cooperation agreement and the new funding priorities. The main contributions went to EFA and IPDC. Smaller contributions went to the Associate Experts' Scheme, IOC and IIEP. The planned decrease will go from an overall contribution to UNESCO (excluding IIEP) of DKK 10 million (\$1.5 million) in 2002 and 2003 to DKK 5 million (\$820,000) in 2004, to remain at that level until 2008, with the priorities resting with EFA and IPDC.

In 2004, Denmark's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$1,575,062, showing a major decrease to funds-in-trust activities from previous years with an amount of \$79,840 (2003: \$1,146,860). IPDC and the Capacity-Building for EFA programmes were also affected by this decrease, with respectively \$319,992 and \$479,988 (in 2003, respectively \$823,838 and \$1,105,583).

On 20 October 2003 Denmark signed the Nordic Memorandum of Understanding. Signed jointly by the representatives of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Iceland to UNESCO and by the Director-General for UNESCO, this Memorandum pilots a new collective and programmatic approach for the programme Capacity-Building for EFA – Extrabudgetary Programme for Technical Service to Countries implementing the Dakar Framework for Action.

Apart from the above contributions, UNESCO is currently in discussion with DANIDA for a possible contribution to the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), on support of a proposal on the Monitoring of Integrated Water Resource Management.

In addition isolated activities have been negotiated directly between Danish embassies in beneficiary countries and UNESCO offices, outside the framework of the programme cooperation.



FINLAND

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland
Division of Multilateral Development Affairs
Department for International Development Cooperation
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
PO Box 176
00161 Helsinki
Finland
Tel.: 358.9.1341.6320

Fax: 358.9.1341.6202

Permanent Delegation of Finland to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.34.32

Fax: 01.43.06.19.02

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Finland's international development cooperation, which is administrated by the Department for International Development Cooperation. Finland has integrated its international development cooperation programme into a coherent framework of overall foreign policy. The Government Programme of 2003 states for international cooperation "the accordance with the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration to promote sustainable development through international trade and to halve the number of people suffering from abject poverty and hunger by 2015", with a particular emphasis on the "enhancement of poverty alleviation, equality and education, in order to bring about sustainable impacts on development".

Finland remains committed to an increase in official development assistance towards the overall 0.7% target. In 2003 Finland's overall ODA amounted to \$558 million, corresponding to 0.35% of GNI, continuing the increase over the previous years (2002: ODA \$462 million; 2001: ODA \$389 million).

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003, Finland's voluntary contributions to UNESCO amounted to \$1,421,027, a sharp increase from the previous year (2002: \$402,862).

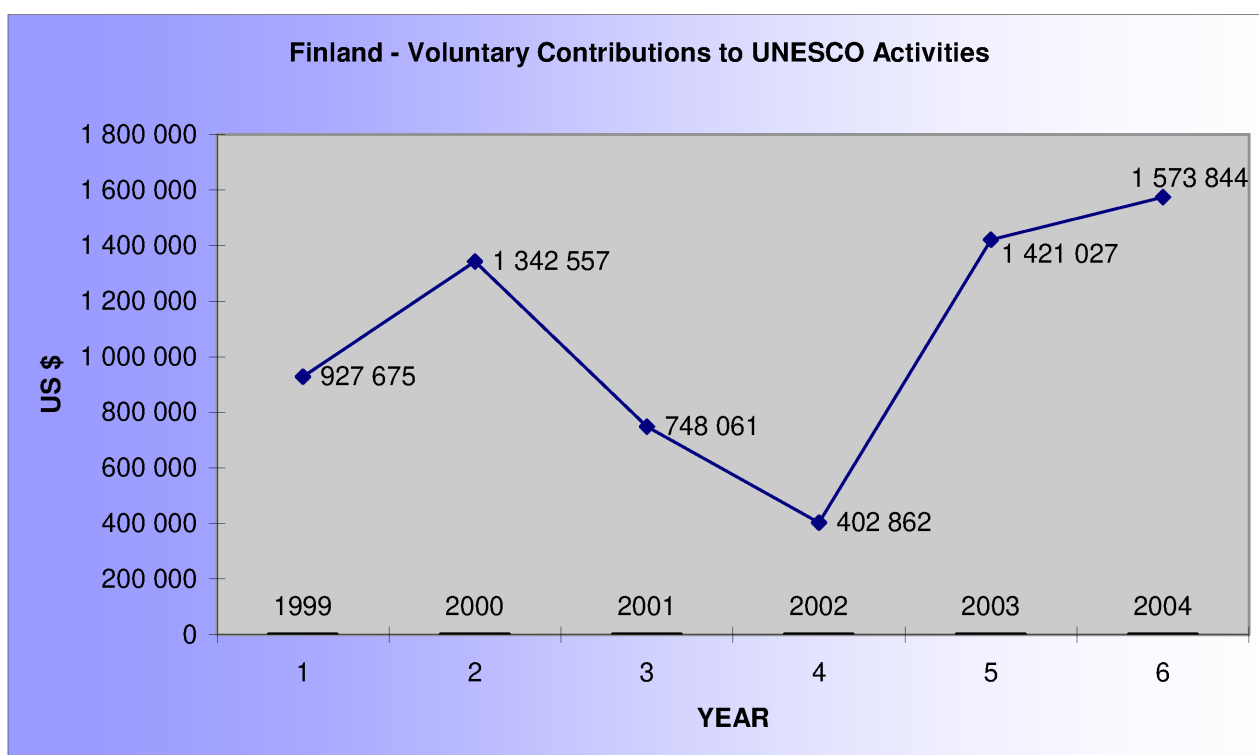
In 2004, this increase continued, with a slight raise in Finland's voluntary contributions to \$1,573,844. However, a decrease in 2003 in the contribution to funds-in-trust activities is to be noted, a drop from \$553,957, to \$227,500 in 2004.

The main focus of Finland's support in UNESCO is on EFA, to which Finland contributed \$805,308 in 2004. The contribution to the Associate Experts' Scheme is increasing with an amount of \$474,688. Finland signed the Nordic Memorandum of Understanding on 20 October 2003. Signed jointly by the representatives of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Iceland to UNESCO and by the Director-General for UNESCO this Memorandum pilots a new collective and

programmatic approach for the programme Capacity-Building for EFA – Extrabudgetary Programme for Technical Service to Countries implementing the Dakar Framework for Action. Finland also continues to support IIEP.

In early 2005, Finland signed an agreement with UNESCO for its contribution to the establishment of a coordinated Indian Ocean tsunami monitoring and warning system. The Finnish total contribution amounted to €1.4 million.

Perspectives for further enhancing development cooperation between UNESCO and Finland are very promising. The Permanent Delegation of Finland to UNESCO is very active and seeks partnerships in the thematic areas of interest for Finland.



FRANCE

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
Direction générale de la coopération internationale et du développement (DGCID)
244, boulevard Saint-Germain
75303 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel.: 01.43.17.81 63 Fax: 01.43.17.89.15

Permanent Delegation of France to UNESCO
1 rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
Tel.: 01.45.68.35.47/8/9 Fax: 01.53.69.99.49

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Major restructuring took place in French aid administration in 1999, integrating the Ministry of Development Cooperation into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and creating a Directorate for International Cooperation and Development (DGCID). Since a number of other government institutions, including the Ministry of Finance, also play major roles in international development cooperation, an Inter-ministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) has been established to ensure overall coordination.

In 2004, a new restructuring was undertaken relating to projects financed by grants which were formerly managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry is now in charge of the strategic planning and overall supervision of the French aid policy. It remains the main coordinator for all public interventions in the field of cooperation. As a consequence, at the operational level, the Agence française de développement (AFD) is now the focal point for project implementation in countries situated in the Zone de solidarité prioritaire (ZSP). For instance, projects in the field of agriculture and rural development, health and basic education, environment, vocational training, urban development and infrastructures will be implemented via AFD. Cultural and scientific cooperation, training in higher education, non-governmental and decentralized cooperation, support to *francophonie* and, lastly, governance, rule of law and human rights promotion will remain under the direct Ministry supervision. For countries not belonging to ZSP, the Ministry is still in charge for all sectors. Multilateral activities in sectors that have been transferred to AFD are managed by the Ministry.

The Government has expressed its willingness to increase the French ODA spending up to 0.5% of GNI in five years with the view to reaching 0.7% GNI in 10 years. 2005 shall also be marked by important milestones: the human development forum (Paris, January), the international forum on ODA harmonization and efficiency (Paris, February) and the General Assembly of the United Nations (New York) which will address the progress regarding the achievement of MDGs.

A number of actions are under way to reinforce the overall quality of evaluation and thus to improve the performance and effectiveness of its aid programme.

The French development cooperation programme remains focused on poverty reduction, and this constitutes the main thrust of the overall strategic framework which is increasingly implemented under the notion of partnership. France attaches special importance to development in Africa and

supports NEPAD. ZSP has some 61 beneficiary partners notably in Africa, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. France is also committed to efforts to further strengthen and streamline the international cooperation system. Resources available through bilateral debt relief will fund contracts for debt reduction and development (C2D), which focus on primary education and professional training, primary health and the fight against major epidemics, equipment and infrastructure for local communities, local development and natural resource management. In 2004, total French ODA amounted to \$8,475 million, corresponding to 0.42% of GNI and representing an increase compared to the year 2003 (0.41% of GNI). Almost a third of France's ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations with the United Nations system receiving only a minor part of it.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2004, France's voluntary contribution to UNESCO's programmes and projects amounted to \$1,582,724. \$475,807 was allocated to funds-in-trust activities; the remaining funds were distributed between the World Heritage Fund, IOC, the Associate Experts' Scheme, the Education for All Programme, reinforcement of UNESCO's Regional Bureau for Education in Africa, in Dakar, with the secondment of French experts in the field of basic education within the framework of the French Pôle de Dakar. This combines the bilateral and multilateral use of these experts, the Information for All Programme, Promotion of Culture in the framework of the France-UNESCO convention and in the area of communication with IPDC.

In addition \$4,426,338 has been transferred by the French Government since the year 2000 for the renovation of UNESCO's Headquarters.

France's funds-in-trust cooperation with UNESCO was, until 2000, concentrated on small-scale projects prepared under IPDC, sometimes with a view to complementing bilateral French activities. France has also made funds-in-trust contributions to a number of projects in the field of cultural heritage, notably the restoration of the Angkor monuments in Cambodia. An amendment to the French convention between UNESCO and France for the International Coordination Committee in Angkor (ICC) is about to be signed. France has contributed \$1,200,000 since 1993 to this project, which is jointly funded by the Governments of Japan and France.

In recent years, and following the restructuring of the French Aid Administration, UNESCO has increased its efforts to enhance development cooperation with France, both in terms of volume and substantive scope. A number of useful contacts have been established with the relevant offices of the French international cooperation departments with the support of the French Delegation to UNESCO with whom the cooperation is excellent. These contacts have confirmed France's commitment to UNESCO resulting in strongly enhanced cooperation that has been materialized by the signature of additional funds-in-trust agreements since 2001.

A three-year Framework Agreement for the establishment of a Funds-in-Trust Agreement on the follow-up to Dakar was signed 30 October 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNESCO for a global budget of \$475,130.32. It was renewed at the end of 2004, with an additional \$298,546 to carry out activities.

The Ministry also signed a three-year Funds-in-Trust Agreement on 3 April 2002, in the framework of "La Convention France/UNESCO de coopération sur la protection et la mise en valeur du patrimoine monumental urbain et naturel" to which it has since contributed \$375,478.25. The Ministry recently indicated that it will renew the funds-in-trust Agreement.

Also within the framework of the above-mentioned Convention France/UNESCO, the Ministry of Culture and Communication has signed in November 2004 a three-year Funds-in-Trust Agreement for an amount of €511,753.

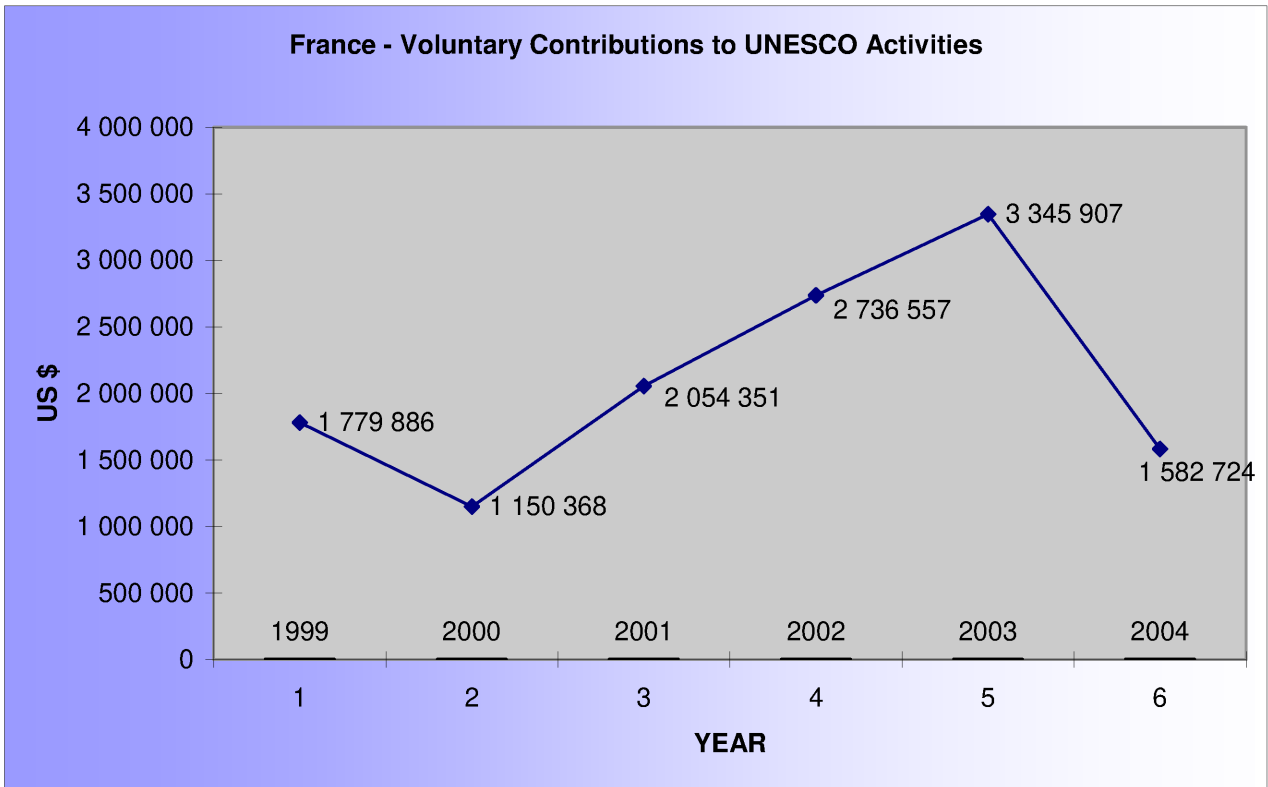
Moreover, France financed (February 2001) a project in favour of the restoration of the Hammam in Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina) for a global budget of \$150,048.32 and signed in September 2001 an agreement for a three-year funds-in-trust project for \$204,900 within the framework of the Dakar follow-up, “Forum d’échanges d’expériences et bibliothèque virtuelle sur l’éducation non formelle”. Both projects are now terminated.

Several programme- or project-oriented meetings have taken place including: an informal meeting for IPDC at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2000, two technical meetings concerning the funds-in-trust for Dakar in 2002 and in 2003 two meetings, an evaluation meeting for the Dakar follow-up and a second meeting for the Funds-in-Trust Agreement, “Convention France/UNESCO de coopération sur la protection et la mise en valeur du patrimoine monumental urbain et naturel”.

In June 2004, the first review meeting in the strictest sense was organized with the French authorities. It provided UNESCO and France with the opportunity to present every activity carried out in each sector. Fifty participants were present, including several important French ministries. Both France and UNESCO were extremely satisfied with this first encounter. Several meetings with the French Government are foreseen during 2006.

In June 2005, a second review meeting was held, at UNESCO Headquarters, which allowed to examine the on-going Funds-in-trust projects. About 30 participants representing the French Government and the various UNESCO’s sectors expressed great satisfaction regarding this encounter and the on-going cooperation.

This meeting was preceded in May 2005 by an encounter between France and UNESCO for the examination of the French Funds-in-Trust released in favour of the “convention de coopération France/UNESCO sur la protection et la mise en valeur du patrimoine monumental urbain et naturel”



GERMANY

BMZ (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Referat/Division 311
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40
D-53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel.: +49.228.535.3690 Fax: +49.228.535.3755

BMBF (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung)
Federal Ministry of Education and Research
Referat/Division 111
Heinemannstraße 2
D-53175 Bonn
Germany
Tel.: +49.228.57.2538 Fax: +49.228.57.2538

Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
13/15 Av. Franklin-D.-Roosevelt
F-75008 Paris
France
Tel.: 01.53.83.46.64 Fax: 01.53.83.46.67

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

In the Programme of Action 2015, developed in response to the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, Germany outlines the programmatic framework for development cooperation. Following the Monterrey Conference, Germany committed itself to reaching an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.33%. The main responsibility for the planning and implementation of the German international development cooperation programme lies with BMZ, while a number of other ministries finance and execute development activities within their areas of expertise.

