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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Diversity of
Cultural Expressions

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Diversité
des expressions
culturelles

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Diversidad
de las expresiones
culturales

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

Разнообразие форм
культурного
самовыражения

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

تنوع أشكال التعبير
الثقافي

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

文化表现形式
多样性

DCE/21/8.CP/12
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**CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE
DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS**

**Eighth session
Online
1- 4 June 2021**

Item 12 of the provisional agenda: Report on the implementation of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD)

In accordance with Resolution 7.CP 9 and Decision 14.IGC 11, this document presents a report on the implementation of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity by the Secretariat during the period 2020-2021, including information on capacity building programmes and project monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken by the Secretariat in this framework.

Decision required: paragraph 34

I. Background

1. The International Fund for Cultural Diversity (hereinafter “the IFCD”) is a Special Account created in accordance with Article 18 of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Convention”) and which consists mainly of voluntary contributions. The IFCD facilitates international cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction by fostering the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors in developing countries which are Parties to the Convention. The IFCD started funding projects in 2010 and celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2020. The Secretariat is responsible for annual calls for funding requests, monitoring and evaluation of funded projects, as well as fundraising and communication.
2. At its seventh session in June 2019, the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention (hereinafter “the Conference of Parties”) invited the Secretariat to submit to its eight session a report on the capacity-building programmes and project monitoring and evaluation activities, as part of the implementation of the IFCD. At that same session, the Conference of Parties approved the Financial Regulations of the IFCD’s Special Account ([Resolution 7.CP 9](#)). Consequently, the “financial period for [the IFCD] budget estimates shall be two consecutive calendar years beginning with an even-numbered year” (Article 2, Financial Period), and “every two years a narrative report shall be submitted to the Conference of Parties” (Article 9, Reporting). Accordingly, at its thirteenth session, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Committee”) adopted a provisional budget for the period 2020-2021 of US\$1,843,164 ([Decision 13.IGC 5c](#)) and was presented, at its fourteenth session, with an annual narrative report for the year 2020 ([Document DCE/21/14.IGC/7](#)). In addition, the Committee requested the Secretariat to submit the following three additional reports to the eighth session of the Conference of Parties:
 - i. A comprehensive report on the International Fund for Cultural Diversity for 2020-2021 ([Decision 14.IGC 7](#))
 - ii. A comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the 17 recommendations [of the second external evaluation of the IFCD] ([Decision 14.IGC 9](#))
 - iii. An information document on the new fundraising and communication strategy 2021-2023 ([Decision 14.IGC 11](#)).
3. The present document provides the comprehensive report on the International Fund for Cultural Diversity for 2020-2021 requested by the Committee, while the comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the 17 recommendations of the second external evaluation of the IFCD is included in Document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12a and the information document on the new fundraising and communication strategy 2021-2023 included in Document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12b. Based on the Committee’s discussions during the fourteenth session, the Secretariat noted that by “comprehensive report” the Committee meant including the financial report. The financial statements of the IFCD for 2019 and 2020 are thus included in Document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12c while noting that they cover two separate budget periods.

II. Voluntary contributions received

4. Pursuant to [Decisions 12.IGC 5b](#), [13.IGC 5c](#), and [14.IGC 7](#), in order to request voluntary contributions, the Director-General continued to issue the annual call for contributions to all Parties, quoting the amount corresponding to 1% of the total contribution of each Member State to UNESCO’s regular budget in 2021. In accordance with [Decision 14.IGC 11](#), the call for contributions was followed by a specific communication from the Secretariat to a number of Parties to the Convention.

5. It is encouraging to note that the number of Parties making voluntary contributions has considerably increased over the years. Figure 1 shows the evolution over the last 10 years of the annual IFCD revenue (including interest), and the number of Parties that have contributed to the IFCD. The number of contributors has increased significantly, from 16 in 2010 to 52 in 2020. Despite the rise in the number of contributing countries, however, since 2016, the annual level of income for the voluntary contributions to the IFCD has remained on average around US\$854,144.61 (see Document [DCE/21/14.IGC/7](#)).
6. As provided in Document **DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12c**, in 2019, **42 Parties** to the Convention provided the total amount of **US\$790,932.16** as voluntary contributions to the IFCD, while in 2020, the total amount of **US\$738,926.17** was received by from **52 Parties**. Alarming, **the overall annual contribution has stagnated over the past five years, with a slight decrease in 2020**, despite the Secretariat's ongoing efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions from Parties. If all States Parties to the Convention had made their annual voluntary contribution of 1% of their contribution to UNESCO's regular budget in 2020, the IFCD's annual income would have amounted to more than US\$2,16 million. There is indeed an urgent need to double the fundraising efforts to reverse the negative tide of the IFCD annual revenue.

