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Diversity of Cultural Expressions

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CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda: Secretariat's Report on its Activities

This document presents the Secretariat's report of its activities for the period 2011-2013 as requested by the Conference of Parties at its third ordinary session.

Decision required: paragraph 8

1. At its third ordinary session (June 2011), the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”) requested the Secretariat to provide, at each of its sessions, a report on its activities.

2. The Secretariat presented its first Report of Activities in 2011 as an information document to the fifth ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) and its second Report of Activities in 2012 as an information document to the sixth ordinary session of the Committee. These reports provided an overview of the main challenges and achievements of the Secretariat during a one-year period. See documents CE/11/5.IGC/213/INF.3 and CE/12/6.IGC/INF.3.

3. The Secretariat’s reports acknowledged that the Convention was entering a new implementation phase for which Parties established a clear roadmap of priorities to be pursued during the Biennium 2012-2013. These priorities have a strong focus on international cooperation specifically addressing the needs of developing countries and aimed at fostering the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors.

4. Among the key priorities identified by the Parties were the design and implementation of a *capacity-building* programme and the creation of a *knowledge management* system, *communication* and *fundraising* strategy for the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (hereinafter referred to as “the IFCD”) that would be supported through both regular programme and extra-budgetary resources as available. These priorities were reflected in the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Parties at its third ordinary session and the Resolution 37 adopted by the 36th session of the General Conference on the report of the Culture Commission (see document 36 C/COM.CLT/2, paragraph 14.1 (c) resulting in the introduction of MLA 4, Expected Result 13 in the UNESCO Programme and Budget 2012-2013).

5. As a result of the financial constraints faced by UNESCO, there was an 80 per cent cut in the Regular Programme budget for activities allocated to the Section of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions for the period 2012-2013. This cut had a severe impact on the capacity of the Secretariat to fully implement the decisions and priorities established by the Convention’s governing bodies.

6. The Regular Programme budget allocated, and extra budgetary funds raised, enabled the Secretariat to undertake statutory activities required for the sixth ordinary session of the Committee. Recourse to the Director-General’s multi-donor Emergency Fund was necessary to finance statutory activities required for the fourth ordinary session of the Conference of Parties. During the 191st session of the Executive Board, the Director-General shared her concerns about the financial sustainability of the Conventions and the cost of their statutory implementation. An appeal was made to Parties to find innovative solutions to support the future of normative work.

7. The Conference of Parties is invited at this session to examine and take note of the Secretariat’s Report of its Activities 2011-2013 as provided in Annex I. Annex II provides a summary of key data on the concrete outputs of the Secretariat in relation to its expected results as identified in the 36 C/5.

8. The Conference of Parties may wish to adopt the following resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 4.CP 7

The Conference of Parties,

1. *Having examined document CE/13/4.CP/7 and its Annexes;*
2. *Takes note of the Secretariat’s report on its activities for the period 2011-2013 submitted to the Conference of Parties;*

3. Invites each Party to determine the most appropriate mechanism to support the activities carried out by the Secretariat at Headquarters and in the Field identified as priority by the governing bodies for the implementation of the Convention at the country level;
4. Requests the Secretariat to present, at its fifth ordinary session, a report on its activities covering the period 2013-2015.

ANNEX I

Secretariat's Report on its Activities 2011-2013

I. Promoting ratification of the Convention

1. The third ordinary session of the Committee held in December 2009 adopted a strategy to increase the number of Parties over a period of three years (CE/09/3.IGC/211/4). This ratification strategy (2010-2013) aimed to achieve 140 Parties by the end of 2013 with a focus on countries from under-represented regions, in particular the Arab states as well as and Asia and the Pacific region.

2. The cumulative number of new ratifications since the implementation of the strategy is 22¹, raising the total number of Parties to the Convention to 127 (status: 16 April 2013). The majority of new ratifications during this time period are from Africa and Latin America; in order to achieve the goal set by the strategy, 13 additional ratifications are required by the end of 2013.

3. Details on the activities undertaken by the Secretariat, at Headquarters and in the Field, to implement the ratification strategy and address barriers to ratification are provided in document CE/13/4.CP/INF.4. These include *awareness raising activities* involving Parties and non-Parties to the Convention. Of note is the participation of the Secretariat in the Asia Pacific Ministerial Forum on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions that took place from 9 to 11 May 2012 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Forum was opened by the Director-General and Prime Minister of Bangladesh, attended by Ministers and high level officials from over 30 countries in the region. The first of its kind, the Forum resulted in the adoption of the "Dhaka Declaration" calling on states in the Asia and the Pacific region to ratify the Convention. In particular, it engaged several countries from the Pacific region in a dialogue about the Convention for the first time and has led to country initiatives aimed at ratification.