Germany's development cooperation places increasing emphasis on results. BMZ has selected 40 "priority partner countries" for which Germany supports up to three areas (or sectors) as well as 37 "partner countries" for which support is usually limited to one area. Efforts are also made to ensure the stronger participation of beneficiary target groups, especially women, in the design and implementation of assistance projects and programmes. Priority fields remain poverty alleviation, basic education and environmental protection through highly participatory approaches. Good governance and respect for human rights are also main criteria for the extension of German development assistance.

In 2003, total German ODA amounted to \$6,784 million corresponding to 0.28% of GNI and representing a slight increase in volume compared to 2002 (0.27% of GNI). Notwithstanding a political commitment to maintaining a high ODA volume in spite of economic problems resulting from reunification, the German aid budget has suffered from overall austerity measures. About one third of Germany's ODA is extended through multilateral channels, approximately 11% of which is channelled through the United Nations system.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2004, the total voluntary contribution from Germany to UNESCO amounted to \$2,780,843. Of this, \$1,591,340 was devoted to funds-in-trust activities (financed by BMZ and BMBF), \$265,655 to the World Heritage Fund (WHF), \$442,500 to the Associate Experts' Scheme and \$481,348 to the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* of which Germany is one of the six bilateral donors currently giving support. For the period 2003-2005, Germany has committed €900,000 to this project.

A major share of this voluntary contribution was provided by BMZ and BMBF in support of the UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC) in Bonn. The broad aim of the activities implemented by the Bonn Centre is to strengthen technical and vocational education and training as an integral component of lifelong education through information exchange and training. Since the end of 1999, six funds-in-trust agreements have been signed between UNESCO and BMZ that foresee longer-term support for UNESCO activities in the field of technical and vocational education and training to be carried out within the framework of the Bonn Centre. BMZ support to the Centre totals to €2,705,005 to date.

In 2002, BMZ financed the project Capacity-Building for Curriculum and Textbook Development in Afghanistan with a funds-in-trust agreement for \$450,000. In the same year, Germany also contributed €34,000 to the IIEP project, Training in Educational Training and Management in Afghanistan.

The German Goodwill Ambassador and the German National Commission for UNESCO also play important roles in fund-raising for UNESCO activities.

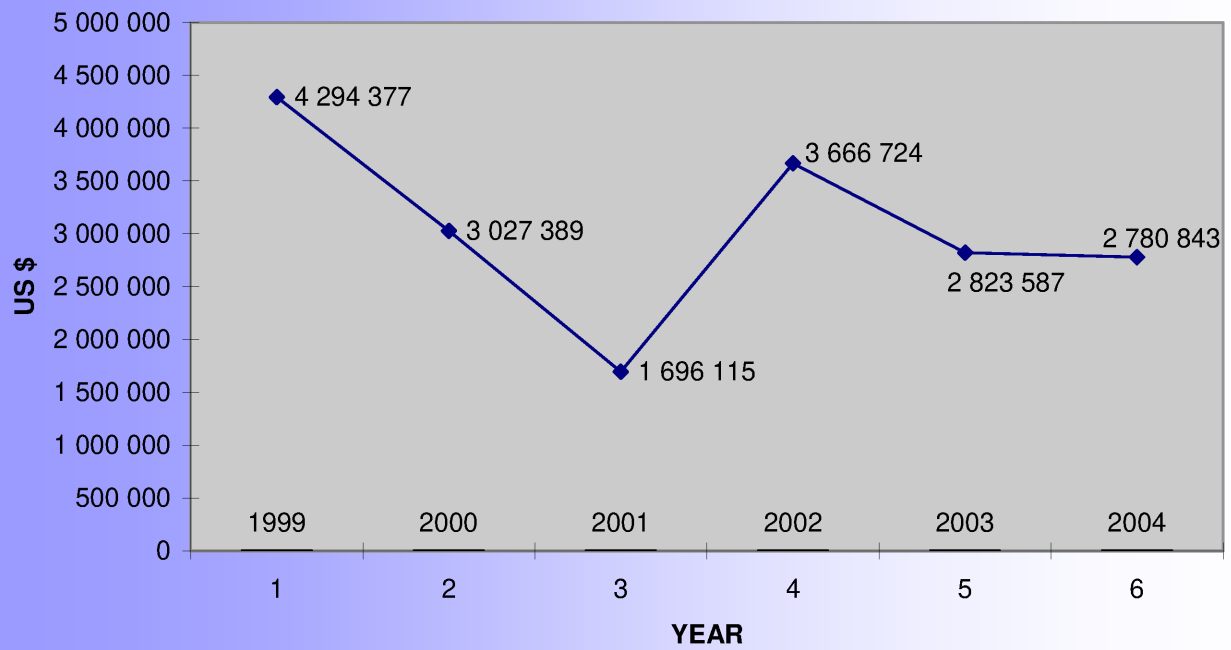
The most recent encounter between BMZ and UNESCO staff, July 2004, concerned an overall discussion on funds-in-trust cooperation. While the discussion confirmed Germany's general interest in continued cooperation with UNESCO, budgetary constraints and the overall strategy to concentrate on fewer partners implies that it is difficult to find BMZ funding for UNESCO projects, particularly those outside the fields of technical and vocational education and training and basic education.

BMBF provided a start-up funding for the establishment of the Bonn Centre. Since 2000, €1,642,993 has been contributed to the centre's programme and operating cost.

In addition, three major UNESCO projects are being financed under funds-in-trust agreements with BMBF: \$620,315 has been committed to a three-year project Ecological Research for Sustaining the Environment in China under an agreement signed in China (2001); \$498,209 has been committed to a three-year-project on Economic and Ecological Restructuring of Land and Water Use in the Region Khorezm (Uzbekistan), carried out in cooperation with the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm Universität of Bonn (ZEF); and a budget of \$315,940 has been provided for the third phase of the project Transformation Processes in the Dniester Western Ukraine under a contract between the University of Dresden and UNESCO.

While relations with the German Delegation remain excellent, UNESCO would be eager to have the officer in charge of the German funds-in-trust meet with the relevant Ministries, as well as with the German National Commission for UNESCO, in Bonn and in Berlin, in order to better comply with the German concerns in terms of funds-in-trust cooperation.

Germany - Voluntary Contributions to UNESCO Activities



IRELAND

Development Cooperation Ireland
Department of Foreign Affairs
Bishops Square, Redmond Hill
Dublin 2
Ireland
Tel.: + 353.1.408.2000

Fax: 353.1.408.2880

Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO
Embassy of Ireland
4, rue Rude
75116 Paris
Tel.: 01.44.17.67.13

Fax: 01.44.17.67.60

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Ireland's development assistance programme, implemented through Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI, formerly Ireland AID). In 2003, Ireland's ODA amounted to €504 million, representing 0.39% of GNI, a drop from 0.40% in 2002. Achieving the 0.7% objective by 2007 nonetheless remains Irish government policy. It should be noted also that the development assistance programme has grown steadily over the years; in 1995 the total ODA budget was €123 million and in 2005 the total budget is €545 million.

Ireland has had an official development assistance programme since 1974. It is one of only six countries to have surpassed the target, endorsed by the United Nations, of contributing at least 0.15% of gross national product (GNP) in official aid to the world's least developed countries.

The focus of the Irish international development cooperation programme is on partnership approaches as one of the key principles of Ireland's expanding aid programme, on poverty reduction policies, policy coherence and performance measurement of its interventions. Ireland's aid programme has a strong geographic focus on sub-Saharan Africa.

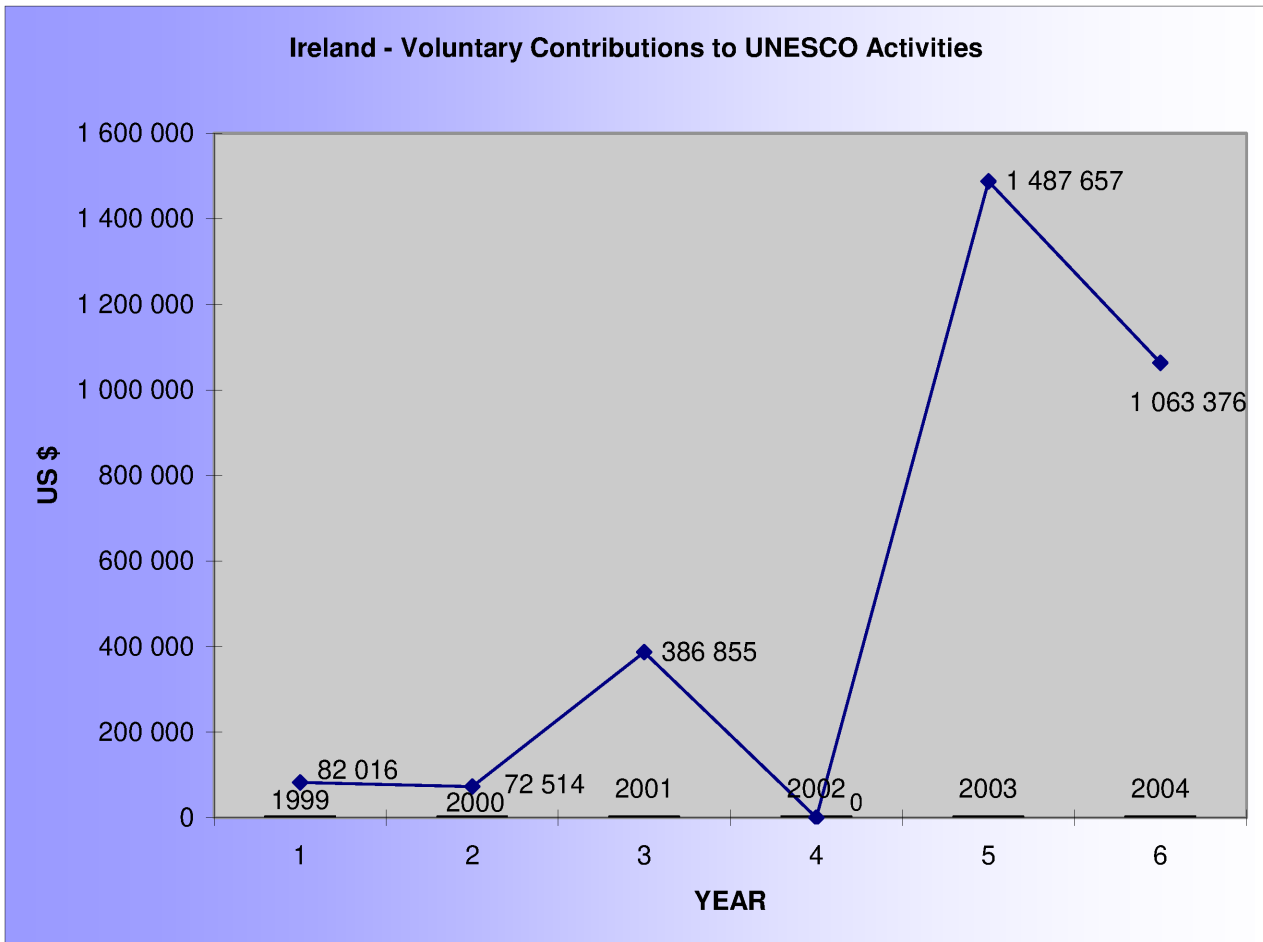
COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003 Ireland's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$1,487,657, with the largest contribution going to the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* (\$1,187,650), and smaller amounts representing continuing support to the World Heritage Fund (\$21,193) and IIEP (\$278,814). In 2004, Ireland's contribution to UNESCO registered a decrease with a grant of \$1,063,376, mainly due to a significant reduction in the contribution to the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* (\$663,130). No contribution to funds-in-trust activities has ever been made.

Apart from the above contributions, UNESCO is currently in discussion with Development Cooperation Ireland for a possible contribution to the UNESCO/IOC's activities related to the establishment of a Tsunami Early Warning System.

Cooperation with the Permanent Delegation has been sporadic and, due to a change in personnel, new contacts remain to be established. However, due to its interest in education, Ireland has

participated in several EFA-related consultations, including for the EFA Capacity-Building Programme and the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*, resulting in its first contribution in 2003 to the latter.



ITALY

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS)
Piazza della Farnesina
I-00194 Rome
Italy
Tel.: 39.06.36.91.41.20 Fax: 39.06.32.35.883

Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.31.41 Fax: 01.45.66.41.78

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Directorate General for Development Cooperation, DGCS) is responsible, in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, for Italy's international development cooperation programme. Other ministries and decentralized development cooperation agencies are also involved. Italy's net ODA in 2003 was \$2.4 billion, making it the world's seventh largest donor. This level represented 0.17% of Italy's GNI, a decline of 15.3% over the preceding year, mainly due to lower disbursement to multilateral development banks.

Italy's national interests are closely intertwined with many other developing nations in proximity to its borders and elsewhere in the world, a fact that is often recognized in its statements of foreign policy. To address this political reality, Italy has made a range of commitments to development since the 2000 Peer Review. Italy committed itself in Barcelona (2002) to an ODA/GNI target in 2006 of 0.33%, representing a massive estimated 109% increase in real ODA (\$2.7 billion) over the 2003 level (at 2003 prices and exchange rates level). It similarly took a lead position in launching its support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) in 2001, played a lead role in the OECD Bologna process for Small and Medium Enterprise and, at Palermo, hosted an initiative on e-government (2002). Finally, it has made active contributions to the crises in both Afghanistan and Iraq, and it hosted the First High-Level Forum on Harmonization (Rome, 2003).

Development programmes are generally carried out in association with the beneficiary government, universities, research institutes and private associations. Italy's bilateral development programme is mainly concentrated on sub-Saharan Africa (72%), the Middle East and North Africa (15%), Asia (10%), Latin America (7%) and the Balkan region (5%), with a continued focus on poverty reduction. The engagement of Italian development cooperation in Afghanistan, Iraq and Argentina may, in the short and medium term, lead to changes in this concentration to the advantage of Asia and Latin America. Italy continues to be the DAC member with the highest percentage of multilateral aid (51% of total ODA in 2003), but the United Nations system share is low (8%). Italy outlined the approach and contents of its poverty reduction initiative around MDGs. It is worth noting that bilateral funding may include many types of activities, including those linked to multilateral organizations. A detailed analysis of Italian ODA in the 2000 Peer Review concluded that, after subtracting out debt actions and loans, "multilateral" and other multilateral

implementation arrangements, less than 7% of Italy's total gross disbursements was provided on a direct, bilateral basis.

OECD statistics show Italy's bilateral aid sector allocation priorities over 2002-2003 as heavily marked by actions related to debt (54%). Other notable priority sectors include social infrastructure and services such as education and health (15%), commodity and programme aid (6%), and emergency assistance (8%).

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003, Italy's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$37,194,481, making Italy one of the largest donors to UNESCO. The amount includes the funding destined to the UNESCO Office in Venice and Regional Bureau for Science (\$1,475,595) and institutional support to the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste (\$23,989,398), \$8,602,815 devoted to funds-in-trust projects, marking a very significant increase over recent years. Other Italian contributions were channelled to the World Heritage Fund.

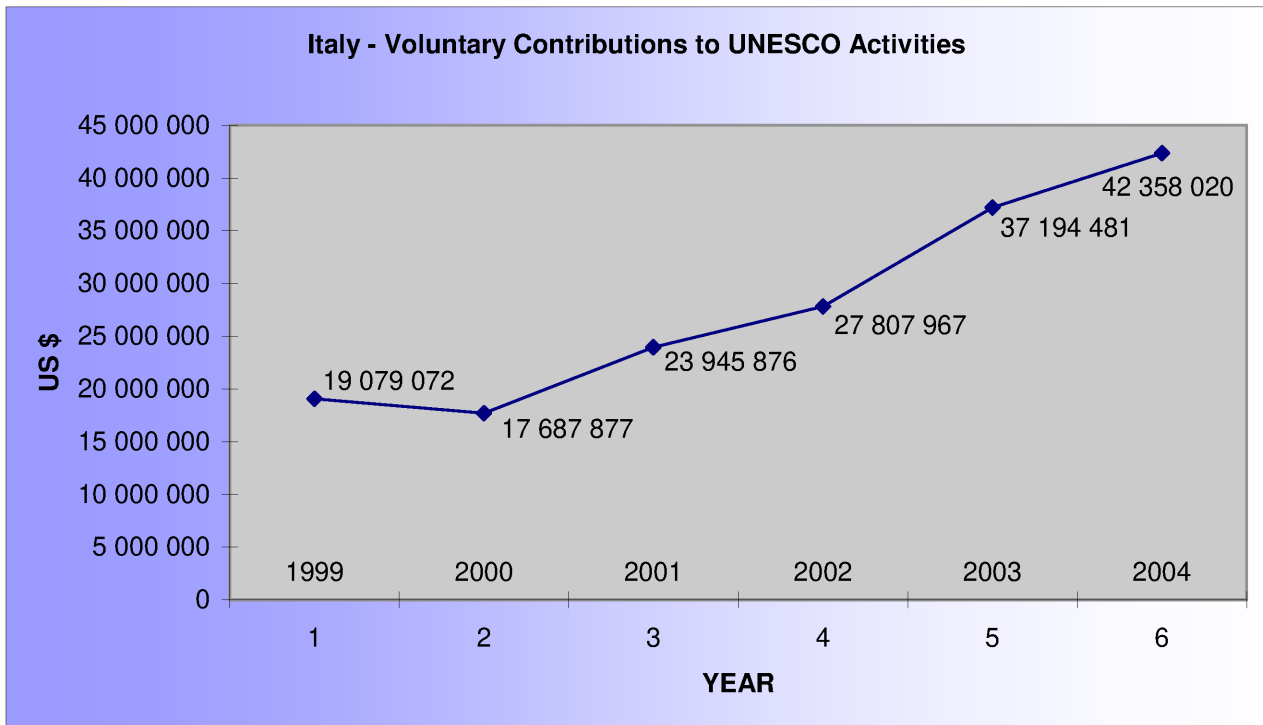
Accounts for 2004 show a significant increase in the overall amount of voluntary contribution to \$42,358,020, being entirely due to the 45% increase of funds-in-trust to \$11,764,828, making Italy one of the first donors also with regard to funds-in-trust. Other contributions include some \$1.2 million for IOC and \$4.7 million for the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), apart from the traditional contribution to ICTP, in which there are no significant changes. In its funds-in-trust cooperation with UNESCO, Italy has so far covered most of UNESCO's mandates, with a traditional focus on cultural heritage preservation, physical as well as intangible. During 2003, Italy approved other major projects in the field of culture, communication and information, science and education. Finally, from the geographical point of view, the Italian Government gave priority to Afghanistan in distributing the 2002 and 2003 voluntary contributions to UNESCO. The 2004 contribution was mainly concentrated in the fields of cultural heritage (more than \$3 million) and education (\$2.8 million), with particular focus on post-conflict countries in Africa and the Arab States Region.