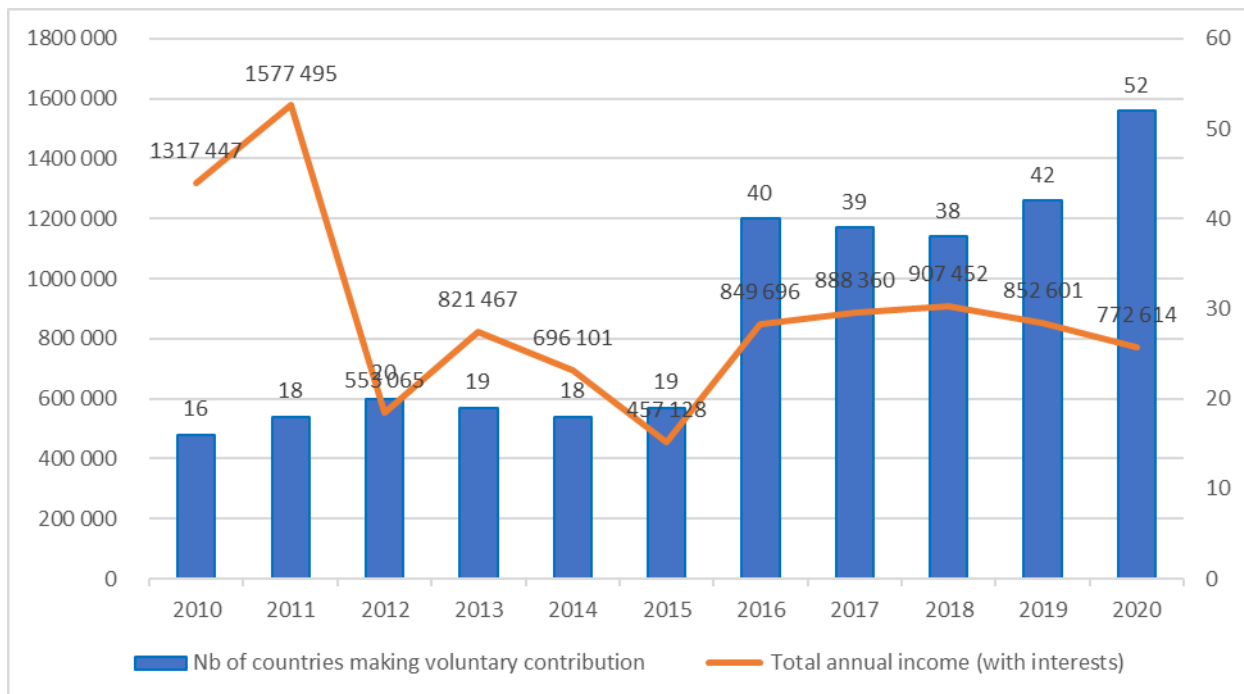


Figure 1: Overview of the annual IFCD revenue and the number of contributing countries per year (2010-2020)

7. The Secretariat commissioned an evaluation of the 2013-2018 IFCD fundraising strategy in view of developing a new fundraising strategy. As presented in [Document DCE/21/14.IGC/11](#), the main findings of the evaluation are as follows:
- The strategy did not meet its targets of tripling the IFCD's annual income and of securing six private sector partnerships (including with High Net Worth Individuals) that would provide 30% of the IFCD's resources by 2018.
 - The 2013-2018 fundraising and communication strategy was effective in increasing the number of Parties that contribute to the Fund.
 - The communication assets foreseen in the 2013-2018 strategy were produced¹.

1. These include electronic newsletters (e-updates) containing information on activities conducted by projects financed from September 2012 to November 2016; a new version of the IFCD annual brochure, providing main results of projects from 2012 onwards; one corporate video and three multimedia stories, produced in English, French and Spanish and presenting a selection of funded projects across three areas of intervention (capacity building, market access, policy action and skills

- d) The majority of Parties interviewed by the evaluators expressed satisfaction with the level of information provided about the implementation of IFCD projects.
- e) Some interviews also revealed that the links between the 2005 Convention’s mandate and the projects financed by the IFCD were not clearly understood.
8. At its fourteenth session in February 2021, taking into account the above-mentioned findings, the Committee adopted the 2021-2023 IFCD fundraising and communication strategy included in Document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12b, on the basis of an **“in-house resource”** option (presented in paragraph 10), and requested the Secretariat to present the strategy to the eighth session of the Conference of Parties as an information document ([Decision 14.IGC 11](#)).
9. The objective of the new fundraising strategy is **to double annual contributions to the IFCD over three years**, from the current average of around US\$900,000² per annum to an average of **US\$1,8 million per annum**. While the strategy anticipates that the IFCD’s **primary source of income will remain voluntary contributions from Parties** over the next three years and hence it focuses mainly on mobilizing them, it also seeks to **diversify the IFCD’s fundraising base** to encompass support from High Net Worth individuals and corporate partners. It is estimated that this income will be relatively low over the implementation period (around 11% of total contributions by 2023), but that on a longer timescale (8-10 years), the gap could close. The complementary communication strategy aims to reinforce and support the new fundraising strategy through tailored communication assets and products. It proposes to focus on fundraising-oriented communications, by putting greater emphasis on projects, impact stories, beneficiaries and the difference made by the donor’s commitment. While the focus of messages should vary from audience to audience, the strategy stresses that the overarching theme and voice should remain constant and focus on **“why the 2005 Convention matters and how the IFCD contributes to its objectives”**. This sustained focus should serve to achieve a coherent vision of the IFCD’s mission, and one that is properly articulated with the Convention, while allowing for more customized messages with clear calls to action to raise funds.
10. Considering that the inadequate allocation of the financial and human resources for the 2013-2018 IFCD strategy implementation has been cited as one of the causes of its failure to meet the targets, the Conference of Parties may wish to invite the Committee to provide the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the strategy when it adopts the provisional budget of the IFCD for the period 2022-2023 at its fifteenth session. Of the two options presented to the Committee and detailed in Document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12b, the Committee opted for **option 1 of “in-house resource”** (presented below), considered to be more cost-effective, while at the same time strengthening the Secretariat’s mobilisation capacity in a sustainable way.

Activity	2021	2022	2023
Database	US\$1,200	US\$1,230	US\$1,260
Case for Support	US\$10,000	US\$2,000	US\$2,040
Website Development	US\$10,000	US\$10,200	US\$10,400
Video production	US\$10,000	US\$10,200	US\$5,200

development); and a revamped IFCD website, with a special section dedicated to fundraising, titled “Support the Fund”.