4. Ratification activities undertaken by the Secretariat also included the production and dissemination of *communication tools* on the impact of the Convention at the country level including options for a Convention emblem and the elaboration of operational guidelines on its use (CE/13/4.CP/12). These activities have benefited from financing provided by the Government of Spain that will come to an end in December 2013.

II. Implementing the Convention and the priorities of its governing bodies

5. At its sixth ordinary session, members of the Committee as well as participating Parties as observers, underlined that implementing the Convention at country level is to become the immediate and long term priority.

6. In addition to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (hereinafter referred to as "the IFCD") that provides direct financial support for cultural policy and cultural industry projects in developing countries to implement the Convention, the Committee underlined the importance of non-financial support through the introduction of *capacity-building, information sharing and transparency* and *knowledge management* programmes. These programmes are intended to implement key articles of the Convention that evolve around the needs of governments, civil society as well as professionals working in the cultural and creative industries. They aim to:

¹ The following countries ratified the Convention since the adoption of the strategy of ratification (listed in chronological order): Haiti, Azerbaijan, Lesotho, Ukraine, Malawi, Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, Czech Republic, Honduras, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Gambia, United Republic of Tanzania, Palestine, Indonesia, Angola, Central African Republic, United Arab Emirates, Rwanda, Swaziland and Colombia.

- facilitate the adoption of policies and measures to promote a diversity of cultural expressions;
- strengthen institutional and human skills development, including the professional capacities of entrepreneurs working in the cultural and creative industries;
- facilitate information sharing and transparency including the exchange, analysis and dissemination of information, statistics and best practices, the development of indicators to demonstrate the role and value of culture for sustainable development; and
- reinforce partnerships with and within civil society.

International Fund for Cultural Diversity

7. In June 2012, the pilot phase of the IFCD came to a close achieving three calls for projects (2010, 2011, 2012) that resulted in USD 35 million worth of project applications submitted by Parties and NGOs from 70 developing countries. At the end of the pilot phase, the IFCD had reached almost USD 6 million in voluntary contributions. The Committee approved funding for 61 projects in 40 developing countries that the Secretariat continues to administer and monitor. 82 per cent of the IFCD funds are allocated directly to projects in developing countries. The Secretariat does not have a cost-recovery mechanism for the IFCD.

8. Among the main activities undertaken by the Secretariat during the 2011-2013 period are reported on in detail in a separate document submitted to the Conference of Parties (see document CE/13/4.CP/8). Documents submitted to the Committee provide details on individual IFCD funding cycles and their implementation by the Secretariat (see documents: CE/11/5.IGC/213/5 and CE/12/6.IGC/5). At this session, the Secretariat also submits documents to the Conference of Parties regarding the following activities:

- participation in the IOS evaluation of the pilot phase of the IFCD and in the implementation of recommendations approved by the sixth ordinary session of the Committee that is reported on in document CE/13/4.CP/INF.6;
- preparation of proposals for draft preliminary revisions to the guidelines of the IFCD based on decisions adopted by the Committee at its third, fourth and sixth sessions, recommendations of the IOS and the Panel of Experts and in light of the lessons learned during the pilot phase. See document CE/13/4.CP/9.
- implementation of decisions on the fundraising and communication strategy for the IFCD adopted by the Committee including the launch of the IFCD campaign: “Your 1% Counts for Creativity” as reported on in document CE/13/4.CP/INF.5;
- wide communication of information on project achievements and impact to raise the visibility and credibility of the IFCD through the Convention website, e-updates, multimedia stories and international publications such as the special edition of the UNESCO-UNDP *Creative Economy Report 2013* which the Secretariat is coordinating.

9. The IOS evaluation reported that the Secretariat ensured the most effective operation of the IFCD, within the limits of its human and financial resource capacities. To this effect, the report of the IOS evaluation concluded that “the Secretariat has made significant efforts to implement the pilot phase of the IFCD. Considerable improvements were also made for each subsequent call of applications. At the same time, with only one full-time person and two part-time persons working on the management of the Fund, the Secretariat does not have the capacity to fulfill all of the roles assigned to it, especially that of monitoring the implementation of the approved projects” (paragraph 18 of document IOS/EVS/PI/116). To this end, the Secretariat benefitted from an internal transfer (P2) within the Culture Sector to be dedicated to the IFCD that took effect in February 2013.