Italy continues to be very active in the formulation and the selection of the projects to be financed through its funds-in-trust, and the initiative to such projects in many cases comes from Italy itself. Formal contacts with Italy are very positive, both with the Permanent Delegation to UNESCO and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The most recent review meeting in Rome, 15 November 2004, was extremely constructive and the Ministry indicated its appreciation for UNESCO's significant improvement in the management of ongoing initiatives and in the quality of project proposals.

Italy, as opposed to most other major donors of funds-in-trust, transfers its voluntary contribution to UNESCO in a lump sum. Once a year and upon invitation from the Italian authorities, UNESCO selects a set of project proposals for utilization of the funds-in-trust contribution. Project consideration and approval follow subsequently. In addition to the described cooperation for funds-in-trust projects financed by Italy on a multilateral basis, perspectives for "multilateral" projects remain very positive. This modality is more cumbersome at the technical and administrative level, but allows UNESCO access to Italian funds beyond the central voluntary contribution and also frequently involves projects both larger and more important in scope than traditional funds-in-trust projects.

Following the signature of a general Memorandum of Understanding on 27 January 2003, the Italian Ministry for the Environment and the Territory became a new important funding partner to UNESCO with a funds-in-trust project in the field of water science for some \$1.3 million.

Perspectives for further initiatives to be launched are considerable, notably in the fields of sustainable use and management of surface and underground water resources; ecological rehabilitation of polluted sites; promotion of traditional knowledge to combat desertification; development of the use of renewable energy sources; and protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources for the development of sustainable tourism.



JAPAN

Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO
148, rue de l'Université
75007 Paris
France
Tel.: 01.53.59.27.00

Fax: 01.53.59.27.27

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for Japan's overall policy for international development cooperation, which for several decades has been a main pillar in Japan's foreign policy. However, other ministries also carry out development cooperation activities in their own fields of competence, notably the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

In 2003 Japan's ODA amounted to \$8,880 million, a slight decrease over the preceding year, corresponding to 0.20% of GNI. Japan remained the world's second largest donor of ODA, just after the United States. Further reduction of the ODA budget took place in fiscal year 2004. The main priorities for Japan's international development cooperation are protection of the environment; demography and AIDS prevention; assistance to refugees; promotion of democracy and support for transition to market economies; and enhancement of the status of women. Japan's development cooperation programme is carried out with a strong participatory approach and Japan is increasingly committed to improved donor coordination.

Japan developed a strategy for basic education, the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN), and committed ODA of around \$2 billion over the next five years for education in low-income countries.

Japan's development cooperation focuses on Asian countries for historical, economic and geographical reasons. However, efforts to extend assistance to other regions as well, notably Africa (e.g. the Tokyo International Conferences on African Development (TICAD process)), continue to be pursued. Only some 20% of total ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations, with the United Nations system receiving about a third of this share.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

During 2002, the voluntary contribution received from Japan amounted to \$6,278,371, an apparent net decrease from 2001 (\$21,940,263) but in reality was due to the late receipt of the major part of their fiscal year 2002 voluntary contributions (early 2003) amounting to \$15,638,432. Some \$17 million were channelled to funds-in-trust activities, making Japan UNESCO's largest donor of funds-in-trust also in 2002, if we count contributions received late. The remaining part of the voluntary contributions was mainly devoted to the Associate Experts' Scheme and the World Heritage Fund.

In 2004, Japan's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$13,079,158, devoted to funds-in-trust projects (\$10,960,481), Associate Experts' Scheme (\$1,450,006) and the World Heritage Fund (\$668,671).

Contacts with Japan on funds-in-trust cooperation are mainly carried out through the Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO. Japan wishes to be consulted before the submission of the draft Plan of Operations to beneficiary countries of Japanese financed funds-in-trust projects.

Formal review meetings are held once a year in principle at UNESCO Headquarters regarding the funds-in-trust programmes financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs while review meetings on funds-in-trust financed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology are held at the UNESCO Office in Jakarta and Regional Bureau for Science, and in the UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education for education programmes as well as the promotion of international cooperation and mutual understanding, since the majority of the activities carried out under the funds-in-trust funded by this Ministry are implemented by these bureaux. In addition, informal consultations are held between UNESCO and Japan, notably when Japanese delegations are at UNESCO Headquarters for other meetings.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently financing three large-scale funds-in-trust programmes

(1) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage was created in 1989, with the average annual contribution of \$3 million (from the fiscal year 2002 being \$2.3 million) for a cumulative amount of some \$47 million. Projects are traditionally concentrated in Asia (including Central Asia). In recent years, however, several projects have been approved in regions other than Asia (Africa: 1, Arab States: 1, Latin America: 2 and Eastern Europe: 1).

(2) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage was created in 1993, with the average annual contribution of \$250,000 until 2000. Japan increased substantially its annual contribution in 2001 to \$3.2 million and this tendency continued into its fiscal year 2002 contribution \$2.0 million, bringing the cumulative amount to some \$10.8 million. Traditionally, small-scale (up to \$100,000) operational projects have been implemented for countries of the Asia and the Pacific Region. Since 2001, this Fund has been mainly financing the new programme Proclamation of Masterpieces of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity as well as the preparation of the new Convention for the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, with less emphasis on traditional operational projects in the field.

(3) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Capacity-building of Human Resources was created in 2000. The annual contribution varied from \$12.3 million in 2000, \$9.4 million in 2001 and to \$7.5 million in fiscal year 2002, bringing the total cumulative amount to some \$36.1 million. This large-scale Fund has been financing some major projects such as the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), Education Sector Analysis in Nigeria, and Human Resource Development in Electronically Enhanced Training, Administration and Material Distribution in the Caribbean. The scope of the Fund can cover almost all training activities of UNESCO's priority areas. It often happens that the Director-General instructs the Secretariat to prepare project proposals on priority areas and in favour of priority regions/countries.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is also financing funds-in-trust programmes.

(1) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Promotion of International Cooperation and Mutual Understanding was created in 2000. The annual contribution varied from \$10.6 million in 2000, \$4.7 million in fiscal year 2001, \$2.8 million in 2002, \$2.6 million in 2003 and \$2.7 million in fiscal year 2004, bringing the total cumulative amount to \$23.4 million. Some 50% of the funds are devoted to exchange activities with Japan subcontracted to the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan (NFUAJ); the

other half is for exchange activities without limitation of geographical regions. Regarding the latter half, the Director-General determines which priority activities (in many cases international conferences, colloquia and seminars) are to be submitted for funding from this Fund. There is no tender system for project proposals.

(2) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Education for All (EFA), created in fiscal year 2002, integrates the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Promotion of Literacy Education in Asia and the Pacific, created in 1991, and the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Promotion of Community Learning Centres in Asia and the Pacific, created in 1996. This Fund aims at providing assistance to implement activities related to the promotion of literacy and primary education. The annual contribution varied from \$0.8 million in 2002, \$0.9 million in 2003 and \$1 million in fiscal year 2004, bringing total cumulative amount to some \$2.7 million. Projects are concentrated mainly in Asia and the Pacific. The programme is handled by UNESCO Bangkok.

(3) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Promotion of Effective Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Education was created in 2001. The annual contribution varied from \$1.6 million in 2001, \$1.4 million in 2002, \$1.2 million in 2003 and \$1 million in fiscal year 2004, bringing the total cumulative amount to some \$5.2 million. Projects are concentrated in Asia and the Pacific and coordinated by UNESCO Bangkok.

(4) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Asia and Pacific Programme for Educational Innovation for Development (APPEID) Mobile Training Team was created in 1974. The contribution in the fiscal year 2004 is \$78,000. Projects are implemented by UNESCO Bangkok in favour of the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

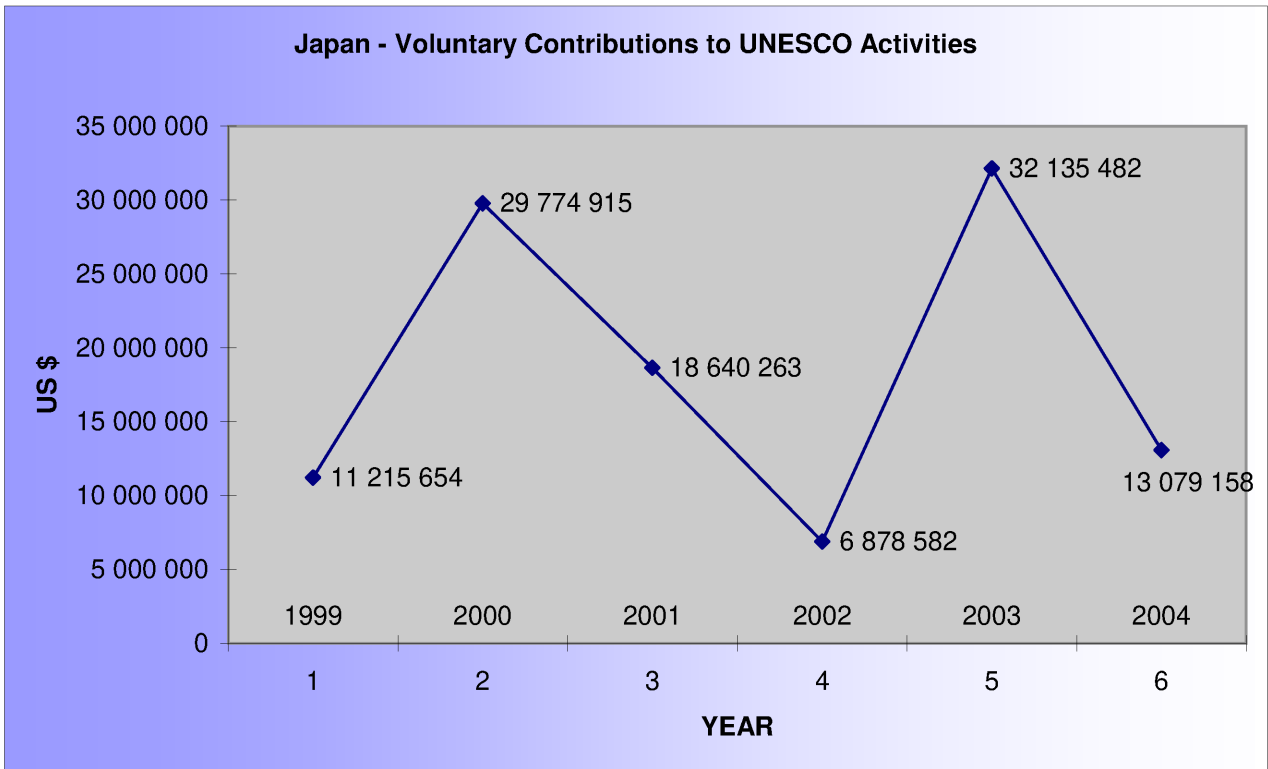
(5) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Preventive Education against HIV/AIDS was created in 1995, with the average annual contribution of \$80,000 (\$63,000 for fiscal year 2004) for a cumulative amount of some \$0.9 million. Projects are concentrated in Asia and the Pacific.

(6) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Promotion of Scientific Programmes for Sustainable Development, created in fiscal year 2002, integrates the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Basic Science in South-East Asia (created in 1975), the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme (created in 1983), the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) (created in 1990), and the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for Solar Energy Programme, created in 1998. The annual contribution varied from \$165,000 in 2002, to \$168,000 in 2003 and to \$166,000 in fiscal year 2004, bringing total cumulative amount to some \$0.5 million. Projects are coordinated by UNESCO Jakarta and mainly for the benefit of countries of Asia and the Pacific.

(7) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the IOC/WESTPAC Programme was created in 1981. The contribution in fiscal year 2004 is \$66,000. Projects are concentrated in Asia and the Pacific, and coordinated by the IOC secretariat.

(8) The Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Information for All Programme (IFAP) was created in fiscal year 2002, succeeding the funds-in-trust for General Information Programme, created in 1996. The contribution in fiscal year 2004 is \$26,000. Projects are concentrated in Asia and the Pacific.

Most of the Japanese funds-in-trust programmes have their own guidelines specifying objectives, selection criteria and procedures.



LUXEMBOURG

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de l'Immigration

6, rue de la Congrégation

L-1352

Luxembourg

Tel.: 352.4781

Fax: 352.22.31.44

Permanent Delegation of Luxembourg to UNESCO

33, avenue Rapp

75007 Paris

France

Tel.: 01.45.55.13.37

Fax: 01.45.51.72.29

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Luxembourg's aid programme is administered by the Direction of Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the overall responsibility of the Minister of Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. Most of the bilateral projects are executed by Lux-Development, the main executing agency. Cooperation is regulated by a framework convention that precisely defines the relationship between both parties.

Luxembourg remains committed to increasing its ODA towards the 1% target. In fact, Luxembourg's ODA has been in recent years one of the most rapidly growing within OECD/DAC. Aid programmes are implemented in ten priority countries on the basis of indicative cooperation programmes aimed at matching Luxembourg aid more closely to the development priorities of partner countries, enhancing transparency and predictability, and improving management. Grass-roots cooperation has greatly improved due to the opening of offices in Senegal, Viet Nam and Cape Verde.

Luxembourg also pursues measures to enhance the quality of its programme. A number of project and programme evaluations have been carried out recently to this effect. An evaluation and audit unit has been set up for all government aid initiatives, including those involving Luxembourg NGOs receiving government support.

Poverty reduction is the key objective in Luxembourg's aid programme, with a priority for health, education, water and sanitation, with gender and sustainable development as cross-cutting priorities. Luxembourg has subscribed to the MDGs programme. Special emphasis is given to capacity-building and good governance. Luxembourg is committed to policy coherence and is promoting a globalization process with a human face.

Part of Luxembourg's assistance is implemented by NGOs, resulting in a substantial spread in countries and sectors. About 25% of total ODA is extended through multilateral channels, with the United Nations receiving most of this.

In 2003, Luxembourg ODA amounted to \$194 million, corresponding to 0.81% of GNI and representing an increase compared with 2002 (0.77% of GNI).

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

Luxembourg's voluntary contribution to UNESCO in 2004 amounted to \$1,036,186, three times more than in 2003. Of this, \$1,033,807 was devoted to funds-in-trust projects and \$2,379 to the World Heritage Fund.

A three-year Framework Agreement was signed on 29 March 2001 with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for €148,000, for the equal financing of funds-in-trust projects and the annual contribution to the special account for IPDC.