2. US\$900,000 is an indicative amount used by the contractors who drafted the new fundraising and communication strategy. The average amount of contributions received from 2016 to 2019 is US\$874,527.

Activity	2021	2022	2023
HNWI Campaign Launch Event	US\$30,000		
HNWI Awareness events		US\$30,600	US\$31,200
Travel and subsistence (staff and champions)	US\$10,000	US\$15,000	15,300
Resource Mobilisation Specialist salary and costs	US\$75,000	US\$76,900	US\$78,800
Admin / Comms support		US\$50,000	US\$51,000
Total Cost	146,200	196,130	195,200

11. The provisional budget for the period 2020-2021 as adopted by the Committee ([Decision 13.IGC 5c](#)) allocated US\$53,000 to communication and fundraising. As indicated in the financial statement for the year 2020, the Secretariat decided to keep this amount intact in 2020, pending the Committee's decision on the new IFCD strategy fundraising and communication strategy 2021-2023 and will therefore use it during 2021 in accordance with the option chosen by the Committee and detailed above. Thus, in line with the implementation action plan of the 2021-2023 fundraising strategy and in conformity with [Decision 14.IGC 11](#), the Secretariat launched in April 2021 a process to recruit a communications and resource mobilization specialist that will support the implementation of the strategy. The specialist is expected to join the Secretariat no later than September 2021.
12. Also in line with [Decision 14.IGC 11](#), the Secretariat will report on the progress made in the implementation of the fundraising and communication strategy (2021-2023) in the narrative report of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (2020-2021) to the fifteenth session of the Committee when it will have to adopt its provisional budget for 2022-2023.

III. Analysis of the Guidelines on the Use of the Resources of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity

13. At its seventh session in June 2019, the Conference of Parties requested the Committee to review, if necessary, the Guidelines on the Use of the IFCD and submit the results of that review to the Conference of Parties at its eighth session in June 2021 ([Resolutions 7.CP 9 and 7.CP 14](#)). At its thirteen session in February 2020, the Committee requested the Secretariat to "prepare an analysis of the Guidelines on the Use of the Resources of the IFCD, in view to revise or update them, taking into account the recommendations resulting from the second external evaluation of the IFCD, the Committee's decisions, and the debate held during this session" and further requested the Secretariat to "present this analysis at its fourteenth session" ([Decision 13.IGC 5b](#)). At its fourteenth session in February 2021, the Committee discussed the Secretariat's analysis of the Guidelines and, in taking the following main issues into consideration, decided to revise and update the Guidelines on the use of the resources of the IFCD ([Decision 14.IGC 10](#)):
- A lack of understanding of the role of the IFCD as a support mechanism for the implementation of the 2005 Convention
 - A trend towards the stagnation of contributions to the IFCD and an exponential increase in the number of projects submitted
 - Cumbersome procedures that require the mobilization of several stakeholders
 - Difficulties in leveraging the impact of funded projects to advocate for the IFCD
 - Unclear pre-selection and evaluation criteria
 - Capacity-building and/or technical assistance programmes attract higher levels of

voluntary contributions than the IFCD

14. In conformity with [Decision 14.IGC 10](#), the Secretariat is currently working on the elaboration of the preliminary draft Guidelines on the Use of the Resources of the IFCD, which are being prepared on the basis of the decisions of the Committee, the recommendations of the second external evaluation of the IFCD and the debates held during the fourteenth session of the Committee and will be submitted to the Committee at its fifteenth session.

IV. Funded projects

15. The Secretariat is currently monitoring the implementation of **nine projects** approved by the Committee at its thirteenth session in February 2020 ([Decision 13.IGC 5a](#)) and also establishing contracts for the **six projects** approved at its fourteenth session in February 2021 ([Decision 14.IGC 8](#)). In addition, the Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of **five remaining projects** approved by the Committee at its twelfth session in December 2018 ([Decision 12.IGC 5a](#)). The health crisis has impacted the implementation of the ongoing projects. Throughout 2020, the Secretariat worked closely with the organizations responsible for the projects concerned to reschedule the planned activities and their implementation timeframe. An overview of the status of these 20 projects is provided in the document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12d.
16. Projects funded have benefited all regions of the world, with a majority of projects having been implemented in Africa and very few in the Arab States.

