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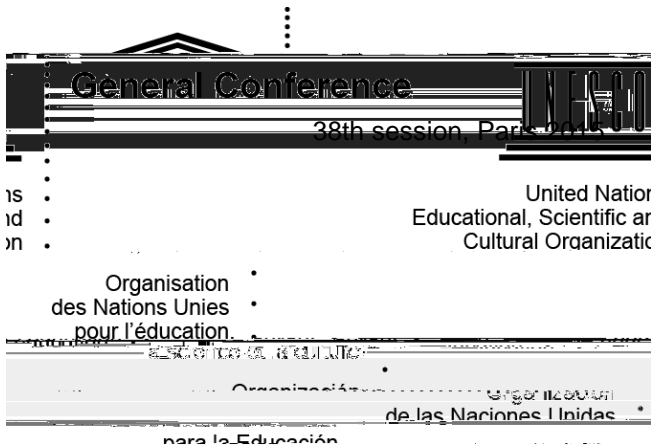
**CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE
DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS**

Sixth ordinary session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II
12-15 June 2017

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Follow Up to the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
Recommendations concerning the Methods of Work of UNESCO's
Intergovernmental Bodies

Report by the External Auditor
38 C/23



38 C

38 C/23
2 November 2015
Original: English

Item 5.2 of the provisional agenda

FOLLOW UP TO THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (JIU) RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE METHODS OF WORK OF UNESCO'S INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

REPORT BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

OUTLINE

Source: 37 C/Resolution 96 and 197 EX/Decision 28 and 44.

Background: This document is presented in compliance with 37 C/Resolution 96 and 197 EX/Decision 28 and 44.

Purpose: By 37 C/Resolution 96, the General Conference requested the External Auditor to present an interim report on the findings and main recommendations of the governance review to the Executive Board at its 196th session, with the full report to be presented at the 197th session of the Executive Board, with a view to recommending relevant follow-up measures for consideration by the General Conference at its 38th session.

Decision required: the General Conference is invited to take a decision on the proposals contained in document 38 C/23, paragraph 1.

INTRODUCTION

1. After examining the external audit report on the governance of UNESCO and dependent funds, programmes and entities and the amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Executive Board adopted the following decision with a view to recommending follow up measures for consideration by the 38th General Conference (197 EX/Decision 28 and 44):

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 197 EX/44,
2. Also having examined documents 197 EX/28 and 197 EX/28.INF on the audit of the governance of UNESCO,
3. Recognizing the hard work undertaken by the informal group of friends of governance,
4. Considering the recommendations and conclusions of the External Auditor's report on the governance of UNESCO,
5. Reaffirming the need for a holistic and comprehensive reform of UNESCO, particularly its

Member States member of the Executive Board, to non members of the Executive Board as observers with enhanced participation status, and to the Secretariat;

11. Decides to suspend the Preparatory Group and the Information Meetings on a trial basis during the biennium 2016-2017 and to integrate them in the meetings of Executive Board members as described under paragraph 10. These meetings have no decision-making power, but will foster discussions in view of the regular formal Executive Board sessions during the biennium, to be followed by an evaluation to be included in the report referred to in paragraph 7c;
12. Requests the Director-General to review and improve the existing orientation materials, regarding the functions and responsibilities of the governing organs and Executive Board members, as well as a UNESCO acronym glossary to be provided to Member States;
13. Requests the Director-General to start the implementation of recommendations 1, 11 and 13 of the above-mentioned External Auditor's Report on Governan(s)-2(0 Td [(113 0.3TTd ()Tj ny



PARIS, 23 September 2015
English only

Item 28 of the provisional agenda

NEW AUDITS BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

SHORT-FORM REPORT

**AUDIT OF THE GOVERNANCE OF UNESCO
AND DEPENDENT FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND ENTITIES**

SUMMARY

This document is the short-form report of the External Auditor's audit report on the governance of UNESCO and its dependent funds, programmes and entities, as submitted in document 197 EX/28.INF, in compliance with Article 12.6 of the Financial Regulations and pursuant to 37 C/Resolution 96.