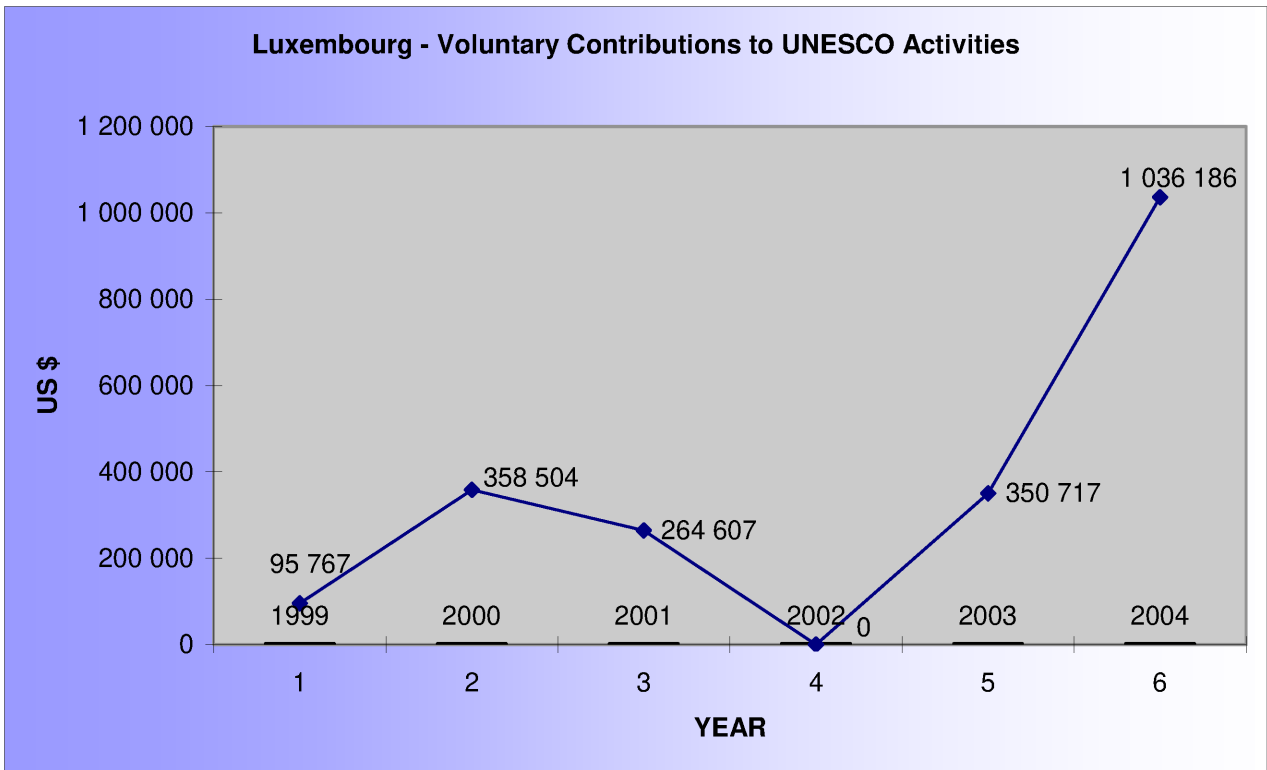
Apart from the IPDC funds-in-trust projects, Luxembourg cooperation financed two other projects which are still ongoing. The first, The Manuscripts of Timbuktu, has a global budget of \$506,805. A technical meeting was held on 27 January 2004 at UNESCO Headquarters in the presence of the Assistant Director-General for Africa. The second, Training for Human Rights, Citizenship and Local Democracy in Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso, has been elaborated in close cooperation with Luxembourg in Senegal and UNESCO Dakar, with a total budget of \$588,930. This agreement was signed on 4 November 2003 at UNESCO Headquarters during a ceremony chaired by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Permanent Delegate of Luxembourg, Mr Wurth, with representatives of the African countries concerned.

Relations with Luxembourg's Delegation are excellent and also enabled UNESCO to meet in March 2001 with H.E. Jean Feyder, Director of Cooperation and Development.

The Deputy Permanent Delegate of Luxembourg welcomed on 11 March 2003 the Director of the Division of Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources for very fruitful and frank discussions. It was decided notably to enhance the relationship between Luxembourg and UNESCO, and to meet on a regular basis.

A mission to Luxembourg for the Project Officer responsible for relations with Luxembourg in the above-mentioned Division took place on 2 and 3 July 2003, with Luxembourg's Permanent Delegation playing a central role for its organization. This mission permitted Luxembourg and UNESCO to raise a number of policy-oriented matters and to establish and/or reinforce contacts between UNESCO and Luxembourg's various authorities in the field of cooperation.

An encounter will be organized between Luxembourg's authorities and UNESCO at Headquarters or in Luxembourg in order to review ongoing funds-in-trust projects and to enhance the future cooperation, notably by establishing an overall framework agreement between Luxembourg and UNESCO. A draft framework agreement has already been submitted to the Marechal de cour of Luxembourg following a request from the Grande Duchesse.



NETHERLANDS

International Organizations Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
PO Box 20061
NL-2500 EB The Hague
Netherlands
Tel.: 31.70.348.64.86

Fax: 31.70.348.48.48

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
PO Box 25000
NL-2700 LZ Zoetermeer
Netherlands
Tel.: +31.79.323.23.23

Fax: +31.79.323.23.20

Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands to UNESCO
7, rue Eblé
75007 Paris
France
Tel.: 01.40.62.33.88

Fax: 01.40.62.34.65

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

International development cooperation, under the responsibility of the Minister for Development Cooperation, is administratively fully integrated into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A major review of the Netherlands foreign policy took place during the mid-1990s with the purpose of defining a more effective and coherent policy. A result of this review was a further decentralization of the administration of the Netherlands international development cooperation programme to overseas Netherlands representatives.

Total Netherlands ODA in 2003 was \$3,981 million, corresponding to 0.80% of GNI and thereby roughly remaining at the level of recent years. So, the Netherlands meets the United Nations ODA target of 0.7% of GNI. The bilateral structural aid programme is restricted to 36 partner countries. The main goals of the Netherlands development cooperation policy remain poverty reduction and sustainable development based on an integrated policy and a regional approach, with particular emphasis on Africa. Special attention is being devoted to education, the environment, water, AIDS and reproductive health care. About a quarter of Netherlands ODA is extended through multilateral channels, with the United Nations system receiving about half of this share.

During the Netherlands Presidency of the European Union (1 July 2004 to 31 December 2004), a high priority was given to poverty reduction, AIDS prevention, economic growth, and peace and security in Africa. The Presidency focused on a clear distinction between countries on the basis of their performance, in order to make the European development policy more effective and efficient.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

The UNESCO/Netherlands funds-in-trust cooperation resumed in the mid-1990s and subsequently became one of the largest and most dynamic cooperation programmes, although policy

developments unfortunately reversed this positive trend. In 2003, the Netherlands' voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$2,896,932, confirming the decreasing trend during the past few years. Of this, \$2,598,828 was devoted to funds-in-trust projects. Other Netherlands contributions were allocated to the Associate Experts' Scheme, IOC and the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*.

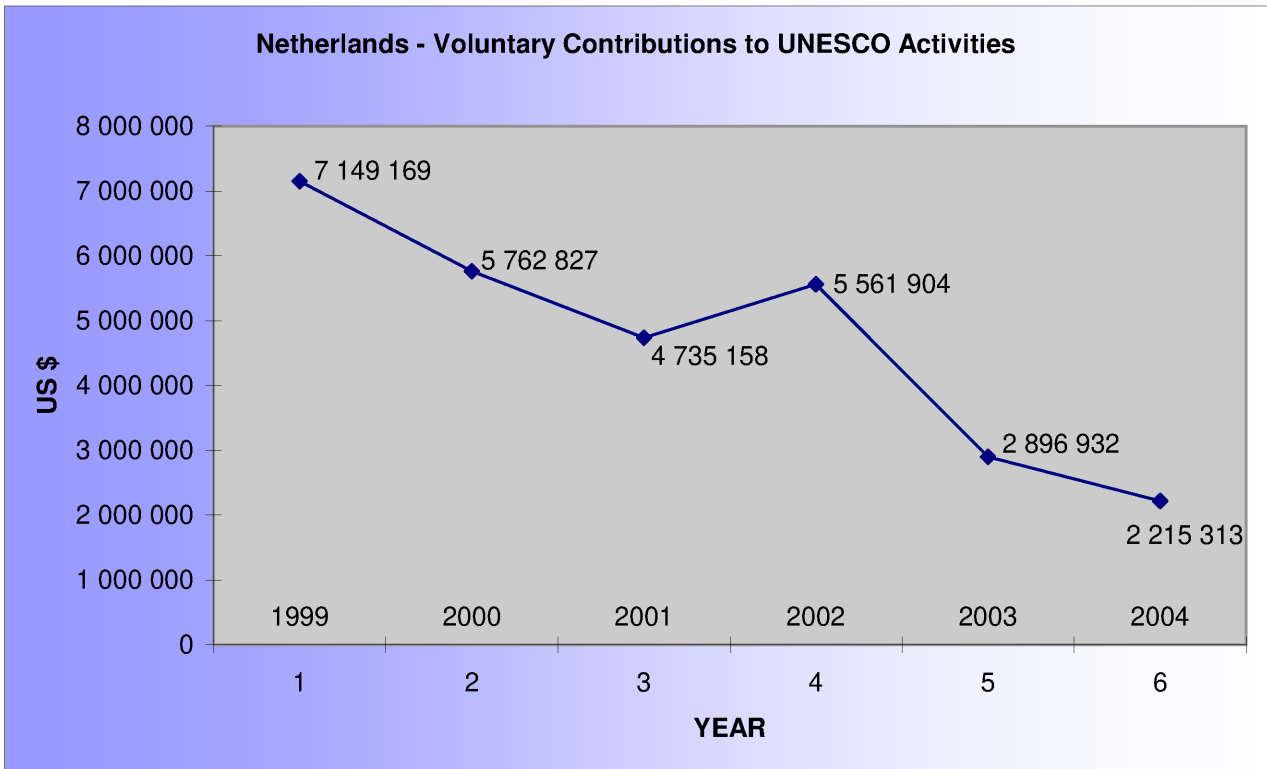
In 2004, the Netherlands' voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$2,215,313, with a major part devoted to IIEP (\$1,376,260) and \$650,203 to funds-in-trust activities. The World Heritage Fund, the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* and the Associate Experts' Scheme benefited also from this contribution.

In addition to these contributions, the Netherlands provides core funding to the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE) in Delft in the magnitude of €5.8 million annually. Even though this contribution is expected to be maintained, there is concern that the number of fellowships will decrease substantially as a consequence of the modifications in the terms of distribution of fellowships adopted by the Netherlands Government in the academic year 2004/2005.

Priorities for the Netherlands' funds-in-trust cooperation with UNESCO have mostly been education, ecology, culture and freshwater management. Projects must normally have an innovative, catalytic character and be executed in the field. In this context, direct contacts between UNESCO's field offices and the local Netherlands embassies are strongly encouraged and have in several cases led to positive results.

As mentioned above, the Netherlands has unfortunately taken a negative view on UNESCO, based on overall policy considerations more than on concrete dissatisfaction with UNESCO's performance in project preparation and implementation. While the Netherlands remains committed to the funding of all the projects currently in process, it seems unlikely that new approvals will take place in the near future, with the exception of projects negotiated directly between the local representatives of UNESCO and the Netherlands in one of the priority countries. In November 2004 the Netherlands requested the reimbursement of the funds available in the UNESCO/Netherlands General Fund amounting to \$343,796.76.

Even prior to the change in policy, the review cycle with the Netherlands has been rather irregular in recent years, although contacts with the Permanent Delegation have remained excellent.



NEW ZEALAND

Permanent Delegation of New Zealand to UNESCO

7 ter, rue Léonard-de-Vinci

75116 Paris

France

Tel.: 01.45.00.24.11, ext. 235

Fax: 01.45.01.43.44

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)

Private Bag 18901

Wellington, New Zealand

Tel.: 64.4.439.8000

Fax: 64.4.439.8511

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

In 2003, total ODA from New Zealand amounted to \$165 million, corresponding to 0.23% of GNI and marking a slight increase compared to the preceding year. New Zealand's development cooperation programme is under the responsibility of the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade created by a decision in September 2001, and remains heavily focused on poverty elimination in the Pacific region. The strategies of NZAID are mostly concentrated on fulfilment of basic needs (health and education), sustainable development (economic growth, private sector development and biodiversity), good governance and civil society development. NZAID aims at a strategic approach based on multiyear commitments, and focuses on medium- to long-term horizons (five to 15 years) in its planning processes. NZAID emphasizes aid as a major instrument of foreign policy, helping to promote stability and harmony in the international community. NZAID recognizes that development assistance needs to be delivered via a number of channels in order to maximize development gains for their development partners. It involves working at many levels, including with many different actors at global/multilateral and regional levels. NZAID recognizes the importance of engaging with such agencies and institutions because of their contribution to the global debate about development assistance, their standard-setting functions, their regulatory roles and the expertise that they bring to bear on development issues. NZAID's support to multilateral agencies complements New Zealand's geographic coverage by extending their reach into the global arena. NZAID's contributions to multilateral and regional agencies complement NZAID's bilateral programmes. Some 25% of NZAID's development assistance contributes directly to multilateral and regional agencies, such as the United Nations system, the Commonwealth and international financial institutions such as the World Bank.

In recent years, New Zealand has concentrated on strengthening the institutional capacity of partner countries in the South Pacific, particularly in the fields of law and justice, capacity-building and environmental management. In general, New Zealand's international development cooperation policy stresses dialogue with its partners, including other donors. Comprehensive evaluation and appraisal systems to ensure quality control and incorporation of lessons learned are in place.

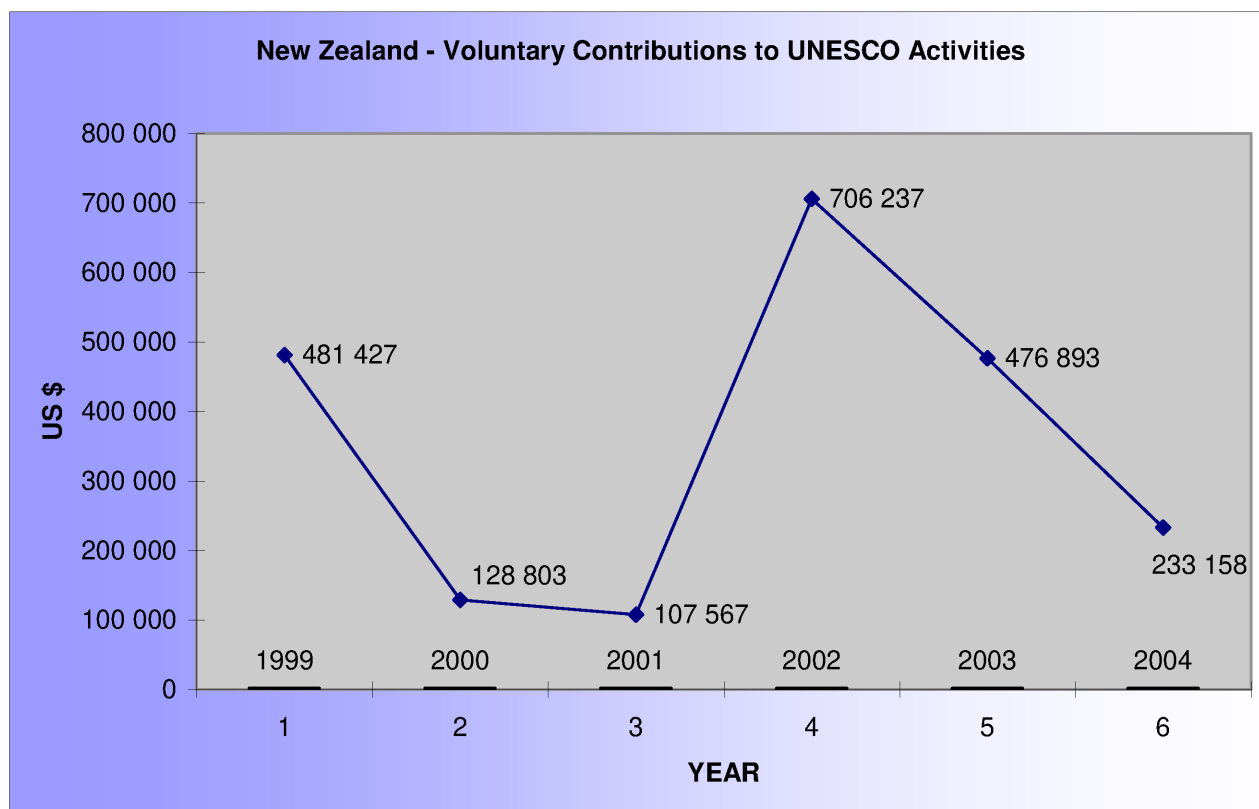
COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003, New Zealand's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$476,893, a marked decrease compared to the previous year. Almost all of this amount (\$459,557) was devoted to funds-in-trust projects in favour of education in Indonesia, negotiated directly by the local UNESCO office, with the remaining contribution earmarked for the World Heritage Fund.

New Zealand has recently shown considerable interest in world heritage. In April 2003, UNESCO and the Government of New Zealand signed a Cooperation Agreement on cooperation with other States Parties in the Asia and the Pacific Region concerning the promotion of World Cultural and Natural Heritage with particular emphasis on the Pacific subregion. At the 14th session of the General Assembly of the World Heritage Convention in October 2003, New Zealand was elected member of the World Heritage Committee until 2007.

In 2004, New Zealand's voluntary contribution continued to decline to \$233,158, mainly due to reduction in the allocation to funds-in-trust (\$222,810).

Contacts with New Zealand are mainly carried out through UNESCO's relevant field offices. Contacts between UNESCO Headquarters and the Permanent Delegation are excellent, although irregular.