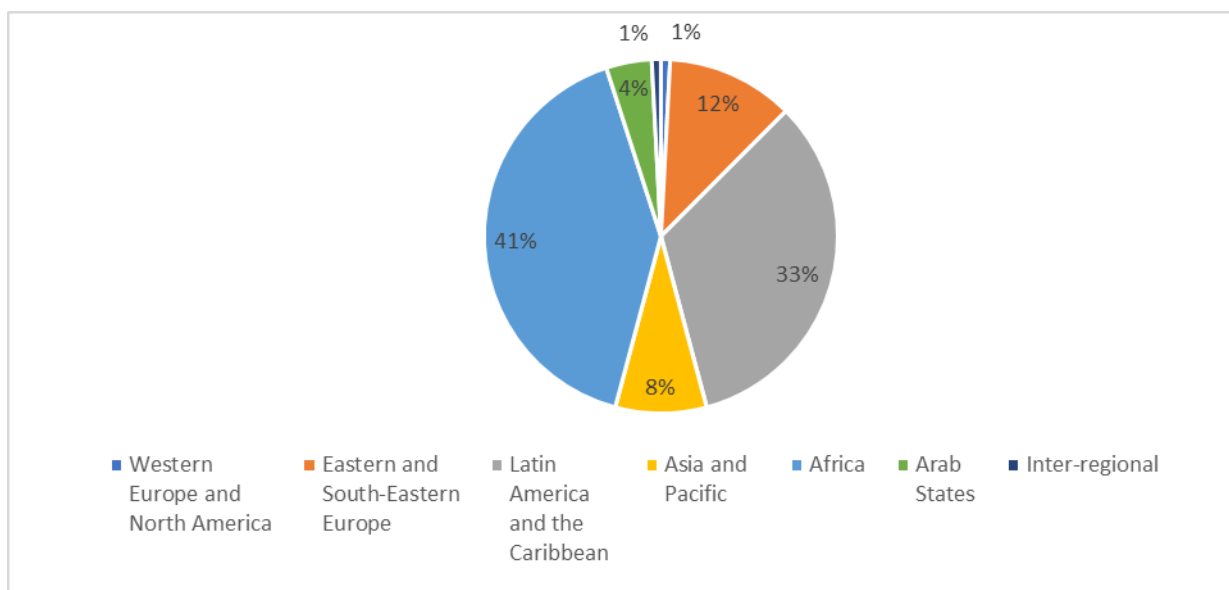


Figure 2: Percentage of funded projects per region

17. The funded projects relate to different sectors of the cultural and creative industries. Most projects funded relate to **music** (23%), then **cinema and audiovisual** (19%), **performing arts** (21%), **visual arts** (12%), **publishing** (12%), **design** (9%) and **digital art** (4%).

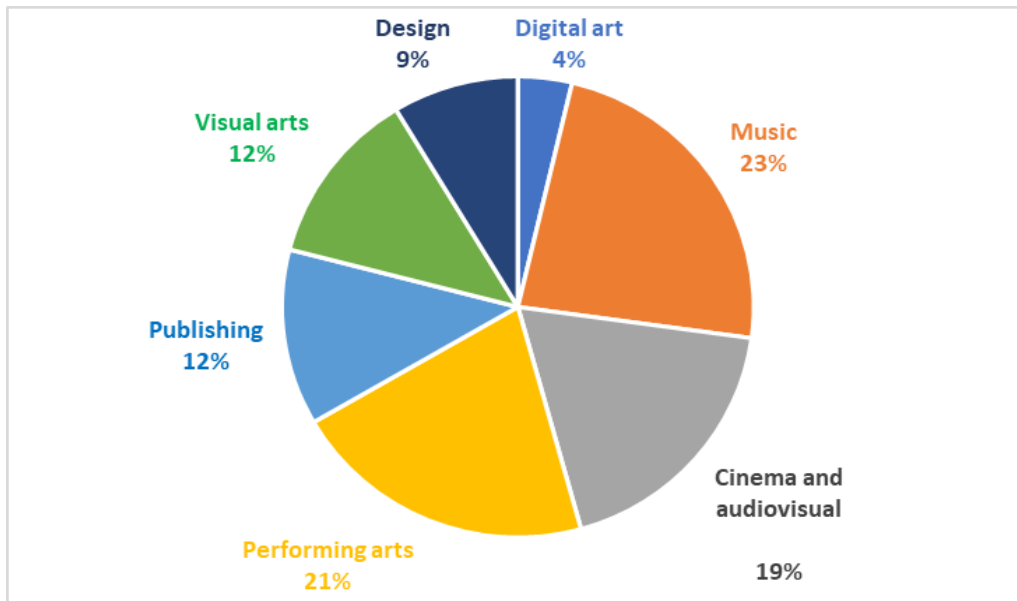


Figure 3: Percentage of projects funded per domain

18. The funded projects pursue different objectives while all contribute to strengthening the creative sector. For instance, of the total projects financed, 33% have contributed to the strengthening of **cultural governance systems** through projects aimed at: the development of strategies, mapping and the formulation of action plans; strengthening the participation of civil society in policy-making; and creating or strengthening networks. 32% have supported **vocational training and entrepreneurship** in the cultural and creative industries through capacity-building and networking activities and the use of new technologies. 23% have contributed to **strengthen vulnerable groups' participation in cultural life** (such groups include members of minority populations and indigenous peoples) through measures including those aimed at promoting access to the creation, production and distribution of a diversity of cultural expressions. Finally, 12% have facilitated **access to new markets** through innovative economic models, digital platforms, the creation or strengthening of networks, and participation in national and international festivals and fairs.

