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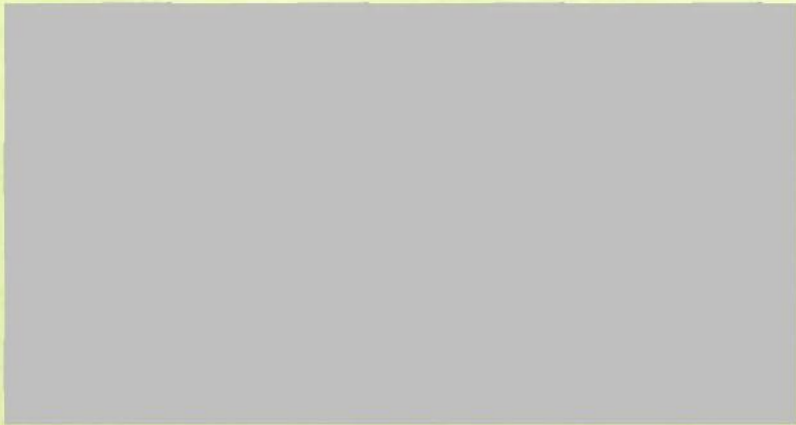
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G6 UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org.) 1989†
1990

RETURN TO STRATEGIC PLANNING &
REVIEW INFORMATION CENTER



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RETURN TO STRATEGIC PLANNING &
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CLOSE - OUT SHEET

This file is closed as of July 26, 1990

For further correspondence, please see Vol. 1/90.

INFORMATION CENTERS SECTION

G6 UNESCO

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
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July 26, 1990

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Education, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Mr. Conable has asked me to thank you for your letter of June 8, 1990 and for the attached reviews of policy toward UNESCO carried out by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the United States Department of State. We appreciate being kept informed of this ongoing process.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

cc: Messrs. Conable, Thalwitz

CBoucher/pp

Nos. 900627004, 900620013

CB

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

RECEIVED
90 JUN 29 PM 12:30
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR
GENERAL

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/06/08 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 900627004 FROM : MAYOR: FEDERICO, UNE
SUBJECT : L - ENC. COPY OF RPT ON REVIEWS OF POLICY TOWARD UNESCO

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

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- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : PLEASE PROVIDE MESSRS CONABLE & THALWITZ WITH COPY OF RESPONSE

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

900627004 AK
~~SS~~

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/06/08 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 900620013 FROM : Federico Mayor
SUBJECT : Enclosing a copy of a report on reviews of policy toward UNESCO

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

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united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura

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telcx: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/90/231

8 June 1990

Dear Mr Conable,

Both the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the United States Department of State issued the results of their respective reviews of policy toward Unesco in April. I am enclosing these reports along with relevant documentation in the form in which they were submitted to Unesco's Executive Board at its Spring session (9-18 May).

The UK and US reports differ considerably. May I take this opportunity to draw your particular attention to their conclusions as well as to the concluding advice contained in the contribution of the Foreign Affairs Committee to the UK Government review (page xvii of the Foreign Affairs Committee report, the last two pages of Mr Sainsbury's letter to the Committee [section (h)] and pages 41 to 43 of the State Department report to Congress).

The US report goes so far as to question the basic organizing principles of the United Nations system. I have highlighted the relevant passages for your information on pages 9, 29, 38-39 and 43. These assertions are disquieting but I remain hopeful that a more sober and responsible approach may prevail before long.

I will be replying in detail to the State Department report in the next few weeks and, of course, will send you a copy of my response. Meanwhile, since you have followed my efforts so closely I wanted to keep you informed of the situation.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Federico Mayor

Mr Barber B. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Mike:

BBC could well be interested in this issue. And Raynor could well raise it when next they meet. Shouldn't BBC sign?

Or at least shouldn't he read the winning letter?

Your reaction pl?

CB

I think AS CD
 going is right. don't think BBC
 really, I don't see this,
 with particularly well voice that
 but I will clear this
 with step up. Mike
 is 2B?

CB
-

Shouldn't we handle
this ourselves with
a brief response?

MYC

9-7.

budget demands
on resources
we do not
plan to
handicap

Mike

May I discuss with
you?

Keep us posted on reports.
John

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 7/5/90 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| V. Rajagopalan | | S-5055 | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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| | | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOR ACTION | | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: | | | |
| | | | |
| FROM: Michael Carter | | ROOM NO.: S-12-055 | EXTENSION: 38212 |

The attached texts are placed at the disposal
of the members of the Executive Board for their
consideration of Item 7.1 of its provisional agenda

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1. Sense of the Congress Resolution in the State Department authorization law
2. Letter dated 7 February from Rt Hon. David Howell, Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons inviting the Director-General to submit a Memorandum and to appear before the Committee
3. The Director-General's reply of 10 February to Rt Hon. David Howell accepting the invitation
4. Unesco Memorandum dated 23 February 1990
5. Executive Summary dated 23 February 1990
6. Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons Report dated 13 March 1990
7. Letter dated 2 April 1990 from Rt Hon. Tim Sainsbury, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State to the Director-General
8. Letter dated 2 April 1990 from Rt Hon. T. Sainsbury, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee
9. The Director-General's reply dated 20 April 1990 to Mr Tim Sainsbury, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
10. Letter dated 9 April 1990 from Richard T. Miller, US Observer, to the Director-General
11. Report dated 17 April 1990 by the US Secretary of State to the United States Congress
12. The Director-General's letter to Mr John R. Bolton, US Assistant Secretary of State

"Sense of the Congress

Resolution in the State Department authorization law

Policy on Unesco

- (a) Congressional findings - The Congress finds that :
- (1) The United States withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on December 31, 1984, in response to grave and persistent problems in UNESCO under the then-Director General ;
 - (2) chief among these problems was the assault on the free flow of information supported by that Director General and the pervasive ideological conflict fomented by the alliance between totalitarian and developing nations ;
 - (3) UNESCO has since acquired a new Director General, Federico Mayor, who has pledged his support for the free flow of information, the return of UNESCO to the principles enunciated in its Charter, and other needed changes in UNESCO policy ;
 - (4) Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stated on October 11, 1988, that the Soviet Union was responsible for "the exaggerated ideological approach [that] undermined tolerance intrinsic to UNESCO," and stated that Soviet policy would improve in this regard ;
 - (5) substantial progress remains to be made in implementing the reforms proposed by the new Director General and in determining the degree to which ideological conflict has actually declined ; and

(6) when the United States withdrew from UNESCO, the policy of the United States was that at such time as satisfactory changes were achieved in UNESCO, the United States would act on reentry.

(b) POLICY - It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should monitor closely the changes achieved in UNESCO and should work with United States allies and the UNESCO leadership to continue to promote the progress necessary to justify United States consideration of reentry into UNESCO.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED - Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the activities after December 31, 1984, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization."

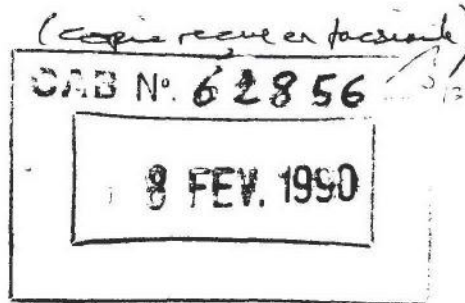
FROM THE CHAIRMAN



COMMITTEE OFFICE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA
01-219 Direct Line
01-219 3000 Switchboard

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Professor Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenay
75700 Paris



7 February 1990

13.2.90 -

orig.

W. J. P. / AB / UU

Dear Professor Mayor

When we had the pleasure to meet you in London in June 1988, we told you of our intention to review UK policy towards UNESCO when a suitable opportunity arose.

As I believe you may have heard through Alison Phillips, the Foreign Affairs Committee has now decided to undertake a brief inquiry with the following terms of reference:

"The Committee reported on 'UK Membership of UNESCO' in session 1984-85 (Fifth Report published on 24 July 1985), following the British government's notice of its intention to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) at the end of 1985.

Since the General Conference of UNESCO which was held in Paris in November 1989, the British government has been reviewing its position on membership, and expects to announce its decision in March. The Foreign Affairs Committee has agreed to make its own brief study into UK policy on UNESCO, which will consider

- the efforts made, and progress achieved, in reforming UNESCO.
- whether or not the UK should renew its membership of UNESCO".

The Committee has asked me to invite you to submit a short memorandum to assist us with this inquiry, and also hopes very much that either you or, if this was not possible, your representative, could come to Westminster and give formal evidence to us on the record. I know that Alison Phillips has already been in touch with your office, and I hope that we will be able to arrange a date through her. As for the memorandum, I should be very grateful if you could send it to our Clerk, Dr Paul Seaward, at the above address, to arrive by 22 February (perhaps via Alison Phillips).

*With kindest regards
Yours sincerely
David Howell*

Rt Hon David Howell MP



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organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
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The Director-General

reference: DG/90/74

10 February 1990

Dear Mr Howell,

Thank you for your letter dated 7 February informing me of the decision of the Foreign Affairs Committee to undertake a brief inquiry on Unesco. I recall when we last met in London that you mentioned your intention of reviewing U.K. policy towards Unesco at a suitable opportunity.

I will be pleased to come to Westminster to give formal evidence to you on the record. I would suggest in this respect the morning of 1 March which would enable me to leave in the afternoon for Bangladesh on my way to the World Conference on Education for All, being organized in Bangkok by the World Bank, Unicef, UNDP and Unesco with 20 other sponsoring organizations and institutions. I hope this date would be convenient for you.

I shall also submit a brief memorandum by 22 February, to the Clerk of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Dr Paul Seaward. After the briefing session, I would of course be happy to invite any members of the Committee who may wish to visit Unesco, for additional information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Federico Mayor

The Rt. Hon. David Howell, M.P.
Chairman
Foreign Affairs Committee
Committee Office
House of Commons
GB - LONDON SW1A 0AA

MEMORANDUM TO THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

INTRODUCTION

The main issues in the United Kingdom's withdrawal from Unesco

1. In its Fifth Report at the 1984-1985 session, the Foreign Affairs Committee summarized the reasons for the Government's decision to withdraw from Unesco as:

- "- fears that Unesco was being manipulated to restrict freedom of the press in the context of a proposed 'New World Information and Communication Order'
- fears about the down-grading of universally accepted human rights as a result of concentration on 'people's rights'
- fears about interference in the activities of trans-national corporations and outside cultural industries
- fears that, 'through a liberal interpretation of the mandate in its constitution', Unesco was seeking to carry out research into peace and disarmament better undertaken by 'more competent bodies in the UN System'
- concern about budgetary excess at a time when other UN agencies were seeking to keep close to a 'nil-growth' budgetary policy
- concern about administrative inefficiency, including the concentration of too much responsibility in the office of the Director-General, and
- concern about the 'over-concentration of resources at headquarters'."

2. Furthermore, the UK Minister for Overseas Development questioned the Organization's programming practices in the following terms: '... there should be increased concentration of the programmes, and a shift of resources from reflection toward

action. In particular there should be fewer studies and more action-oriented projects of direct benefit to the developing countries... there should be fewer meetings. There should be fewer documents produced.' The Minister also called for 'positive efforts ... to improve co-ordination with other UN bodies'. Evaluation was regarded 'as being of special importance'.

3. Finally, the concern was expressed that there should be 'better opportunities for Member States to comment on the draft [third Medium-Term Plan] ... and a real chance of substantive amendments being made before its adoption'. The Minister went on to ask that 'the [Executive] Board should be encouraged to broaden its discussion of personnel matters beyond the current concern with geographical distribution ... [and] also be given the opportunity to discuss in depth the work of the Inspectorate General in monitoring activities carried out by the Secretariat'. On many of these questions, the use of outside consultant advice was proposed. See letter and annex addressed to Unesco's Director-General, 2 April 1984.

4. As the Committee correctly noted in its 1985 Report, these criticisms were endorsed by a number of Member States, most of which did not however consider withdrawal an appropriate option in the circumstances.

Initial reform efforts

5. Unesco's Executive Board decided to establish a Temporary Committee in 1984, in order to reform the Organization and to improve its functioning. The Temporary Committee formulated a set of 13 recommendations dealing with:

- the functioning of the governing bodies, the decision-making process and the role of permanent delegations;
- programme elaboration, implementation and evaluation;
- a number of management issues such as: decentralization, personnel policy, public information, publications,

operational activities, budgetary matters, etc.

6. These recommendations were adopted by the Board, which asked the Temporary Committee to establish, in conjunction with the Secretariat, a timetable for their implementation. The Temporary Committee held regular meetings until 1987 in order to review, at each session of the Board, the progress achieved in the implementation of reforms. After the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference, this task was taken over by the Special Committee, a permanent organ of the Executive Board.

7. For a variety of reasons, these reforms were not carried through to completion. One reason was certainly the shock of a 30% budgetary reduction, which was absorbed through a series of programme cuts, staff reductions achieved through incentive measures, and voluntary contributions of approximately \$10,000,000 from Member States. Some streamlining of the programme resulted from the austerity measures imposed by financial circumstances, which resulted in a significant reduction in the number of meetings (179 in 1986-1987, instead of 252 in 1984-1985) and publications (134 compared with of 196) as well as heavy cuts in expenditure on items such as temporary personnel, contractual services, consultants (where savings of up to 50 or even 70% were made in 1986-1987). At the same time, measures were taken to improve the monitoring and evaluation machinery.

8. Until 1987, the general outline of the programme remained unchanged, as did the content of several controversial programmes.

9. It is perhaps in the area of decentralization that progress was slowest. It is worth noting, however, that quantitative targets set up by the Temporary Committee were not only reached but even exceeded. At the end of 1987, 29,5% of programme activities (as compared with the planned 26,5%) were decentralized. But the ratio of headquarters to field staff remained unchanged (75% - 25%). Furthermore, the results of an overall assessment carried out in 1987 showed that Unesco's field units were not in a position to meet the needs of Member States

rapidly and efficiently. Nor were they able to maintain permanent contact with the national decision-making centres and regional or international institutions. Unesco was definitely less present in the regions than the other partners of the UN system. This lack of competitiveness resulted in a continuous reduction in the volume of operational activities executed by the Organization with extra-budgetary financing: actual expenditure under this heading, in 1986-1987, was 18% lower than in 1984-1985.

I. IMPROVING UNESCO'S PROGRAMMES

10. The last two years in Unesco have been ones of transition and of new departures. One six-year programming cycle was completed at the end of 1989; a new one has been approved. The Programme and Budget for 1988-1989, which had been prepared in 1986-1987 before the new Director-General was elected, was implemented in a fresh spirit of efficiency, flexibility and innovation but under manifest budgetary and institutional constraints. It is thus only in the context of the Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995 and the Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, prepared in 1988-1989 and approved last October 1989 by the General Conference of Member States, that it will be possible to take the full measure of the efforts made and progress achieved in improving Unesco's programmes in pursuit of the objectives described below.

Preparation of a better Medium-Term Plan

11. When the Director-General took office in November 1987, he made it clear that the Organization's next Medium-Term Plan would be his reform priority in the efforts to refocus programmes and introduce the corresponding structural and management changes. He demonstrated, through an unprecedentedly wide-ranging process of formal and informal consultations with Member States and the non-governmental scientific, educational and cultural communities, that the new Plan would be based on the broadest possible exchange of views among Unesco's constituencies. Furthermore, as events at the twenty-fifth session of the General

Conference in 1989 showed, the ability of Member States to make substantive amendments to the texts proposed by the Secretariat and to the proposed modifications of the Executive Board played a decisive role, notably in the communication issue. Indeed, both a sketch and an annotated outline of the Plan were discussed by the Executive Board and circulated to Member States throughout the two-year drafting period.

12. The Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995 clearly sets limits to Unesco's activities, which concentrate on those objectives strictly consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. Possibilities of meaningful international co-operation have been sought out. Following the proposals of the Director-General, the Member States agreed at the last General Conference to avoid confrontation and to work towards effective international co-operation. Unesco's action for six years is therefore focused on the targets within its purview where it can have a real impact.

13. Indeed, the programmes approved by the General Conference eschew potentially contentious issues. For instance, treatment of the subject of peoples' rights is confined to a review of scholarly research, with the focus on the universally recognized right of self-determination and on cultural identity. There was consensus agreement among Unesco's Member States that this activity cannot lead 'to any normative action on the subject'. In addition, the new human rights programme in the Medium-Term Plan is firmly anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two Covenants. It seeks to reinforce individual human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are the central concern of the Organization in this field.

14. With regard to the communication issue, the Director-General made clear upon taking office that a central priority would be to lead Unesco out of the divisive debate on the New World Information and Communication Order. A new strategy based on a search for common ground among all parties emerged from the last General Conference. It reflects the Director-General's determination to ensure that the central task of the communication programme, in accordance with Unesco's

constitutional mandate, is to 'promote the free flow of ideas by word and image'. This approach is reflected in the third Medium-Term Plan and in 25 C/Resolution 4.1 of the General Conference in which Unesco's programme objectives are defined as the search for improvement in the free flow of information at international as well as at national levels, and its wider and better balanced dissemination, without any obstacle to the freedom of expression, and to strengthen communication capacities in the developing countries'. Moreover, the General Conference affirmed its 'attachment to the principles of freedom of the press, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media' and made numerous references to assistance and support for 'public, private or other types' of media.

Increased programme concentration and clearer priorities

15. Unesco's new programmes not only have the support of all its constituencies, but concentrate upon its constitutional mandate in education, science, culture and communication. Member States have agreed that Unesco should 'help to meet, in its fields of competence, the three major challenges of our time - peace, development and protection of the environment - in particular by narrowing the gap between industrialized countries and developing countries and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms' (General Resolution on the Plan). Efforts have been made to select fewer objectives, ensuring the critical mass required for global programmes, and actions which have a foreseeable catalytic effect in Member States. Accordingly, relevance, clearly identified priorities and effectiveness are the criteria which determine the shape of the new programmes.

16. There were 14 major programmes in Unesco's previous Plan. The new one includes only 7 major programme areas, covering each of Unesco's functional purposes - education, natural sciences, culture, communication, social and human sciences - as well as two representing Unesco's contribution, within its fields of competence, to development and to human rights and peace.

17. The allocation of financial resources constitutes an essential tool for the concentration on a limited number of

objectives. The regular budget allocations for these major programme areas (Part IIA of the budget) show that 84% of the funds (including staff costs) have been earmarked for Unesco's work in education, natural sciences and culture. The number of programmes has been reduced from 52 to 18. Furthermore, the number of programme actions has been cut by 60%. 'To do less in order to do better' is the motto that sums up Unesco's new approach to programming.

18. Real programme concentration has thus been achieved. It is underpinned by a careful identification within a strict timetable of priorities and worthwhile activities. This has meant difficult budgetary choices. Resources have been shifted from programmes of a lesser priority for the next six years to those of higher priority which can really help Member States and where Unesco's own contribution is most effective. Programmes have been eliminated, cut or reduced. Emphasis has been placed on action-oriented projects of direct benefit to the developing countries. The new procedures for implementing the Participation Programme (which has been increased by over 40%) are designed to meet urgent needs of Member States. At their request, specific activities can be implemented by them with Unesco's support. At the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, the Member States welcomed 'the progress made in the area of programme concentration and selection of priorities'.

The programmes

19. In developing the new education programme, the Director-General sought, on the advice of the Member States, to find an appropriate balance between continuity and innovation. Emphasis was given to cutting back on low-priority projects, while increasing resources for innovation and changing priorities or strategies. The education programme in the third Medium-Term Plan, as well as its first implementation phase in the Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, embodies three imperatives: programme concentration, decentralization and more effective co-operation with other agencies of the United Nations system.

20. Overall priority is given to achieving basic education for all, which is allocated almost 30 million dollars (programme and staff costs) under the regular budget; that is to say about 40% of the total education budget. This amount in percentage terms is double that of the last biennium. Action is focused on combating illiteracy (more than 60% of the allocation for the programme 'Basic Education for All'). Unesco's strategy is a two-track approach designed to promote literacy and basic learning for adults and universal primary education for the world's children. Primary responsibility for promoting literacy is given to Member States. Unesco's role will be to collect, analyse and disseminate information and experience among Member States and to provide selective support to activities in certain cases. In the context of International Literacy Year (1990), for which Unesco is the lead agency in the United Nations system, literacy campaigns have already been launched in 105 countries.

21. A 'World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs', jointly sponsored by Unesco, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank, is being organized by an inter-agency commission composed of representatives of the four agencies. It will take place in Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990. The Conference's objectives are to highlight the importance and role of basic education and to renew commitments in this regard; to forge a global consensus on a framework for action to meet the basic learning needs of children, young people and adults; and to provide a forum for sharing experience and research results on current and planned programmes.

22. At a recent meeting of the executive heads of the four agencies co-sponsoring in this Conference, it was agreed that, with a view to ensuring follow-up, 'each agency is committed to increase support to basic education within its own planning framework, structure and resource allocation mechanisms'. An 'education for all' task-force is expected to be established 'for co-ordination, monitoring and exchange of experiences' after the Conference. The task-force, which will be broadly representative of all groups involved in the initiative, 'will be served by a Secretariat provided by, and located in, Unesco.'

23. Unesco will give priority to implementing follow-up to the Conference in its regional and international programmes and will foster literacy mobilizing projects at national level. The 1990 International Conference on Education of Unesco's International Bureau of Education will focus on 'Literacy Education' as its contribution to International Literacy Year.

24. Innovation is to be found in the programmes devoted to 'Education for the 21st Century' and 'Promoting and supporting educational development'. These programmes seek to re-establish Unesco's leading role in promoting international co-operation among professionals and policy-makers, so as to improve the quality and relevance of education as the means by which societies promote their own continuity and change. The Organization will publish a biennial 'World Education Report' presenting current trends and particular issues at country, regional and world-wide levels.