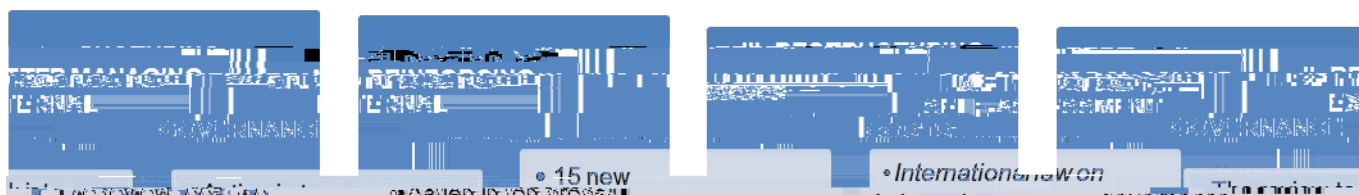
Action expected of the Executive Board: Proposed decision in paragraph 28.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT REPORT ON THE GOVERNANCE OF UNESCO AND DEPENDENT FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND ENTITIES

DISCLAIMER: This executive summary was drawn up by the External Auditor at the Secretariat's request in order to optimize translation costs and facilitate the governing bodies' discussions. Only the long-form report is authoritative in terms of the exact content, nature and scope of the External Auditor's observations and recommendations.

1. In November 2013, by 37 C/Resolution 96, the General Conference requested that the External Auditor conduct an audit of the external governance of UNESCO and entities that are attached to or administered by the Organization (Annex 2), following a report by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the administration and management of UNESCO. At its request, an interim report was submitted to the Executive Board in April 2015 (196 EX/23 INF.5). The full report, summarized here, was submitted to the Board in July 2015 so that, pursuant to the aforementioned resolution, it could recommend "*relevant follow-up measures for consideration by the General Conference at its 38th session*" (November 2015).
2. The first chapter summarizes the conditions under which the governance review took place. It was based in particular on the self-assessment of the governing bodies, cost evaluation of governance arrangements and benchmarking with international institutes.
3. The second chapter proposes guidelines in continuity with numerous recommendations, which, in the past, advised that external governance be better managed, but which have not yet delivered all the results expected. These recommendations remain necessary even though they are insufficient given the dysfunctions and persistent shortcomings that led to the request for the present audit.
4. The third and last chapter therefore lays out 15 new recommendations, in order to restructure and enrich external governance. Annexes complete the remarks made in these chapters.



I. METHODOLOGY AND SELF-ASSESSMENT

(1) Scope and definitions

5. Neither UNESCO nor the United Nations, which uses the term “main organs”, has defined “governing body”. Here, that term will designate a statutory body or regular meeting of UNESCO (see 191 EX/16 Part IV, Annex): “meetings of a representative character”, Category I (international conferences of States), Category II (intergovernmental meetings other than international conferences of States) and Category III (non-governmental conferences). Advisory bodies, which meet occasionally, fall outside that scope (for instance, UNESCO forums such as the Global Citizenship Education Forum), as do the category 2 institutes and centres.

6. The international law of governance has developed in recent years, though UNESCO itself has not yet defined it. A definition of governance has therefore been adopted in cooperation with the Organization, and served as a reference for the audit:

Definition: *Governance refers to the legal framework and the exercise of political authority required to lead and supervise the work of the Organization, determine its strategic direction, set its priorities, regularly assess its performance, determine the level of acceptable risk for its action, allocate resources in accordance with agreed policies and expected results and report thereon to stakeholders.*

7. The External Auditor has held discussions with each of the concerned components of UNESCO.¹ These discussions took various forms adapted to each component and to the subjects addressed. The findings were, for the most part, annexed to the aforementioned interim report. From February 2014 to June 2015, this work mobilized, on a part-time basis, as many as six auditors who had vast experience of international organizations and management issues in a diplomatic, multilateral environment. The dispersal, the frequent diversity and the sometimes

10. The self-assessment rightly highlights UNESCO's strengths. Moreover, it expressed a general contentment: 41% of the replies gave the highest rating regarding goals reached and the quality of governance. The only recurring negative observation concerned the inadequacy of the budgets of the governing bodies, as much for their functioning as for actions they supervise. The self-assessment did not reveal any strong will, let alone the possibility of a consensus, to reform UNESCO's governance. This confirms the predominant "wait-and-see" attitude³, further illustrated by the implementation of only a quarter of the IEE's recommendations concerning governance.

11. The hundreds of written or oral comments, both general and specific, gathered in the course of the self-assessment confirm, leaving aside individual positions,⁴ that there is no desire, even among a minority, for in-depth reform.