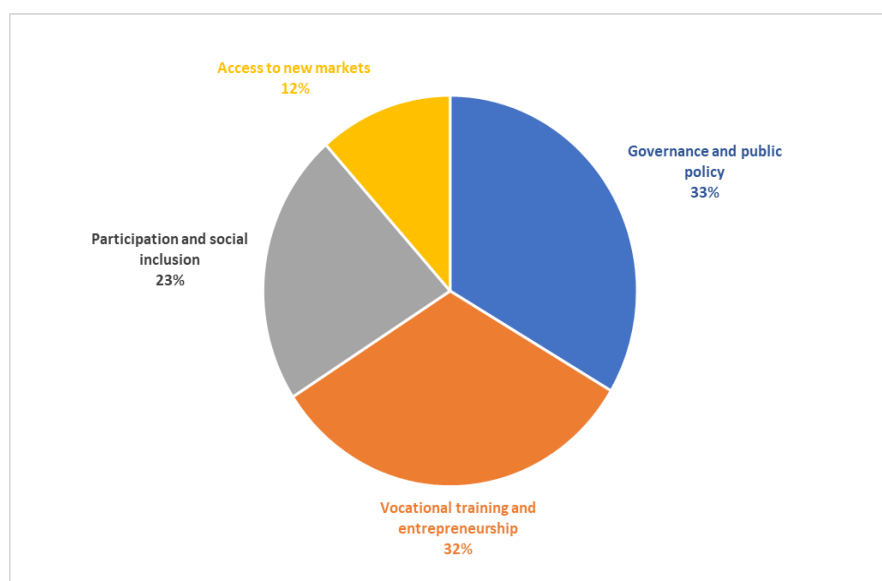


Figure 4: Percentage of projects funded per objectives

19. **In total, 12,072 people received training through IFCD-funded projects**, of which 24% were members of civil society organizations and 13% were public officials. Artists, cultural professionals, and others accounted for 63% of trained participants. Training activities covered subjects such as the development of cultural strategies and policies, the participation of civil society in governance, data collection methods, project management and marketing.

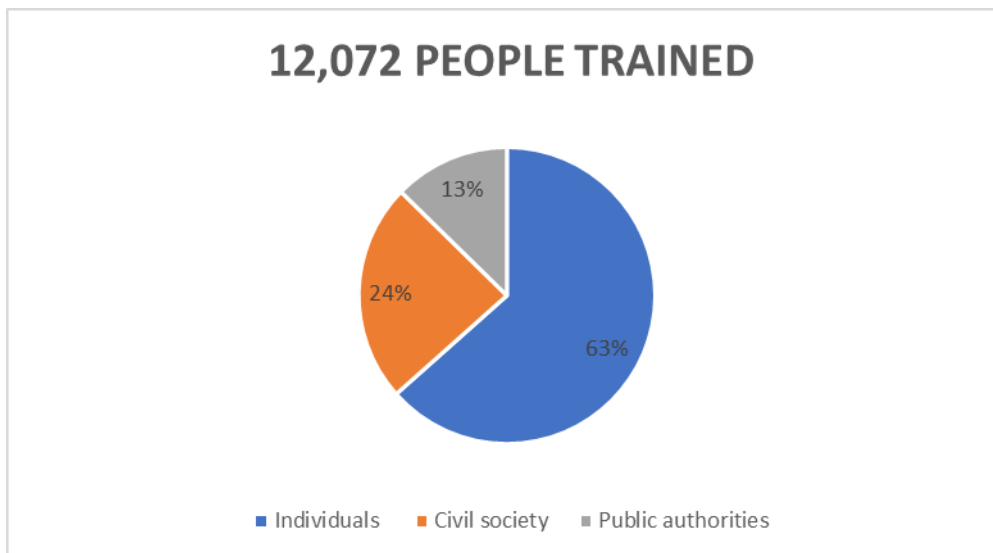


Figure 5: People trained through IFCD-funded projects

20. It is worth noting that some 20 policy documents have been produced in the framework of IFCD-funded projects, in the form of recommendations for the development of cultural policies or strategies, the most recent of which were developed in Albania, Brazil and Peru. In addition, four draft cultural policies were developed (Grenada, Jamaica, Serbia and Zimbabwe), although their adoption process is independent of the direct agency of the organisations responsible for the projects and falls rather within the remit of public authorities.

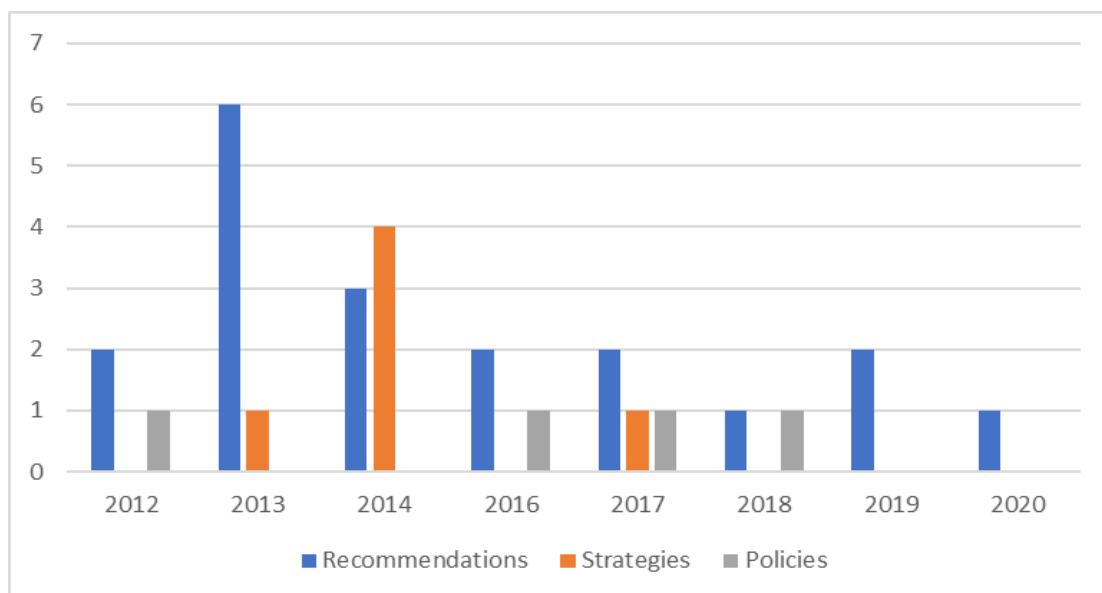


Figure 6: Number of strategic documents for the development and implementation of cultural policies

V. Calls for funding requests

21. In accordance with Decisions [13 IGC 5a](#) and [14.IGC 8](#), the Secretariat launched the eleventh and twelfth call in March 2020 and 2021 respectively. The results of the ongoing twelfth call will be presented to the Committee at its fifteenth session in February 2022.