Capacity-building programme

10. The Secretariat’s Reports on Activities identified a great demand and urgent need for the development of a capacity-building programme to accelerate implementation of the Convention at the country level. The main capacity-building activities identified were:

- direct policy interventions through *technical assistance* provided to national and local authorities;
- launching a pilot *training programme* in a specific region to develop endogenous capacity and know how;
- continued development of *capacity building tools* and introduction of new ones.

11. Throughout the period 2011-2013, the Secretariat implemented the UNESCO/EU funded project “Expert Facility to Strengthen the System of Governance for Culture in Developing Countries” that resulted in **technical assistance** interventions in 13 countries (Barbados, the City of Buenos Aires, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Seychelles and Viet Nam). These missions were undertaken by international experts in the field of cultural policies and cultural industries that were selected for the project through a competitive process launched by the Secretariat in 2011 (over 600 applications were received). The goal of the technical assistance missions was to support countries in their efforts to establish legal / institutional frameworks for the development of national culture sectors and to introduce policies that address the role of culture in social and economic development, particularly through cultural industries. The results were presented during a special exchange session organized by the Secretariat in 2012 and held prior to the sixth ordinary session of the Committee. A webcast of the session is available on the Convention website: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/cultural-diversity/diversity-of-cultural-expressions/programmes/technical-assistance/information-session/>

12. In addition to concrete outputs, such as creative industry strategies and programmes in the majority of the countries participating in the programme, the technical assistance missions also facilitated processes of cooperation not only between the governments and civil society (required as part of the project). The missions also enabled the Secretariat (at headquarters and in field offices) to pursue synergies and complementarity of action on the ground with the programmes and activities of other:

- international organizations (for example EU, OIF);
- national public institutions (for example British Council, Norwegian Embassy, Denmark Embassy);
- delegations of the European Union (in particular in DRC, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Seychelles, Viet Nam).

Main activities and achievements of the missions are monitored through information provided on the Convention website: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/cultural-diversity/diversity-of-cultural-expressions/programmes/technical-assistance/missions/>.

13. In 2013, follow-up missions in four countries will be undertaken (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Niger and Viet Nam). The results of an international workshop with all experts involved in the programme (May 2013) will feed into the preparation of a project document to raise extrabudgetary resources for a long term global capacity building programme.

14. In the second half of 2012, support from UNESCO’s multi-donor Emergency Fund enabled the Secretariat to launch a **pilot training programme in Africa**; the region with the highest rate of ratification and the greatest number of requests for support in developing and implementing policies and actions to strengthen the cultural and creative industries in a sustainable manner.

15. Activities undertaken by the Secretariat in cooperation with Field Offices in Dakar and in Windhoek are:

- *Training key Convention stakeholders*: the programme reinforced the technical knowledge and capacities of government stakeholders on the 2005 Convention through a one-day workshop held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire on 9 June 2012 where 28 African National Commissions participated in tailor-made sessions on core principles of the Convention and their key role in its implementation, in particular in the selection of project applications for the IFCD. This is especially important given that more than 50 per cent of applications to the IFCD come from Africa.

- *Identifying a new generation of local specialists and strengthening their expertise:* 32 specialists from 25 African countries were selected through a competitive selection process (200 applications received). The specialists received online and workshop training on policy approaches to cultural and creative industries development as well as on Convention mechanisms such as quadrennial periodic reporting. Workshops took place in Cape Town and Dakar in partnership with the African Arts Institute (AFAI) and the NGO, culture et developpement. In 2013, specialists continued to be mentored by the programme partners and the Secretariat. Mentoring includes practical activities such as the production of quadrennial periodic reporting as well as the technical specificities of policymaking for the cultural and creative industries. It is foreseen that through continued investment in technical policy making skills over the medium to long term, these specialists will be able to provide support to Parties in elaborating policies that will enable their cultural sectors to develop and flourish.
- *Developing an online-information sharing platform and capacity building tools:* “the 2005 Convention in Africa” was launched in June 2012 as an online information-sharing platform (<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/cultural-diversity/diversity-of-cultural-expressions/2005-convention-in-africa/>). It centralizes all information on projects, technical assistance missions, partners, tools and research in the region, providing a user-friendly gateway into the Convention’ actions in Africa.