NORWAY

Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
7. juni-plassen/Victoria Terrasse
PO Box 8114 DEP
N-0032 Oslo
Norway
Tel.: +47.22.24.36.00

Fax: +47.22.24.95.80

Permanent Delegation of Norway to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.34.35

Fax: 01.45.67.92.03

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Norway recently undertook a reorganization of its development aid cooperation. In 2004, the planning, execution and administration of Norwegian development cooperation activities were integrated into the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and decision-making was further decentralized to the country level. In addition to being responsible for implementing development programmes, embassies now assume a central role to improve the coordination and coherence of bilateral and multilateral efforts. The responsibilities of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) were modified to cover evaluation, quality assurance, knowledge management, and the administration of grant schemes in favour of civil society organizations and the private sector. As a technical directorate under the Ministry, it also provides advisory services to the Ministry and the embassies upon request.

Norway allocates 0.92% of GNI to development cooperation and ranked first among the 22 DAC members in 2003 in terms of ODA/GNI, with the aim of reaching the 1% target set by the Norwegian Government for 2006-2009. In 2003, total net ODA was \$2.04 billion. It was the first creditor nation in 2000 to offer 100% debt forgiveness to LDCs involved in the HIPC initiative, with debt forgiveness treated over and above ODA budgets. Norway has also become one of the major donors financing humanitarian action and stands out as a positive example on how to respond to humanitarian needs.

Norway is a strong supporter of the multilateral system. In 2003, 28% of total ODA went to the multilaterals. Norway expects the United Nations agencies to respond to the reform agenda in light of the new, coordinated ways of doing development cooperation. Together with other donors, the Government is exercising pressure on the multilateral agencies to change their procedures in order to participate in joint programming and to pool funds in the PRSPs context. Norway had prepared together with six other donor countries in 2004 a study on the United Nations development system, looking at issues for strengthening and change. In 2003, Norway was the largest contributor to the United Nations' consolidated appeals for humanitarian action measured by contributions as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP).

Since the 1999 Peer Review, the Government has strengthened its focus on the fight against poverty, with MDGs serving as the central point of reference. A *White Paper Fighting Poverty Together, a Comprehensive Development Policy* was published in 2004 to emphasize Norway's

policy in this regard. Moreover, Norway is moving towards a rights-based approach to development in connection with the fight against poverty. It will assist partner countries to incorporate their obligations to deliver on human rights (economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political) within their national poverty reduction strategies.

Furthermore, Norway has taken a leadership role with respect to donors' efforts to harmonize practices and align with the national poverty reduction strategies of developing partner countries. Norway is progressively moving towards the adoption of aid modalities that reflect increased donor coordination, aid effectiveness and national ownership in the context of strategies developed by partner countries. The Government has also endorsed the principles and good practice of Good Humanitarian Donorship.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

As from 1 July 2002 the responsibility for coordinating UNESCO affairs in Norway was transferred from the Minister of Cultural and Church Affairs to the Minister of Education and Research.

Norway is currently financing activities in the area of EFA (capacity-building and the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*), communication and culture. In terms of geographical interest, African countries are given the priority. The United Nations Section within the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for extrabudgetary projects in the areas of education and communication, while the Department of Press, Cultural Relations and Information is responsible for culture. Main emphasis on culture is cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, world heritage sites under threat, intangible and tangible cultural heritage, and cultural rights/cultural industries/copyright. Other departments within the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs also support UNESCO's activities, for instance the Department for Humanitarian Assistance and the Section for Russia and the other CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries. One educational project in the area of higher education is currently funded by the Royal Ministry of Education and Research for an amount of \$436,681.

A new Framework Agreement was signed between Norway and UNESCO in 2003 to cover all voluntary contributions to UNESCO. It replaces the previous Framework Agreement of 1972. A Programme Cooperation Agreement was also signed for the 2004-2005 biennium and is to be renewed every two years to specify the content of the cooperation between the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNESCO for each biennium. The 2004 Programme Cooperation Agreement covers the following contribution for 2004 and 2005:

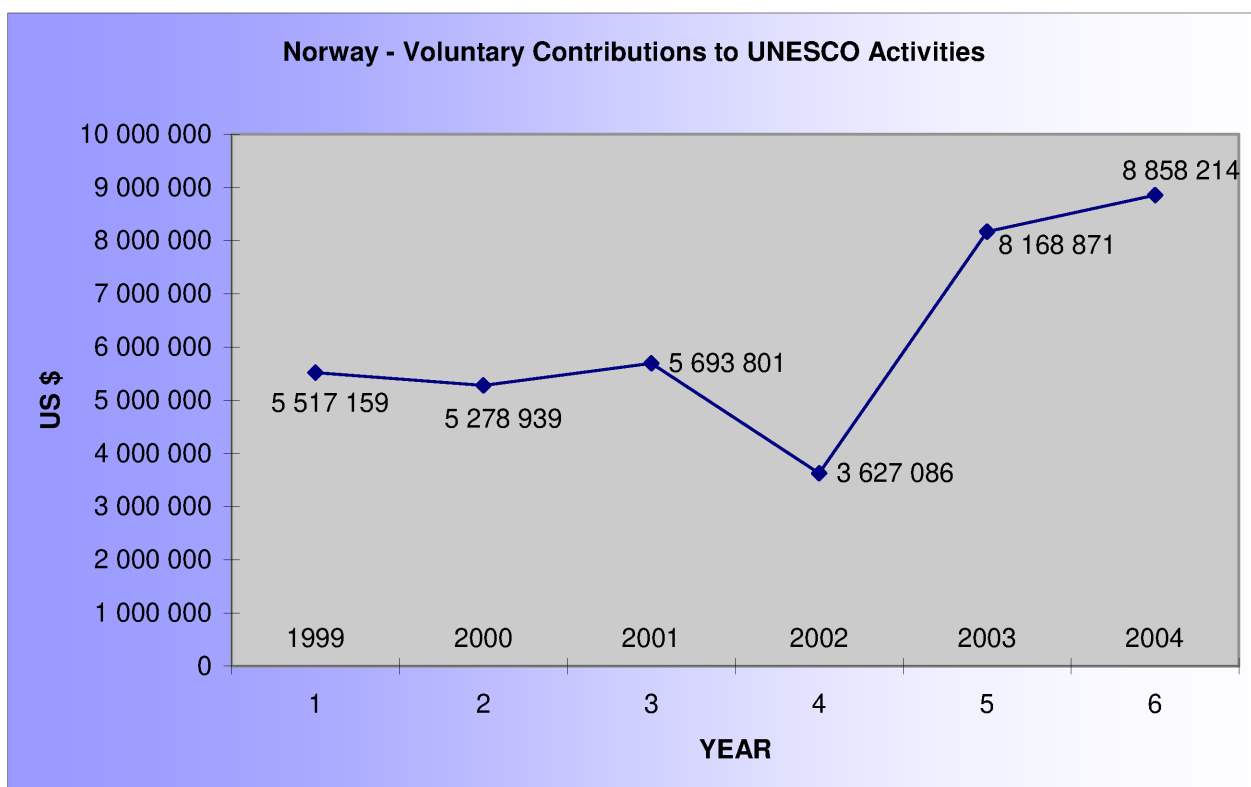
- EFA Capacity-building Programme: NOK 12 million;
- *EFA Global Monitoring Report*: NOK 3 million;
- Culture: NOK 9 million;
- IPDC: NOK 1 million.

In September 1999, Norwegian auditors conducted an overall assessment of Norway's cooperation with UNESCO, with positive conclusions, and in April 2001 an assessment was carried out on the status of Norway's relation with UNESCO, mainly focusing on internal coordination of the overall cooperation but also with direct relevance to UNESCO's cooperation with Norway as a source for extrabudgetary contributions, with a recommendation for even stronger involvement of Norway in UNESCO as a whole.

In 2004, Norway's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$8,858,214, which makes it one of the largest and most generous donors to UNESCO. Some \$3,343,701 was devoted to funds-in-trust activities, \$2,189,496 to IIEP, \$182,800 to the Associate Experts' Scheme, \$500,922 to UIS, \$28,320 to the International Bureau of Education (IBE) and \$20,832 to the World Heritage Fund.

UNESCO/IOC is currently in discussion with Norway for possible contribution to the establishment of a coordinated Indian Ocean tsunami monitoring and warning system.

Norway however expressed its dissatisfaction during the annual review meeting in October 2004, with UNESCO's weak performance in overall development cooperation, in particular strategic planning, programmatic approach, policy advice and field level coordination, as well as with the overall reform process. Norway is also not satisfied with the Associate Experts' Scheme and will substantially decrease its future contribution to this programme. Relations with the Permanent Delegation and the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs remain excellent, characterized by a continuous dialogue and consultation. UNESCO is making the necessary efforts to maintain and enhance its cooperation with this major donor and future cooperation remains promising.



PORTUGAL

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros
Instituto Português de Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento (IPAD)
Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance
Av. da Liberdade, 192-1º/5º
1250-147 Lisbon
Portugal
Tel.: 351.21.317.6700 Fax: 351.21.314.7897

Permanent Delegation of Portugal to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.30.59 Fax: 01.45.67.82.93

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance (IPAD) is the main body for development cooperation within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. IPAD was established on 1 February 2003 to improve the quality and efficiency of the Portuguese aid programme and to ensure better visibility for cooperation policy and the fulfilling of Portugal's international commitments. It has a coordination role therefore, for the decentralized Portuguese aid programme, spread among several ministries.

Development cooperation is an integral part of the Portuguese Government's foreign policy. Embodied in the fundamental principles of human rights and international solidarity, it allows the recipient country to define its own goals and priorities, working on the basis of partnership and the need to promote better international coordination of development aid, with two main objectives in mind: the eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustained development.

The main priority of the Portuguese cooperation is to help improve infrastructures and social services (representing, in 2002, 77% of ODA), in particular on education and primary health care, and to promote the access of the poor to these services.

The programmes and projects agreed upon also focus strongly on professional training and on institutional building, with a view to consolidating democracy and the rule of law, while at the same time seeking to strengthen the role of civil society and improve good governance. Attention is also given to productive activities and infrastructures, to financial assistance and to strengthening the private sector.

Priority development partners are members of the organization for Official Portuguese-speaking African Countries (PALOP)¹ and Timor-Leste.² Reference should also be made to the cooperation within the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), a community group of eight States linked by their common language and cultural heritage. Despite limited resources, Portuguese

¹ Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

² Recently, however, and with Timor-Leste as an independent country, Portugal has started channelling an important amount of support to this particular country, bearing in mind its urgent need of reconstruction and general development.

cooperation is seeking to give assistance to other countries, both in Africa and in other continents. Portugal has been working to raise the awareness of the international community to the African development issue and welcomed NEPAD as a framework for support.

Portuguese ODA amounted to \$282 million in 2003, corresponding to 0.22% of GNI. It represented a decrease compared to 2002 (0.27% of GNI). Bilateral ODA is mainly channelled to LDCs. In 2003, 43% of ODA was channelled through multilateral organizations, in particular through the European Commission.

Portugal is committed to achieving the target of 0.33% of ODA/GNI in 2006, and to improving at the same time the effectiveness and efficiency of its cooperation programmes. This target is taken as an intermediate step towards the goal of reaching 0.7% of ODA/GNI in the future.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

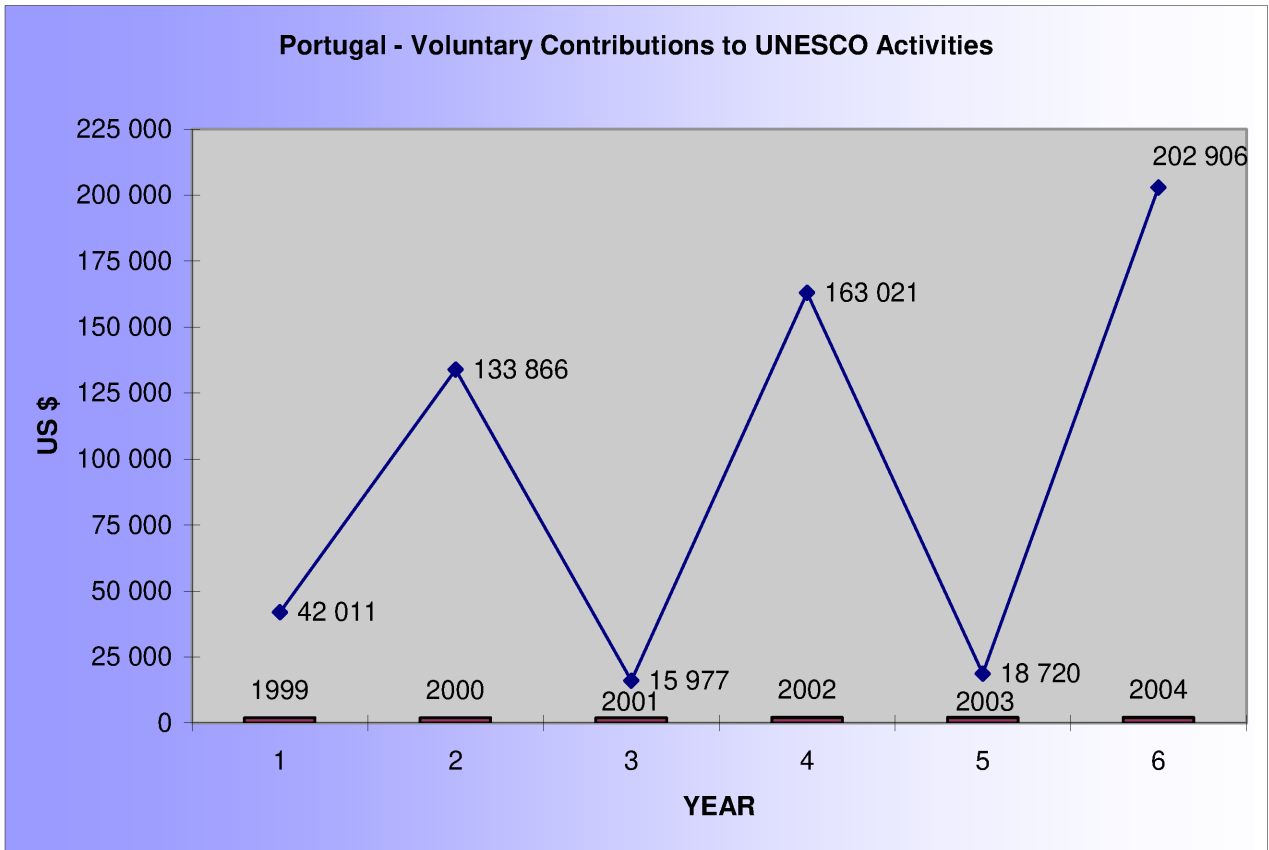
In July 1993, the Portuguese Government signed a funds-in-trust agreement with UNESCO, stipulating an initial contribution of \$330,000 with subsequent replenishments, aimed at financing projects in Portuguese-speaking African countries. For a number of reasons, the cooperation under the funds-in-trust has not been implemented as fully as envisaged and replenishments have not taken place at the level foreseen. An agreement has therefore been reached between the parties to better structure the funds-in-trust cooperation and pursue optimal utilization of available funds. A very constructive technical meeting took place in February 2003 at the Portuguese Delegation where the Director of the Division for Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources discussed several outstanding matters with the Ambassador.

Contacts with the Permanent Delegation remain excellent and have proved to be a very precious resource for UNESCO's further efforts to enhance cooperation with Portugal and to organize a mission to Lisbon, which took place on 28 and 29 June 2004. This mission permitted Portugal and UNESCO to raise a number of policy-oriented matters, and to revive the dialogue between UNESCO and the various Portuguese authorities involved in the field of development cooperation.

Two technical meetings took place, in 2004 and early 2005, with the Portuguese Permanent Delegation.

A meeting will be organized in order to examine the status of the Portuguese funds-in-trust and to decide how to utilize the funds which are now available on the General Portuguese funds-in-trust.

In 2004, Portugal's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$202,906 with \$182,906 going to funds-in-trust activities and the rest to the World Heritage Fund.



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
95-1 Doryum-dong Jongno-gu
Seoul,
Republic of Korea (110-787)

Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.31.55

Fax: 01.40.56.38.88

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Republic of Korea's ODA is administered through two major channels of development cooperation: bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral aid is divided into two forms: grants and loans. The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), under policy guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, implements and administrates the grant aid and technical cooperation programme of the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for overall policy for international development cooperation and for contributions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, while the Ministry of Finance and Economy oversees subscriptions to international development institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank.