25. 'Education for the 21st Century' places particular emphasis on: environmental education (in co-operation with UNEP), education for the quality of life, i.e. drug abuse control and AIDS prevention (in co-operation with WHO), science education (in co-operation with international scientific NGOs and such international governmental organizations as the Commonwealth Secretariat), and higher education (with such international NGOs as the International Association of Universities and the Association of Commonwealth Universities).

26. A new interdisciplinary and inter-agency programme on 'The young child and the family' is to be implemented in co-operation with UNICEF and WHO. Already the recipient of support from such private funding sources as the Rockefeller Foundation, it is designed to promote integrated care and educational services for mothers, young children and infants particularly at risk.

27. To support these priorities, Unesco was obliged to make significant reductions in the allocations to other education programmes. All those not related to literacy, basic education and environmental education were subject to cuts from between 17% to 25% of their budgets.

28. Improved relations with UNDP and other funding sources such as UNICEF and the World Bank will generate a further increase in extra-budgetary resources for educational purposes, which went up from \$49,638,500 for 1984 to \$54,711,341 in 1989.

29. Economy efforts, including keeping staff travel costs to a minimum, reducing the number and cost of meetings and seminars, curtailing the number of language versions of publications and limiting the overall number of publications as well as avoidance of overlap with other agencies, contributed to the concentration on priorities. In this respect, further steps are to be taken before the end of February, as announced by the Director-General in a note on 11 January 1990 (see annexes).

30. In budgetary terms, education activities are more decentralized than ever before. In 1988-1989, 51.7% of the budget was earmarked for field units. This proportion is expected to reach 55.2% in the current biennium.

31. Emphasis is being given to solving the problems of the least-developed countries, particularly small states which often lack the facilities to obtain support from major financial institutions and aid agencies. The East-West breakthrough presents tremendous challenges to Unesco, which is the only United Nations agency which has an office in Eastern Europe. The European Office for Co-operation in Higher Education (CEPES), located in Romania, is being strengthened. A network for co-operation for the Development of Educational Innovation in South and South-East Europe (CODIESEE) is being extended to become a regional programme for educational innovation in Europe. Co-operation with European intergovernmental organizations, namely the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, OECD, etc., is being strengthened.

32. In the field of science, overall resources were increased by nearly 4% as compared with 1988-1989. The strengthening of national capabilities, in particular through training in the developing countries, has been given priority. So has the promotion of basic research and the application of research

findings. Networking in developing countries is a cornerstone of Unesco's science programme. Resources allocated for innovation in the teaching of basic sciences and for the exchange of scientists have been nearly doubled. Priority has also been given to the programmes devoted to the environment and natural resources management, in particular to environmental education (where the budget has doubled), to key areas such as the scientific programme on global environmental change and to broader dissemination of information on the state of the environment. A third priority is the development of a scientific and technological culture. Accordingly, activities related to science and technology policy have been reduced or eliminated (for instance, Unesco has practically eliminated the organization of ministerial science and technology conferences, following an evaluation showing that they were not cost-effective). Looking ahead, Unesco supports new approaches to international co-operation in the frontier areas of science, such as research in biological sciences, the human genome, and biotechnologies.

33. The substantial increase in support for environmental education complements an entirely new effort - led by Unesco in co-operation with other United Nations agencies and the International Council of Scientific Unions - to produce Joint Annual Statements on the Environment. To be written in a clear and accessible manner and addressed to heads of state or government and high-level decision-makers, these Statements will provide a range of policy options based on facts and figures and the most up-to-date and rigorous scientific assessment of global environmental developments. At a meeting of executive heads of international agencies on the climate issue, held in Geneva on 21 February 1990 under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of WMO, the participants agreed to advance Unesco's proposed publication date of the first Joint Annual Statement on the Environment from January 1992 to January 1991. This was proposed by the Executive Director of UNEP.

34. Activities undertaken in the context of the Man and the Biosphere Programme, the International Hydrological Programme, the International Geological Correlation Programme, as well as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, have made major

contributions in the environment field. To co-ordinate this work, the Director-General has recently decided to create a Bureau for the Co-ordination of Environmental Programmes to promote interdisciplinary co-operation within Unesco and to strengthen linkages with international organizations and the professional communities working in this field.

35. One such co-operative venture already launched involves the UN University, the International Social Science Council and the International Association of Institutes of Advanced Study. With help from Unesco, they have come together, under the chairmanship of a distinguished social scientist to study 'The Human Dimensions of Global Change'.

36. Moreover, in co-operation with UNICEF, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and public and private sector institutions in the United Kingdom and other countries, Unesco has started a feasibility study concerning a possible low-orbital interactive satellite system - using simple devices for two-way communication - for monitoring the environment and providing educational and disaster relief services to remote areas.

37. The other focus of the science programme is the strengthening of regional and national efforts in basic science and technology and the fostering of networks for biotechnology, microbiology and molecular biology such as the Microbial Resource Centres (MIRCENS), the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) and the International Bioscience Networks (IBN). Unesco has launched a new international project to help developing countries improve their university foundation courses in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics. This project seeks to capitalize on the use of locally produced laboratory equipment, national curriculum development programmes and the increased use of micro-computers throughout the Third World. Another initiative concerns Unesco's convening of an international panel of experts from the world's best engineering schools to launch an international university-level engineering course for developing countries. The first learning package on energy engineering has already been developed by the Moscow Power Engineering Institute, the Imperial College

of Science and Technology and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is ready for dissemination. Indeed, basic and advanced training of specialists from the developing and least developed countries accounts for 70% of the resources allocated in basic science programmes.

38. In Unesco's culture programme, priority has been given to action-oriented programmes of direct benefit to Member States. The budget allocation is over 3% higher than in 1988-1989. Major extra-budgetary contributions have been made or pledged for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage by Member States (Japan, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland) and non-Member States (USA and UK to the World Heritage Fund). Action has been concentrated on creative arts (resources increased by one third), and on the preservation of the heritage, which has been given particularly high priority. International safeguarding campaigns, emergency rescue operations and the development of museums have had their regular programme allocations increased by nearly 40%. A telling example of improvements in programming is the new strategy for the international safeguarding campaigns, based on concentration. One of the results of the new strategy is an increase in the ability of the Secretariat to react quickly to changes in the world situation and in some cases to influence such changes in its field of competence. Thus, the role of Unesco in the preparation of the safeguarding of the twenty major monuments which make up the Angkor Wat site deserves mention. All parties to the conflict agreed to entrust Unesco with the co-ordination of action concerning this site. Two missions were sent to Cambodia in May and December 1989, the latter undertaken jointly with the Getty Foundation. Safeguarding activities will begin as soon as conditions in the country make this possible.

39. Useful activities promoting reading, cultural exchanges and the mutual appreciation of cultures (such as the book programme or the programme for translating literary masterpieces) remain prominent. On the other hand, a number of cultural studies, with the exception of general and regional histories, have been cut back. Copyright activities have been reduced to those which are specific to Unesco's function so as to avoid duplication with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Activities

on cultural policies have been concentrated and recast to provide evaluation assistance for Member States at their request and in co-operation with IGOs.

40. Unesco's programmes for cultural development are focused on large-scale, worldwide, innovative projects such as these concerned with the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, the Silk Roads and the Maya World, which have already attracted interest and general support among the public, the international community and donors alike. Finally, only a few days ago, the project for the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, devised in co-operation with UNDP and the Egyptian Government, was endorsed by an International Commission of Heads of State and distinguished personalities meeting in Aswan (February 1990). Following the meeting, the amount of extra-budgetary funding pledged already amounts to some 60 million dollars.

41. Unesco is also fostering awareness of the cultural dimension of development, with the aim of improving methods for the integration of cultural components in development analysis, planning and projects.

42. In the communication field, the 'new strategy' lays to rest and dispels the misunderstandings of the past. In the third Medium-Term Plan, the concept of a 'new world information and communication order' is mentioned only as an historical reference (in the preambular paragraphs of that part of the Plan devoted to communication and of the corresponding General Conference resolution). The search for a 'wider and better balanced dissemination of information' is clarified throughout the Medium-Term Plan by the additional phrase 'without any obstacle to the freedom of expression'. The programme concentrates on building infrastructures and training professionals in the media (public, private and other) in the Third World and other countries in need of rapid improvements in their communication capacities, as currently is the case in Eastern Europe.

43. The achievement of this result in the context of the elaboration of the third Medium-Term Plan was not easy. It

involved the proposal by the Director-General of a new text to the General Conference clarifying some potentially divisive issues. After lengthy negotiations and important amendments by Member States, the communication programme received, at the end of the General Conference, the unanimous approval of Member States from all regions and of all political complexions. The member states of the European Community welcomed the affirmation of the free flow of information at international as well as national levels as 'an unconditional principle'. The Canadian delegate asserted that 'the freedom of the press has returned to the halls of Unesco as a valued principle'. The Danish delegation called the text 'clear and unequivocal', with the free flow of information 'upheld as the first and overriding principle'. The Group of 77 concluded that the new strategy was 'balanced, moderate, open and constructive'. International non-governmental organizations and professional associations active in this field as well as scholars and specialists shared these views.

44. Member States welcomed at the last General Conference 'the high priority accorded to activities aimed at strengthening communication capacities in developing countries' (25 C/Res. 104), in accordance with the new strategy mentioned previously. More than two thirds of the budget allocation for communication programmes has been earmarked for activities which Unesco carries out in the developing countries involving the provision of training advice, technical support and other assistance to help them improve their communication systems, the creation of infrastructures and the training of professionals.

45. From this standpoint, the useful work of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) calls for improvement. Over the past two years, a reform process has been underway within the IPDC, the aim being to improve its working procedures, to concentrate its resources and to provide better guidance and support to its members (18 projects approved in 1989, as compared with 53 in 1988). Funds-in-Trust have increased but funds in the Special Account have not increased and further efforts to find untapped sources of donations are

required. The Director-General expects that, following the agreement on the adoption of a new strategy in the communication area, industrialized countries will give strong support to the IPDC.

46. Recent events in Europe are already having an impact on the orientation of this programme. Unesco participated as an observer at the London Information Forum in April 1989 as part of the continuing Helsinki process. Co-operation and consultations are in progress with the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities to strengthen co-ordination. Late this month, Unesco's Office of Public Information, in co-operation with the Communications Programme, will host a meeting of media professionals from Eastern and Western Europe to identify urgent needs confronting newly-created news media in Eastern European Member States and to work toward co-operation on practical matters relating to equipment and training.

47. Finally, an inter-agency meeting in Paris in December 1989 sought better co-ordination in the field of communications development and agreed to undertake joint work on the development of a training kit. At the same time, a consultative process began with the International Telecommunication Union to develop better co-operation.

48. In the field of social and human sciences, action is focused on the international development of these disciplines, on promoting analysis of social change and the intersectoral contribution of the social and human sciences to Unesco's other fields of competence. Nearly 40% of programme funds are earmarked, in the social science field, to help regional and international networks of specialized institutions. The intersectoral and inter-agency co-operation project (with UNFPA) on 'Research, education and communication concerning population' is an example of the new thrust towards a closer relationship between social science and Unesco's other fields of competence.

49. Programmes concerning development place particular emphasis on human resources, in relation to 'sustainable development', and

on the cultural dimensions of development. Prominence is also given to the contribution to be made to the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN Development Decade (1991-2000) and to the reinforcement of national capacities for analysis and planning in Unesco's fields of specialization.

50. Unesco's contribution within its constitutional fields of competence to peace and human rights and fundamental freedoms is mostly educational in nature. Particular attention is also given to networking and exchange of information among academic institutions. To contribute to the elimination of discrimination, Unesco's specific contribution is focused on promoting (within the limits of its mandate) the universal principle of the equal rights of women and men, and on a particularly timely special project (Contribution to the elimination of apartheid: towards an apartheid-free world).

51. One of the priorities of Unesco's Constitution is sharing knowledge. The four transverse programmes, which are of a multisectoral nature and will help to make Unesco a world clearing-house for the exchange of information in each of its spheres of competence, are a response by Unesco to that mandate. Its General Information Programme and statistical programmes are well-known. As far as future-oriented studies are concerned, programme allocations have been reduced by nearly 60% in comparison with 1988-1989. The new approach to future studies is focused on foreseeable changes within Unesco's fields of competence at the regional level and on two key areas: culture, and science, technology and society, mainly through networking and dissemination of information.

52. Within the seven 'major programme areas' of the new Plan, specific activities coming under two 'transverse themes' (women and youth) have been included in the Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, reinforcing a multisectoral approach.

53. Mobilizing projects such as 'Combating illiteracy' and 'Youth shaping the future' are further examples of Unesco's new commitment to more action-oriented, multidisciplinary programming. Set within a strict time-frame, subject to the

'sunset rule', they represent an innovative modality which links action with the use of research findings to respond to the urgent needs of all Member States.

54. Clear evidence of this new approach to a more integrated planning of activities may also be found in regional blueprints such as 'Priority Africa' (see section under co-operation with the United Nations system) or the 'Arabia Plan', which is currently being drafted to promote the Arab heritage and culture. Projects financed for the most part by extra-budgetary resources will be central to these efforts.

II. SHARPENING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

More effective modes of execution

55. The Director-General has placed special emphasis on careful selection of the modes of programme execution with the dual aim of improving effectiveness and reducing costs. Flexibility has become a key objective, with increased attention being given to Unesco's catalytic role in promoting the exchange of information and experience through specialist networks. In this context, pilot projects are undertaken only where strictly necessary.

56. Fewer meetings will take place. The programme and budget for the next biennium provides for a 23% reduction in the number of meetings directly organized by Unesco, as compared with 1988-1989. The cut-back is 48% compared with 1984-1985. The length of meetings was reduced in 1988-1989, through better conference preparation and follow-up arrangements.

57. Documentation relating to programme implementation has been reduced by a third over the past four years. In 1988-1989, documentation for meetings was cut by 50%. A further decrease in the volume of documentation will follow in 1990-1991 from the reduction in the number of Unesco-organized meetings. This will be accompanied by a parallel reduction in the number of publications. Unesco will publish 67 titles in 1990-1991, compared with 127 in 1988-1989 and 196 in 1984-1985 - a decrease

over the period of nearly two-thirds.

58. The emphasis in publication policy will be on quality, avoidance of overlap with other public and private publishers, and - whenever possible - co-publishing ventures with private-sector firms. The aim will be to cover costs in this domain and, indeed, to generate funds for programme purposes. Steps are accordingly being taken to ensure better distribution of Unesco's publications. A clear distinction is now being made between publications of general interest and reports of meetings, workshops and seminars which will be printed in limited quantities for specialized audiences.

59. Further changes and improvements in the modes of programme implementation are planned by the Director-General for his preliminary proposals for the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993. Provisions for increased programme concentration, even clearer priorities, multisectoral and interdisciplinary approaches, decentralization of activities, and the formulation of regional strategies will be included.

Improved evaluation

60. Following the establishment in 1985 of a Central Programme Evaluation Unit, a system of evaluation, both internal and external, has been developed. The identification of precise objectives and outputs to be achieved has greatly aided programme monitoring and formulation. The practice of self-evaluation, generalized within the Secretariat since 1986, has led to improved performance assessment and a greater capacity to adjust programmes so as to ensure optimum use of resources. Since 1985, 14 'impact evaluations' have been carried out by independent experts and their results communicated in full to Member States.

61. Steps were taken in 1988-1989 to simplify and modify the evaluation reporting system to ensure greater accountability vis-à-vis the governing bodies. The results of evaluation will henceforth be presented - with the approval of the Executive Board - in a synoptic document (rather than the voluminous C/11) and will be made available in time for them to be used in the

preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget. In addition, evaluation components will be introduced in future Reports of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization (C/3 document) as of the end of 1990. Further improvements in the evaluation system will be made during the implementation of the third Medium-Term Plan.

III. CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND OTHER UNESCO PARTNERS

62. To ensure the necessary synergy within the United Nations system, steps have been taken in 1988-1989 and provisions made in the new Plan and Programme to avoid duplication and act in close co-ordination with other United Nations and international bodies.

63. By way of example, the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990) is being sponsored jointly by Unesco, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank through an ad hoc International Commission (see paragraphs 21, 22 and 23). Closer co-operation with UNICEF is also being pursued through the establishment of a joint Unesco/UNICEF Advisory Committee.

64. In the field of environment, Unesco shares its constitutional tasks in science and education with other United Nations partners (UNEP, WMO, IMP, etc.). The Director-General has proposed to the heads of the other United Nations organizations with responsibilities in this field and to the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) the preparation of Annual Joint Statements on the Environment addressed to Heads of state or government and other top decision-makers (see paragraph 33). Unesco will contribute to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Brazil, 1992). It is also an active partner in inter-agency projects such as the World Climate Conference and major international NGO initiatives such as the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) and the Human Dimensions of Global Change Programme.

65. In culture, co-operation between Unesco, UNDP and Egypt for the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria or UNDP/Unesco

joint efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage clearly illustrate the new trend towards the development of large-scale, practical projects, financed from extra-budgetary funds.

66. Co-ordination with other partners such as UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNEP or UNIDO have been strengthened. The World Bank and Unesco have negotiated a new framework which extends their collaboration beyond education to fields such as science, technology and the environment, statistics and human resource development.

67. Other regional examples of co-operation include Unesco's specific inputs to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, and the UNDP Human Resources Development Action Plan for Africa. In this framework, Unesco has designed a set of specific projects in education, science, culture and communication ('Priority Africa', see paragraph 54 and annex), aimed at mobilizing funds and support for practical activities (such as the project INFORMAFRICA or the award of grants) that are of direct benefit to the countries of this region. Africa has been given priority in the third Medium-Term Plan. The Organization has also been actively involved in the United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programme Relating to Afghanistan, launched by the United Nations Secretary-General. Unesco's activities in that country are designed to safeguard the cultural heritage and rebuild educational institutions.

68. Co-operation has been reinforced with the scientific, educational, cultural or professional communities, and with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Social Sciences Council (ISSC). Major focuses of interest in this regard include the human genome, issues related to urbanization, the human aspect of global change, or the development of museums. This collaboration with NGOs, which amplify Unesco's action throughout the world, has increased considerably. As of 1990, Unesco maintains permanent relations with 570 NGOs (527 in 1984), 700 more NGOs having requested to enter into formal relations.

69. Efforts are also being made to launch joint projects with regional funding sources and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), e.g. European institutions such as the EEC and the Council of Europe, or regional development banks. In this connection, mention may be made of the decision embodied in the Vienna Final Document to invite Unesco to participate in three important meetings concerning its fields of competence, within the CSCE process. The promising prospects for such co-operation were discussed by the Director-General at a meeting on 22 February with Permanent Delegates and Observers of the Europe region accredited to Unesco.

IV. BUDGET

70. Zero real growth has been the theme of the Organization's budgeting since 1985. The Director-General has emphasized the need to use that constant budget to produce the best value for money.

71. During the period 1986-1987, Unesco's total budget was \$ 514,267,985. The assessed contributions from Member States (regular budget) accounted for \$ 328,167,985 while the additional \$ 186,100,000 came from extra-budgetary sources, largely within the United Nations system. The budget was reduced, first by \$ 91,245,000 after the United States withdrawal and, secondly, by \$ 17,884,020 when the United Kingdom and Singapore left the Organization. To meet this situation, over 700 staff positions were eliminated, a considerable number of staff members had to be redeployed and the Organization contracted to pay end-of-service indemnities and incentives to a significant number of departing staff. A high proportion of budget cuts affected non-programme expenditures. Some priority programmes which would otherwise have been cut were financed by voluntary contributions of over \$ 10 million, which Member States made with a view to meeting the financial shortfall arising from the withdrawal of Member States from Unesco.

72. 1986-1987 also saw currency losses amounting to \$ 38.7 million, caused by exchange rate fluctuations, which had to be

financed by supplementary estimates. Previous currency gains of \$ 150,000,000 had already been returned to Member States. However, the split-level assessment of Member States' contributions established by the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference in 1987 affords some protection for the Organization and its Member States from the adverse effects of currency fluctuation.

73. The 1986-1987 biennium was also marked by growing concern over the decline in extra-budgetary funds. This figure had fallen from an annual average in 1982-1985 of \$ 115,000,000 to \$ 90,000,000 in 1987.

74. In 1988-1989, the zero-growth policy continued to be applied by the General Conference, which also decided that obligatory savings of \$ 8.5 million had to be effected in the appropriation for the biennium (\$ 350,386,000). Consequently, economy and rationalization measures were applied, resulting in particular in a reduction of expenditure on meetings and conferences, publications, official travel, printing costs, consultants and contractual services. The core of the programme was preserved as far as possible. Priority was given to less costly implementation methods. While showing due regard for the resolutions and programmes adopted by the General Conference, the Director-General decided to use additional savings of \$ 9 million to meet unforeseen and emergency needs relating to such areas as the cultural and natural heritage, the Man and the Biosphere programme, and the programme of Unesco's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, of which the United Kingdom is still a member. The General Conference, upon the recommendation of a Committee of budget experts and the Executive Board, has institutionalized one aspect of this new approach by increasing the budget provision for the Participation Programme, which now includes funds for emergency assistance to Member States within Unesco's fields of competence. Out of \$ 14.6 million devoted to the Participation Programme, \$ 1.6 million has been earmarked for emergency assistance, \$ 1.5 million for Africa, \$ 1 million for literacy activities and \$ 1 million for the World Decade for Cultural Development.

75. The substantial increase in the Participation Programme will be used to strengthen the Organization's assistance to priority activities decided by Member States. This 'growth' had to be achieved, however, through the curtailment of programmes. This raises the question whether, in future, such increases could not be financed from the funds earned by the Organization which are currently credited to Miscellaneous Income and deducted from Member States' contributions.