16. The Convention capacity-building programme is not only aimed at policy development and implementation but also at **strengthening the skills and know-how of professionals working in small -, medium- and micro- cultural industry enterprises in developing countries**. With the support of the Spanish Government, concrete projects were implemented by the Secretariat in the framework of the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity. For example, the Secretariat continued its activities to support the Bureau Export de la Musique Africaine (BEMA) in the design of a fundraising strategy that is allowing them to be more sustainable through the establishment of successful partnerships. With support from the Government of the Republic of Korea, a cultural industries’ incubator was established in Ouagadougou aimed at strengthening the economic fabric of the music sector in Burkina Faso. Extrabudgetary resources for these activities come to an end in December 2013.

17. In addition, the Secretariat has been working closely with national statistical offices, public institutions, research centers and UNESCO Field Offices to build capacities for the generation and implementation at the policy level of new data on how culture contributes to sustainable development. With support of the Spanish Government, an innovative methodology to develop 22 indicators that assess and measure the contribution of culture to national development processes has been generated and applied in eleven countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Namibia, Peru, Uruguay, Viet Nam). The 22 **UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators** (CDIS) are showing their positive impact in promoting concrete policy developments at the country level and how adequate data and analysis can inform a more comprehensive approach to the inclusion of culture in development strategies as well as cultural policies for development. For example, CDIS results have triggered the inclusion of culture in the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Namibia. They are also informing the process of elaboration of a framework cultural policy in Cambodia. Consolidated results from the eleven countries involved in the project will be made public on a first database of culture and development indicators. Although data sources are national, the CDIS database will provide a comparative understanding at the international level of how culture - in its different dimensions (economic, social, governance etc) - contributes to sustainable development. Building on the excellent results obtained and to be able to ensure the continuity of the initiative and the expansion of the database of indicators, extra-budgetary resources are being sought to ensure that the Secretariat can continue supporting the construction of indicators, their analysis and policy application.

18. Due to the shortfall in Regular Programme funds for activities, only three of the **capacity-building tools** foreseen have been produced, namely:

- *Guide on defining and designing successful projects for the IFCD* (available in English and French); and
- *Politiques pour la créativité : guide pour le développement des industries culturelles et créatives* (adapted from the original in Spanish and co-published with the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie). An English-language adapted version for Africa will be published by autumn 2013.
- *UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators Methodology Manual and Implementation Toolkit*. English, Spanish and French versions will be published by September 2013.

Information sharing and transparency, knowledge management

19. In the Secretariat's Reports of Activities, it was foreseen that in order to meet the Expected Result 12 identified in the 36 C/5, MLA 4 **to collect, exchange and disseminate information as well as best practices** on the protection and promotion of a diversity of cultural expressions, a system of knowledge management (KMS) is required. The goal of this system is to make the Convention more tangible and comprehensible for different stakeholder groups and enable the implementation of the Convention on the ground.

20. The KMS will be informed by a collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative information including the results of the Convention's activities such as the Parties quadrennial periodic reports and innovative examples identified therein. A separate report is presented in document CE/13/4.CP/10 on the results of the quadrennial periodic reports. The KMS will also bring together information on the impact of projects supported through the IFCD, the impact of technical assistance missions, how Parties have engaged in activities to promote international consultation and coordination, the data collected through the CDIS, among others. The goal is to build a common and accessible platform that would include multiple language search capacities, video tutorials, good practices, online registry submissions, content tagging techniques, etc.

21. Extrabudgetary resources are required for the full potential of the Convention's Knowledge Management System (KMS) to be achieved. In the absence of extra-budgetary funding, the Secretariat undertook activities designed to lay the groundwork for a future KMS including the development of three databases that are available from the Convention website:

- IFCD database: integrates all documents pertaining to the 3rd and 4th calls for funding, contains aggregated statistics, charts and graphs. It is available on: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/cultural-diversity/2005convention/en/programme/ifcd/>;
- Quadrennial periodic reports database: contains Parties reports and statistical annexes, the transversal analysis by the Secretariat, 47 cases of innovative examples, links to a series of 18 online video tutorials illustrating the process of preparing periodic reports with civil society organisations etc. It is available on: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/cultural-diversity/2005convention/en/programme/periodicreport/>;
- International consultation and coordination database: contains an inventory of examples and practices related to the implementation of Convention Article 21, a submission form to engage users in the information collection and dissemination process. It is available on: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/cultural-diversity/2005convention/en/programme/articlexxi/>.