Other ministries also carry out development cooperation activities in their own fields of competence. The general objectives of the development cooperation are to contribute to maintenance of world peace and cultural diversity, meeting basic human needs, promoting democracy and market economy systems, and promoting economic development. The main part of the development cooperation programme consists of grants, mainly for training, exchange of human resources and studies. Geographic priority is given to developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The Republic of Korea became a member of OECD in 1996 and may aim to become a member of DAC, conceivably in 2010. The Republic of Korea's aid volume has increased by five times compared to that of 1991 when KOICA was first established. It is estimated that the ODA volume amounted to \$285.9 million in 2003, corresponding to 0.06% of GNI. Though its ODA volume is small, the Republic of Korea has increased its ODA rapidly in recent years and is continuing the impressive growth rate.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

The Republic of Korea's funding sources for voluntary contributions to UNESCO are numerous, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. The contributions of the Republic of Korea are usually provided under direct arrangements with UNESCO Headquarters, or transferred to UNESCO's various special accounts. Emphasis remains on education and (mainly intangible) culture. In the field of education, funding is mainly provided by the Ministry of Education with the major emphasis on assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for

the provision of paper and printing facilities, but also comprising assistance to some LDCs in educational planning. Perspectives seem very promising for a very substantial increase in the funding to be provided for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, emanating both from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry for Reunification, and also for increased assistance, notably in educational planning, to LDCs. Regarding culture, a few projects are in process, with funding from the Ministry of Culture and various of its subsidiary bodies, in the field of cultural heritage in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea's main interest does, however, appear to lie in the field of intangible cultural heritage as evidenced both in recent funding – provided mainly by a local municipality – for projects in Cambodia and Fiji, with more to come, and notably in the proposal recently presented to the Director-General by the country's Permanent Delegate regarding the establishment in the Republic of Korea, under UNESCO's auspices, of a regional centre for intangible cultural heritage in Asia and the Pacific.

As mentioned above, among various projects carried out during these years, a series of projects were implemented in favour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was undoubtedly a broad outline of the general policy with regard to the funds-in-trust of the Republic of Korea within the framework of cooperation with UNESCO: Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Phase II (\$500,000, \$100,000 each year from 2002 to 2006) and provision of paper for textbooks for middle-school students, in 2002.

Republic of Korea authorities appear to be satisfied with the mutual confidence established through enhanced cooperation since 2001, and consider that mutual efforts carried out by themselves, the sectors concerned in the Secretariat and the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, constitute solid foundations for future cooperation.

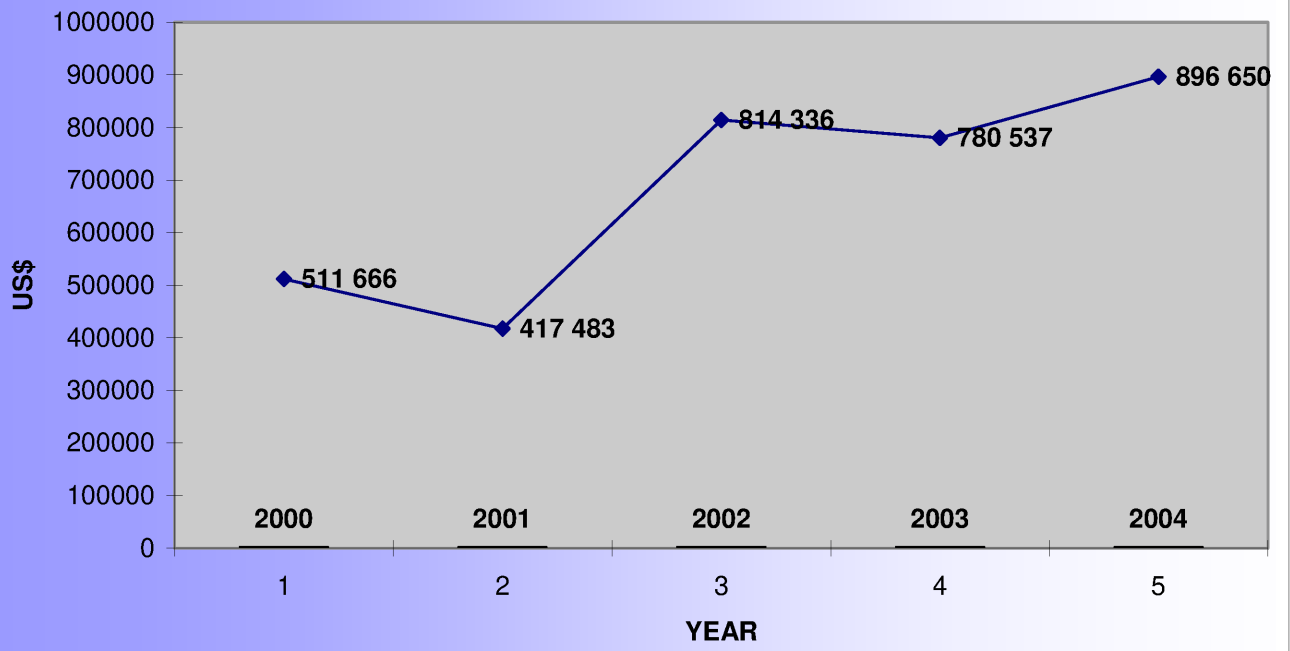
In 2004, the Republic of Korea's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$896,650, mainly devoted to funds-in-trust projects (\$469,283) and the Associate Experts' Scheme (\$268,284). Funding also went to the World Heritage Fund and IOC, and assistance was extended to the following prizes: King Sejong Literacy Prize (\$38,000), the Arirang Prize (\$30,000) and the Jikji Prize (\$35,000).

There are currently seven ongoing funds-in-trust projects.

In addition, the Republic of Korea contributed to other various projects such as support to the development of national plans for EFA from 2003, the three Regional Teacher-Training Workshops on Education for International Understanding in the Asia-Pacific Region since 2001, and development of the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network in 2004.

In addition to the above-mentioned public funding sources, cooperation with the private sector seems also promising. UNESCO recently signed an agreement with Samsung Electronics for a contribution of \$200,000 for a number of UNESCO's own activities to promote intangible cultural heritage in return for lending its name and logo to a series of Samsung-sponsored, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)-produced television spots on cultural heritage. Perspectives for future funding relations with the private sector seem promising.

Republic of Korea - Voluntary Contribution to UNESCO Activities



SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Riyadh
PO Box 55937, Postal Code 11544
Saudi Arabia
Tel.: 9661.4055000/4067777

Fax: 9661.4030645

Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.34.06

Fax: 01.47.83.27.24

OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Saudi Arabia's aid programme is administered by the Economic and Education Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the overall responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Since the mid-1970s, Saudi Arabia has been a leading donor in terms of ODA volume and ODA/GNP ratio. Its assistance to developing countries, through bilateral and multilateral channels, amounted to more than \$75 billion. Total assistance represents nearly 4% of Saudi Arabia's average annual GNP. Such assistance has been extended to 41 African, 23 Asian and nine other developing countries, or 73 countries in all. Some \$7 billion alone has been contributed through the bilateral aid agency, the Saudi Fund for Development, which was founded in 1974 and is the main source of Saudi Arabian development aid. The assistance was also extended to Arab, regional and international development organizations by contributing to their capital and financing their development projects in order to advance social and economic development in developing countries. Total Saudi Arabian contributions to such institutions have exceeded \$21 billion.

Saudi Arabia is therefore considered as one of the largest aid donors in the world. It provides assistance to a number of Arab, African and Asian countries. Jeddah is the headquarters of the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its subsidiary organization, the Islamic Development Bank, founded in 1969. In its relations with the wider Arab world, Saudi Arabia's policy is to assist in the economic and social development of less wealthy Arab countries. Saudi Arabia plays a prominent and constructive role in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and Arab and Islamic financial and development assistance institutions.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

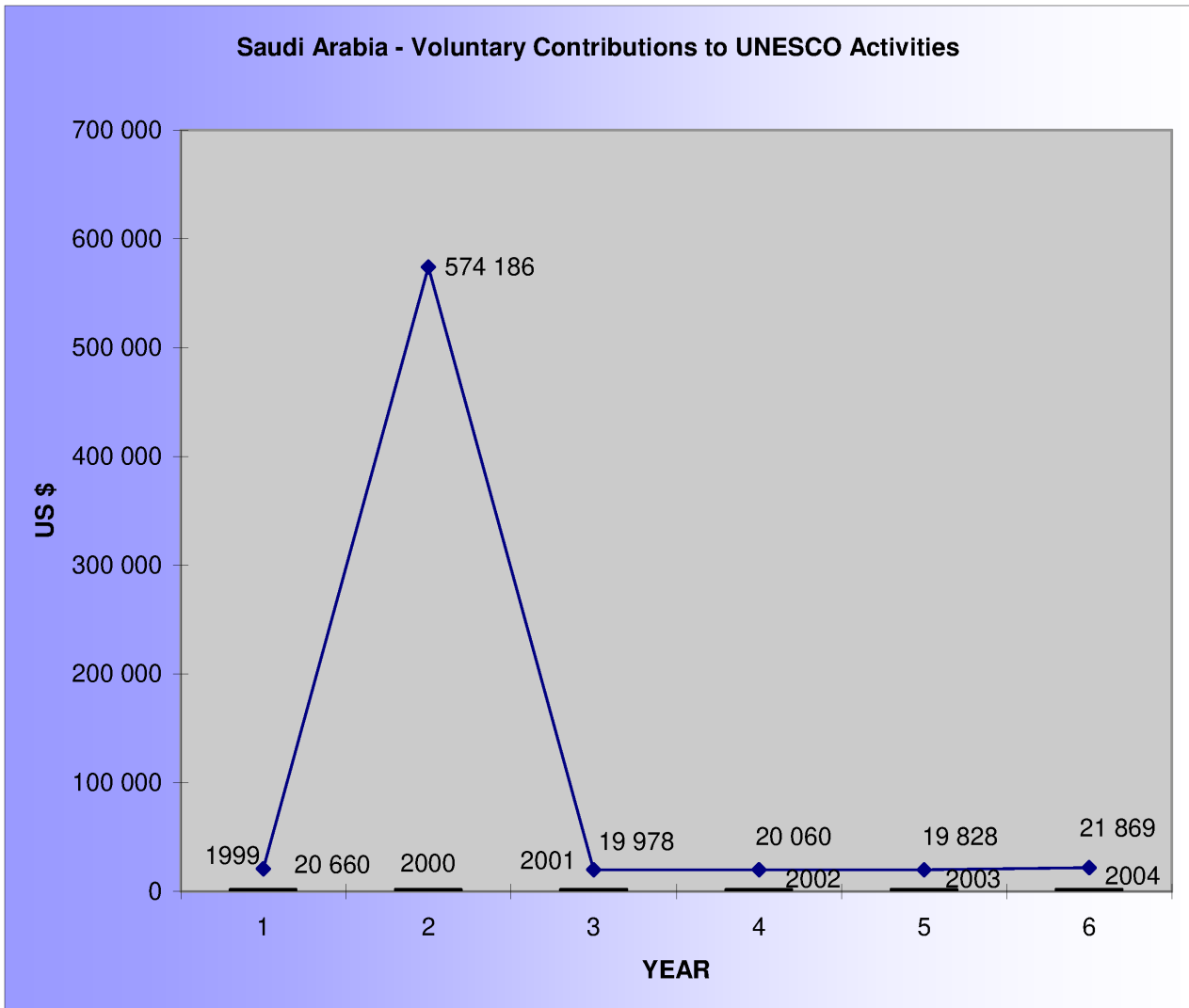
While UNESCO/Saudi Arabia funds-in-trust cooperation has been declining in recent years, mainly due to dissatisfaction with UNESCO's project implementation, and lack of continuous dialogue and information, contacts have been recently intensified and consultations are taking place with the Saudi Arabian Permanent Delegation. The aim is therefore to establish a constant and fruitful dialogue with the donor and to enhance current cooperation. In 2004, Saudi Arabia's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$21,869, devoted to the World Heritage Fund. It is worth mentioning however that several projects under funds-in-trust were implemented or are still ongoing, including the following:

- Three projects in Haiti in the field of radio (\$27,000), television (\$18,000) and a UNAIDS awareness programme (\$5,000);
- “Assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina” (505 BIH 1001) which permitted in 1999 the reconstruction and rehabilitation of five primary and secondary schools as well as the restoration of three mosques in Mostar and Sarajevo for an amount of \$1 million;
- “Rehabilitation of 17 schools in Palestine” (505 RAB 1011) for an amount of \$2 million. The rehabilitation of 16 schools has been completed, with books provided, and laboratories equipped. The project is ongoing and will be terminated in August 2005;
- “Safeguarding of Islamic Heritage of Jerusalem” (505 RAB 4071) for an amount of \$2,300,000 and a duration of four years (2000-2004) has permitted, *inter alia*, the training of five Palestinian students during two years in a specialized school in Florence (Italy) for the restoration of Islamic manuscripts (amount of the training: \$256,042). Furthermore, Saudi Arabia contributed to the publication of a descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the most important Islamic manuscripts of the al-Aqsa Mosque, prepared by the Director of the al-Aqsa library and co-published by UNESCO, in English and Arabic, *The Qur’an Manuscripts in the al-Haram al-Sharif Islamic Museum, Jerusalem*. The contribution to this activity amounted to \$53,890;
- “King Faisal Foundation Cultural Centre” (910 SAU 4073): the funds received for this project (including interest earned) amounted to \$12,221,577. The project is operationally and financially terminated;
- “Planning, Research, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Educational Buildings” (910 SAU 1010): the project is still ongoing, with a total budget of \$553,500.

Formal and periodic review meetings are not carried out with Saudi Arabia. However, UNESCO is considering the establishment of such meetings, in consultation with the Saudi Arabian Permanent Delegation.

Saudi Arabia has recently reiterated its commitment to UNESCO’s ideals and values, as well as its desire to contribute furthermore to UNESCO’s programmes and projects. Future cooperation with this generous donor thus seems to be promising.

UNESCO carried out a mission to Riyadh in June 2005, aiming to negotiate with the Saudi Committee for Relief of Palestinian People, within the Ministry of Interior, the funding of a project to help Palestinian universities and university/college students in need for the coming 2005/2006 academic year. A total amount of some \$15 million is expected from the Saudi Committee for Relief of Palestinian People for this project.



SPAIN

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores
Agencia Española De Cooperación Internacional (AECI)
Avenida De Los Reyes Católicos, 4
28040 Madrid
Spain
Tel.: 34.91.583.81.00

Fax: 34.91.583.83.10/11/13

Permanent Delegation of Spain to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.33.87

Fax: 01.47.83.49.98

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Spanish aid programme is one of the youngest among the international donors. Following the adoption in 1988 of a law on international cooperation for development and a multiyear Master Plan, designed to enhance consistency and coordination within its diverse aid system, and which sets an example for DAC members with similar structures, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays the main role, both as an implementer and co-coordinator of the aid programme through the Agencia Española De Cooperación Internacional (AECI). In December 2000, the statute of AECI was approved. According to the DAC Peer Review in April 2002 by OECD, a significant achievement of the new policy is that it establishes poverty reduction as the overarching goal in development cooperation, and, in so doing, focuses on basic social needs, while mainstreaming gender and environment. Spain has development cooperation programmes in 29 countries, with a high concentration of aid flowing to Latin America. Decentralized cooperation through autonomous regions and local authorities is a notable feature of Spanish development cooperation and accounted for 25% of bilateral ODA.

In 2003, ODA from Spain amounted to \$1,961 million (equivalent to 0.23% of the GNI), constituting a decrease of 7.8% from the previous year (in 2002 ODA amounted to \$1,712 million, corresponding to 0.26% of GNI). Spain indicated that it may reach a rate of 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2012, aiming at the intermediate step in 2008 of a rate of 0.5%. Spanish development assistance is focused on health, education, institution building and basic infrastructure.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

In 2003, Spain's voluntary contribution to UNESCO amounted to \$877,697, increasing significantly compared to the previous years. Accounts for 2004 show a level of voluntary contribution at \$774,405.

Most of the funds in 2003 and 2004 were devoted to funds-in-trust activities (\$710,820 and \$685,259 respectively), with the remaining funds going to the World Heritage Fund.

In the late 1980s, Spain made a number of very substantial voluntary contributions to UNESCO's activities, mainly handled under other modalities than funds-in-trust. This is the case for programmes on literacy campaigns in Africa, informatics, university networks and notably the

major education programmes in favour of Latin America. While the latter was formally a funds-in-trust project, the total budget of \$3,842,861 was largely handled as a special account.

A framework agreement on Funds-In Trust cooperation was signed with Spain on 11 September 2002. The agreement aimed to lead to a more consistent and unified structure for the handling of Spain's voluntary contributions to UNESCO. The concrete implementation of the agreement was discussed during the first meeting under the new structure, which took place in Madrid in July 2003. One of the main consequences of the new cooperation modalities was Spain's request that communication channels between UNESCO and Spain always flow through the Division of Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources (ERC/CFS) and the Spanish Permanent Delegation.