76. Budget administration reforms focused during this period on the speeding up of computerization efforts. Thus, budget and administrative data were computerized, facilitating their subsequent translation into biennial workplans. This improvement ensures a simplification of work, economies in staff time and office equipment, a daily monitoring of programme execution and the preparation of Programme Management Charts (see annexes). These charts, which are prepared for each session of the Executive Board, promote the circulation of information between the Secretariat and the governing bodies. The document sets out, in summarized form, the main stages of programme implementation, irrespective of the source of financing. Data are provided on all major aspects of Unesco's action.

77. In addition to these reforms in budgeting techniques, there has been a marked increase in the level of extra-budgetary funding, which in 1989 reached the yearly sum of \$ 108,000,000.

78. The 1990-1991 appropriation of \$ 378,788,000 approved by the twenty-fifth General Conference in November 1989 constitutes not only zero real growth but 'minus growth'. Mandatory expenditures of \$ 9.1 million were included which will not be available for programming. This sum must be used to cover such past debts as the second of three instalments for the end-of-service grants and indemnities paid to departing staff in 1986-1987 and to repay unamortized headquarters construction costs back to the Working Capital Fund. Increases in medical expenditure represent the rest of these mandatory payments. Normally, these costs would have been met by contributions from Member States.

79. There is a nominal increase in staff costs resulting from decisions of the United Nations General Assembly adopted in recognition of a loss of 25% in the purchasing power of professional staff salaries since 1975. Nevertheless, staff expenditure - including staff dedicated to programme activities and to administrative ones - remains at 58.8% of the regular budget. In reality, however, this percentage is actually 37% because the same staff is also in charge of activities funded by extra-budgetary resources. With regard to administrative staff costs, the percentages are as follows:

| | <u>Staff %</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| programme | 65.8 |
| direction and policy | 6.4 |
| programme support and administration | 27.8 |

It should also be mentioned that over 54% of Unesco's total resources will be spent away from headquarters.

80. Other budgetary changes concern the Working Capital Fund and the procedure for refunding budget surpluses to Member States. While the authorized level of the Working Capital Fund was reduced from \$ 20 to 15 million in 1986-1987 and this level has been maintained through 1991, a recent rewording of its statutes limits the purposes for which it can be used. The Executive Board decided that available budget surpluses should be apportioned and surrendered not only when Member States' contributions are assessed at the commencement of each biennium, but also when contributions for the second year of the biennium are assessed. This new procedure has been implemented. As from 1989, available budget surpluses have been surrendered at the beginning of each year.

V. MANAGEMENT

81. While new programming approaches were being worked out and approved at various stages by the governing bodies, management reform was also being planned and has been initiated. The Director-General's aims are:

- the development of more flexible lines of communication and greater delegation of authority and responsibility;
- the modernization of Secretariat structures, working methods and procedures and their adaptation to programme requirements;
- the identification of new approaches to human resource management;
- the decentralization of activities and staff from headquarters to the field with the aim of bringing the Organization closer to its 'end-users' in the Member States;
- the improvement of decision-making and follow-up to increase savings and improve programme delivery.

82. Through a series of policy directives (see annexed 'Green Notes'), the Director-General underlined that the delegation of authority (see, in particular DG/Note/88/39) was the cornerstone of his approach. His appointment of two Deputies, one for Programme and one for Management, was accompanied by a general delegation of authority in the areas of programme implementation and management respectively and also by a broad delegation of authority to the Assistant Directors-General and Bureau Directors (and downward through the ranks) in the personnel, management and programme spheres. The Directorate's meetings are now organized to promote collegial decision-making among senior managers.

83. For several months a senior-level task-force has been formulating specific recommendations with a view to simplifying and rationalizing administrative procedures and practices. This exercise will be completed in the context of a systematic reappraisal of the Administrative Manual, which is to be initiated shortly by the Inspectorate General. In addition, an Advisory Committee on Administrative Policies and Procedures has been set up with a view to examining, inter alia, the structure and staffing of administrative units, the recruitment, career planning and training of administrative staff and, finally, the co-ordination of the administrative machinery under the Deputy Director-General for Management. Recommendations by this body

are to be finalized by the spring.

84. The creation of a genuine teamwork approach within the Secretariat is a long-term exercise, given the established traditions of centralization and the habits they induce (see DG/Note/88/8). Outside consultant advice has been sought, and management training workshops have been organized by the Irish Institute of Public Administration for all senior officials. Training opportunities for staff at all levels have been expanded to include, inter alia, a management development programme and courses on management techniques and skills, communication skills and computer skills.

85. The functions of the Inspector General's office have been redefined so as to assist in improving organization and management procedures and skills (see DG/Note/87/9 and DG/Note/89/11). Internal audits have been broadened to include: the independent appraisal of the functioning and performance of Secretariat mechanisms at headquarters and in the field; the rationalization and modernization of working methods and a more balanced distribution of the workload among units (manpower control). Thus, most of the 25 major audits and reviews performed by the Inspectorate General over the past two years were "organization and methods" studies designed to increase efficiency and reduce costs in areas such as the storage and retrieval of documents, optimizing the ratio of professional/secretarial posts, restructuring and various aspects of decentralization.

86. Unesco's Manual of working procedures is being revised to allow for the progressive introduction of a more supple and decentralized approach to activities, with particular reference to moving work to the field and to strengthening the Organization's operational response capabilities (see DG/Note/88/42 and DG/Note/89/5).

87. Modern computer and telecommunications capacities are fundamental tools for up-to-date and efficient management, especially regarding liaison with the field. An Informatics and Telecommunications Plan was submitted for examination to the

twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, and a plan of action will be presented to the next General Conference. In addition to other expenditure control functions, existing computer facilities now also serve to manage and monitor official travel schedules. The mainframe facility links senior staff, heads of divisions and certain Field Offices in an electronic mail system.

88. These changes would have little effect if they were not linked to efforts to improve staff skills and motivation at all levels of the Organization. To this end, the Director-General appointed an outside panel of experts, under the chairmanship of Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, to advise him on improving staff efficiency and personnel management. The panel's report was submitted in December 1989 to the Director-General, who subsequently announced (on 11 January 1990) the measures he intended to take.

89. Following a wide-ranging review within the Secretariat and by a panel of international advisers chaired by Ambassador Wilenski of Australia, the report will provide a substantial input to the Director-General's decisions on new personnel policy guidelines. The implementation of these reform measures will be monitored by an internal executive group reporting direct to the Director-General. Action will be taken on the basis of a publicly announced timetable for each of the major areas of reform. The Director-General has asked Mr Hammarskjöld and Dr Wilenski to scrutinize this process every six months over the coming two years, and to make suggestions to him for improvements.

90. Prior to specifying the reforms about to be implemented, the Director-General indicated preliminary lines of emphasis for a new staff policy: improving the quality of recruitment and training, recognizing excellence and facilitating career development, promoting the transfer of Headquarters staff to the field, and achieving better staff participation and improved human relations (see administrative notes 1688, 1676 and Manual Issue Note 1310 attached).

91. A number of measures have already been taken to improve morale, increase staff communication and bring in "new blood". "Quality circles" are being set up to foster informal, inter-personal discussions among staff of all ranks to improve performance. Measures have also been taken to clarify the representational role of the Staff Associations (Administrative Circular 1688). The anomalous situation of long-term supernumeraries is being dealt with by their progressive appointments to regular posts (this involves some 20 individuals). Thirty senior General Service personnel at the top of their grades have been promoted to professional grades over the past two years. The Organization's Security Services have been integrated into the regular personnel system. Staff members whose posts were financed by the overheads on certain forms of extra-budgetary funding have similarly been moved onto the Regular Budget. These actions caused some increased expenditure and, therefore, reduced outside recruitment possibilities. Only 49 appointments in the professional category and above were made in 1988 and 28 in the first half of 1989. These efforts are particularly relevant if the existence of a 5% lapse factor is taken into account. Indeed, the Director-General made the unprecedented gesture of proposing to the twenty-fifth General Conference a reduction by nine posts in the established staff structure.

92. New staff, however, is essential, and the young probationer programme for professionals has been reactivated with an intake of six in 1989 and ten planned for June 1990. A new consultant roster is also being set up to ensure the Organization has access to the best talent available in its fields of competence.

93. Over the past two years, new multidisciplinary and functional units were put in place, pending a more thorough restructuring of the programme services of the Secretariat following adoption of the third Medium-Term Plan. Operational field work has been centered in a Bureau of Operational Activities (see DG/Note/89/3) with excellent results in terms of increased extra-budgetary funding (from \$89.7 million in 1987 to \$97.8 million in 1988 and \$108 million last year). These increases reflect one of the Bureau's mandates of co-ordinating

improved co-operation with the United Nations system funding sources throughout the operational programme.

94. The Bureau for External Relations (see DG/Note/89/13) has been given new and more precise assignments.

95. The Office of Public Information, now under a new Director, is embarking on a complete renewal of professional staff in its press division. It is planned to reinforce this service with a team of five young journalists loaned to Unesco by major news services for two-year postings. Specialized in Unesco's spheres of competence, these journalists will cover headquarters and field activities day by day as a kind of Unesco press agency. A recruitment search is also on for a new Head of Audiovisual Services with special experience in television production (see DG/Note/88/30).

96. The Bureau for Field Co-ordination was set up by the Director-General to carry out the decentralization of activities from headquarters to the field, a re-orientation of traditional Unesco practice (DG/Note/89/5).

VI. FIELD ACTIVITIES

97. The aim is to decentralize activities and budget as well as staff to the field, thus increasing the presence of Unesco worldwide. In 1989, the Director-General concluded a careful review of the question by calling for: the abolition of the posts and functions of Regional Co-ordinators, replacing hierarchical relationships between Field Offices or Units by a regional, multisectoral resource network, assigning programme execution responsibilities along with resources and authority to field officers, decentralizing project identification and management of the Field Offices and fostering regular interaction with the national and UNDP authorities. This policy was endorsed by the Executive Board in June 1989.

98. Already under way is the adoption of measures to encourage the transfer of staff from headquarters to the field in the

context of an overall staff rotation policy. Budgetary and administrative procedures affecting Field Offices have been reviewed and improvements are under way. A system of regional management data bases is being developed. For the first time, a comprehensive computer system monitors the budgets of Field Units, and most Field Offices are being connected to the SITA satellite communication network via the headquarters mainframe computer.

99. In the current biennium, all sectors will provide, in their Programme Executive Plans, for the maximum possible decentralization of responsibilities, resources and staff. This has already resulted in a marked increase in the percentage of programme funds assigned to the Field Offices. An additional form of decentralization involves increased programme work by non-governmental organizations and specialized institutions throughout the world.

VII. GOVERNING BODIES

100. In the context of the reform process, the governing bodies have decided, following the recommendations of the Temporary Committee, a number of measures to improve their methods of work and rationalize procedures and the decision-making process. In this respect, the General Conference, at its twenty-fifth session, requested the Executive Board and the Director-General to prepare the agenda and streamline the organization and working methods of the sessions of the Executive Board in 1990-1991 and of the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference, with a view to making a reduction in costs where possible, without in any way hampering the effective discharge of their constitutional responsibilities. Consequently, the duration of the 134th session of the Executive Board (May 1990) has been reduced by nine days in comparison with the corresponding session of the preceding biennium. Furthermore, the Director-General will present proposals to the Executive Board on the methods of work of the governing bodies, with a view to streamlining their agendas, reducing the duration of their sessions and accordingly Unesco's administrative expenses.

VIII. CONCLUSION

101. In the letter from the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Rt. Hon. David Howell, the Committee asks that this Memorandum assist in an enquiry concerning 'the efforts made, and progress achieved, in reforming Unesco' and 'whether or not the U.K. should renew its membership of Unesco'.

102. On the first question it should be clear that efforts have been and continue to be made in the following areas: democratizing the Organization, reducing politicization, concentrating the programme around significant priorities in Unesco's fields of competence, decentralizing authority from the Director-General to the administration and programme units of the House, as well as from the Paris headquarters to the field; a cost-effective approach to budgeting, general management and personnel policy; as well as accountability at both functional and personal levels.

103. Working with the governing bodies, the Director-General has succeeded, particularly in the context of the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, in ending controversial and contentious programmes, notably in the field of communication. The pluralism and tolerance of approach now practised in the governing bodies and the Secretariat make it possible to concentrate on the business of pragmatic problem-solving in education, science, culture and communication. It is significant that the delicate issue of the Palestinian application for membership of Unesco was handled smoothly and in the higher interests of the Organization, with priority concern for Palestinian educational needs.

104. A measurable trend now exists towards the concentration of the programme around agreed priorities. The three areas of basic education and literacy, environmental protection and natural resource management, and the preservation of cultural diversity can be shown to have clear prominence in budgetary and programme terms in relation to other programme activities. Furthermore,

the Medium-Term Plan is designed, even in its first biennial programme for 1990-1991, to permit still greater concentration as sectoral and disciplinary barriers are lowered.

105. Decentralization and the devolution of programme and administrative authority, through the two Deputy Directors-General, to the staff as a whole is a continuing enterprise. Structural reform, management training and the promotion of initiative will continue to be used to break with past habits and create a more modern and efficient Secretariat.

106. The Director-General's economy drives have already generated significant savings, which will be used to meet urgent and unexpected situations such as natural disasters. Further measures to reduce meetings, paperwork, documentation and publications are taking effect in the current biennium and will be reinforced by instructions to be issued by 28 February 1990.

107. The staff policy questions, which remain so fundamental to any thoroughgoing reform, have had to await programme changes so that staff assignments and performance could be planned on the basis of substance. In the wake of the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference and the preparatory consultative work of the Hammarskjöld Commission, the Director-General will begin implementing the first important steps toward change in a few days. He will announce them to your Committee in the course of his oral testimony on 1st March 1990.

108. Looking to the future, Unesco's new closer relationship with sister agencies of the United Nations system and the non-governmental professional and scholarly communities are helping the Organization to reassume its proper international function. Working with the World Bank, UNDP and UNICEF on the World Conference for Basic Education for All, co-operating closely with UNDP in reviving the Ancient Library of Alexandria, co-ordinating with UNICEF in a programme highlighting the linkage between healthy children and effective learning, and joining with WMO, UNEP and the International Council of Scientific Unions in elaborating a Joint statement on the environment, Unesco is acting in its true role as a partner and catalyst.

109. These changes in outlook, programme structure and management were not undertaken by the Director-General in response to the criticisms of any particular Member State or any grouping of governments. At stake quite simply was the relevance, effectiveness and viability of this institution. To meet the challenges and grasp the opportunities of the more peaceful and interactive international situation that has developed so rapidly over the past year, the development of human resources becomes more crucial than ever before. In the intercultural dialogue for greater tolerance and understanding and in the struggle against extremism, Unesco has an essential role to play.

110. An intellectual organization operating in an intergovernmental setting is always subject to a number of risks. The risks inherent in steering a course towards change in the midst of so many divergent interests and passions were considerable. To help Unesco to pursue the course on which it has embarked, the presence of one of its founding States, with its considerable academic, educational, scientific and cultural resources, would be of inestimable value.

Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION (§ 1 - 9).

- Main issues in the United Kingdom's withdrawal from Unesco (§ 1 - 4).
- Initial reform efforts (§ 5 - 9).

I. IMPROVING UNESCO'S PROGRAMMES (§ 10 - 54)

Following a biennium of transition (1988-1989), the implementation of the new six-year Plan provides the opportunity to take the full measure of the progress made in improving Unesco's programmes and operations. Steps have already been taken along the following main lines:

1. Preparation of a better Medium-Term Plan (§ 11 - 14)
 - The Plan was based on a wide range of consultations with Member States, which had the opportunity to comment on three drafts (sketch, outline, draft plan) and made substantive amendments before the Plan's adoption (§ 11).
 - Unesco's activities are limited to tasks strictly consistent with its Constitution and where meaningful international co-operation is possible. The programmes no longer include potentially controversial issues. A new strategy has been devised in the communication field, with the unanimous approval of the Member States (§ 12 - 14).
2. Increased programme concentration and clearer priorities (§ 15 - 18)
 - There has been effective concentration of Unesco's programmes: 84% of budget allocations under major programme areas have been earmarked for education, natural sciences and culture. The Plan includes only seven major programme areas (14 in the previous Plan). The number of programmes has been reduced from 52 to 18. "To do less in order to do better" is the Organization's watchword.
 - There have been substantial shifts of resources, as well as cuts, reductions or elimination of programmes and activities. The new programmes are increasingly action-oriented, are of more direct benefit to the developing countries and help to promote innovative and practical approaches to co-operation. These priorities are reflected also in budgetary terms.
3. The programmes (§ 19 - 54)
 - In education, overall priority is given to achieving basic education for all, with the focus on combating illiteracy (§ 19 - 31).
 - Science programmes have been reinforced so as to enhance national capabilities, particularly in the

developing countries, and to contribute to environmental protection and natural resources management (§ 32 - 37).

- In the field of culture, priority is given to action in favour of the creative arts and preservation of the cultural heritage. The book programme and cultural exchanges have received strong emphasis. Innovative, large-scale projects, funded from extra-budgetary sources, are promoting cultural development (§ 38 - 41).
- In the communication area, practical activities aimed at strengthening capacities in the developing countries have received priority, in line with the new communication strategy (§ 42 - 47).
- Activities in the social sciences and in the areas of Unesco's specific contribution to the promotion of peace, human rights and development are focused on a few priorities (§ 48 - 50).
- Emphasis has been placed on the 'clearing-house' function (transverse programmes) and on a multisectoral approach (transverse themes) (§ 51 - 52).
- Future-oriented studies have been reduced by two-thirds (§ 51).
- Mobilizing projects subject to a sunset-rule are being launched (e.g. 'Combating illiteracy') (§ 53).
- Regional strategies are to be implemented (§ 54).

II. SHARPENING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (§ 55 - 61)

1. More effective, action-oriented modes of implementing the programme are being employed. A new flexibility has been introduced. Meetings, documentation and publications have been reduced considerably, while efforts have been made to improve quality. Further improvements are foreseen for 1992-1993 (§ 55 - 59).
2. A comprehensive system of evaluation (both internal and external) has been instituted (§ 60 - 61).

III. CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND OTHER UNESCO PARTNERS (§ 62 - 69)

- Efforts have been made to avoid duplication and overlapping, and to bring about close programme co-ordination. The emphasis is on fostering joint activities and on optimizing the impact of the UN system as a whole. The results may be seen in the fields of education (partnership between Unesco, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank), environment (UNEP and other partners), culture (UNDP), in co-operative

ventures with with UNFPA, ILO, WHO and UNIDO and in co-ordinated programmes of action within the UN system (Afghanistan, Africa) (§ 62 - 67).

- Co-operation has been strengthened with NGOs (ICSU, ISSC, etc.), and efforts are being made to develop joint projects with regional IGOs (§ 68 - 69).

IV. BUDGET (§ 70 - 80)

- Greater financial stringency has been introduced; zero real growth is the guiding principle. The shortfall resulting from the withdrawal of Member States did not result in an increase of assessed contributions. In 1988-1989, economy and rationalization measures were applied.
- Regular reviews and reforms of budgeting techniques have ensured increased efficiency.
- The budget for 1990-1991, which had to be reduced by \$9.1 million, representing mandatory expenditures, is in fact a "minus growth budget".
- In 1990-1991, over 54% of the total resources of Unesco will be spent away from headquarters.
- The use of the Working Capital Fund has been strictly limited. From 1989, available budget surpluses have been surrendered to Member States at the beginning of each calendar year.

V. MANAGEMENT (§ 81 - 96)

- Steps have been taken to improve management, monitoring and administrative machinery, especially through substantial delegation of authority, modernization of the Secretariat's structures, working methods and procedures, the planned extension of the use of information and telecommunication technologies, with the aim of creating a better working environment.
- Management training programmes are being implemented at all levels.
- An independent commission of outside experts was established under Mr Knut Hammarskjöld's chairmanship and has made recommendations for the improvement of staff efficiency and personnel management.
- A comprehensive reorganization is under way to ensure that Secretariat structures correspond to new functions and to programme objectives.
- Despite budgetary constraints, some measures have already been taken to improve staff policy.
- In 1988-1989, and pending the reshaping of programme

structures, some reorganization of support services has been undertaken. New or restructured units concerned with operational activities, the co-ordination of field work, external relations and public information have been set up.

VI. FIELD ACTIVITIES (§ 97 - 99)

- Following a review conducted in 1988-1989, a new policy approved by the Executive Board aims at reinforcing Unesco's presence in the field. Regional, multisectoral resource networks are being set up, and a large measure of authority is being delegated to field offices, through the decentralization of resources and of implementation, project identification and management functions.
- The modernization of management in field units is under way.
- Measures are being taken to promote the transfer of staff to the field (staff rotation policy).
- In 1990-1991, decentralization to field units will be further increased.

VII. GOVERNING BODIES (§ 100)

The governing bodies have decided to improve and rationalize their methods of work, procedures and decision-making processes, involving among other things a reduction in the duration of their sessions and documentation requirements.

VIII. CONCLUSION (§ 101 - 110)

The various reform measures referred to in the Memorandum will be pursued and developed so as to make Unesco more responsive, in a flexible and effective manner, to the evolving expectations, needs and requirements of its Member States and the international community. An organization dedicated to both intellectual and operational goals within an intergovernmental setting is always subject to risks. To help Unesco pursue the course on which it has embarked, the presence of one of its founding states would be of inestimable value.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE

First Report

UNESCO

Report, together with the
Proceedings of the Committee

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed
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The Foreign Affairs Committee is appointed under SO No 130 to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and of associated public bodies.

The Committee consists of 11 Members. It has a quorum of three. Unless the House otherwise orders, all Members nominated to the Committee continue to be members of it for the remainder of the Parliament.