22. Should extra-budgetary resources become available, the Secretariat will interlink and further develop the existing databases and other activities and projects into a comprehensive KMS and online platform.

III. Implementing UNESCO priorities

23. Special attention was paid by the Secretariat in its work on youth and UNESCO's two global priorities: *Africa and gender equality*.

24. As mentioned, **Africa** is the region with the highest ratification rate of the Convention. 44% of the IFCD projects approved by the Committee are implemented by both public authorities and civil society organisations in Africa. They vary in objective from encouraging creative entrepreneurship in South Africa, measuring the cultural sector's contribution to social and economic development in Burkina Faso, to developing a strategic plan to implement cultural policies in Togo. Africa is also the Secretariat's main priority region in terms of capacity-building as reported on in paragraph 19 above.

25. The Secretariat has undertaken the following activities to promote **gender equality** in the implementation of the Convention:

- revising the IFCD application forms inviting applicants to indicate how the expected results of their proposed project contribute to gender equality. As a result, the number of gender-responsive applications grew from 16 per cent in 2010 to 35 per cent in 2011 to 43 per cent in 2012;
- promoting gender balance among experts engaged by the Secretariat to carry out capacity-building activities. As a result, 50 per cent of the experts selected to participate in the UNESCO/EU technical assistance project are women. Applications from female candidates were also encouraged in the pilot training programme in Africa. The result is that 40 per cent of candidates selected from Africa are women;
- including gender equality as a main dimension of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite implemented by the Secretariat that is being tested in eleven countries. The indicators on gender equality measure the extent to which women and men enjoy equal opportunities and outcomes in key domains such as political participation, education and labour force participation as well as individuals' attitudes towards gender equality thus assessing the degree to which gender equality is viewed as important for national development and building open and inclusive societies;
- collecting information and identifying best practices from Parties quadrennial periodic reports on how countries implement Article 7 of the Convention that encourage parties to adopt policies and measures that promote and address the special circumstances and needs of women as creators, producers, distributors and consumers of diverse cultural expressions;
- extra-budgetary funding proposals seeking partnerships to support the launch of a programme aimed at the empowerment and promotion of young female cultural entrepreneurs in Africa including the development of leadership and business skills.

26. Aiming at empowering young people and promoting the participation of **youth** in the implementation of the Convention, the Secretariat has undertaken the following initiatives in close cooperation with Field Offices from Latin America and expert partners:

- to raise awareness about key themes of the Convention among young people, the Secretariat developed an on-line version of 'Diversidades: the Diversity Game', an educational tool in Spanish designed for young people from 12 to 16 years old available from <http://www.diversidades.net/floooone/home.html>; created a training of trainers module; and launched an interactive platform to collect results and experiences and promote exchange available from <http://www.diversidades.net/diversidades/> ;
- organized a one-week UNESCO Youth Forum on Creativity entitled 'Experiment, learn, create' in Ibarra, Ecuador (April 2013). Students ranging in age from 14 to 16 years,

explored concepts of creativity, cultural expressions and the cultural cycle through participating in practical, hands-on workshops in audiovisual arts, spoken word and visual arts. They also created/produced and distributed their own films, radio-theatre plays and visual art works;

- organized in the framework of the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2013, a dialogue session on 'Youth: an engine for creative industry'. As a result, the Forum made key policy recommendations to encourage youth participation in creative industry policy-making processes.

IV. Conclusion

27. 2011-2013 marked the launch of several pilot activities by the Secretariat to contribute toward the Convention's implementation phase. These activities have been identified as priorities set by the Parties in their decisions as well as in the IOS evaluation carried out in 2012.

Progress achieved

28. The Secretariat has made every effort over the period 2011-2013 to raise funds, reduce costs and share experiences with Secretariats of other culture conventions including:

Raising funds:

- the Director-General provided resources from the multi-donor Emergency Fund that allowed the Secretariat to carry out the pilot training programme in Africa, to undertake activities on the special edition of the UNESCO-UNDP Creative Economy Report, and to fulfill statutory activities required for the fourth ordinary session of the Conference of Parties in June 2013;
- extra-budgetary funds permitted the implementation of the pilot technical assistance programme that provided the first on-demand capacity building activities implementing the Convention (with the support of the European Union, France)
- key programmes of the Secretariat were supported with funding from Spain such as the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators, the implementation of the operational project of the 'Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity', the development of the 'Diversidades' and the production of communication tools and awareness-raising materials.