22. A comparative overview of the last two calls for funding requests (2019 and 2020) is provided in the Annex. The number of funding requests submitted significantly increased in these two calls, from 480 in 2019 to 1027 in 2020, representing 114% increase. It is regrettable to note, however, that the **number of approved projects has decreased from nine in 2019 to six in 2020** due to the **stagnant amount of voluntary contributions by donors**. As shown in Figure 7, over the 10-year period between 2010 and 2020, the decrease is indeed significant. While 31 projects were funded in 2010 under the first call, since 2014, the IFCD funds between six and nine projects per year.

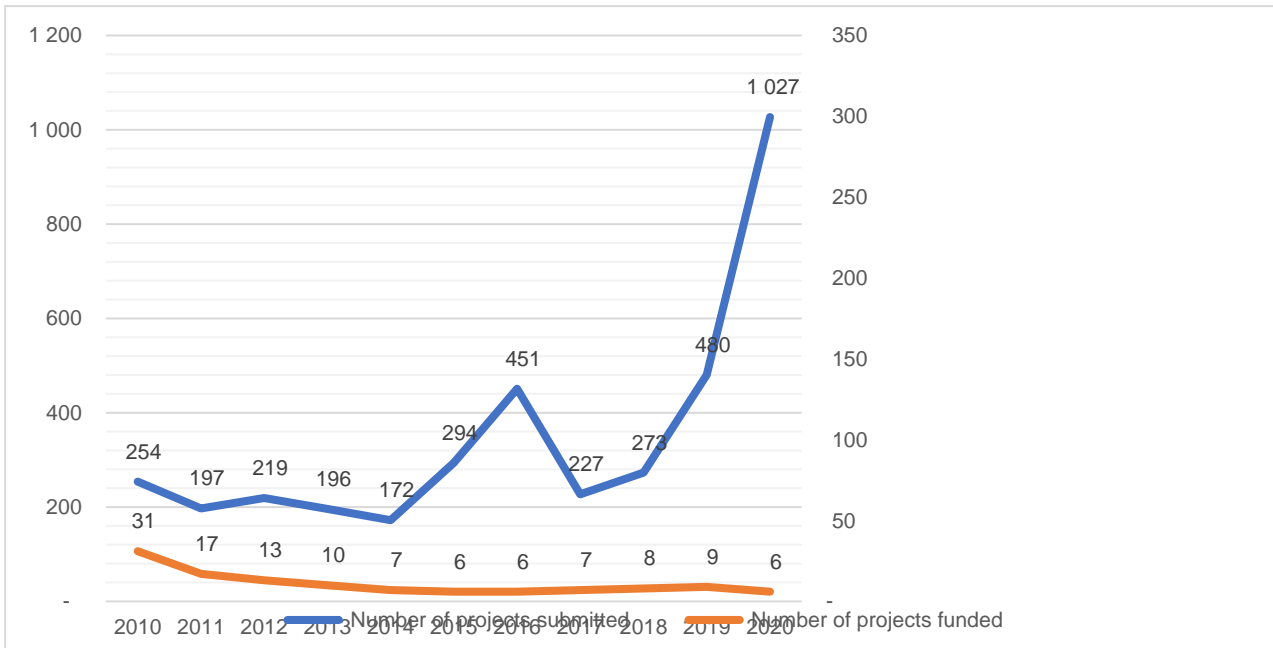


Figure 7: Evolution of the number of projects submitted vs the number of projects funded (2010-2020)

23. This trend is particularly worrisome, given the COVID-19 pandemic which has severely affected artists, cultural professionals and the cultural and creative sectors at large. Considering the ongoing nature of the pandemic, it is likely that the IFCD will see a further increase in the number of funding requests for the twelfth call whose submission deadline is June 2021. In this context, the financial sustainability of the IFCD becomes crucial to enable it to fulfil its mandate, and the Secretariat will spare no effort to raise as many voluntary contributions as possible during 2021. In this respect, as the budgetary envelope for project funding depends on the contributions received (and interest earned) by 30 November of the year preceding the Committee's decision, Parties may wish to make their annual voluntary contributions before that date so that they can be taken into account for the following year's project funding.

VI. Implementation of the capacity-building and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

24. In line with [Resolution 7CP 9](#), despite the lack of voluntary contributions specifically aiming at capacity-building for the IFCD, the Secretariat spearheaded the organization of no-cost information/capacity-building sessions to help project managers and National Commissions for UNESCO to better understand the Convention, with a view to designing and pre-selecting quality and relevant projects in line with its objectives. In this regard, between April and June 2020, in collaboration with the UNESCO field offices in Doha, San José, Lima and Nairobi, regional online sessions were organized targeting representatives of civil society organizations, ministries and National Commissions for UNESCO from Comoros, Djibouti, Honduras, Jordan, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Peru, Qatar, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania. As the IFCD is one of the main tools to implement the 2005 Convention, a component on the IFCD has been included in the training module on the participatory policy monitoring developed under the programme "Reshaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion

of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions”³ funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Thus, the three regional capacity-building workshops on the preparation of the quadrennial periodic reports held in Jakarta (July 2019), Pretoria (September 2019) and Quito (November 2019) also provided the participants with training on the IFCD. More recently, at the request of the Saint Kitts and Nevis, in April 2021, the Secretariat in cooperation with UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean in Kingston conducted an online capacity-building workshop on the Convention and the IFCD through peer-to-peer learning from an IFCD project manager from Antigua and Barbuda and simulation of a results-based project elaboration.