The Committee has power:

- (a) to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, to adjourn from place to place and to report from time to time;
- (b) to appoint specialist advisers either to supply information which is not readily available or to elucidate matters of complexity within the Committee's order of reference;
- (c) to communicate to any other such committee, its evidence and any other documents relating to matters of common interest; and
- (d) to meet concurrently with any such other committee for the purposes of deliberating, taking evidence, or considering draft reports.

The Committee has power to appoint one sub-committee and to report from time to time the minutes of evidence taken before it. The sub-committee has power to send for persons, papers and records, to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, and to adjourn from place to place. It has a quorum of three.

The membership of the Committee since its appointment on 2 December 1987 is as follows:

Rt Hon David Howell, *Guildford* (Chairman)

Mr Dennis Canavan, *Falkirk W*
 Rt Hon Michael Jopling, *Westmorland*
and Lonsdale
 Mr Ivan Lawrence, *QC, Burton*
 Mr Jim Lester, *Broxtowe*
 Mr Ted Rowlands, *Merthyr Tydfil*
and Rhymney

Rt Hon Peter Shore, *Bethnal Green*
and Stepney
 Mr Ian Taylor, *MBE, Esher*
 Mr Peter Temple-Morris, *Leominster*
 Mr Bowen Wells, *Hertford and Stortford*
 Mr Mick Welsh, *Doncaster N*

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FIRST REPORT

UK POLICY ON UNESCO

The Foreign Affairs Committee has agreed to the following Report:

INTRODUCTION

1. Britain withdrew from membership of UNESCO at the end of 1985, because of HMG's dissatisfaction with the extent to which it had become politicised, with its over-bureaucratic management and with the inadequacy of its planning procedures. Now, it is widely acknowledged, a new Director-General, among other factors, has begun to push UNESCO along the road to reform. In 1985 this Committee's predecessor felt that the UK should try to avoid withdrawal from the organisation. We now again look at UNESCO to consider the position that has now been reached.

The Foreign Affairs Committee Report of 1985

2. In December 1984 following a Government review of its attitude towards the organisation, the then Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, issued a formal notice of intention to withdraw from UNESCO. His letter indicated that the withdrawal would become effective on 31 December 1985 but that if, in the interim, the Government were to be satisfied that substantial progress had been made in making "essential reforms"—in particular by the decisions of the General Conference to be held at Sofia in October and November 1985—it would be willing to reconsider the decision and even to rescind the notice.¹

3. In the meantime, the Foreign Affairs Committee resolved to conduct an inquiry into "United Kingdom Membership of UNESCO". The Committee's decision was taken in view of the "possibly serious consequences for many British organisations and individuals" and the "possibly serious international political implications" of British withdrawal. In its Report, published in July 1985, the Committee concluded:

- "(i) that continued membership of UNESCO is an objective which should be pursued in the interests of British scientific, cultural and educational interests;
- (ii) that the withdrawal of UK membership of UNESCO is likely to have detrimental effects on the United Kingdom's relations with other friendly countries, particularly in the Commonwealth;
- (iii) that the withdrawal of UK membership of UNESCO is likely to advance Soviet-bloc interests in the Third World; and
- (iv) that a breach by the United Kingdom of the principle of universality in the United Nations and its Agencies could have long-term, and damaging, consequences for those organisations, and not merely for UNESCO alone."

It recommended that the Government should not implement its notice of withdrawal unless the Sofia General Conference decided either to overturn recommendations for reform made by the Executive Board, or adopted new policy directives which challenged the UK's interests and the "new Consensus" in the Executive Board. In any case, no decision should be taken by the Government to alter the UK's relations with UNESCO without prior consultation of the House. Should the UK remain a member of UNESCO, the Committee proposed that HM Government should pursue its current programme of reform and should raise in future discussions of the reform of the organisation the following proposals in particular:

- "(i) that the term of office of the Director General should be restricted in future to a single term of six years; and
- (ii) that the organisational structure of UNESCO should be reformed in such a way as to provide an effective executive body of more manageable proportions than the present Executive Board, perhaps on the lines of the recently-established Temporary Committee".²

¹ Evidence p 33, Annex A.

² "United Kingdom Membership of UNESCO", Fifth Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Session 1984-85, HC 461, p. XXI-XXII.

The Current Report

4. After the General Conference, however, the Government concluded that "in spite of all our efforts we could not find a specific and convincing case that our reform objectives have been met".³ The notice of withdrawal was not rescinded, and the UK ceased to be a member of UNESCO from 31 December 1985.⁴ The Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timothy Raison, amplified the reasons for the Government's decision in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on 16 April 1986.⁵ Nevertheless, as Mr Tim Eggar, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, wrote to Mr Bowen Wells MP in January 1987, the Government would "think again" if conditions were to "change radically".⁶

5. In November 1987 UNESCO's General Conference elected a new Director-General, Professor Federico Mayor, to replace Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who had been widely identified with UNESCO's failings.⁷ Over two years the organisation completed a long process of consultation leading to the adoption, at the General Conference at Paris in November 1989, of UNESCO's Third Medium-Term Plan—a programme of work covering the years 1990 to 1995—and a budget for the 1990–1991 biennium. As Mr Sainsbury, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a written answer early this year, these documents "provide us with our first real opportunity to assess what progress the organisation has made since we left it in 1985". Accordingly, the government resolved on a "detailed review of UNESCO with a view to deciding what our future relationship with the organisation should be".⁸

6. In the light of this decision, the Foreign Affairs Committee decided to make its own brief inquiry into the UK's policy on UNESCO, and we agreed to report our conclusions to the House in time for them to be taken into account by the Government as it completes its review. The Committee has considered the efforts made, and progress achieved, in reforming UNESCO and whether or not the UK should renew its membership of the organisation. We received written evidence from a number of interested organisations and individuals in the United Kingdom, and from the Director-General of UNESCO. We also took oral evidence, in public, from the Director-General of UNESCO and from Mr Sainsbury and FCO officials. The oral evidence and some of the written evidence is reproduced in volume II, and is listed on pages xx to xxii. We are grateful to all of those who sent us memoranda, and are particularly grateful to Professor Mayor, for coming to meet us in London.

7. The origins, aims and organisation of UNESCO are described in our previous report. This report seeks simply to establish how far the criticisms made of UNESCO in 1985 have been met; whether any reforms made within UNESCO will have effect in the long term; and whether the interests of the United Kingdom, UNESCO itself, and those who have benefited from Britain's share of UNESCO's funding are best served by return to the organisation or by continued absence from it.

REFORM OF UNESCO

The main issues

8. In his letter of 5 December 1984 announcing Britain's intention to withdraw from UNESCO, Sir Geoffrey Howe listed the areas of concern which led to the decision.⁹ The FCO memorandum summarises these as:

- "(a) fears that UNESCO was being manipulated to restrict the freedom of the press, particularly through the New World Information and Communications Order (NWICO).
- (b) concerns that concentration in UNESCO on people's rights (with the potential corollary 'states' rights') would lead to the undermining of the status of universally accepted human rights.

³ UNESCO: Famine in Africa, ODA's Scientific Units, Minutes of Evidence, 25 November 1985, HC 69-i and ii, p 9. Letter to the Chairman from the Minister for Overseas Administration, 9 December 1985.

⁴ Official Report, 5 December 1985, col 448.

⁵ Government Observations on the Fifth Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Session 1984–85, First Special Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Session 1985–86, HC 388.

⁶ UNESCO: Minutes of Evidence, 11 March 1987, HC 150-ii, p 20.

⁷ Official Report, 10 November 1987, Written Answers, col 117.

⁸ Official Report, Written Answers, 12 February 1990, col 30.

⁹ Evidence p 33, Annex A.

- (c) budgetary excess.
- (d) over-concentration of resources at headquarters.
- (e) administration and personnel problems, particularly the role of the Director General.
- (f) duplication of the efforts of other UN agencies."¹⁰

In addition, the British Government wished to see increased concentration of the programmes, and a shift from studies to "action-oriented projects of direct benefit to developing countries".¹¹

The Strategy for Reform

9. In response to such criticism, in 1984 UNESCO's Executive Board established a committee and working groups to reform the organisation and improve its functioning. These reforms, however, were not carried through—in part, according to UNESCO, because of the shock of a large budgetary reduction when the UK and USA withdrew. When, in November 1987, Professor Mayor took office, "he made it clear that the Organisation's next Medium-Term Plan would be his reform priority in the efforts to refocus programmes and introduce the corresponding structural and management changes".¹² The Second Medium-Term Plan, adopted by the General Conference in Paris in November–December 1982, covered the 1984–89 six-year programming cycle; the Third Medium-Term Plan was to cover the next six-year cycle, 1990–1995. Professor Mayor told us that "structural reforms must follow in the wake of programme reform".¹³ His strategy was to begin with a reform of the programme which would "completely . . . change our direction"; reform of administration and management was to follow when that was in place.¹⁴ Britain, along with other countries, was disappointed that there was not a quicker engagement with the structural—as opposed to the programme—problems within the organisation.¹⁵ With the Medium-Term Plan now approved, the Director-General has turned, as he told us in evidence, to reform of the management, personnel and structure of the organisation.¹⁶ During the course of our inquiry, he announced important—and in many ways startling—new proposals which may have a profound effect on UNESCO. In the ensuing paragraphs, we examine the achievement so far and the potential for further improvement in each of the areas singled out for criticism by the Government in 1984.

Programme Concentration

10. UNESCO told us that the programmes in the new Medium-Term Plan concentrate upon the organisation's constitutional mandate in the fields of education, science, culture and communication: "efforts have been made to select fewer objectives"; and "relevance, clearly defined priorities and effectiveness are the criteria which determine the shape of the new programmes".¹⁷ The aim described in the Medium-Term Plan was "to do less in order to do better".¹⁸ The 1984–89 Medium-Term Plan contained fourteen "major programmes", ranging from "Reflection on World Problems and future-oriented studies" to "the human environment and terrestrial and marine resources".¹⁹ The 1990–95 Medium-Term Plan lists only seven "major programme areas": "Education and the future"; "Science for progress and the environment"; "Culture: past, present and future"; "Communication in the service of humanity"; "The social and human sciences in a changing world"; "UNESCO's contribution to prospective studies and to strategies concerned with development"; and "UNESCO's contribution to peace, human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination". In addition there are four "transverse programmes" and two "transverse themes", which are designed to encourage a "multisectoral approach". There are also four "mobilising projects", which are projects within the Major Programme areas which are nevertheless "multidisciplinary and intersectoral", and "have precise objectives and a definite timetable for implementation" and are "capable of producing a multiplier effect".²⁰

¹⁰ Evidence p 32, para. 9.

¹¹ Evidence p 33, Annex A.

¹² Evidence pp 1–2, paragraphs 5–11.

¹³ Q 1.

¹⁴ Q 7.

¹⁵ QQ 95, 138, 139.

¹⁶ Q 1.

¹⁷ Evidence p 3, paragraph 15.

¹⁸ UNESCO Third Medium-Term Plan (1990–95) 25 C/4 Approved, paragraph 28.

¹⁹ The Programmes are listed in The Fifth Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Session 1984–85, Table 1, pp xii–xiii.

²⁰ UNESCO Third Medium-Term Plan (1990–95) 25 C/4 Approved, paragraph 492.

11. There are grounds for doubt, however, that programmes have been concentrated to a degree that will satisfy western critics. "The reduction of major programmes", John Bolton, the US Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs has said before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on International Operations, "appears to result more from a bureaucratic reshuffling than from a substantive refocusing or change".²¹ An article published in *The Times* shortly before the General Conference claimed that there were "in reality" 17 "major programme areas", not 7, and a total of 182 sub-programmes, "even more than under M'Bow".²² Professor Mayor insisted that concentration amounted to more than this: in the education major programme area there are now only "three main clusters" of programmes, for example; "between 17 and 25 per cent", of the activities in the previous programme "have been reduced".²³ The "future studies . . . have practically disappeared";²⁴ and Professor Mayor told us of a cut of 25 per cent in the "already scarce resources devoted to disabled children's special education".²⁵ He described how he had established a "Bureau of Operational Activities" in order to co-ordinate all of the work of UNESCO in the field.²⁶

12. It may be too much to hope that programme concentration can be achieved in a formal way—by limiting the amount included in the Medium-Term Plan. As Mr Tony Brenton, head of the FCO's UN Department told us, "in my experience of the United Nations System it is usually for political reasons impossible to kill almost any programme. The realistic test we should be making for UNESCO is not whether they are wiping out the more absurd of their programmes, as I expect it is impossible for them to do, but whether they are neutering the ones that are actively harmful and concentrating the bulk of their finance and personnel on the ones that are really beneficial".²⁷

13. It is difficult to judge whether or not this is happening—and even more so before the implications of Professor Mayor's recent reforms are fully analysed.²⁸ Mr Sainsbury criticised the fact that among the "programmes that are still listed there are some very small programmes in terms of expenditure". He quoted "the study of gender differences in roles and perception of development", "studies of the socio-cultural problems facing women in the fields of creation and knowledge", and "elucidation of the concept of the rights of people", which were given budgets ranging from \$20,000–\$35,000. At the same time, the literacy programme, which Professor Mayor has stressed as a major platform in his programme strategy, receives only 1.25 per cent of UNESCO's regular budget.²⁹ This may, however, miss the point. As the Director-General explained, one aspect of his programme strategy was to stress the importance of the organisation's "catalytic role": the "participation programmes". "Co-operation for development" programmes allow UNESCO, by spending a very small part of its regular budget, to attract extra-budgetary resources from other international agencies and from member states.³⁰ The literacy programme is one area where the organisation works closely with the World Bank, UNICEF and UNDP.³¹ In this case, a relatively wide diffusion of a small amount of resources can have a large and entirely welcome effect.³² Even so, it is clear that there are still questions on the extent to which useful concentration has been achieved in UNESCO's programmes. As Mrs. Alison Phillips, head of the UK Observer Section at UNESCO pointed out, programmes could be enormously improved if they included within them some means of identifying targets and priorities and clear, quantifiable goals against which performance could be measured.³³ We will have to await the implementation of the Third Medium-Term Plan in the next couple of years to see whether Professor Mayor can match his own laudable objectives.

14. In order to meet dissatisfaction with the extent to which UNESCO's activities have in the past duplicated and conflicted with those of other UN agencies, the organisation told us that it has tried to ensure a closer co-ordination with other UN and international bodies. UNESCO has sponsored a conference on education jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank,

²¹ Appendix I, September 19, 1989

²² 19 September 1989.

²³ Q 14.

²⁴ Q 17.

²⁵ Q 18.

²⁶ Q 19.

²⁷ Q 113.

²⁸ See below, paragraphs 21–7

²⁹ Q 107.

³⁰ Q 14.

³¹ Q 117.

³² Third Medium-Term Plan, 1990–1995, paragraphs 15–18; Q 14

³³ Q 133.

shares its remit in science and education with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and other organisations, and has recently co-operated in the cultural field with UNDP to revive the ancient library of Alexandria. Co-operation has also been strengthened with NGOs in the scientific and cultural fields, with 570 of which UNESCO maintains permanent relations, and the organisation is trying to launch joint projects with "intergovernmental organisations" and "regional funding sources"—institutions like the EEC and the Council of Europe.³⁴ "Overlap" may never be eliminated entirely, and clearly, UNESCO has a legitimate role in areas where other UN agencies have the lead responsibility. It is important, however, that UNESCO's involvement should be at an appropriate level and should not conflict with that of the other organisations. The sort of co-ordination that UNESCO is now promoting with other organisations should result in constructive collaboration, rather than the confusion and duplication that has sometimes occurred in the past. We were encouraged by the news that the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP and UNESCO were seeking to forge a common strategy for the promotion of literacy, and hope that this will provide a pattern for the future.

15. Criticisms have been made, too, of the extent to which UNESCO's programmes are still more biased than is desirable towards what the organisation describes as "reflection" (study of problems) rather than "action" (operations in the field designed to alleviate the problems). Professor Mayor stressed that UNESCO is an "intellectual" organisation, and that "the studies, the reflection and the debates" are "essential for UNESCO to find new approaches".³⁵ Indeed, it is difficult, in practical terms, to draw the distinction between "action" and "reflection".³⁶ Wherever the balance between "action" and "reflection" should be found, the importance of the two is reflected in the relative proportion of resources that the organisation spends in Paris and outside it, a question that we discuss below, in paragraphs 19 and 20.

Specific Programme Issues

16. The most important past objections to the programmes of the Second Medium-Term Plan, however, concerned their content, rather than their concentration. For some years, there have been fears of the attempts by some countries to commit UNESCO to a "New World Information and Communications Order", designed to redress the inequalities between industrialised and developing countries in the capacity to "create, disseminate, receive, store and utilise information".³⁷ This aim, endorsed in the Major Programme III of the 1984-89 Medium-Term Plan, was not in itself objectionable, but concern was expressed that the programme might lead to an attempt to set norms or standards which could justify censorship and the imposition of restrictions on the mass media.³⁸ Despite resistance from some countries within the Executive Board, Professor Mayor has been at pains to exclude all references to the "New World Information and Communications Order" from the Major Programme Area IV ("Communication in the Service of Humanity") in the 1990-95 Medium-Term Plan. The compromise which has emerged retains some references to the "wider and better balanced dissemination" of information which western critics have argued smacks of the earlier desire to control the output of the media.³⁹ Nevertheless, it explicitly criticises the "standard-setting and quasi-normative" ambitions of the previous programme; it makes clear the organisation's commitment to the "free flow of information . . . without any obstacle to the freedom of expression"; and it indicates its desire to promote the independence of the media.⁴⁰ The programme, the Director-General told us, is now "completely clear cut and without any kind of controversial aspects". He acknowledged, however, that it had been unfortunate that the issue had been raised at all. It would have been "much better", he told us "to be able to have the mechanism to persuade before they [the members of the Executive Board] make these kinds of negative comments". But he stressed that it was important to allow Member States the freedom to comment fully on the programme; in the end, as he pointed out, the Executive Board could not themselves amend the proposals put before the General Conference.⁴¹

³⁴ Evidence pp 8-9 paragraphs 62-69, Q 11

³⁵ Q 19.

³⁶ Q 111.

³⁷ UNESCO Second Medium-Term Plan, 1984-89, 4XC/4 Approved, paragraph 3017.

³⁸ See Fifth Report, 1984-85, p 92, ODA memorandum.

³⁹ UNESCO Third Medium-Term Plan, 1990-95, 25 C/4 Approved, paragraph 243.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, paragraphs 251, 243, 255.

⁴¹ QQ 38, 12.

17. HMG appears, on balance, to accept this interpretation of the new programme area. Although Mr Sainsbury told us, "in a formal sense", the New World Information and Communications Order still exists, "it does not at the moment appear to be a major area of programme activity or have a substantial amount of funds devoted to it".⁴² Some undesirable phrases remain, but they are balanced by more positive insertions. As Mrs Phillips argued, "it is very difficult for UNESCO to get rid of NWICO because the UN Committee on Information in New York simply will not let the issue go away".⁴³ "NWICO" seems no longer a potent threat, and, as Mr Sainsbury told us, "if the decision whether to rejoin or not depended on assessment of NWICO, we would take a fairly positive view".⁴⁴

18. In 1984, Britain also expressed concern about the concentration in Major Programme XIII of the Second Medium-Term Plan on "the rights of peoples"; although "respect for human rights" was enshrined in Programme XIII.2 of the Plan, Programme XIII.3 ("Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples") indicated that there were pressures to give "people's rights"—meaning, perhaps states' rights—a higher status.⁴⁵ The new Medium-Term Plan deals with these issues in Major Programme Area VII, "UNESCO's contribution to peace, human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination": no longer does it contain any reference to rights of peoples, and the Director-General told us that "we cannot disperse to the collective countries any kind of human rights".⁴⁶ Here again, Mr Sainsbury told us that "there is a very welcome improvement on that particular subject . . . which I think is another one which reflects the period of ideological confrontation and politicisation".⁴⁷ As in other areas, it is an issue in which actions may speak louder than words: the way in which the programme is implemented will give fuller indications of how far the question of "people's rights" is now buried.⁴⁸

Decentralisation

19. One of the most serious criticisms of UNESCO, related to concerns about the balance of the organisation's programmes between "action" and "reflection", is the proportion of its staff who are based in Paris, its headquarters, rather than dispersed among the countries in which UNESCO operates. At the end of 1983, for example, of professional category established posts on the regular budget, 953 worked at headquarters, and 201 worked in the field. In the "general service" category, on the regular budget, 1,436 posts were at headquarters, and 279 were in the field. On extra-budgetary funds, 205 posts were at headquarters, and 262 were in the field. More than 67 per cent of UNESCO's total staff, both on the regular budget and on extra-budgetary funds, were therefore based in Paris. Such figures can easily be distorted, particularly if either only the staff in the "general service" category are counted, or if the staff paid for by extra-budgetary resources are ignored. Nevertheless, the concentration on Paris was then striking.⁴⁹ It still is. At 31 August 1989, of professional category established posts on the regular budget, 664 were at Paris, 192 in the field. Of posts on extra-budgetary funds, 68 were at Paris, 160 in the field. Out of general service posts on the regular budget, 1,230 were in Paris, and 283 were in the field; for extra-budgetary resources the figures were 149 at Paris and 167 in the field. Over 72.8 per cent of UNESCO's total staff were therefore based in Paris.⁵⁰ As Professor Mayor pointed out to us, these figures may not include those who work for UNESCO on contract in the field. If these were included, the figure would diminish, he said, to about 60 per cent. Nevertheless, he acknowledged that "the present situation could be very very much ameliorated".⁵¹ It contrasts, the FCO told us, with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which disperses 65 per cent of its staff overseas, and the World Health Organisation, which has 70 per cent of its staff overseas.⁵²

⁴² Q 121

⁴³ Q 122

⁴⁴ Q 129

⁴⁵ UNESCO Second Medium-Term Plan, 1984-89, 4XC/4 Approved, paragraphs 13057-13072. Evidence p 33

⁴⁶ Q 42

⁴⁷ Q 131

⁴⁸ Q 132

⁴⁹ UNESCO Report of the Director-General 1981-83, 23 C 3, 1984, p 233. The total percentage includes posts at IIEP, the International Institute of Educational Planning, at Paris.