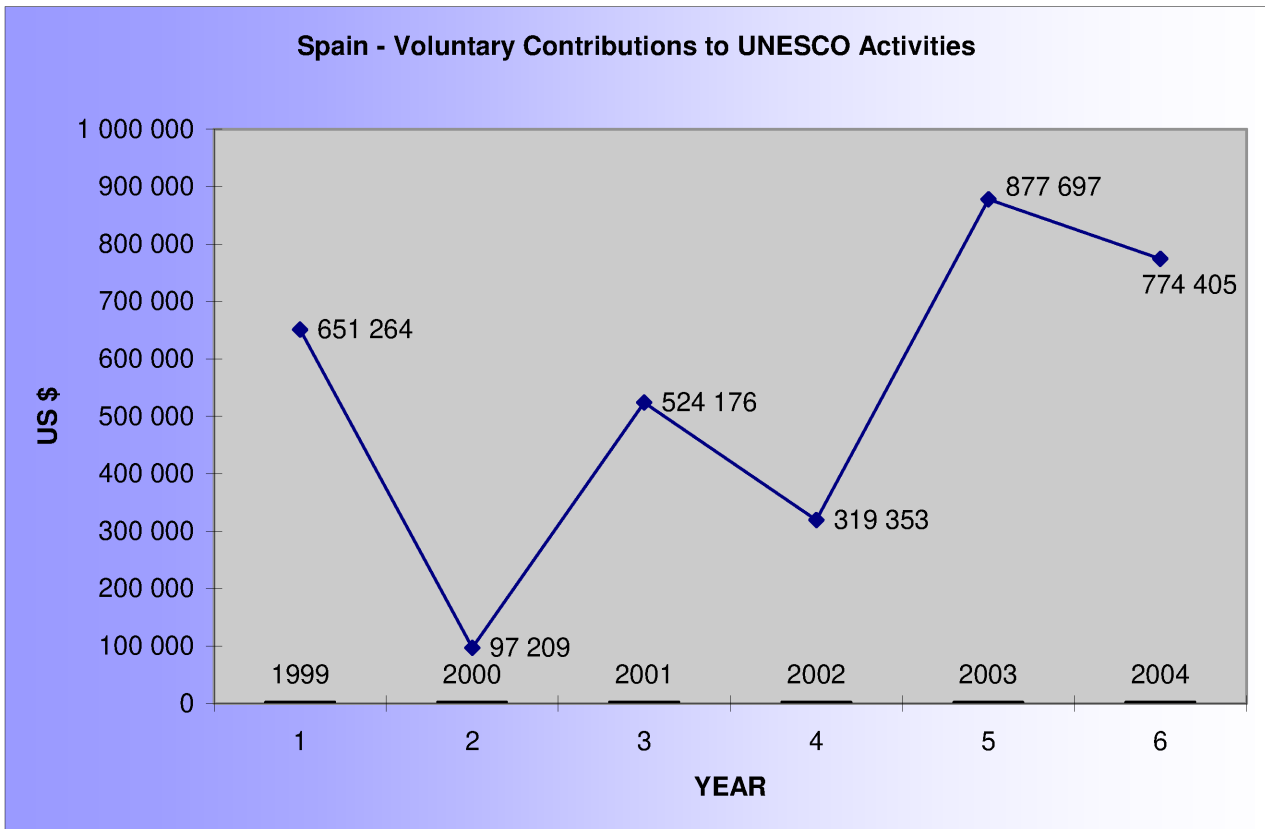
Until now, emphasis still remains on education, cultural preservation – including the underwater cultural heritage – and information, notably activities related to e-governance. The division of responsibilities for different areas of cooperation includes the Ministry of Education for cooperation in the area of education, including the Education for All programme, the Ministry of Culture for cooperation with UNESCO's Culture Sector and the Ministry of Public Administration for cooperation with the sector for communication and information, notably for support to the Information for All Programme.

It should be noted that a specific agreement in favour of the preservation of cultural and natural heritage was signed on 18 April 2002 with the World Heritage Centre. The annual contribution granted to UNESCO by Spain under this agreement amounted to €300,000, and in 2005 was doubled to €600,000.

Moreover, the Prime Minister of Spain officially announced to UNESCO in May 2004 his interest in the Organization's activities in favour of cultural diversity. This engagement by the Spanish Government went even further by including cultural diversity as one of the pillars of the new four-year Development Cooperation Plan (2005-2008) approved by the AECI.

The most recent review meeting with Spain took place in March 2005 in Madrid. This very successful meeting helped the parties to familiarize themselves with the cooperation agreement, notably in consequence of the very consistent staff changes of almost all ministries of the Spanish Government. As expected, Spain announced its wish to participate much more actively, including through the provision of higher level of funds, in UNESCO's cooperation development mandate. The need for a unified structure under the funds-in-trust modality for cooperation with the Organization was reiterated.

In the context of regional cooperation in Spain, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNESCO and Generalitat of Catalonia (22 October 2003), for the development and reinforcement of cooperation between the two parties for a duration of two years, covering cooperation for UNESCO-related activities in Catalonia, such as UNESCO Chairs, the Associated Schools Project, UNESCO Clubs and Associations and Associated Libraries, as well as scholarships, linguistic heritage and multilingual education, interreligious dialogue, tangible and intangible heritage, media, activities in the Mediterranean, human rights, cultural diversity, international cultural cooperation, international events and the Universal Forum of Cultures in Barcelona 2004. Agreements are also under discussion or revision with other Spanish regions that may eventually lead to funding arrangements for UNESCO's activities. One current funds-in-trust project in the area of communication is financed by Minorca; another project concerns social development in Argentina with funding from the Basque Government.



SWEDEN

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Department for Democracy and Social Development

Sveavägen 20

S-105 25 Stockholm

Sweden

Tel.: 46.8.698.50.00

Fax: 46.8.698.56.51

Permanent Delegation of Sweden to UNESCO

1, rue Miollis

75732 Paris Cedex 15

France

Tel.: 01.45.68.34.49

Fax: 01.47.34.10.03

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Sweden's international development cooperation programme has in recent years undergone major policy reviews and internal restructuring, following both discussions in Parliament and a number of expert studies. Sida, resulting from a merger in 1995 of five major Swedish development cooperation institutions, is the main agency responsible for Sweden's bilateral aid. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to handle overall policy, including regional strategies, and multilateral cooperation. Priorities of Sweden's development cooperation are respect for human rights; democracy and good governance; gender equality; sustainable use of natural resources and concern for the environment; economic growth; social development and welfare; conflict management and security; and "Global Public Goods".

In 2003, total Swedish ODA amounted to \$2,400 million, corresponding to 0.79% of GNI, constituting an increase in absolute figures, yet representing a slight decrease from the previous year's increase in the GNI percentage (2002 ODA: \$2,012 million, i.e. 0.84% of GNI), but maintaining the United Nations goal of 0.7%. Because of Sweden's tight budgetary situation, Parliament has suspended the previous commitment to achieving the 1% ODA/GNI target.

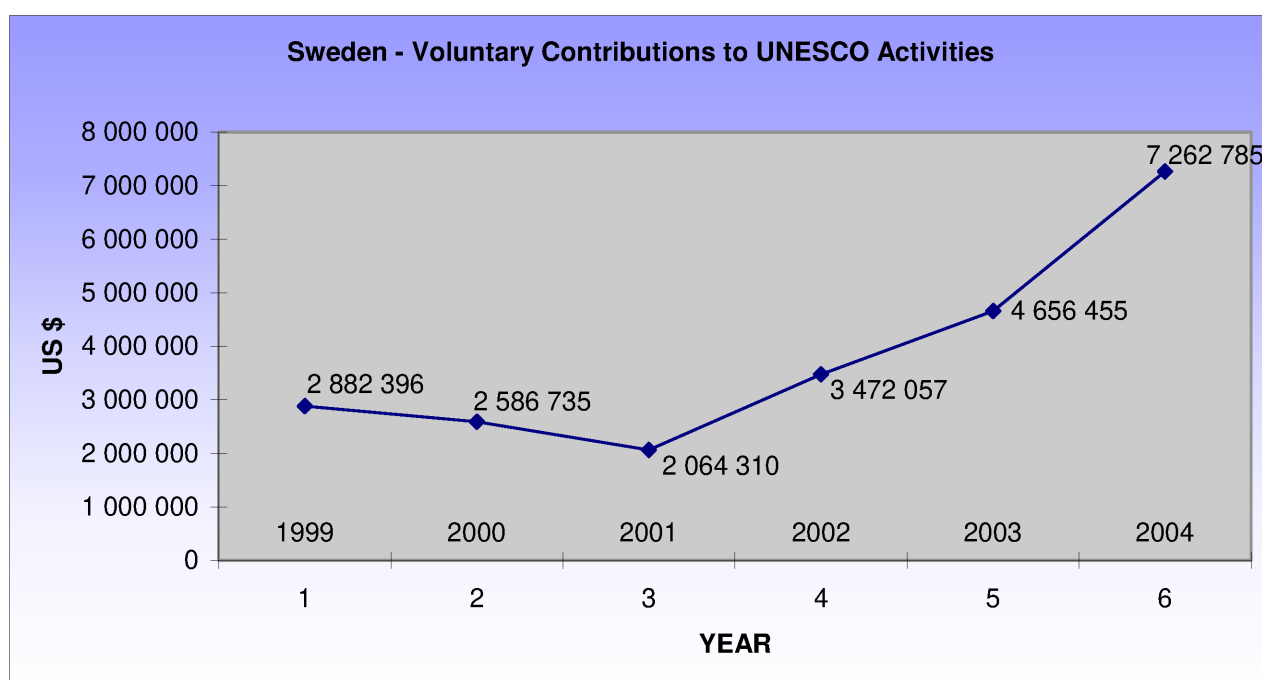
COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

Over the past three years, Sweden's overall voluntary contribution to UNESCO has been increasing, reaching \$7,262,785 in 2004, with \$1,220,127 going to funds-in-trust projects. It has to be noted that Swedish funds-in-trust contributions have not been at a stable level and saw some fluctuation from year to year in the past few years. Funding priorities remain in the area of education, with substantial contributions to IIEP, to EFA (Capacity-building and the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*) and to IBE, as well as in science with contributions to the Third World Academy of Science and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics. Smaller contributions went to (ongoing) support to the World Heritage Fund, the Associate Experts' Scheme and the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

The development of a new strategy plan for UNESCO is in process as well as the establishment of a general framework agreement, based on UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007. While remaining positive with regard to UNESCO's activities in development, Sida is reluctant with

regard to the funding of individual funds-in-trust projects. Cooperation has begun to focus on larger UNESCO programmes, e.g. the UNESCO capacity-building programme. In this context, Sweden co-signed the Nordic Memorandum of Understanding on 20 October 2003. This Memorandum was jointly signed by the representatives of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Iceland to UNESCO and by the Director-General for UNESCO to pilot a new collective and programmatic approach for the programme “Capacity-Building for EFA – Extrabudgetary Programme for Technical Service to Countries implementing the Dakar Framework for Action”.

In addition, Sweden has recently announced the contribution of \$1.4 million to the UNESCO and International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) initiative on a tsunami warning system in the Indian Ocean.



SWITZERLAND

Agency for Development and Cooperation
Multilateral Affairs Section
Freiburgstrasse 130
CH-3003 Bern
Switzerland
Tel.: 41.31.322.27.72

Fax: 41.31.324.13.47

Permanent Delegation of Switzerland to UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Tel.: 01.45.68.33.96

Fax: 01.43.06.21.39

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the main part of Switzerland's development cooperation, with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs handling direct economic assistance. New strategic orientations are being implemented, re-emphasizing poverty reduction as a fundamental objective of Swiss development cooperation. Switzerland is also carrying out institutional changes to mainstream poverty reduction and support for basic social services in aid programmes. In 2003, total Swiss ODA amounted to \$1,299 million, corresponding to 0.39% of GNI, a net increase of 19.7% compared with 2002, in line with the Federal Council's objective of raising public expenditure on development assistance to 0.4% of GNI by 2010. The funds will enable Switzerland to continue implementing a policy of development cooperation that is both reliable and planned with a view to ensuring continuity, stability and high quality in its development cooperation.

Swiss aid is principally concentrated on agriculture, education, health care, governance and emergency assistance with a grass-roots level approach. In general, Switzerland is concentrating its development aid on fewer countries (mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, South and Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe). Some 27% of Swiss ODA is channelled through multilateral organizations, with the United Nations system receiving almost one third of this share.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

After a long period with fairly substantial contributions to UNESCO's funds-in-trust projects, mainly those prepared by IPDC, Switzerland had in the past years sharply reduced its cooperation with UNESCO because of budgetary constraints.

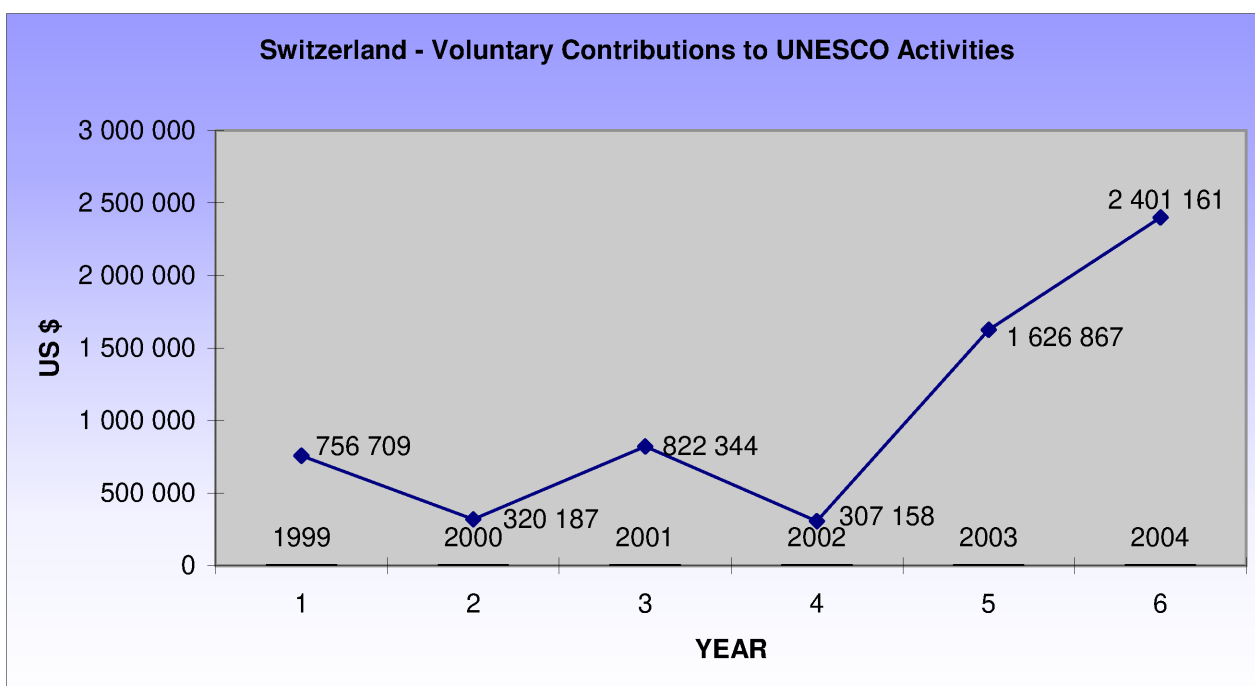
2003 shows a change in that trend and registers a very high increase in the amount of voluntary contribution, reaching \$1,626,867. Apart from the contribution to the World Heritage Fund for \$91,323 and a small grant to the Silk Road radio soap opera programme, a good share of the 2003 contributions are directed to UNESCO education institutes: \$277,466 to IIEP and \$461,538 to IBE.

However, the most relevant increase is registered by contributions in the form of funds-in-trust, reaching \$783,583 for 2003. Some \$400,000 was given to an international project in favour of

Community Multimedia Centres (a major three-year programme for a total contribution of approximately \$850,000). Switzerland is one of UNESCO's major donors for this programme: following the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Geneva in December 2003, a second phase of the project for some \$800,000 has been approved, as well as another project devoted to scale up the African component for \$1.6 million (\$1.58 million were transferred to UNESCO in 2004 for these two projects). Other funds-in-trust contributions were given for cultural heritage in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as to a project in the field of environmental education.

This increase in Switzerland's voluntary contribution to UNESCO's activities is also reflected in the overall increase of the total amount of contributions for 2004, reaching the level of \$2,401,161, concentrated mainly in the same fields as 2003.

Relations with the Swiss authorities, both with the Permanent Delegation and the Central Authorities in Bern, are very promising. After several years of infrequent contacts, a review meeting was held in UNESCO Headquarters in April 2002. UNESCO is expecting to conduct a mission to Bern in 2005, where the issue of establishing a formal framework for cooperation (i.e. fund-in-trust Framework Agreement) should also be discussed.