25. The various activities carried out on the initiative of the Secretariat have led to an increase not only in the number of **projects and countries submitting funding requests**, but also in the number of **National Commissions for UNESCO that have completed the pre-selection** process. As shown in Figure 8, since 2010, the number of countries submitting projects has risen from 57 eligible countries to 94. Since the procedure for the pre-selection of projects by National Commissions began to take place via the online submission platform in 2015, the number of National Commissions having completed the pre-selection process has also risen from 55 countries in 2015 to 79 countries in 2020.

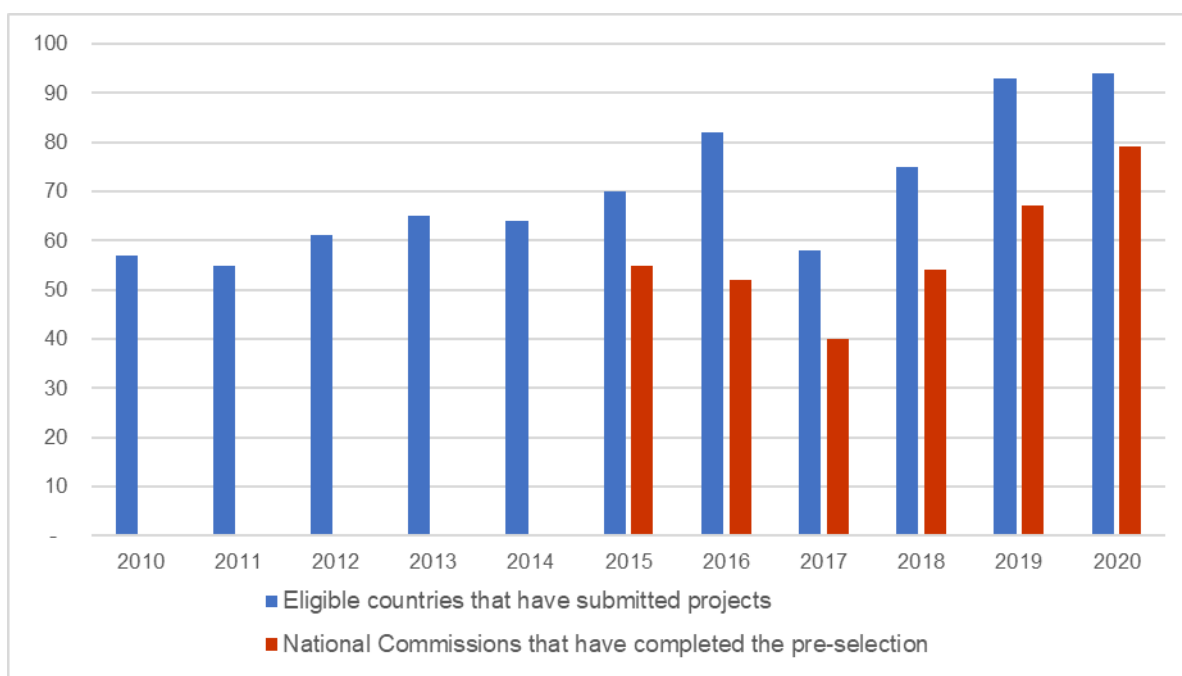


Figure 8: Evolution of the number of countries submitting projects and pre-selecting projects (2010 and 2020)

26. The monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation is carried out by the Secretariat in collaboration with UNESCO field offices. Drawing on the funding made available by the Committee ([Decision 13.IGC 5c](#)), the Secretariat is working to further strengthen monitoring and evaluation through regular and one-to-one communication with the IFCD-funded project managers with the aim of making the IFCD a learning driven fund. For enhanced monitoring and evaluation, the Secretariat is working to create a database of IFCD project managers and develop a network with them in order to promote peer-to-peer learning among the IFCD stakeholders.

VII. Implementation of the recommendations of the second external evaluation of the IFCD

27. As a result of the second evaluation carried out and presented to the Committee at its eleventh session in 2017 ([Document DCE/17/11.IGC/7b](#)), the Committee adopted 17 out of 21 recommendations for implementation and further decided to address eight of them as

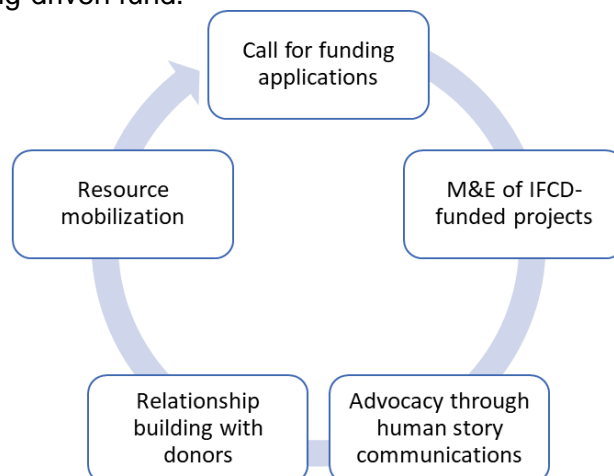
3. For more information on this programme, see <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/activities/reshaping-cultural-policies-promotion-fundamental>.

“urgent priority” ([Decision 12.IGC 6](#)). The Secretariat is pleased to report to the Conference of Parties that all the 17 recommendations adopted by the Committee have either been implemented where they required one-off action or are in the process of being implemented for those that required ongoing efforts over time. In accordance with [Decision 14.IGC 9](#), a detailed overview of the implementation of all 17 recommendations is provided in Document DCE/21/8CP.8/INF.12a.