⁵⁰ Management Chart for Programme Execution in 1988-89, Part III, No 4, 132 EX/INF.3, p 19. The staff at IIEP are counted as Paris-based, to make the figures comparable with those quoted above.

⁵¹ Q 52.

⁵² QQ 134, 156.

20. Another measure of the extent of UNESCO's decentralisation is the percentage of the regular budget that is spent in headquarters. In the 1988–89 Budget, 40.2 per cent of the total funds programmed for the education sector of UNESCO were "decentralised", to be spent away from headquarters. Only 13.8 per cent were decentralised in the culture and communications sector, however.⁵³ Professor Mayor told us that these figures had since improved,⁵⁴ and UNESCO's memorandum described the efforts already under way to encourage the transfer of staff from headquarters to the field, in particular with an overall staff rotation policy. There has been a "marked increase" in the current biennium in the percentage of programme funds assigned to field offices, and more programme work by NGOs.⁵⁵ So far, however, Mr Sainsbury said that he had seen "no noticeable shift" from Paris to the field.⁵⁶ Professor Mayor told us that he was announcing a new target: the funds decentralised in the education sector should go up to 65 per cent and the funds decentralised in the other sectors should approach 50 per cent. Overall, he expected that by the end of December 1991, 53–54 per cent of UNESCO's activities would be thus decentralised.⁵⁷ Decentralisation will be accompanied by "a real and complete delegation of authority"; the planning and execution of programmes and projects at national, sub-regional and regional level will be the responsibility of units outside headquarters.⁵⁸ Accompanying this, Professor Mayor announced a "substantial reduction" in the number of posts at headquarters, both by abolishing posts and by transferring some posts away from Paris, and he has also proposed in his new personnel policy that there should be a regular interchange of staff between the headquarters and the field: all staff should be prepared for considerable mobility within their careers.⁵⁹ Again, UNESCO's actions in the coming two years may speak louder than its words so far.

Administration and Efficiency

21. In 1984 HMG—along with other governments—drew attention to the administration and personnel problems within the organisation, attributing them in part to the concentration of responsibility in the office of the Director-General: as he spent much of his time away from headquarters, this led to inefficiency.⁶⁰ We have noted above how Professor Mayor's strategy was to begin with programme reform and then to direct his attention to the problems within the structure of the organisation.⁶¹ Nevertheless, Professor Mayor has been planning his strategy for management reform, and UNESCO's memorandum defines his aims as

- the development of more flexible lines of communication and greater delegation of authority and responsibility;
- the modernisation of Secretariat structures, working methods and procedures and their adaptation to programme requirements;
- the identification of new approaches to human resource management;
- the decentralisation of activities and staff from headquarters to the field with the aim of bringing the Organisation closer to its 'end-users' in the Member States;
- the improvement of decision-making and follow-up to increase savings and improve programme delivery.⁶²

Some actions had already been taken to arrive at these objectives. The efforts to delegate authority both in programme implementation and in management, to simplify and rationalise administrative procedures, to create a "genuine teamwork approach within the secretariat" and to redefine the functions of the Inspector General's Office are described in UNESCO's memorandum.⁶³ But the most promising reforms were proposed in a report submitted only in December 1989 to the Director-General by an outside panel of experts, under the chairmanship of Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, on the means of improving staff efficiency and personnel management.

⁵³ 132 EX/INF 3, Part III, Table II (9), p 16.

⁵⁴ Q 47, the 1990–91 budget states that 31.8 per cent of the total programme is decentralised—DG/Note/90/2, p 4 note.

⁵⁵ Evidence p 13 paragraphs 97–99.

⁵⁶ Q 134.

⁵⁷ QQ 46–51; see UNESCO DG/Note/90/2, 28 February 1990, paragraph 10 i.

⁵⁸ DG/Note/90/2, paragraphs 9 & 10.

⁵⁹ DG/Note/90/2, paragraph 21; DG/Note/90/3, paragraphs 36–38.

⁶⁰ Fifth Report, 1984–85, p 92, ODA memorandum.

⁶¹ See above, paragraph 9; Q 67.

⁶² Evidence p 11, paragraph 83.

⁶³ Evidence pp 11–12, paragraphs 82–87.

22. The Hammarskjöld Commission was appointed by the Director-General in December 1988, about a year after his own appointment. Its Report reads as a strong indictment of the past management:

“The studies and enquiries carried out in UNESCO have revealed a serious problem of leadership at all levels. There are marked differences in the perception of the role of leadership and management among top, middle, and lower managers, who seem to have failed to communicate a sense of direction and common purpose down the line. This has led to a deterioration of morale and motivation, lack of confidence in top management, confusion about the distribution of authority and responsibility, low productivity, and an attitude of permissiveness among the staff.”

Excessive centralisation, the “lack of administrative rigour and transparency”, inadequate motivation, and the absence of a coherent personnel policy had all contributed to this state of affairs.⁶⁴ The Report recommends a devolution of responsibility and authority to the most relevant level of staff, improvement of communication within the organisation, increasing the “sense of competitive urgency within the secretariat”, and making major investments in training for UNESCO staff. It stressed that the way in which reorganisation was done would have a profound influence on its eventual success: it should be “participatory”; and it should ensure co-ordination in the implementation of UNESCO programmes through the establishment of “transverse structures”. A complete job review was necessary, and the report recommended means of changing the organisation’s “top heavy” staff structure. It suggested improvements to the present system of staff evaluation, which was “regarded as . . . ineffective and lacking integrity”, and it urged the use of objective criteria for assessing staff.⁶⁵

23. The Commission’s Report has been considered by an “advisory panel” of international advisers, which endorsed its recommendations, and underlined the need for “early announcement of the adoption of reforms and for an urgent and concerted drive towards their visible implementation”, as well as emphasising that the “responsibility for the introduction of secretariat reform lies with the Director-General”.⁶⁶ Their report, UNESCO’s memorandum says, “will provide a substantial input to the Director-General’s decisions on new personnel policy guidelines”.⁶⁷ It is clear, however, that the Hammarskjöld recommendations are not the only influence on staffing reform: as Professor Mayor told us, “I have followed their guidance on the policy matters and not in the structural aspects . . . I have . . . shifted the structure of the report on the recommendations of the member states more than on the recommendations of the Hammarskjöld Commission”.⁶⁸

24. Professor Mayor’s proposals were published during the course of our inquiry. They consist of three “green notes”. The longest, and most important, document⁶⁹ seeks to set out the priorities and philosophy of the Third Medium-Term Plan. It forms “a first step . . . in adapting the Secretariat’s structures and personnel not only to the new programme adopted by the General Conference, but also to new methods of implementation, more in line with the abilities of member states and with their own national priorities as they themselves define them”.⁷⁰ It sets targets for decentralisation of UNESCO’s budgeting and is designed to encourage delegation of resources and accountability. It introduces new reductions in missions abroad from headquarters, in meetings, and in documentation. It tries to sketch an organisation better able than in the past to “mobilise energies”, to “take initiatives” and to “co-ordinate efforts” without being held back by administrative rigidity.⁷¹ Perhaps most importantly in this context, it announced a “substantial reduction” in posts at headquarters, both through the abolition of some, and the transfer of others to the field. Posts which have been frozen, vacant or for which appointments are in the process of being made as well as those which become vacant in the future will not be renewed unless absolutely essential to the completion of the programme—a qualification of which the Director-General will be the sole judge. Professor Mayor also promises an examination of all sectors and offices within the organisation, to see how each post is justified. In the meantime no post will be renewed.⁷²

⁶⁴ Final Report of the Independent Commission, December 20, 1989 III-5

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, I-1-7.

⁶⁶ Report by the Panel of International Advisers, paragraphs 3 & 6.

⁶⁷ Evidence p12, paragraph 89.

⁶⁸ Q 67.

⁶⁹ DG/Note/90/2, summarised in the annex to Mr Sainsbury’s evidence. Evidence p 55ff.

⁷⁰ DG/Note/90/2, paragraph 5.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, paragraphs 15-16.

⁷² *Ibid.*, paragraph 23.

25. These proposals sound striking enough; but they are insufficiently elaborated to permit a real judgement of their value. One aspect is particularly significant. In order to divert the organisation along the paths that he wishes Professor Mayor has included in his note a number of changes in the organisational structure of UNESCO, including the introduction of a number of co-ordinating bureaux. This has necessitated the creation of a large number of new posts, at senior level: 3 posts are abolished, but 44 will be created; in addition there are three new consultancies with executive responsibilities, and 22 posts are upgraded. Only one post has been downgraded. Not only will these new appointments involve costs which are not specified in the document, and which seem to run contrary to the general perception that bureaucracy needs to be diminished, rather than increased, but they may also imply the creation or retention of other support posts at a lower level.⁷³ Since the publication of Note 90/2, it has been learnt that the creation of these new posts alone may cost \$6.2 million during the 1990–1 biennium, quite apart from the costs of support staff, transfer expenses, and handover periods.⁷⁴ Like Mr Sainsbury, we were surprised by this apparent expansion of staff numbers and costs, rather than the reduction which we had expected.⁷⁵ It needs to be said, however, that the real implications of these figures, both of staff and costs, are still highly uncertain. The new staff may need to be paid for by cuts in the programme; they could be met by voluntary contributions from Member States; or they may, indeed, be met by further and perhaps considerable redundancies yet to be announced. Perhaps just as significant is the fact that these appointments were made “in exceptional circumstances linked to the need for effectiveness” without following the normal procedures.⁷⁶

26. The other documents are rather more straightforward. The first, “Personnel Policy”⁷⁷ describes the need to launch a “new and dynamic personnel policy”, and meets some of the criticisms of the Hammarskjöld Report with recognition of the need to pay greater attention to the “human resources” of the organisation, to improve its productivity and to plan better and set quantitative and qualitative targets. It shows an understanding of the need for career-planning and the creation of a more effective system of performance evaluation to replace the risible one currently in effect (in which employees are universally described as excellent). It is however, largely left to the “Office of Human Resources” to determine the action that should be taken to follow up these guidelines.

27. The third document, on “Management Style and Effectiveness”⁷⁸ reviews the progress achieved so far in reforming the management of UNESCO. It announces a “long-term and comprehensive Management Development Programme” designed to encourage a “new management style” at UNESCO. It again stresses the need to delegate authority and resources; to establish clear, measurable objectives; and to introduce an appropriate reporting and performance assessment system. A working group will prepare, to deadlines from April to June, various proposals to achieve all of these objects. Reforms along these lines, as proposed by the Hammarskjöld Commission, will clearly be of great benefit if they are carried through fully to implementation. Some of the changes heralded in these three notes are clearly very positive steps in the direction of reform. But two points should be made. First (as Professor Mayor himself acknowledges) they are only the first steps in what may be a very long process, which will need to encompass changes in the attitudes of the entire management of UNESCO. Second, besides the positive elements, there are less welcome features. The appointment of new officials with apparently little regard to what they may cost, and no attention to proper procedures of selection seems redolent of bad old habits within the organisation. These actions have done nothing to increase the confidence of member-states in Professor Mayor’s ability to carry through the full-scale structural reform which he has announced: in addition they make it difficult for this Committee to assess the extent and permanence of real change. We must await more concrete proposals—quite apart from their implementation—before we are able fully to judge their adequacy and their chances of success.

The Budget

28. Since 1985, according to UNESCO’s memorandum, “zero real growth has been the theme of the Organisation’s budget”. Since Britain’s departure, the regular budget has been held constant in real terms.

⁷³ See summary of DG/Note/90/2 in the annex to Mr Sainsbury’s evidence, Evidence p 55 ff.

⁷⁴ Annex to Mr Sainsbury’s evidence, Evidence p 55.

⁷⁵ Q 78.

⁷⁶ DG/Note/90/2, paragraph 24.

⁷⁷ DG/Note/90/3, Summansed in the annex to Mr Sainsbury’s evidence, Evidence p 55 ff.

⁷⁸ DG/Note/90/4, Summansed in the annex to Mr Sainsbury’s evidence, Evidence p 55 ff.

29. There is room for doubt, however, as to whether this is a result of real commitment to the principle of zero real growth, or because of pressure from member states. At the 1989 General Conference the Director-General attempted to secure a 2.5 per cent "reinforcement" of the budget, which would allow expansion of some of the programmes of the Medium-Term Plan, though not, he stressed, further expenditure on staff.⁷⁹ As he pointed out, although the organisation has determined on zero real growth, the General Conference demanded savings of \$9.1 million, in order (among other things) to make some obligatory reimbursements of funds advanced for "end-of-service grants", "repayment to the Working Capital Fund of unamortized construction costs", and additional contributions to the Medical Benefits Fund. The result, he claimed, had been growth of less than zero.⁸⁰ There must be some concern, as well, as to how Professor Mayor's recent proposals for structural adjustment within the organisation will affect the budget, possibly requiring considerable additional funds which the budget did not make available. On the other hand, in recent years, UNESCO has had growing success in obtaining extra-budgetary funds, largely from within the UN system. In 1989 money from these sources amounted to \$108 million, above the \$90 million of 1987 but still below the \$115 million annual average achieved in 1982-1985.⁸¹

THE FUTURE OF UNESCO

The Governing Bodies

30. Professor Mayor may be able to propose reforms: but the Director-General is only one element in a complex organisation.⁸² In 1984 HMG identified the operation of the governing bodies as one area in which change was necessary. Mr. Timothy Raison argued that the bodies "should be enabled to fulfil their respective constitutional functions more effectively . . . the Executive Board should consider measures aimed at improving its examination of the programme of work submitted by the Director-General . . . Further improvements in the working methods of the General Conference should also be sought . . . More use should be made of the Permanent Delegates, individually and collectively".⁸³

31. There are some signs that the organisation of discussions within the various governing bodies and permanent delegations is improving. UNESCO's decision to streamline the organisation and working methods of future meetings of the Executive Board and the General Conference—in particular by reducing the duration of their sessions—promises a more effective use of the governing bodies' time.⁸⁴ Professor Mayor claimed that he had given the governing bodies' members every possibility "to express themselves completely, with the most complete freedom".⁸⁵ Talking of the discussions on the Communications Programme in the Third Medium-Term Plan, he told us that

"I have never intervened since I took over when there is a debate of the member states . . . I thought I should not because I leave them to express what they want and then I react normally in a written way in order to demonstrate that I am in my prerogative but I am fully aware if I am a defender of the right of expression I must defend this right as well."⁸⁶

Even so, it is as clear as ever that member states in UNESCO will need to exercise a close control over the functioning of the organisation if they are to ensure that reform proceeds as many of them wish.

32. The recent changes in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union have at least reduced the danger of a recrudescence of politicisation of UNESCO's programmes. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Shevardnadze, signalled in October 1988 that the Soviet Union now acknowledged that the effectiveness of the organisation had been reduced by politically-inspired arguments often inspired by itself. His speech, Mr. Sainsbury told us, and events since, "have made it very much easier to deal with some of the areas we were most worried about, and we have seen progress on that front".⁸⁷ Clearly the old political battles between East and West will no longer be a problem. But those between North and South may remain so.

⁷⁹ Q 72.

⁸⁰ Q 72. Approved Programme and Budget for 1990-91, 25 C/5 Approved, p x.

⁸¹ Evidence pp 9-11, paragraphs 70-80.

⁸² Q 103.

⁸³ Fifth Report, 1984-85, p 104, paragraph 4.

⁸⁴ Evidence p13, para 100.

⁸⁵ Q 12.

⁸⁶ Q 38.

⁸⁷ Q 91.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A RETURN

33. During its 1985 inquiry, the Foreign Affairs Committee was told of the damaging effect that withdrawal from UNESCO would have on institutions which maintained close contacts with the organisation, as well as on the ability of the supporters of reform within UNESCO to promote change.

34. Following the UK's withdrawal, UNESCO took a policy decision not to place contracts with nationals of non-member states, even where the projects were being financed by the United Nations Development Programme and other institutions. Following representations by HMG, this was revised at least in the case of projects financed by other bodies.⁸⁸ Since Professor Mayor's appointment as Director-General, this discrimination has ceased, and there are now no bars to British firms seeking contracts with UNESCO.⁸⁹ Some of those who contributed evidence to us were beneficiaries, although many said that the amount of contracts placed by UNESCO in the UK was small: in the "cultural heritage" field, British influence "has declined rapidly over the last five years as professionals and experts from this country cease to be retained by UNESCO";⁹⁰ the Library Association knows of only "perhaps three small [contracts] in the last year" undertaken by UK contractors on UNESCO's behalf;⁹¹ the Arts Council mentioned UNESCO grants including one to Leicester Polytechnic for research into the establishment of a new MA in European Arts Policy.⁹²

35. Many organisations have, however, been able to maintain quite close ties with UNESCO despite the UK withdrawal. The Publishers Association, for example, has participated in delegations to UNESCO;⁹³ the Library Association has maintained an interest in UNESCO's General Information Programme, including participating in the British Observership at the November 1988 Inter-governmental Council Meeting of the General Information Programme (PGI);⁹⁴ the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and scientists of its institutes have taken part in many of the activities of the Inter-governmental programme on "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB), the "International Geological Correlation Programme" (IGCP) and the "International Hydrological Programme" (IHP).⁹⁵ The MAB Secretariat, the NERC told us "treats the UK as virtually a full member", and withdrawal from UNESCO had "little or no effect on participation in IGCP".⁹⁶ The FCO has several times pointed out that the UK has continued to be a member of the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) which is a joint programme between UNESCO and the non-governmental International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) of which the UK is a member.⁹⁷ Paradoxically, however, this is one area in which withdrawal from UNESCO has had an effect. "There are serious difficulties", NERC told us "in maintaining our membership subscription at an acceptable level and our ability to influence global oceanographic programmes is weakened by our having a slightly anomalous standing within the IOC".⁹⁸ The Library Association, too, has found it uncomfortable to be participating in UNESCO meetings without the status of representatives of a member state.⁹⁹

36. Many organisations' views of whether or not it is worth rejoining UNESCO will be influenced by the adequacy of the alternative sources of funding. On withdrawal, Mr Raison announced that "the money saved from our contribution to UNESCO would be used through the Aid Programme to further educational, scientific and other activities designed to benefit developing countries particularly in the Commonwealth". In addition, to recognise the fact that much of UNESCO's expenditure was in the field of culture, £100,000 was transferred by ODA to the Diplomatic wing for allocation to cultural projects, and a further £100,000 was earmarked for projects "of benefit to the Third World for purposes similar to those covered by the work of UNESCO in the field of cultural heritage". In 1986-87 a total of £6.4 million was allocated for

⁸⁸ UNESCO, Minutes of Evidence, Wednesday 11 March 1987, HC 150-ii, p 15.

⁸⁹ Q 169.

⁹⁰ Appendix 11, paragraph 25.

⁹¹ Appendix 9, paragraph 4 (iii).

⁹² Appendix 15, paragraph (b).

⁹³ Appendix 3, paragraph vi.

⁹⁴ Appendix 9, paragraph 3.

⁹⁵ Appendix 12, paragraph 2.

⁹⁶ *ibid.*, paragraphs 19 & 20.

⁹⁷ Appendix 12, paragraph 2; First Special Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Session 1985-86, HC 388, p v.

⁹⁸ Appendix 12, paragraph 21.

⁹⁹ Q 160.

these purposes.¹⁰⁰ In 1988–89 about the same sum was committed.¹⁰¹ For the NERC, this money has largely cancelled out the purely financial benefits of membership of UNESCO: indeed, “there have been direct benefits by non-membership in that funds have been directly applied to research and, in collaboration with British Council, significant bilateral research projects have been undertaken through the ODA-NERC grant”.¹⁰² Many, particularly in cultural areas, have been more doubtful of the benefits of the ODA replacement funding. In the last five years, Mr Michael Welbank, a director of Shankland Cox Ltd, Environmental Planning Consultants, argued, the extent of the ODA’s involvement in “cultural heritage” work has been funding for only two, very small projects: and these were funded only because it could be shown that they included a development component.¹⁰³ The Library Association, too, have complained that money which went previously to the General Information Programme, which was saved on leaving UNESCO, is no longer available for such purposes.¹⁰⁴ In order to have any real effect, the ODA funding that replaced the UK’s contribution to UNESCO has had to be more concentrated on individual items. Inevitably there have been losers.

37. The evidence we received from outside government was almost unanimous on the advantages of returning to UNESCO. Those that saw little obvious benefit in rejoining recognised that in so far as they still received benefits of membership despite withdrawal, their position was anomalous and it should not long be continued. Membership of the IOC is far from easily maintained while the UK remains outside UNESCO.¹⁰⁵ Many organisations and individuals stressed that the value of British expertise, particularly in the cultural field was lost while Britain was not a member.¹⁰⁶ Others insisted that the UK was losing valuable contracts because of its absence.¹⁰⁷ Above all, Britain was urged to rejoin UNESCO because only inside the organisation could the UK exercise real pressure for its reform. Professor Mayor concurred: there was much room, he told us, for further improvement, but “I cannot imagine doing this in the absence of the United States or the United Kingdom”.¹⁰⁸ “I need the support, from inside UNESCO, of one country, and that is the United Kingdom”.¹⁰⁹

38. This may be so: yet there is equally an argument for remaining, for the moment, outside UNESCO. As we heard from Mrs. Phillips, the rather peculiar position of the UK has given it some considerable influence over the direction of reforms within UNESCO since Professor Mayor’s appointment:

“I think it is by virtue of the fact that I am a representative of a non-member state that I have very good access and commensurate opportunities on occasion to influence matters. The Director General has made it quite clear that his door is always open and I am able to have regular exchanges with him which are extremely helpful. Some member states use our non-membership and our presence at meetings—I put myself in the same category with my American colleague; they say ‘Having you there is always a useful reminder of the need for reform’. But I think in practical terms, particularly in the last year, we have been able to have a real impact on some issues”.¹¹⁰

It is clear, as it was before 1986, that that influence depends to a considerable extent on expectations that the UK may, at some time, be coaxed back into membership of the organisation and on hopes that it will. But it is at least arguable that continued absence will, for the moment, allow Britain to maintain pressure for reform while reserving our position.