UNITED KINGDOM

Department for International Development

94 Victoria Street

London SW1E 5JL

United Kingdom

Tel.: 44.171.91.77.000

Fax: 44.171.91.70.019/16

Permanent Delegation of the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to UNESCO

Maison de l'UNESCO

1, rue Miollis

75732 Paris Cedex 15

France

Tel.: 01.45.68.27.84

Fax: 01.47.83.27.77

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

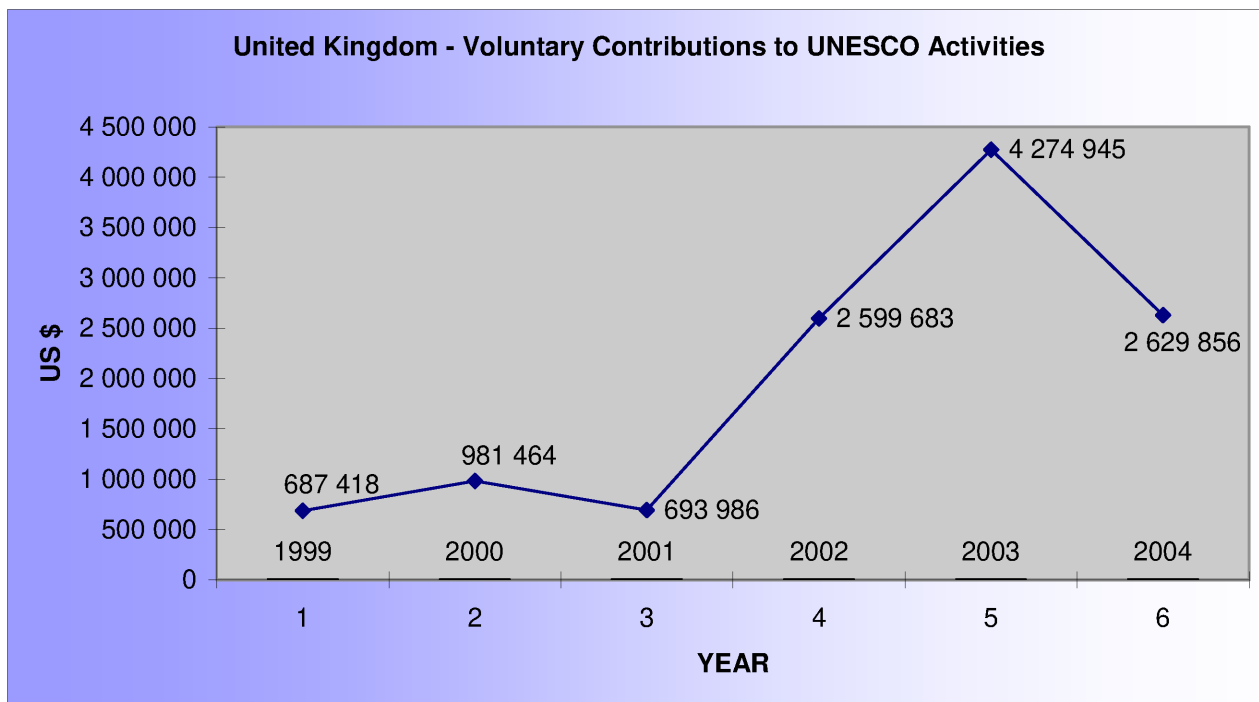
In 2003, ODA from the United Kingdom amounted to \$6,282 million, representing 0.34% of GNI, an increase from the previous year (2002: 0.31% of GNI). The international development cooperation programme of the United Kingdom is implemented by the Department for International Development (DFID), with various sectoral government departments also playing a role. The Labour Government, taking office in 1997, initiated a major reform of the international development programme within the framework of the white paper *Eliminating World Poverty* and committed itself to a steady increase of ODA to implement this strategy.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

The British country-based development cooperation is heavily decentralized and does not lend itself easily to cooperation with UNESCO under the traditional funds-in-trust modality. Conversely, DFID's substantive advisers in the fields relevant to UNESCO's mandate remain committed to an enhanced cooperation with UNESCO, but have little operational funding available for such cooperation. Contacts with the United Kingdom remain, however, very regular, not least since the transfer of the operational responsibility for relations with UNESCO to the Permanent Delegation. Contributions have been extended both at the centralized and the decentralized level.

In 2003, voluntary contributions were made by DFID to UNESCO totalling \$4,274,945 (including contributions to institutes), of which \$345,248 was in the form of funds-in-trust contributions. Funding priorities include EFA, with a contribution to the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* of \$2,499,375, and to UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service (IOS) with a contribution in the amount of \$873,015. Ongoing funding went to the World Heritage Centre and IOC.

One can observe a decrease in the United Kingdom's voluntary contribution for 2004, as the total amount is \$2,629,856, mainly due to a reduction in the contribution to the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* and no further assistance to IOS. An increase of the contribution to funds-in-trust activities is however to be noted. The 2004 funds amount to \$837,268. Expectations of further increases are confirmed by the signature in the first months of 2005 of two funds-in-trust agreements in favour of the strengthening of UNESCO's capacity in the field of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe and primary education in Somalia.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520
United States of America
Tel.: 1.202.647.40.00

Fax: 1.202.647.89.02

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20523
United States of America
Tel.: 1.202.712.02.36

Fax: 1.202.216.3524

Permanent Delegation of the United States to UNESCO
Embassy of the United States
12, avenue Raphaël
75016 Paris
France
Tel.: 01.45.24.74.03

Fax: 01.45.24.74.58

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OVERALL POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The international development cooperation programme of the United States is mainly implemented by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which now forms part of the State Department. Besides USAID, the State Department itself and a number of other American institutions also handle major parts of the American budget for international development cooperation, which focuses on promoting democratic governance, driving economic growth, improving people's health, mitigating conflict and providing humanitarian aid.

In 2003 ODA amounted to \$16,254 million, representing 0.15% of GNI (and being the lowest of all DAC members), but constituting an increase to previous years (0.13% in 2002; 0.11% in 2001).

The American development assistance programme is heavily focused on the promotion of economic growth, sustainable development, peace and democracy, and capacity-building; emphasis is also put on the promotion of the United States' prosperity and advancing diplomacy. Humanitarian assistance plays an important role in the programme. Education and health, and the promotion of women also enjoy high priority. The recent *Strategic Plan 2004-2009*, jointly published by the State Department and USAID, provides further details.

COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

The United States re-entered UNESCO on 1 October 2003 following a 19-year absence. During its absence, the United States nevertheless continued to make voluntary contributions to a number of UNESCO's activities. In 2003 contributions to UNESCO amounted to \$8,566,656, a sharp increase to the years prior to re-entry, mostly due to new funds-in-trust projects in education funded by USAID (see below).

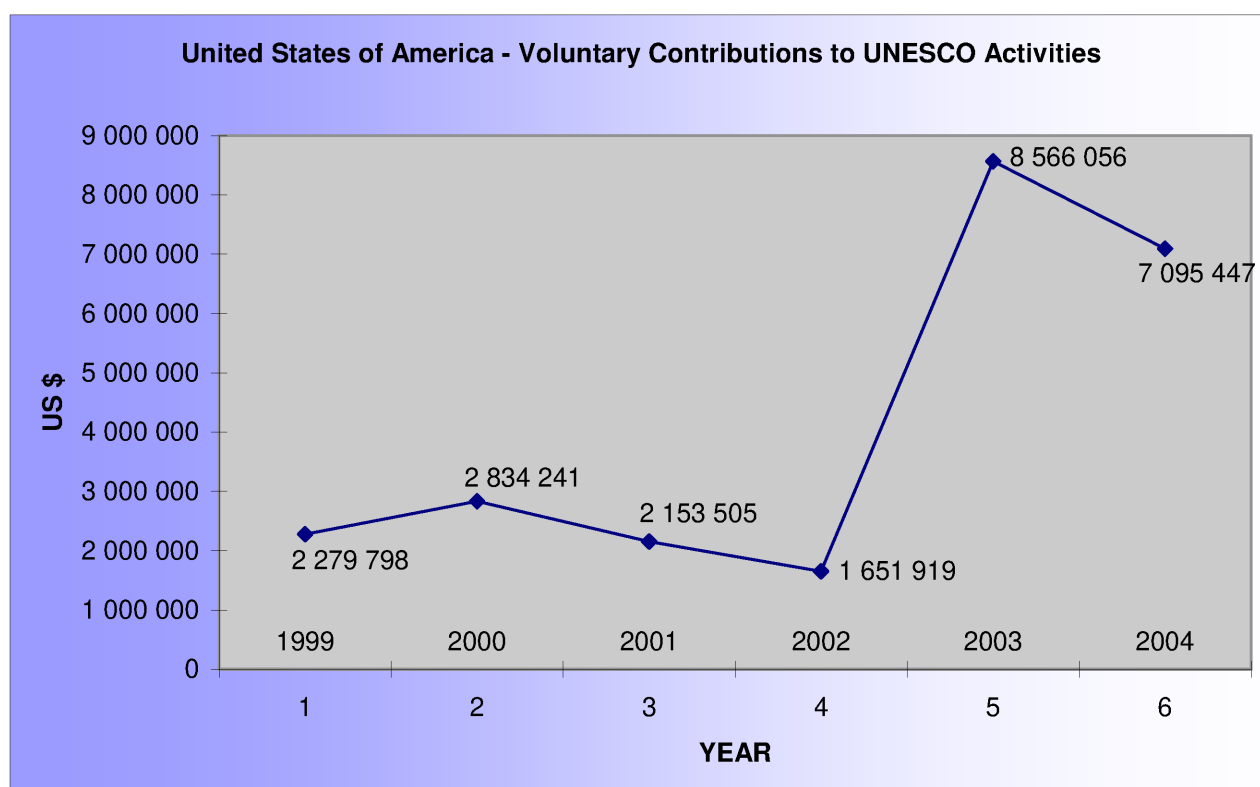
Support is provided by three government sources. The first is the US State Department itself with an annual contribution, in 2003 in the amount of \$1,750,000 (\$1,175,000 in 2002). The contribution continues to be focused on IOC (28.6%), scientific collaboration (28.6%), the World Heritage Fund (25.7%) and IOS (9.7%). The remainder of the contribution has been going to mutually agreed selected projects, mostly in science.

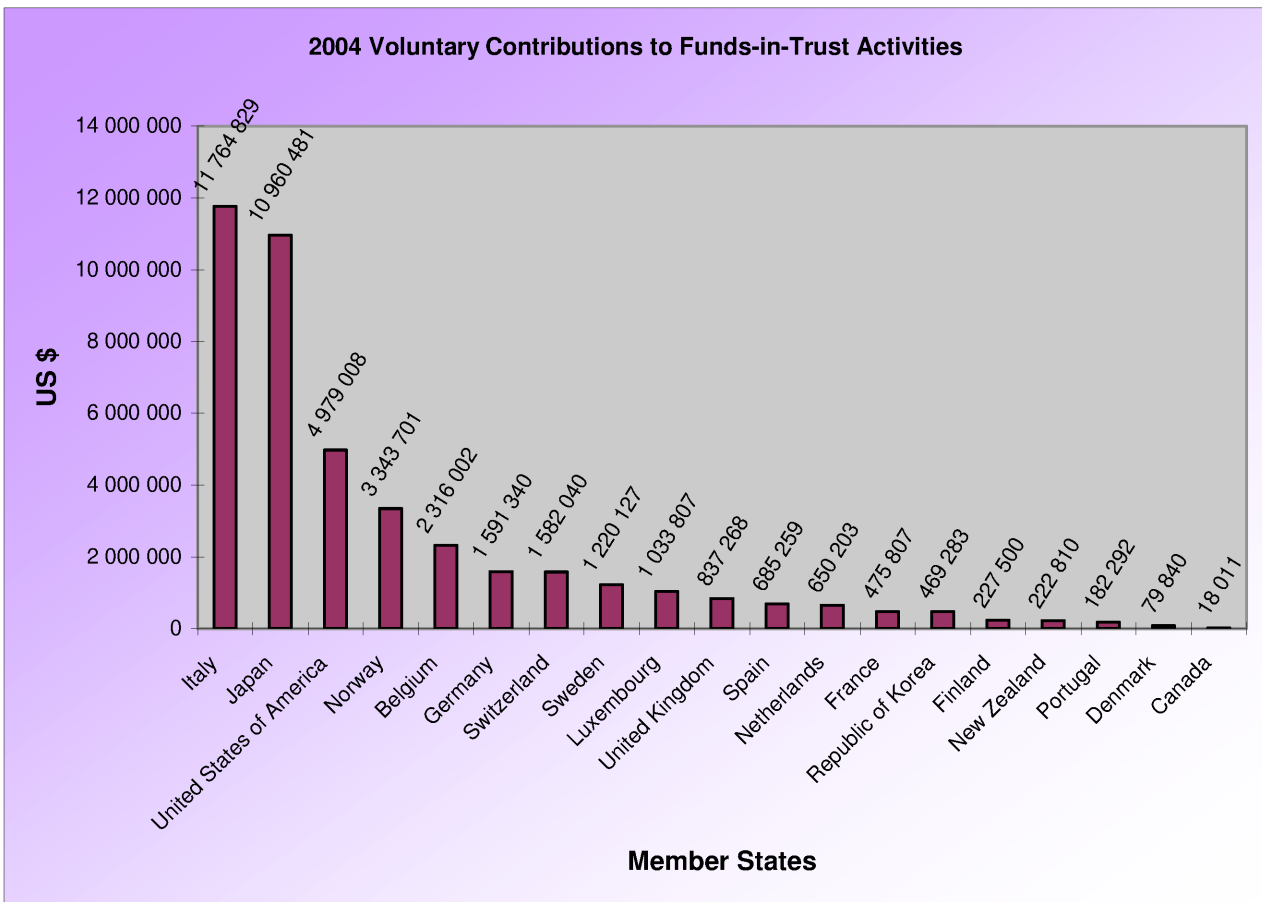
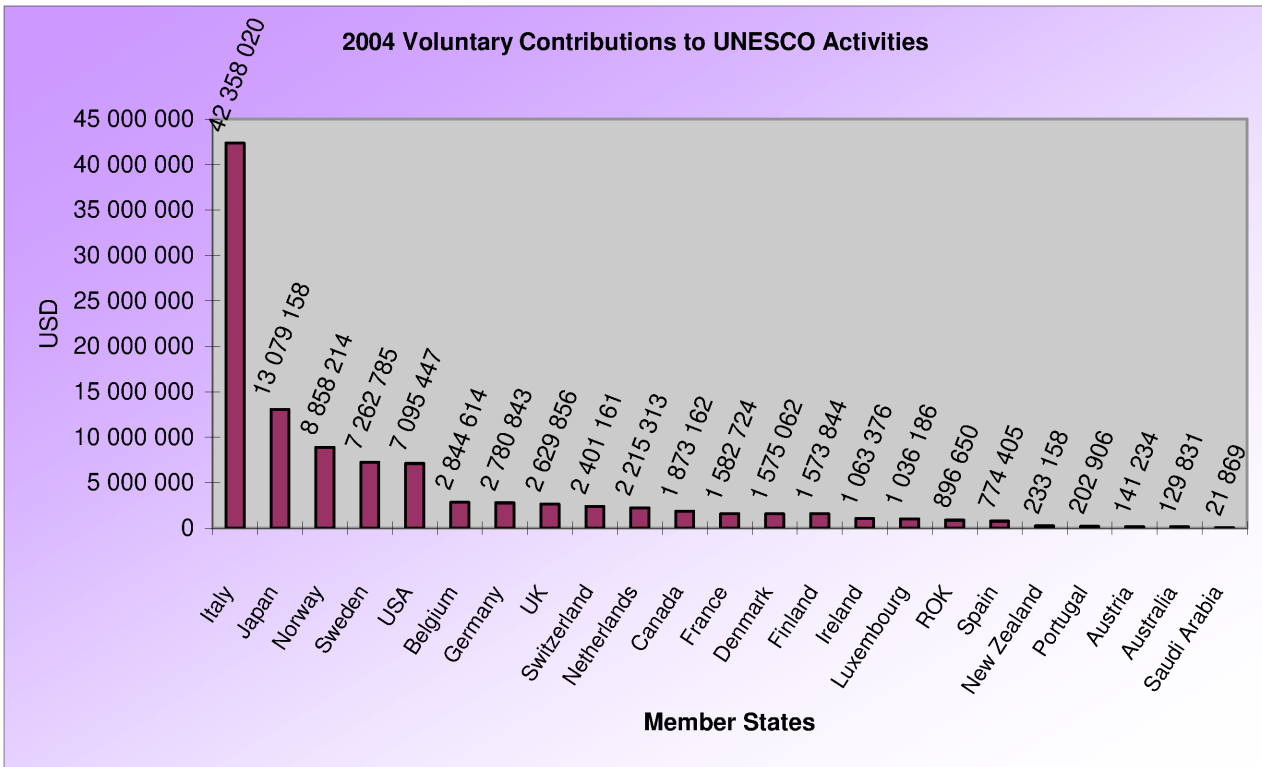
However, voluntary contributions for 2004 register a decrease to \$7,095,447, mainly due to a reduction of the amount devoted to funds-in-trust activities (\$4,979,008).

Another funding source is USAID, which is the main instrument for the implementation of the country's international development cooperation programme. USAID mainly focuses on education and funding has been mostly on a decentralized level. However, in 2003 two substantial agreements were signed, one for textbook revision in Iraq in the amount of \$10 million for a period of one year, the other for EFA support to Headquarters in the amount of \$5.2 million for a period of six years. For 2005, UNESCO is expecting to finalize a major project in the field of education (teacher training and education census) in Pakistan.

The United States Department of Energy has been providing funding for a scientific project since 2000.

Promising contacts have been established with the new Permanent Delegation, following on the previous regular and positive contacts with the then Observer Mission. A shift in the cooperation modalities is expected, with possibly less commitment from the State Department and planned enhanced cooperation with private funding sources.





Most of the information contained in this document on ODA is taken from the OECD's final ODA data for 2003, the websites of some ministries of foreign affairs, and strategy papers on development assistance.