Reducing costs:

- reducing paper, photocopying and mailing costs related to the organization of statutory meetings: documents of the sixth session of IGC were uploaded on the Convention's website only, with limited paper copies available; the fourth ordinary session of the Conference of Parties is paperless;
- reducing hospitality costs related to statutory meetings: expenditures such as bottled water, coffee breaks and receptions have been cut, paper badges were ordered instead of laminated ones;
- foregoing physical meetings, whenever possible: the Panel of Experts, which evaluates the applications submitted to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD), works together through email exchange and teleconferences;
- paper-free evaluation process of IFCD project applications: the Secretariat and the evaluators complete their evaluation reports online through a dedicated website, both saving paper and increasing efficiency of consolidation and treatment of reports;
- reducing its travel costs: the Secretariat took advantage of existing national and regional events to which travel was paid by the organizers to pursue its activities in the field as well

as intensifying efforts to engage Field Office colleagues and provide them with all necessary materials, including promotional kits and PowerPoint Presentations.

Sharing approaches and smart practices:

- the Secretariat participates in the Cultural Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG) that regularly exchange on proposals to ensure effective work processes and streamlining procedures. One of the first outcomes of the Group discussions was the creation of a common logistics unit that would be responsible for logistical planning and organization of the meetings of the governing bodies of the various Conventions. The following working groups were also established to share experiences and explore cooperation modalities on: periodic reporting, international assistance, capacity building, information management, and visibility and partnership development.

Challenges ahead

29. The 2005 Convention, as UNESCO's youngest convention in the culture field, puts forward a new framework for the governance and management of culture. The results and momentum generated over the past two years since the third ordinary session of the Conference of Parties may be jeopardized due to the current financial situation of the organization. To date, neither regular programme nor extrabudgetary resources are sufficient to scale up or pursue the activities reported on in this document or to meet the expected results reported on in the draft Programme and Budget, 37 C/5, MP 4, MLA 2.

30. In summary, the immediate financial challenges identified are to support:

- *statutory activities*, in particular those required for the seventh session of the Committee scheduled to take place in December 2014;
- *capacity-building activities* that respond to the needs expressed by Parties for technical assistance and programmes that support their efforts to implement the Convention at the country level;
- *knowledge management system* that address the worldwide demand for the collection, exchange and dissemination of information, statistics as well as best practices on how Parties and other convention stakeholders such as civil society are implementing the Convention;
- *the International Fund for Cultural Diversity*.

31. Financial constraints are not the only challenges faced by the Secretariat. Indeed while the Section for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions has been reinforced during 2012, additional expertise is required. Parties may be encouraged to provide support to the Secretariat through, for example, the Associate Expert programme or extra-budgetary resources for project appointments to work for a limited duration on specialized activities.

ANNEX II

Secretariat Summary Data Sheet 2012 - April 2013

- Objectives:** Protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention
- Governance:**
- 127 Parties (as of April 2013)
 - Conference of Parties:
 - meets one time per biennium, 6 languages, 500 persons, 3-4 days
 - 12 working documents (six languages) and 9 information documents (two languages) were produced for the 4CP
 - Intergovernmental Committee:
 - meets twice in a biennium, 2 languages, 300 persons, 5 days
 - 16 working documents and 5 information documents produced for the 6IGC in English and French
 - Exchange sessions held prior to each meeting of the governing bodies

Snapshot of activities-output: progress to date

Activity	36 C/5, MLA 4, Expected Result	Output
International Fund for Cultural Diversity	10	61 projects in 40 developing countries administered and monitored
Technical assistance for policy development	11	13 in-country missions carried out
Developing capacities for policy making in Africa	11	32 specialists trained
Quadrennial periodic reports	12	50 reports processed and analysed
List of Best Practises of Policies and Measures to Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	12	47 cases available from customised online database
Information sharing, transparency and knowledge management	12	3 customised online database for the IFCD, periodic reports, international consultation
Culture for Development Indicators	13	11 countries implemented
Capacity building tools	13	3 tools published in EN, FR, SP