CONCLUSIONS

39. This Committee recognises the strong feelings that exist, and are expressed in much of our evidence, that Britain should rejoin UNESCO. By its absence from UNESCO, the UK is failing to participate as fully as it might in important international initiatives in the fields of education,

¹⁰⁰ First Special Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Session 1985–86, p v–vi, vii: cf UNESCO: Minutes of Evidence 11 March 1987, pp 15–17

¹⁰¹ Evidence p 31, paragraph 7

¹⁰² Appendix 12, paragraph 18

¹⁰³ Appendix 11, paragraph 17

¹⁰⁴ Appendix 9, paragraph 2.

¹⁰⁵ Appendix 12, paragraphs 18, 21, 22, 23.

¹⁰⁶ Appendix 13, paragraphs 3 1–3.3

¹⁰⁷ Appendix 11, paragraph 27

¹⁰⁸ Q 37.

¹⁰⁹ Q 11.

¹¹⁰ Q 92.

science and culture. Never has the need for such initiatives been greater, as political events in Europe, and all over the world, create a demand for assistance in all these fields which UNESCO is well designed to satisfy. These events make UNESCO's reform even more imperative, in order to enable it to respond quickly and effectively to rapidly and dramatically changing needs throughout the world.

40. It is evident that the reformers of UNESCO have still much to do. The arguments for and against rejoining the organisation are now finely balanced. Professor Mayor's proposals for structural reform, and his first Medium-Term Plan give much promise. We welcome that promise, and profoundly hope that Professor Mayor will be able to follow them through with real achievement. For the same reasons as those outlined by the Foreign Affairs Committee in 1985, this Committee believes that Britain's proper place is within UNESCO. With Mr. Sainsbury, we recognise that Professor Mayor has succeeded in changing UNESCO's programme policy and so has met many of the serious concerns that led to HMG's decision to withdraw from the organisation in December 1985. There remain questions, however, over the extent of administrative reform. We were very impressed by Professor Mayor when he gave evidence to us about his intentions, and have no doubt of his determination drastically to change the structure and working of the organisation. There has already been some progress in administrative reform. Nevertheless, it is difficult to make a full judgement at this stage: the achievement in this area to date is limited, and the implications of the Director-General's most recent proposals are uncertain and confusing. Some more time is necessary before it will be possible to be certain of the Director-General's ability to deliver the reforms which UNESCO badly needs. If there is real evidence within the next twelve months that he has so succeeded, we see no reason why the UK should not rejoin UNESCO in a year's time.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE RELATING TO THE REPORT

TUESDAY 13 MARCH 1990

Members present:

Mr David Howell, in the Chair

Mr Jopling

Mr Lester

Mr Lawrence

Mr Wells

The Committee deliberated.

Draft Report [UNESCO] brought up and read.

Motion made, and question proposed, That the Chairman's draft Report be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 2 to 10 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 11 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraph 12 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 13 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 14 and 15 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 16 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 17 to 24 read and agreed to.

Paragraphs 25 and 26 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 27 to 35 read and agreed to.

Paragraphs 36 and 37 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraph 38 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraph 39 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 40 read, amended and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Report, as amended, be the First Report of the Committee to the House.

Ordered, That the Chairman do make the Report to the House.

Several papers were ordered to be appended to the Minutes of Evidence.

Ordered, That the Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee be reported to the House.

[Adjourned till tomorrow at half-past Ten o'clock.]

LIST OF WITNESSES

[The Minutes of Evidence are published in Volume II, HC, 1989-90, 255-II]

Thursday 1 March 1990

UNESCO

Professor Federico Mayor

Tuesday 6 March 1990

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Hon Tim Sainsbury, MP, Mr Duncan Slater, CMG,
Mr Tony Brenton and Mrs Alison Phillips

LIST OF MEMORANDA INCLUDED IN
THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

*[The Memoranda are published, together with the Minutes of Evidence, in Volume II, HC,
1989-90, 255-II]*

1. Memorandum submitted by UNESCO (UN 14)
2. Memorandum submitted by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UN 16)



From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

DG
HFD 12.4.90
cc. CAB/UU

2 April 1990

CAB N° 65417 (PS)

12 AVR. 1990

Dear Dr Mayor

As you are aware, we have over the past few months been conducting a detailed review of our relationship with UNESCO and considering whether the reforms which have been made or proposed are sufficient to justify rejoining the organisation.

I am now writing to let you know that I shall be announcing on 3 April our decision not to rejoin UNESCO at this time.

In giving evidence to the Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) of the House of Commons I have made clear that I welcome the changes which have already taken place. However, I believe that there is much which still needs to be done. In particular, I have noted your own evidence to the FAC in which you announced your intention to undertake administrative and management changes which would take up to 2 years to implement. The reforms which you announced in your 3 green papers, made public on 5 March, are, I understand, the first of a number of such measures which you intend to make.

I have therefore concluded that more time is needed before we consider rejoining, in order to see whether the reform process is continued.

Dr Federico Mayor
Director General
UNESCO
Paris



Dr Federico Mayor

2 April 1990

In reaching my decision I have been guided by the views expressed by the Foreign Affairs Committee in their report. I have also taken into account the views expressed by the large number of organisations which I have consulted as part of our review process.

We shall continue to monitor developments at UNESCO closely and we shall maintain our Observer Section in Paris. We shall also continue to participate in a number of specific UNESCO programmes including the World Heritage Convention, the Copyright Convention and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

The UK remains firmly committed to the ideals underlying the establishment of UNESCO. We look forward to the day when we can join a suitably reformed organisation.

/ For information, I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which sets out in detail our current attitude towards UNESCO and comments on the recommendations in the FAC's report.

*Your sincerely
Tim Sainsbury*

Tim Sainsbury

U37AIU



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

2 April 1990

Dear David,

I am writing in reply to the Report by the Foreign Affairs Committee on UNESCO which was published on 15 March.

We have been conducting a detailed review of our policy towards UNESCO in the light of the results of the organisation's recent General Conference. In the course of our review we have received comments from over 90 British organisations interested in UNESCO and its work. A full list of these is attached. I have been to Paris to meet Professor Mayor and we have of course thoroughly scrutinised the Organisation's Third Medium Term plan and its Programme and Budget for the period 1990/91. We were also most grateful for the work of the FAC on this subject and have taken your views fully into account.

The principal question we have addressed is whether the Organisation has been sufficiently reformed since our withdrawal in 1985 to merit our re-entry. The criteria we have used in assessing this are listed in our memorandum to the Committee. It may therefore be helpful if I set out our views on how things now stand on these points.

(a) Programme Concentration

Evidence on progress in this area is ambiguous. The Third Medium Term Plan shows a reduction from 14 to 7 in the number of major programme areas, with a reduction from 52 to 18 in the number of programmes. On the other hand the number of sub-programmes has risen from 147 to 182 and it is not possible to discern from the programme and budget any substantial transfer of resources into, for example, the core areas of education and literacy. The opinions on this point of those organisations which contributed to our review were similarly divided. Many had the impression that UNESCO programmes are now better concentrated and more relevant to the

The Rt Hon David Howell MP
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee
House of Commons
London SW1A 0AA



The Rt Hon David Howell MP

2 April 1990

Organisation's mandate. A number of particularly well informed bodies however commented that there had been no significant improvement in the content, clarity and presentation of the Medium Term Plan. And Professor Mayor himself has been unable to point to substantial cuts in programme activity.

I have therefore concluded that while the Organisation's claims of substantial programme concentration demonstrate a very welcome intention, they remain disappointingly unproven in fact. It remains to be seen whether there will be a significant concentration of resources into UNESCO's core areas of activity.

(b) Duplication with the activities of other UN Agencies

UNESCO's programmes as described in the Medium Term Plan and 1990/91 Programme suggest there is extensive overlap with the activities of a number of other UN bodies, notably the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the drugs bodies at the United Nations Office in Vienna, the World Health Organisation and the International Telecommunications Union. A number of the organisations with which we have been in correspondence have expressed continuing concern about this. When I raised the point with Professor Mayor he said that he was in the process of tackling the problem through agreement with other UN bodies and that, in particular, he had just reached such an agreement with UNEP on environmental programmes.

This is another issue on which it is impossible for me to arrive at a definitive judgement now. The elimination of duplication plainly depends upon the implementation in practice of the agreements between UNESCO and other UN bodies. We would like to see UNESCO consulting openly with other UN bodies at the inception of major new projects which are likely to overlap with other parts of the system and not only after expensive feasibility studies have taken place.

(c) Special Programme Issues

In 1985 we expressed particular concern about two specific programme areas. These were the New World Information and Communications Order (NWICO) with its attempts to impose controls on the media; and the particular attention devoted by the human rights programme to "people's rights" rather than individual human rights.

On NWICO, the text adopted at the 1989 General Conference was the product of a particularly hard fought negotiation. It is accordingly convoluted and difficult to interpret. As the FAC has



The Rt Hon David Howell MP

2 April 1990

noted, it contains some references to the "better balanced dissemination of information" which has been seen as code for control of the media. On the other hand it refers repeatedly to the free flow of information and the avoidance of obstacles to the freedom of expression. In these circumstances the attitude of the Secretariat takes on particular importance, and Professor Mayor has repeatedly and clearly emphasised his commitment to the free flow of information. I have also been struck by the comments I have received in the course of our review, from many who in the past have been highly critical of UNESCO's Communications Programme. They now see NWICO as being only a minor problem and have drawn attention to the useful work being done by UNESCO in developing contacts between the free press of Eastern Europe and their Western counterparts.

I would not wish to give the impression that we are completely content with NWICO. It would undoubtedly be better if the programme did not exist. And given its history, and particularly some of the attitudes expressed at the last General Conference, there remains some possibility that in certain circumstances it could again become an attack on media freedom. But in its present form it no longer constitutes a serious obstacle to UK membership of UNESCO.

Our concerns about UNESCO's activity on "people's rights" have also been largely allayed. As Professor Mayor has pointed out, the 1990/91 Programme provides only \$30,000 for an academic study on this issue.

(d) Decentralisation

UNESCO has so far made little progress on this. Over 70% of the Organisation's budget is still spent in Paris and some 60% of its staff (including contract staff) are still based there. This makes little change from the situation in 1985 when we left the Organisation. It compares badly with other UN agencies and was cited as a cause for continuing concern by many of those consulted as part of our review. I also agree with the Committee's observation that the extent of decentralisation is relevant to the proportion of UNESCO's efforts devoted to "action" programmes as opposed to "reflection" programmes. Professor Mayor has himself said that further progress is needed and earlier this month set a target of 54% decentralisation by the end of 1991. This would be a welcome shift in the imbalance between UNESCO activities in Paris and in the field but of course it is impossible to make a judgement so soon after the announcement of the extent to which it is likely to be achieved.



The Rt Hon David Howell MP

2 April 1990

(e) Administration and Efficiency

As the Foreign Affairs Committee report notes, the Hammarskjold Commission report, which issued in December 1989, strongly criticises UNESCO's management and administration. It calls for radical changes in a number of areas: devolution of responsibility, improved internal communication, personnel policy, staff evaluation and changes to the organisation's "top heavy" structure.

Following endorsement of these recommendations by an advisory panel under Ambassador Wilenski, Professor Mayor announced on 5 March a set of administrative reforms. With one important exception, these respond to the problems identified in the Hammarskjold report. There is to be a freeze on recruitment and the filling of posts in Paris; a sharp cut in documentation and official travel; and machinery is established to bring about improved delegation of authority, internal communication, staff management and evaluation.

The measures also include a reorganisation of UNESCO's structure which is not in conformity with the Hammarskjold recommendations. They entail in particular the appointment of 44 new senior staff at a cost of \$6.2 million. This step has caused considerable concern, both among member states and within UNESCO itself.

The commissioning of the Hammarskjold report demonstrated Professor Mayor's awareness of the need for administrative reform in UNESCO. This is welcome, as is the bulk of the steps he has now announced to respond to the Hammarskjold recommendations. It will, however, be some time before we can judge the effectiveness of these steps in practice.

I cannot, however, welcome the staff changes. These are certainly at variance with the comments in the Hammarskjold report on the top heaviness of UNESCO's existing structure. They seem also to have been announced with little regard to the proper procedures for such appointments or to their budgetary consequences. As the Foreign Affairs Committee puts it, they are disturbingly "redolent of bad old habits within the Organisation".

(f) The Budget

At the 1989 General Conference UNESCO approved a budget for the 1990-91 biennium of \$380,948,000. This represents zero real growth when compared with the previous biennium and constituted a rejection by Member States of real growth of 2.5% proposed by the Director-General. In general UNESCO has successfully adhered to the principle of Zero Real Growth over the past few years and has sought

2 April 1990

for fund additional activities from extra-budgetary sources, particularly through other UN Agencies. This is a satisfactory outcome and compares well with performance elsewhere in the UN system.

(g) Consequences of UK non-membership


Your Committee, in the latter part of its report, looks at the consequences for British organisations of UK non-membership of UNESCO. The comments we have received on this point correspond quite closely to the evidence given to the Committee. A wide range of British organisations, notably academic institutions, feel that our absence from UNESCO leaves us on the margin of important multilateral contacts in the fields of education, science and culture and deprives us of the opportunity to bid for projects and consultancies financed by UNESCO. There are also fears that such contacts as do continue will erode the longer we remain a non-member.

On the other hand, I have been struck by the continuing extent and vitality of contacts between UK organisations and UNESCO five years after our withdrawal. This is in part due to the continuing financial support provided by HMG to a number of UNESCO bodies and programmes. It also reflects the substantial efforts made by certain organisations to ensure that they continue to be regarded by UNESCO as having an important contribution to make to UNESCO's own activities. A number of organisations also recognised, as noted by the Committee, that UK re-entry to UNESCO would entail a reallocation to UNESCO of funds currently used for other purposes. This was seen as a strong argument against re-entry.

(h) Conclusion

I have noted that the worst features of UNESCO's activities on communication and human rights have been eliminated and that the organisation has announced steps towards programme rationalisation, decentralisation and administrative reform which, by and large, are in line with our wishes. I have also noted the Committee's feeling, shared by many who contributed to our review, that "by its absence from UNESCO the UK is failing to participate as fully as it might in important international initiatives in the fields of education, science and culture".

I am conscious, on the other hand, that these announcements are very recent, and that the transformation of UNESCO into the vigorous and cost-effective organisation we wish to see depends crucially on

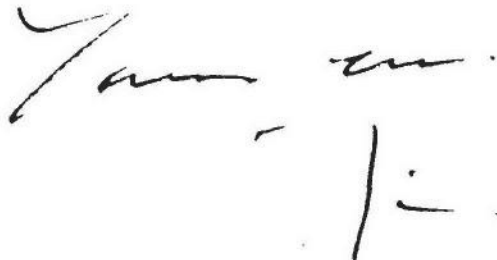


The Rt Hon David Howell MP

2 April 1990

their full implementation in practice. At this stage there is clearly some uncertainty about this, and the new staff appointments mentioned above are an additional source of doubt about the future prospects of the organisation. I therefore agree with the Committee's view that "some more time is necessary before it will be possible to be certain of the Director-General's ability to deliver the reforms which UNESCO badly needs". I do not believe that the UK should rejoin until we have that certainty. Your Committee has suggested twelve months as a period after which we should judge whether there has been sufficient progress. That may not turn out to be long enough, but we shall keep a close and continuous watch on the rate of progress.

UNESCO's mandate for education, science and culture includes some of the most important of mankind's activities. It is a matter of regret to us that in present circumstances we cannot endorse the choice, administration and implementation of the organisation's programmes. It is of course our intention to continue to participate in certain specific UNESCO programmes as we have in the past. Our non-membership of UNESCO also frees resources for other aid projects in the fields of education, science and culture. The UK remains firmly committed to the ideals underlying the establishment of UNESCO. We will continue to monitor developments in UNESCO closely and look forward to the day when we can join a reformed organisation.



Tim Sainsbury



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
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The Director-General

reference: DG/90/161

20 April 1990

Dear Mr. Sainsbury,

Thank you for your letter of 2 April 1990, informing me of your reply to the Report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Unesco and of your Government's decision to await implementation of the reforms we have announced in a set of policy directives before considering rejoining the Organisation. I have studied it with great interest and welcome your generally positive views on changes in Unesco's programmes and structure.

This overall expression of support for the reform process concerning both substantive programme and management encourages me to implement these changes and continue to adopt improvements that will make Unesco a more effective and efficient Organization.

It is useful at this point, I feel, to clarify a few "matters of fact" which have struck me in your reply to the Committee. In raising these issues with you, I hope to avoid possible misunderstandings.

First, your discussion of Unesco's "extensive overlap with the activities of other UN bodies" appears to suggest that the Organization is not working as effectively as it should with other agencies, institutions and programmes in the UN system. Here I feel it necessary to point out that the recently held World Conference on Education for All was a joint effort of UNDP, Unicef, the World Bank and Unesco. The follow-up to this Conference will continue that interagency co-operation, a very encouraging example of partnership among the four sponsoring institutions on an issue of clear priority.

Another example of increasing co-operation with the UN system as a whole is the Joint Annual Statement on the Environment. At my initiative, this involves a common effort of UNEP, WMO, Unesco and the international scientific community (the International Council of Scientific Unions). I expect that it will receive even wider UN system support at the forthcoming ACC meeting in early May. As you are aware, the respective mandates of UNEP (a UN Programme), Unesco and other international agencies are fairly clear and distinct, providing for interagency co-operation on questions of "Global Change" and environment. UNEP is principally concerned, in the environmental field,

.../...

The Rt. Hon. T. Sainsbury,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH,
U.K.

with international legal instruments, institutional measures taken at national or regional levels and co-ordination within the UN system. Unesco is mandated to work in the fields of education and science as they relate to the environment. Unesco's three major programmes in this field (IOC, IHP and MAB) were set up before UNEP was created. Environmental education, the training of specialists, basic and applied sciences (involving more than two decades of work with scientific communities on monitoring environmental change) are Unesco's contributions in its work with other agencies.

On the drug issue, Unesco cooperates closely with the United Nations, WHO and others in preventive education, which falls directly within our mandate. This also applies to our work concerning AIDS prevention and early childhood nutrition.

Our work in Communications differs substantially from the technical role of ITU, since Unesco is responsible for programme production and policies and setting up broadcasting systems. ITU has a clear role in our projects for the carrier equipment and transmission hard-ware. Unesco's communications specialists are now drawing up a specific agreement of collaboration with ITU, further eliminating any possibilities of overlap.

Second, you refer to the creation of 44 new senior posts in my structural reform "Green Note" and put the cost at US\$6.2 million. In fact, only 18 posts are created in this reform measure and their cost will be US\$2.6 million. Moreover, this latter figure will be covered by savings in general staff costs over the present biennium, as simultaneously 163 headquarters posts are being frozen, abolished or transferred to the field units. Furthermore, the austerity measures included in these directives have already saved US\$2.3 million in staff travel expenditures alone. I recently allocated US\$2 million of these economies to the Education sector to reinforce efforts in literacy and Basic Education for All.

Third, you suggest that the number of sub-programmes has "risen" from 147 to 182 in the Programme and Budget (25C/5) for 1990-1991. This differs significantly from my own figures, which show a reduction in sub-programmes between the past and present biennia of 142 for 1988-89 and 48 for 1990-91. Similarly, programme actions have been reduced from 392 in the 24C/5 to 170 in the 25C/5. Perhaps the reason for the discrepancy lies in the equivalence between sub-programmes and programme actions in the 24C/5 and 25C/5 respectively.

These are my first reactions to your reply to the Foreign Affairs Committee. I would be pleased to discuss these issues with you when next we meet and am ready to provide you with all further information and documentation you may wish to receive.

Yours sincerely,

Cordially

Federico Mayor



UNITED STATES OBSERVER MISSION AT UNESCO

AMERICAN EMBASSY
2, Avenue Gabriel
75008 Paris

April 9, 1990

His Excellency
Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO

Dear Mr. Director-General:

I have been asked by the Department of State to transmit the text of the following letter to you from Assistant Secretary Bolton:

Dear Mr. Director-General:

I should like to inform you that the Department of State has decided not to reopen the question of renewed United States membership in UNESCO at this time.

This decision was made on the basis of a review of UNESCO activities since the United States withdrew from the Organization in December, 1984. A report outlining a number of our concerns will be submitted to Congress by April 17, and I will provide a copy to you as soon as possible after that date.

We shall continue our policy of observing developments at UNESCO closely and working with you and others to promote reform.

Sincerely,

John R. Bolton
Assistant Secretary
International Organization Affairs

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Richard T. Miller
U.S. Observer



**The Activities of
UNESCO Since
U.S. Withdrawal:**

**A Report by the
Secretary of State**

**Submitted Pursuant to
Public Law 101-246**

April 17, 1990

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The Activities of UNESCO Since U.S. Withdrawal:
A Report by the Secretary of State

The following report is submitted pursuant to Section 408(c) of the State Department Authorization Bill adopted by Congress on January 30, 1990, and signed by the President on February 16.

"Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the activities after December 31, 1984 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization."

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This section will attempt to provide an overview of U.S. policy toward UNESCO since the time of our withdrawal at the end of 1984. It will include a restatement of the conditions which precipitated our withdrawal, specific areas of needed reform, and our strategy to promote those reforms within the organization.

A. Reasons for United States Withdrawal

The United States withdrew from UNESCO at the end of 1984 because of the organization's excessive politicization, poor management, and long-term lack of budgetary restraint. In his letter of December 28, 1983, (Appendix 1) giving notice to then-Director General M'Bow of the United States' intention to withdraw from UNESCO, Secretary Shultz stated that "...we have been concerned that trends in the policy, ideological emphasis, budget and management of UNESCO were detracting from the Organization's effectiveness...these trends have led UNESCO away from the original principles of its constitution."

On February 29, 1984, Gregory Newell, then Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, submitted a report entitled U.S./UNESCO Policy Review to the Chairmen of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This in-depth analysis noted a "persistent pattern of negative behavior in which we could no longer acquiesce ... politicization of UNESCO's traditional

subjects in the introduction of programs, resolutions, and debate on disarmament, 'collective rights,' and other extraneous themes; an endemic hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society ... and the most unrestrained budgetary expansion in the United Nations system."

In confirming the U.S. decision to withdraw, Secretary Shultz noted in December, 1984, (Appendix 2) that "the evidence that could have persuaded us to rescind or modify our original withdrawal notice is not present." In a follow-up public statement (Appendix 3), Assistant Secretary Newell elaborated: "Extraneous politicization continues, as does, regrettably, an endemic hostility toward the institutions of a free society -- particularly those that protect a free press, free markets and, above all, individual human rights. UNESCO's mismanagement also continues, and approximately 80 percent of its \$374 million biennial budget is still spent at its Paris headquarters, leaving only 20 percent to be spent elsewhere."

B. Reforms Needed in UNESCO

In a letter to Director General M'Bow of July 13, 1984, (Appendix 4) Assistant Secretary Newell identified three reforms as being of "fundamental importance":

- Creation of a mechanism to insure that, in major matters, UNESCO decisions and programs enjoy the support of all geographic groups, including the major donors;
- Concentration on UNESCO's original purposes;
- Assumption by Member States of their rightful place in the organization through the strengthening of the General Conference and, in particular, the Executive Board.

In the same letter, Assistant Secretary Newell made specific reform proposals to address each of these points:

- Improve the consensus process by strengthening the drafting and negotiating group (DNG) at the General Conference and Executive Board; and, on budget decisions, by requiring the support of members who together contribute at least 51 percent of budget.
- Concentrate on the original purposes of UNESCO by avoiding disarmament issues, economic theorizing, global standard setting (except where demonstrably needed), collective or peoples' rights, and the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO).
- Reassert the authority of Member States and Governing Bodies by access to information from the Secretariat,

better consultation with permanent delegations on the part of the Secretariat, and increased effectiveness of Executive Board committees and commissions.

-- Insist on zero real growth budgets with maximum absorption of non-discretionary cost increases. Improve the clarity and transparency of the budget presentation.

-- Upgrade management practices through unbiased implementation of personnel regulations, delegation of decision-making authority, decentralization, and program concentration.

C. U.S. Strategy to Promote Reform in UNESCO

Assistant Secretary Newell announced a three-pronged approach to help UNESCO regain its effectiveness as an agent of multilateral cooperation:

"To promote UNESCO's reform -- from the outside -- the U.S. will designate a Reform Observation Panel of independent experts. It will be charged to assess and report on events within UNESCO, and to advance our continuing interest in reform.

We will work with all those -- countries, individuals and private organizations -- who seek improvement in UNESCO.

We will establish an observer mission in Paris to protect American interests at UNESCO and to work with like-minded member states on reform measures ... "

D. The U.S. Observer Mission at UNESCO

The Department of State established an official United States Observer Mission to UNESCO shortly after withdrawal. Our Observer Mission has consulted regularly with UNESCO officials, including the Director General. It has observed every session of UNESCO's governing bodies -- the biannual Executive Board and biennial General Conference -- and has met on a continuous basis with permanent delegates and various caucus groups at UNESCO to promote reform and to explain the position of the United States. The Mission has also provided assistance, as needed, to U.S. delegations to UNESCO-related meetings.

E. The Reform Observation Panel for UNESCO

The Reform Observation Panel for UNESCO was established by Secretary of State Shultz in February, 1985, following the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO. Chaired by former United States Information Agency Director Leonard Marks, the Panel

consisted of a bipartisan group of eminent Americans with expertise in UNESCO's fields of competence. Panel members travelled frequently to UNESCO meetings in Paris and met regularly in Washington with officials from the State Department.

The Panel issued its first report on December 9, 1985, (Appendix 5). The conclusion of that report stated the following:

"Throughout 1985 UNESCO failed to give serious consideration to U.S. suggestions for major reforms ... questions of poor management and bad financial practices were insufficiently addressed or ignored altogether Proposals to give those nations providing the bulk of financial support for UNESCO a larger voice in the organization were shunted aside UNESCO as an organization failed to take any major step that would provide a basis for the United States to reconsider its position."

The Panel's last report, submitted on March 30, 1988, (Appendix 6) recommended three broad criteria with which to judge UNESCO reform:

First, sustained budgetary and financial discipline, including the elimination of the current deficit and real reductions in programmatic and administrative costs, and development of new budgetary procedures that give due recognition to the views of major financial contributors;

Second, thorough reform of the UNESCO Secretariat, the elimination of favoritism in personnel management, and progress toward development of a professional, competent and independent staff, committed to the principles of the international civil service; and

Third, major programmatic changes, including the termination of tendentious and politically motivated programs, the cessation of efforts to foster state control of the international press, and renewed concentration on UNESCO's original, non-political purposes.

The report recommended that "only when these three criteria have been met should the United States Government initiate a formal reconsideration of its non-participation in UNESCO." The Panel's mandate was allowed to expire in 1988 after it concluded that changes in UNESCO sufficient to warrant reconsideration of the United States Government's position had not occurred, and "were unlikely to occur" during the next eighteen months.

F. Change of UNESCO's Director General

The United States hoped for a real change of focus at UNESCO when, during the Twenty-Fourth General Conference in 1987, Federico Mayor of Spain was elected to succeed Amadou Mahtar M'Bow as Director General. Before he officially took office on November 16, 1987, Mr. Mayor had acknowledged in public statements the need for budgetary restraint and improved management, and affirmed that UNESCO should pursue a less controversial, more practical agenda which would be broadly acceptable to all of its membership. He announced his intention to depoliticize the program, upgrade the staff, introduce management reform, and base UNESCO's policy direction and program action firmly on its constitution.

Unfortunately, these goals have been more easily articulated than achieved. In assessing UNESCO's performance under Director General Mayor, it is essential that the circumstances leading to his election be kept in perspective.

Following the U.S. withdrawal in 1984 and the withdrawal of both the United Kingdom and Singapore in 1985, most delegates assumed that a change of leadership was the single most important action needed to reattract membership of those countries. Thus, most of the energy of reform-minded states was directed during 1986 and 1987 to the search for a replacement for Director General M'Bow.

Two of the most sought-after candidates, Sadruddin Aga Khan and Enrique Iglesias, declined to enter the race. Western support coalesced around the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Yaqub Khan. When the balloting took place at the Executive Board session in October, 1987, Yaqub Khan withdrew after losing support on the second ballot. On the fifth ballot, Federico Mayor, who had been considered a dark horse, obtained a majority over the incumbent Director General. He had been opposed to the end by almost all the Africans, and on earlier ballots by such key countries as France, India and Brazil.

Mr. Mayor was fairly well-known in UNESCO circles. He had been Deputy Director General under M'Bow in the early 1980's, and had later served as a consultant to the organization. The reputation which he had gained at that time as a well-intentioned but poor administrator haunts him to this day.

Although Mr. Mayor's modest majority in the Executive Board was translated into an unopposed, near-unanimous victory at the General Conference, he entered office in November, 1987, with what he considered to be a need to reassure the African member governments that they would not be disadvantaged because of his election. Whether for this reason or others of which we are not aware, the transition from the M'Bow to the Mayor

administration was characterized more by continuity than by change. Only a handful of senior officials were reassigned, leaving the M'Bow Secretariat basically intact as the organization turned its attention to the drafting of a new Medium-Term Plan (the six-year programming document for 1990-1995) and new biennial budget (for 1990-1991). These documents, Mayor's first major planning and programming initiatives, were adopted by consensus during the Twenty-Fifth General Conference in November, 1989.

G. U.S. Policy Since Withdrawal

Since withdrawal, the United States Government has been working actively with our allies, with non-governmental organizations, and with the UNESCO Secretariat to promote reform within UNESCO. We have consistently made clear that we will consider reentry only at such time as satisfactory changes have been achieved. When questioned about UNESCO during his confirmation hearings last year, Secretary Baker said, in essence, that progress had been made at UNESCO but not yet enough. At his own confirmation hearing in May, 1989, John R. Bolton, the nominee as Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, pledged to take a close, personal interest in UNESCO and to review the ongoing reform effort by the Director General.

There have been other ways in which we have signalled our continuing -- and active -- involvement in UNESCO since assuming our observer status. Our withdrawal did not alter U.S. policy of supporting international cooperation in educational, scientific, cultural and communication activities which are considered important to U.S. interests and which provide technical, economic, and political benefits to the United States.

For example, since fiscal year 1986, we have administered the International Conventions and Scientific Organizations Fund (ICSOC) for UNESCO and UNESCO-related activities. Appropriated by Congress, ICSOC contributions enable U.S. communities to maintain positions of leadership in multilateral programs and to take initiatives to implement new activities serving U.S. interests. Several of the programs supported by ICSOC were of U.S. origin or created with the encouragement of the United States.

In 1986, the first year of the ICSOC program, the United States contributed a total of \$1,228,000 to support international programs and conventions. Key recipients included the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB), and the Universal Copyright Convention. Funds were provided to both the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the

National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for disbursement as grants to fund activities in their fields of competence.

Since 1987, United States contributions from ICSOC have totalled approximately \$2 million per year. In addition to those programs and activities supported in 1986, ICSOC funds have supported the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the American Association of Museums (AAM), the International Hydrological Program (IHP), the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (U.S./ICOMOS), the Geosphere-Biosphere reserves, and the Conference on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife. Last year, contributions were also provided for Environmental Conventions activities, as well as to the UNESCO European Center for Higher Education (CEPES), the University of Pennsylvania for an International Literacy Year Conference, the U.S. Board on Books for Young People, and the International Reading Association to place a literacy expert at UNESCO.

Through an additional yearly special appropriation, the United States has maintained its position as the leading donor for international conservation efforts undertaken by the World Heritage Fund. The United States is currently a member of the World Heritage Committee, having been reelected to this body in 1987.

Since Director General Mayor's election, the State Department has attempted to maintain an open, constructive and frank dialogue with the Director General, and senior officials have met with him on a regular basis to encourage reform. During the past year, Assistant Secretary Bolton has met with Director General Mayor at least six times -- as recently as March 9, 1990, on the margins of the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand.

At a hearing before the Subcommittee on International Operations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on September 19, 1989, Assistant Secretary Bolton explained the principal United States concerns regarding UNESCO. He indicated that the State Department would be taking a close look at the results of the Twenty-Fifth General Conference in determining the nature of our future relationship with UNESCO.

Throughout the period since United States withdrawal, we have stayed in particularly close touch with the government of the United Kingdom. Although our governments have consulted closely, both have made it plain in public statements that each government will make decisions about its status in UNESCO entirely on its own.

H. UNESCO's Twenty-Fifth General Conference

It had been the hope of the United States Government that the Twenty-Fifth General Conference (October 17-November 16, 1989) would prove to be a watershed in the UNESCO reform process, the results of which would justify a serious re-examination of the question of U.S. membership. However, by adopting a Medium-Term Plan which maintained virtually all of UNESCO's existing program of work, by inappropriate handling of its most controversial item (the PLO application for membership), and by adopting a communications plan which was, even in the most favorable analysis, a "mixed bag," the General Conference proved to be an exercise in consolidation more than a breaking of new ground. The most obvious conclusion was that the reform of UNESCO would be an evolutionary and time-consuming process taking many years.

II. ELEMENTS BEARING ON ASSESSMENT

As stated in the previous section, the three areas of major concern to the United States at the time of withdrawal were excessive politicization, poor management, and long-term lack of budgetary restraint. In analyzing the extent of reform, if any, in these areas, several issues are significant. In considering the following points, readers should understand that much of the rhetoric which is reported is "UNESCO-speak." Frequently, highly charged issues are couched in obscure language, hiding major differences in political, economic or social views.

A. Excessive Politicization

In the area of politicization, most of the United Nations system has benefitted from the reduction in international tension and the recent improvement in East/West relations. Developing countries have generally adopted a more results-oriented and practical approach to their problems, and eschewed much of the rhetorical excess of the 1970's and early 1980's. These positive influences have been felt also at UNESCO, where it is rare to hear the kind of vitriolic name-calling or anti-western propaganda which characterized debates a decade ago.

As a tangible result of this progress at UNESCO, specific references to disarmament have been gradually excised from the organization's program. The removal of the word has, unfortunately, not done away entirely with the organization's disarmament-related activities. For example, the UNESCO-organized Conference on Peace in the Minds of Men held last year at Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire, dealt with a number of controversial issues such as: "Disarmament and the Limitation of the Arms Race," "Education for Peace," the

"Redeployment of Experts Released from Work on Armaments," and "Conversion of Resources Intended for Arms to Resources Intended for Development." UNESCO's new budget contains a significant allocation for follow-up activities to this conference.

At UNESCO, there are built-in institutional factors which invite and encourage the type of politicization in which extraneous issues creep into, or even dominate, debates which should be discussing substantive issues in education, science, and culture. To start with, the organization's mandate is too broad. Each of its subjects - education, science, and culture - is already a general category under which most aspects of society can be included. When mixed all together, there is little that can, prima facie, be excluded.

The purpose of the organization, as described in its Constitution, is also rather vague: "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations." This language, laudable though it is, can be, and has been used to justify debate or program activity on almost any conceivable subject.

Finally, the structure and composition of UNESCO's main governing body, the Executive Board, encourages superficial or politicized debate. Board members are drawn from a variety of specialties. There are educators, scientists, artists, politicians, and diplomats. They are expected to speak and act authoritatively in every area of UNESCO's competence, and must judge the organization's administrative and budgetary practices at the same time.

It is not surprising that under such conditions the debate is often monopolized by the few Board members with relevant experience or with a particular axe to grind. The tendency to focus on "all-purpose" issues - apartheid, the Palestinians, Northern "imperialism", poverty - is irresistible. Three of the most contentious of such issues, over the years, have been the Middle East, the "rights of peoples," and the New World Information and Communication Order.

1. Israel and the PLO

Calls for the expulsion of Israel from international organizations have been dropped or easily defeated throughout the UN system. On the other hand, Israel has continued to be isolated and subjected to vitriolic attacks and distorted and inflammatory resolutions passed by large majority votes.

In UNESCO, heavily biased resolutions, often based on false accusations, have continued to be adopted up to the present. At the Twenty-Fifth General Conference, for example, the agenda items on the cultural heritage of Jerusalem and educational and cultural institutions in the "occupied Arab territories" provided a platform for anti-Israel rhetoric by the PLO and its supporters. UNESCO's main human rights mechanism, the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, has been inundated with complaints against Israel.

A new element has surfaced during the last two years in the form of applications by the Palestinian Liberation Organization for admittance to membership in a number of UN bodies.

Last year, the PLO and its supporters launched a UN system-wide effort -- in plain violation of the provisions of the charters of the various UN agencies -- to obtain the status of member "state" for the PLO in several of the specialized agencies. Manifestly, the PLO does not possess the criteria for "statehood" under generally accepted international law, and was, therefore, not eligible to join as a member state any of the international organizations to which it applied. Moreover, the PLO's campaign actually undercuts the substantive work of the UN's specialized agencies in areas administered by Israel.

On May 1, 1989, Secretary Baker made it clear in a public statement that: (1) the United States opposed the PLO's efforts as a matter of principle; and (2) the inevitable result of any enhancement of the PLO's status in a UN-affiliated organization would be the complete termination of United States funding for that organization. Assistant Secretary Bolton was charged with implementing the Secretary's directives, and the PLO's first attempt at membership (in the World Health Organization) was rebuffed in Geneva on May 12, 1989. Assistant Secretary Bolton then immediately travelled from Geneva to UNESCO headquarters in Paris to meet with Director General Mayor. The Assistant Secretary made it clear to the Director General that the admission of the PLO as a member state in UNESCO would effectively preclude any further consideration of whether the United States would ever rejoin UNESCO.

Although UNESCO, like the WHO, voted to defer the PLO's application, numerous efforts were made to enhance the PLO's status through devices other than formal membership. It sought to participate directly in certain UNESCO programs, thus implying some sort of enhanced status, even if less than full membership. The PLO also attempted to confuse the geographic name of "Palestine" with the designation of "Palestine" that the PLO now sits behind in UN bodies. By so doing, the PLO hoped to convey the message that it actually controls territory as if it were a state, which it quite obviously does not.

The continued interest at UNESCO in securing the return of both the United States and the United Kingdom was a key factor in the consideration of the PLO membership issue during the Twenty-Fifth General Conference. In fact, this element appeared to have the same influence on the debate as the certainty of withholding U.S. funding had had in other UN agencies that had been targeted by the PLO in their campaign for membership. As elsewhere in the UN system, the PLO membership question at UNESCO has been deferred, and it will reappear on the agendas of the 136th Executive Board and the Twenty-Sixth General Conference in 1991. In the interim, the PLO observer will be able to make direct requests for UNESCO participation program assistance, thereby possibly gaining increased control of aid flows to Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The Director General also recently announced the appointment in UNESCO of a high-level "Coordinator for Cooperation with Palestine." UNESCO coordinators are being designated for so-called "priority activities" in UNESCO's program and budget. Having its own coordinator gives the PLO a special status in UNESCO's program of work exceeding that of any member state, in that all other coordinators have official responsibility for functional areas (for example, development, youth, and environment) as opposed to region-specific responsibilities.

Director General Mayor personally has paid considerable attention to the PLO. In a report that he prepared for the Executive Board on the question of PLO participation in UNESCO, the Director General proposed levels of assistance and participation that went far beyond what had been anticipated by member states. In contrast, his dealings with Israel have been decidedly more distant. Director General Mayor's letters to the Permanent Delegate of Israel have omitted normal diplomatic courtesy phrases, and on two occasions were so abrupt as to be returned unanswered by the Israeli Ambassador. The Director General recently travelled to Israel to attend a symposium organized by the Weizman Institute, but refused an offer to meet with the Israeli government during his visit. He subsequently apologized to the Arab Group for having made the trip at all. He has also refused repeated requests from the Israeli government for access to grants from UNESCO's participation program, something which is supposed to be available for every member state and which now, as noted above, has been given to the PLO.

2. "Rights of Peoples"

One of the UNESCO activities to which the United States has most strongly objected has been the promotion of the concept of

"peoples' rights," which are "collective rights" usually of an economic character. Such "rights" are said to be vested in a group rather than in the individual, and in practice are enjoyed by states or liberation movements. There are serious questions as to whether in some cases such "rights" might not in fact be used to justify denial of individual human rights, such as freedom of speech.

In his public statements following the Twenty-Fifth General Conference, Director General Mayor has claimed to have eliminated "rights of peoples" from the program of work. Unfortunately, the record does not bear out this assertion. The 1990-1995 Medium-Term Plan refers to an ongoing program in this area based on "the consensus reached by the General Conference" at its two previous sessions. At the request of developing countries, the "rights of peoples" was given an elevated separate status in the Director General's program.

The amount of money devoted by UNESCO in its new budget to human rights activities in general has been decreased by almost 40 percent. In this regard, the budget allocated for "rights of peoples" has been decreased from \$61,000 to \$35,000. Budget levels aside, however, the types of activities described in the new program are similar to those carried out in the past.

Although the 1990-1995 Medium-Term Plan specified that UNESCO activities on the "rights of peoples" should not raise "the possibility of any normative action," the report of a UNESCO-sponsored meeting on the subject in November, 1989, called for further study in UNESCO to help identify "the meaning of a people for the purposes of particular suggested peoples' rights and the content of those rights as legal norms." Indeed, there is no doubt that the ultimate goal of the whole operation is the establishment, in the words of the report, of "institutional means for the definition or description of a people for this purpose, the elaboration of peoples' rights, the further exploration of the relationship of human and peoples' rights, and the evaluation of claims that particular peoples' rights have not been observed."

3. Communications

No issue has aroused more controversy at UNESCO during the last two decades than the move to establish a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO). Resolutions on this subject have been intensely debated and negotiated throughout the 1970's and 1980's. Although UNESCO's Constitution pledges the organization to "promote the free flow of ideas by word and image," the organization's record in this area has been one of equivocation at best.

As early as 1969, calls for the "balanced circulation of news" were heard at UNESCO. The seemingly innocent concept of "balance" was in reality a direct challenge to cherished Western principles concerning freedom of the press, in that it implied the need to change the content of Western media to include more stories about the Third World and stories which were more positive about the Third World. It also raised the specter of more direct measures, such as censorship or quantitative controls, restricting the flow of information.

By the mid-seventies, the Soviet Union had joined the battle with calls for the use (and control) of the press by governments to promote various political goals. It was during the same period that the phrase "New World Information Order" came into use, linked closely with the debate on the establishment of a "New International Economic Order." These concepts -- which postulated an international system dominated by Western economic interests exploiting the developing countries -- provided a neat ideological framework in which the free press could be attacked as an "imperialist tool."