12. In brief, the tone – or rang Td [(n9a)17(ng)-102 Tw [(do)r Tw 4.4 2. bronsy40p0- t0[(s)-16(e)-tion

14. The estimate is all the more incomplete because the occupation of the meeting rooms at Headquarters has not been valued. The General Conference might usefully task the Secretariat with proposing modernization of their management, as well as additional savings, drawing among other things on the experience of the Committee on Conferences of the United Nations General Assembly and its services, summarized in an annex.

15. There have been reductions in staff numbers in recent years, but the Secretariat has not assessed whether they have materially reduced the working time it spends on the governing bodies.

16. The conclusion on this point is that, since UNESCO has not provided itself with the means to establish the real cost of the current external governance arrangements with a sufficient degree of accuracy, **that cost can be evaluated only approximately; it would, on average and per biennium, fall in a range of about 5% to 8% of regular budget spending.**⁶

17. The range of \$2 million to \$12 million for unrecognized contributions in kind (see 4 in the box above), for instance, essentially relates to the annual meeting of the 1972 Convention. Such a level of spending and such a range of evaluation for a single governing body meeting is evidence of erratic governance, especially if compared to the total financial resources available for achieving the objectives of other conventions and programmes. It means that one to two hundred million dollars (at current values), maybe even much more, have been spent on huge gatherings under one convention since it came into being⁷.

(4) Benchmarking

18. To acknowledge the General Conference's concerns, comparisons have also been made with other United Nations specialized agencies. Best practices that could be transposed to UNESCO, have thus been mentioned. All the United Nations Secretary General's reports on the "Comprehensive review of governance and oversight within the United Nations and its funds, programmes and specialized agencies", following the 2005 World Summit remain a base corpus. The very Member States that adopted these principles and their follow-up at the United Nations went on to exonerate themselves on a number of points when they were required to reflect upon them and, if possible, decide how they could be applied at UNESCO.

19. Two recommendations stem from this first chapter dedicated to methodology, self-assessment and costs:

Recommendation No. 1. The External Auditor recommends that the Secretariat provide the Executive Board at its spring 2016 session with an official organizational chart of the "UNESCO universe" and the different governing bodies.

Recommendation No. 2. The External Auditor recommends that:

- (i) a report on the means required to evaluate and manage the full external governance costs of each entity be prepared and submitted to the Executive Board for discussion at its spring 2016 session, and
- (ii) that the Executive Board initiate the comprehensive implementation of this report between now and the spring 2017 session, with a view to producing a comprehensive

representation of the management cultures of the Member States of the General Conference;

- (iii) at its autumn 2016 session, the Executive Board have before it a report drawn up by its experts and validated by its Bureau, containing a significant acceleration plan for the implementation of each action listed in the guide, together with indicators of inputs, outputs and expected outcomes that are measurable and relevant regarding the situation as at 31 December 2015;
- (iv) the reports preparatory to the adoption of the budget contained in document 39 C/5 clearly identify in detail the effects related to the implement

Recommendation No. 7. The External Auditor recommends:

- (i) drawing up a draft governance code in 2016, under the supervision of the Bureau of the Executive Board, that harmonizes and systematizes the rules of procedure, texts and practices of the governing bodies of all UNESCO universe entities;
- (ii) ensuring that this document is regularly updated through a repertoire of practice prepared by the Secretariat and submitted for approval to the Executive Board;
- (iii) adopting the decisions needed to implement this system at the 39th session of the General Conference.

Recommendation No. 8. The External Auditor recommends:

- (i) examining means of introducing a screening system for individual candidates for the offices of chair and vice-chair of governing bodies, based on robust and transparent criteria of competence;
- (ii) adopting a resolution to limit the total length of consecutive terms of office (e.g. to four years) for the same delegate in a governing body so that delegates can gain sufficient experience but the bodies can at the same time be periodically renewed;
- (iii) that Member States candidates for a seat on a governing body undertake to nominate a full member or alternate with sufficient experience in that body's field;
- (iv) introducing mandatory training for the offices of chair and vice-chair of a governing body, tailored to the experience of the new officers.

Recommendation No. 9. The External Auditor recommends establishing an open working group, under the direction of the Chair of the Executive Board and with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Governing Bodies, in order to prepare a proposal, along the lines of practice in other internatecuBæcuB1ecmen 0.027q1[p 11.04 -0 em-0 0 1m 370.8ong-Merariat 7()11(7uB1)11(g):

26. Furthermore, without rigorously selecting a limited number of ordered priorities, and even developing methods such as intersectorality giving the Organization a “competitive” advantage, the impact of any reform