28. In order to capitalise on the lessons learnt out of the second evaluation and in view of the continued action required by some of the recommendations, the Secretariat would like to call on Parties to make financial and human resources available, particularly through the secondment of experts in the field of communications and monitoring and evaluation, for their continued implementation.

VIII. Challenges and next steps

29. In the ten years of its existence, the IFCD has become recognized as a key tool of international cooperation for the implementation of the Convention and, in particular, for the development of creative and cultural industries in developing countries. The IFCD is now prominent in the landscape of international funding mechanisms for the cultural and creative sector.
30. Moreover, as a result of the capacity-building initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat with various stakeholders, the number of projects submitted to the IFCD and the participation rate of National Commissions in the pre-selection process has increased considerably over the last decade. However, as the number of projects funded depends on the amount of voluntary contributions the Secretariat receives from donors, the funding capacity of the IFCD remains limited.
31. While the Secretariat continues to make every effort to increase the annual voluntary contributions from donors despite limited human resources, the major challenge for the IFCD remains achieving a regular level of annual voluntary contributions that match the growing number of funding applications.
32. As pointed out in the 2021-2023 IFCD fundraising and communication strategy, successful fundraising requires not only **advocacy and relationship building with donors**, but also better **communication based on human stories** of IFCD beneficiaries highlighting how IFCD-funded projects are making changes to people’s lives. Such stories of social change will be possible through **reinforced monitoring and evaluation** and consolidated network of IFCD partners. As illustrated below, a circular and holistic approach is needed to make the IFCD a truly learning-driven fund.



33. If the IFCD is to live up to its mandate of fostering the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors in developing countries and leading structural change, the fundraising for the IFCD must be embraced by all concerned stakeholders – the Secretariat, IFCD project managers and beneficiaries, non-governmental organizations working in the cultural and creative industries

and the private sector, and most of all, the Parties to the Convention. With the new fundraising and communication strategy for the next three years, the Secretariat commits itself to seize the 2021 International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development to double its actions to raise the visibility of the IFCD with a view to increasing the level of voluntary contributions, within the limits of the Secretariat's human resources.

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION 8.CP 12

The Conference of Parties,

1. *Having examined Documents DCE/21/8.CP/12, DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12a, DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12b, DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12c and DCE/21/8.CP/INF.12d,*
2. *Recalling Article 9 of the Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the International Fund for Cultural Diversity,*
3. *Takes note of the Secretariat's report on the implementation of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity for the 2020-2021 period;*
4. *Acknowledges the efforts of the Secretariat to strengthen the capacities of the various stakeholders involved in the preparation, pre-selection and evaluation of funding request as well to implement the International Fund for Cultural Diversity;*
5. *Notes with concern the growing imbalance, aggravated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the creative and cultural sectors, between the number of funding requests submitted to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity and the funds available to finance them;*
6. *Expresses its concern at the trend of stagnation or even decline in the total amount of annual voluntary contributions to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity over the last five years and recalls that its viability is a strategic issue for the credibility of the Convention and the effectiveness of its implementation, as well as a shared responsibility of all Parties to the Convention;*
7. *Further recalls the commitment of Parties to make voluntary contributions on a regular basis to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity for the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with Article 18.7 of the Convention;*
8. *Expresses its sincere appreciation to all Parties that have contributed on a voluntary basis to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity since 2010, and encourages all Parties to support it by providing an annual voluntary contribution equal to or greater than 1% of their contribution to UNESCO's regular budget, preferably by 30 November of each year at the latest;*
9. *Further takes note of the fundraising and communication strategy for International Fund for Cultural Diversity for the period 2021-2023 adopted by the Committee and invites the Committee to allocate the financial resources necessary for its implementation in the Funds' provisional budget for the period 2022-2023;*
10. *Invites Parties to consider making communications and monitoring and evaluation experts available on secondment to the Secretariat;*
11. *Also invites Parties to redouble their advocacy efforts in favour of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity at the national and regional levels in order to increase its visibility, in particular in the context of the International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development (2021);*
12. *Requests the Secretariat to submit to it, at its ninth session, a narrative report on the implementation of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity.*

ANNEX**Comparative overview of the last two calls for funding requests (2019 and 2020)**

	2019	2020	
Number of projects submitted	480	1027	+114%
Number of pre-selected projects	149	190	+27.5%
Number of eligible projects	68	111	+ 63%
Number of projects recommended for funding	9	6	-3

Summary by region

		2019	2020	
Africa	Eligible countries having submitted projects	31	37	+19%
	National Commissions having participated in the pre-selection process	26	32	+23%
	Number of countries whose projects were recommended by the Panel of Experts	3	1	-2
Asia and the Pacific	Eligible countries having submitted projects	10	8	-20%
	National Commissions having participated in the pre-selection process	6	8	+33%
	Number of countries whose projects were recommended by the Panel of Experts	1	1	=
Arab States	Eligible countries having submitted projects	10	8	-20%
	National Commissions having participated in the pre-selection process	5	6	+20%
	Number of countries whose projects were recommended by the Panel of Experts	0	0	=
East and South-East Europe	Eligible countries having submitted projects	12	13	+8%
	National Commissions having participated in the pre-selection process	11	10	-9%
	Number of countries whose projects were recommended by the Panel of Experts	1	1	=
Latin America and the Caribbean	Eligible countries having submitted projects	24	27	+12,5%
	National Commissions having participated in the pre-selection process	18	22	+22%
	Number of countries whose projects were recommended by the Panel of Experts	3	3	=