It was also in the mid-seventies that the first strong counter-reaction arose, both from existing organizations such as the Inter-American Press Association and newly-created ones such as the World Press Freedom Committee.

The debate raged on in the seventies, leading ultimately to the adoption, on November 22, 1978, of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid, and Incitement to War. The "Mass Media Declaration" was a typical UNESCO compromise, vague and ambiguous. The assertion of the "responsibilities" of journalists was redrafted as the "contribution" of the mass media. The main debate focused on the juxtaposition of the concepts of "free flow" and "balance." The agreement adopted in the Declaration was "a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information." This strongly foreshadowed the debate which would surround UNESCO's "new strategy" adopted under a new Director General a decade later, discussed below.

What made the document acceptable to Western delegations, including the United States, was the inclusion of phrases recognizing "freedom of opinion, expression and information" as basic human rights and calling for "freedom to report and the fullest possible facilities of access to information" for journalists. The more harmful elements -- a balanced flow, the contribution and role of the media, a right of reply for those who feel unfairly treated by the media -- were seen by the Carter Administration as a necessary price to pay for the reaffirmation of fundamental freedoms. U.S. acquiescence in

the consensus adoption of what was unquestionably regarded as a "poor" resolution was viewed as preferable to the "terrible" resolution which could have been adopted by a large voting majority made up of developing and socialist countries.

During this same period, the United States made a noteworthy effort to steer the ideological debate toward the more constructive area of the development of communications infrastructure. The mechanism created as a result was known as the International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC). A variety of problems emerged subsequently which greatly hampered the IPDC's effectiveness. These included poor project design, inadequate resources, the politicization of debate and programming decisions, and an almost exclusive focus on governmental communications rather than free or private media. These problems persist today despite the Director General's professed intention to make the IPDC the core of his "new strategy" on communications. Today the IPDC only has the funds necessary for 23 projects worldwide.

In the early 1980's, a growing current of thought in the West concluded that the price being paid for consensus on the communications resolutions in UN bodies was too high, and that the debate itself was harmful to fundamental principles of freedom of the press and freedom of speech. A seminal paper in this regard was prepared by Freedom House, and delivered to an international conference of independent news media in Talloires, France, in 1983.

The paper noted that UNESCO had never adopted proposals for the licensing of journalists, and pointed to the declaration of then Director General M'Bow "that he would act always in support of democracy and the freedom of the press." At the same time, the report used case studies in India, South Africa, Malaysia, and Nicaragua to demonstrate that UNESCO consideration of communications issues could "lend respectability to a government's option to control the news media." The paper noted that "both the totalitarian and the democrat readily speak the same words' 'freedom,' 'democratic,' 'balance'; but the speakers have vastly different objectives -- as different as totalitarianism and democracy." The debate, it was declared, "often turns on multiple-meaning terms. One word leads to another, and often to governmental action."

In this context, the report gave a number of examples, including:

-- the "responsibility" of the press, the question being, of course, who decides what is responsible coverage of a government;

-- the "right to acquire adequate information," which in practice can lead to governmental action to regulate the mass media;

-- the need for "balance," which can justify government monopolization of the process of selecting, editing, and distributing all foreign news;

-- "attempts to 'use' the media," which often focus on nonjournalistic, statist objectives; and

-- the "protection of journalists," which can take forms which "shackle the labors or the bodies of reporters."

The report concluded that UNESCO "has been used to create a certain repressive climate in the field of international communications," and that the "doubt and suspicion of the press provides a fertile field for the press-controller to do his worst."

These views struck a responsive chord within the U.S. Government and played a significant role in toughening up U.S. communications policy. This in turn was a key issue at the time of our withdrawal from UNESCO. From the mid-1980's until our withdrawal, the United States voted against resolutions in UN bodies containing references to or elements of NWICO.

With the election of Director General Mayor in 1987, some expressed the hope that UNESCO would turn away from the ambiguities of the past and give its full support to freedom of the press. The Director General's initial comments were highly encouraging in that he spoke unequivocally of the need for "a free flow of information, full stop." Soon he was declaring the "death of NWICO" to audiences in the United States and Great Britain. Unfortunately, these statements were never repeated in speeches at UNESCO or in UNESCO documents. At a meeting with permanent delegates on March 21, 1989, the Director General was asked by a delegate from Africa whether the news reports about the "death" of NWICO were correct. Director General Mayor jokingly replied, "Don't read the papers," but continued more seriously to assert that "The Director General only speaks officially when making official speeches and through official documents." Finally, he noted that "As a biologist, I don't believe in death -- I believe in life." Thereafter, the word "balance" began creeping into his vocabulary.

In the drafting of UNESCO's new Medium-Term Plan and Program and Budget, no issue was given more attention than communications. The Communication Division of the UNESCO Secretariat made an initial attempt to draft a significantly new and apolitical program, but was rebuffed at more senior

levels which produced a draft communications program containing all the familiar elements from the past. The UNESCO Executive Board subsequently passed a resolution in the Spring of 1989 which blamed journalists for the communications controversy at UNESCO, and in a paragraph defining UNESCO's "new strategy" on communications, "recognized the legitimacy of the call for the New World Information and Communication Order," raised the specter of "manipulation" by the media, and called for help for "users to defend their rights."

This language by the Executive Board was incorporated verbatim in the Medium-Term Plan eventually adopted by the General Conference in November, 1989. The text seemed remarkably reminiscent of the Mass Media Declaration a decade earlier. On the positive side, there were references to the "freedom of expression" and the "freedom to report and the fullest possible access to information" for journalists. However, the positive references were again juxtaposed to the concept of "balance," described as "the free flow of information at international as well as national levels, and its wider and better balanced dissemination." The responsibilities of journalists again became a "contribution" to various social causes. The "right of reply" was singled out as an area for future work in the Program and Budget.

It is interesting to note the differing views of UNESCO delegates that were expressed during the Twenty-Fifth General Conference debate on the communications "compromise." The following is a brief summary of the NWICO portion of the debate, as reported by the World Press Freedom Committee in its November, 1989, newsletter:

Senegal: "I want to assure the delegate of Yugoslavia that we are remaining faithful to everything we said in the past."

Nigeria: "The new strategy does not mean NWICO has been set aside. NWICO has been established for 10 years. The new strategy will develop it further."

Alan Hancock (UNESCO communication director): "The new strategy is an evolution from the ongoing process of the NWICO. NWICO is contained (in the draft plan)."

Senegal: "The underpinning of the new strategy is NWICO."

Spain: "We need to use the phrase 'new strategy' to attract people who don't know the substance of what we do."

Japan: "'New strategy' is a catch phrase. If you want to sell a new car model, you don't talk about the old one."

Ecuador: "The phrase 'new strategy' is new. We need something that will allow a hard sell by the Office of Public Information."

We remain deeply concerned about the palpable similarities which exist between the current text and those which preceded it over the last 15 years. Many of the references which have been inserted regarding freedom and independence of the press are cosmetic in nature, and huge loopholes remain which give the potential for censorship and controls of information flow. The strategy adopted is still rooted upon previous iterations of NWICO.

While it may be fair to say that an attempt was made to shift the text a bit towards references to freedom, it is undeniable that the critical elements to which the United States most strongly objected in the past are still present. The main factors in the more positive evaluations seem to be the relaxation of press controls in Eastern Europe and the continued high profile given by Director General Mayor to freedom of the press in his speeches to Western audiences. He has explicitly asked Western audiences to "trust" him on this question. Many want badly to do so; unfortunately, the record on communications issues at UNESCO since the General Conference has been mixed.

One hopeful sign was the holding of an informal East/West press meeting at UNESCO headquarters last February. This event, an initiative by several international media organizations, particularly the World Press Freedom Committee, did not turn out quite as its sponsors had hoped. UNESCO insisted on inviting not only the emerging democratic press from Eastern Europe, but also "old regime" newspapers such as Izvestia. And the Soviet Union did not allow one of its leading dissident publishers, Sergei Grigoriants, to attend. Nonetheless, the meeting was essentially a pro-free press celebration, and the anti-Soviet and pro-freedom rhetoric raised high hopes that UNESCO had, indeed, turned its back on forces favoring censorship and control.

Ironically, the Director General himself put a stop to the celebrating with his signature, on the last day of the East/West meeting, of an order appointing a Soviet national, Henrikas Yushkiavitshus, as head of a newly-created Communications Sector at UNESCO. Yushkiavitshus, an urbane and technically competent bureaucrat who had risen to a high level in the Soviet state-controlled broadcasting organization, Gostel, is a leading advocate for the relaxation of Western COCOM controls on high technology exports to the Soviet Union. His appointment by the Director General to implement a "new strategy" on communications did more than raise eyebrows among UNESCO delegates and staff. Some went so far as to

characterize it as a breach of faith with those who had accepted UNESCO's so-called "new strategy" at face value. We note in this regard that in a letter dated March 20, 1990, to Director General Mayor, the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) questioned the selection of an individual "whose experience with the 'free flow of ideas by word and image' is so recent and untested." That Yushkiavitshus was also to be given control of UNESCO programs on computerization, libraries and archives, long-time Soviet intelligence targets, was all the more problematic. Although Yushkiavitshus has had favorable relations with many American news services, someone with an equally good technical background from a country with a free press tradition would have been more appropriate. We intend to follow this situation closely.

The New World Information and Communication Order seemed also to be alive and well in 1990. For example, the February issue of the International Social Science Journal, a UNESCO publication, included an article mentioning NWICO and the world-wide dominance of capitalist media through transnational corporations (TNC's). The crucial elements, according to the author, were the "domination of world culture and communications" by the United States and the TNC's. The search for alternative communication was seen as based on "practical resistance to international capitalism." Also in February, the IPDC heard statements explicitly supporting NWICO from India, Cuba, and Guyana.

It was perhaps unrealistic of UNESCO's founding fathers to expect that an organization made up of governments, the majority of which monopolized news and information flow within their countries, would become a major champion of freedom of the press. As an increasing number of governments come to recognize the value of a free and independent press, one can hope for a future shift in UNESCO's communications program towards an unequivocal commitment to the free flow of information. For the foreseeable future, however, the program will remain one in which freedom of the press and freedom of expression are "balanced" against the desires of governments to control the flow of information to and from their citizens. This "balance" runs directly contrary to our unshakable national commitment, embodied in the First Amendment, that "debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-open" New York Times Co. v. Sullivan, 376 U.S. 235, 270 (1964).

B. Poor Management

It is in the area of management and administrative reform that the least progress seems to have been made since the withdrawal of the United States. Certainly, there was not much

change during the remainder of Director General M'Bow's tenure, and disappointingly little since then. In one of his speeches to the Twenty-Fifth General Conference in October, 1989, Director General Mayor himself stated: "No one is more aware than myself of the objective limits of the reform policy conducted during the first biennium of my term of office. It should be stressed that an organization's traditions cannot be transformed in two years."

In analyzing the current status of reform efforts at UNESCO in this key area, we will highlight the conclusions reached by two independent groups of management experts, as well as Director General Mayor's management record since assuming office. We will also discuss the Director General's recently announced administrative proposals and the serious concerns which have been raised with respect to his "restructuring" efforts.

1. Assessments by Independent Observers

In December, 1988, Director General Mayor appointed an independent commission chaired by Knut Hammarskjold to make recommendations on overall personnel and management issues. This report was based on contacts with 200-300 UNESCO staff at all levels, members of national delegations and national commissions.

Submitted formally in December, 1989, the Hammarskjold Commission report states that "a serious problem of leadership at all levels" has led to "a deterioration of morale and motivation, lack of confidence in top management, confusion about the distribution of authority and responsibility, low productivity, and an attitude of permissiveness among the staff."

In a memorandum released on January 11, 1990, Director General Mayor stated that there would be a "readjustment of the organizational structure" of the Secretariat and that he would be announcing a "clear and transparent" personnel policy. He indicated that further implementation of the Hammarskjold report's recommendations would follow "in the near future."

A Panel of International Advisers chaired by Dr. Peter S. Wilenski, Australian Permanent Representative to the UN, was asked by the Director General to assist in the implementation of the Hammarskjold recommendations. In a report released on February 2, 1990, the Wilenski Panel concurred in the Hammarskjold Commission's conclusion "that there is a grave danger that the contributions which UNESCO could make in our rapidly developing and changing world will be lost, unless critical reforms to the Secretariat are instituted as a matter of urgency." The Wilenski Panel underscored "the need for

early announcement of the adoption of reforms and for an urgent and concerted drive towards their visible implementation." Further, the Wilenski Panel emphasized that "the responsibility for the introduction of Secretariat reform lies with the Director General."

In a meeting with U.S. officials in Paris on February 2, Director General Mayor referred to the Wilenski Panel report and promised significant organizational restructuring and staff adjustments by the end of the month. He indicated that these measures would result in a staff reduction of "30 percent, or 700 people" in the Secretariat.

2. Excessive Use of Consultants

One of the criticisms of UNESCO's management which was referred to by the Hammarskjold Commission has been Director General Mayor's excessive reliance on consultants. Since his election, the Director General has appointed a large number of special advisers and consultants. These advisers are often paid by the diversion of funds from UNESCO's program sectors. Their duties are often ill-defined.

Director General Mayor defended this practice in an article in the August 8, 1989, edition of the International Herald Tribune in the following way: "Sometimes I am accused of having a lot of consultants, and I will have them. My intention is for UNESCO to have the best brains available in order to provide humanity with the best thinkers, and this is the way I think we are heading."

The Hammarskjold Commission felt differently. Its report stated that "it seems wrong from the point of view of sound employment practice and even contrary to the staff regulations to employ consultants in line functions in the Secretariat." The report added, "The use of consultants in regular and/or ongoing activities anywhere in UNESCO cannot but be interpreted as an attempt to by-pass normal employment procedures and is bound to be resented by the staff."

The UNESCO Staff Association had previously reached a similar conclusion. In an open letter to Director General Mayor on October 31, 1989, they protested the "waste of skills" of the staff by "an excessive recourse, either in number or duration, to a parallel body of pseudo-civil servants." As an expression of the low morale at headquarters, the Staff Association called for action by the Director General to "re-establish the confidence necessary in this difficult period of the organization."

A number of member states have also voiced their disapproval of the current personnel practices at UNESCO. An

in-depth study on personnel prepared by the Special Committee for the Executive Board in April, 1989, called for "a more judicious balance" between consultants and regular staff. It noted that, "it would seem that never in the history of UNESCO has the Secretariat had such a great number of consultants serving at headquarters." A study prepared by the African regional group at UNESCO indicated that a total of 550 consultants were employed by UNESCO during 1989. A paper presented to the Asia/Pacific group just last month underscores concern about the proliferation of consultants: "Why they are needed, how they are appointed, and what the financial implication is, we are not quite sure ... Despite criticism and misgivings expressed in the Executive Board, consultants continue to troop into the house."

3. The Director General as Manager

The management and personnel problems at UNESCO have been compounded by Director General Mayor's extensive absences from headquarters. During the first year of his term, Director General Mayor's travelling left the day-to-day leadership of the organization in the hands of a lame-duck Deputy Director General whose contract was not being renewed. During the past year, this responsibility was divided between two Deputies who did not share a common language.

The Director General is so rarely in his office that he has been characterized as "generally unavailable" even by senior managers such as Assistant Directors General. No official record of Director General Mayor's travels have been made public and, as of this writing, the Secretariat has not responded to our enquiry in this regard. According to our records, however, the Director General has visited at least 65 countries since taking office just over two years ago. Of these countries, he has visited the United Kingdom, the USSR, Switzerland and Spain several times, and has made nine trips to the United States. A conservative estimate of the number of days he has spent away from headquarters since taking office is 260. This does not include vacation time.

Further, the Director General has displayed a tendency to embark on a project-by-project lobbying of specific groups or individuals during his U.S. travels, which some have argued is in the hope of influencing the United States to return to UNESCO. For example, as a result of a trip he made through Florida last December, the Director General recently asked a professor from the University of Florida to head a new twelve-member "Biotechnology Advisory Committee." Three other Americans have been asked to participate in this endeavor. All will have their travel and expenses paid by UNESCO.

The formation of this kind of group is typical of a pattern which seems to be emerging in UNESCO. In the case of the "Biotechnology Advisory Committee," no resources for this activity are contained in the approved program and budget; thus, the Director General has been forced to allocate an additional \$120,000 for this purpose in 1990-1991. The problem with such undertakings is that they seriously undercut the normal decision-making process for UNESCO's program and budget. Biotechnology, however worthy, was not one of the three priority areas identified by the General Conference to which funds should be reallocated.

As another element which shows a distraction of the Director General's attention from the day-to-day management of UNESCO, delegates from other governments have observed, particularly in the past year, an intensive campaign by the Director General to make himself and the organization more visible on subjects of current headline interest. Despite his pledges to focus UNESCO on its areas of competence, Director General Mayor has endeavored to involve the organization in such issues as Middle East hostages, AIDS, narcotics, and emergency disaster relief. Last February, for instance, the Director General issued and requested urgent delivery of a press release conveying a message to "the Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and the United States of America" on the occasion of the Cartagena Summit on Drug Trafficking. The issuance of this type of commentary has been criticized by several delegates for its lack of substance and the atmosphere of "ambulance chasing" which it generates.

4. Current Restructuring Crisis

At the end of February, Director General Mayor issued three administrative announcements (known as "Green Notes") on management and personnel issues. One of the papers, entitled "Management Style and Effectiveness," basically repeated general statements Director General Mayor had made since taking office. Without giving any specifics, this paper addressed such topics as "delegation of authority," "replacing hierarchical relationships by a regional multisectoral network," "modernization of working methods," the introduction of "quality circles," the "cultivation of a new management style," and the "deformalization of working relationships." This paper has generated little interest or comment at UNESCO, and has been generally dismissed by member-government delegations and UNESCO staff as devoid of real content.

A second "Green Note," entitled "Personnel Policy," has generated considerably more interest. In this announcement, Director General Mayor declared his intention to establish a new personnel policy for UNESCO to include the following elements:

- A renewed emphasis on technical competence in recruiting new employees;
- A decision to recruit primarily in the lower grades rather than at senior levels;
- The decentralization of staff management;
- A system of promotions based on "open, competitive recruitment" to vacant posts; and
- Increased emphasis on the mobility of staff between headquarters and the field.

Despite the positive rhetoric, however, this paper contained some serious drawbacks. It still failed to offer any real hope for performance standards which would permit the firing of incompetent employees. Moreover, the criterion of geographical representation continued to be an important consideration in hiring. Worst of all, the new policy was only to be implemented over three years, an excessively long period.

The third "Green Note," with the cumbersome title "Reforms with a view to implementing the new Medium-Term Plan adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session," dwarfed the other two both in size and impact. Its release has generated enormous controversy at UNESCO and plunged the organization into its worst crisis since the departure of the United States, the United Kingdom and Singapore.

The basic thrust of this last 46-page note was to "restructure" the Secretariat. But rather than the cuts which the Director General had led everyone to expect, the paper announced the creation of, by our count, 33 new posts. (UNESCO Secretariat estimates have ranged from 18 to 44 new posts.) Most of the new posts were at the highest grade levels. Ten "coordinator positions" added a new bureaucratic level to the already extraordinarily top-heavy Secretariat. A blanket target for the decentralization of program funds in the program sectors was set at the level of 50 percent across the board, except for the education sector, where the target has been set at 60 percent.

The significance of these decentralization targets, stipulated as they are, is difficult to assess, particularly without a more detailed description of a complete decentralization plan. Since less than half of UNESCO's staff costs are related to the program sectors, the new targets could still leave more than 75 percent of the organization's total staff bill centralized in Paris. In addition, delegates have questioned the wisdom of across-the-board targets in an

organization which has both reflective and technical activities throughout an extremely diffuse program. Finally the institution of regional, subregional, and national activities "planned by the field units and executed by them" could lead to costly duplication of efforts.

The most significant structural move in the "Green Notes," and the most shocking to delegates and staff, was the above-mentioned creation of a new Communications Sector under the control of a Soviet national. Another Soviet national was proposed as Director of the Europe Division of the Bureau for External Affairs, a post which traditionally has been given to a Western or neutral European. According to a recent report in Le Nouvel Observateur, this individual "was obliged to leave UNESCO in 1976 after the Western countries had discovered his membership in the KGB, where he held the rank of colonel."

There was no open recruitment of the persons named to fill any of the newly-created posts, nor did Director General Mayor consult with the Executive Board, as is required by UNESCO's rules. The proposed means of funding the new posts (which would cost as much as \$6 million according to one Secretariat estimate) were vague and poorly explained, and seemed to contradict a resolution passed at the General Conference last November which stipulated that any savings realized in the program would not be used "for the payment of staff." In addition to the new appointments from outside the organization, 18 senior staff members within the Secretariat were promoted, in some cases by two grade levels, to fill some of the posts.

Since the issuance of this note, UNESCO has been in a state of turmoil. The staff has held a formal work stoppage to protest the announcements, and permanent delegates and representatives of regional groups have called on the Director General to freeze the implementation of the measures pending a review by the Executive Board in May. The criticism of the Director General has centered on the following issues:

-- The Director General's violations of UNESCO's rules by appointing high-level staff without consulting with the Executive Board.

-- The Director General's disregard of his own newly-announced personnel policy by filling posts without open recruitment, by recruiting from the outside at senior rather than junior levels, and by announcing promotions which were not based on competitive reviews of performance.

-- The move by the Director General to undertake substantial additional budgetary staff costs which would have to be paid either by special assessments on member states or through a reduction in the implementation of UNESCO's program of work.

-- The increase in high-level posts, in direct contradiction to the main recommendation of the Hammarskjold Commission.

-- Concern about the appointment to a sensitive position in the communications sector of a Soviet national who has spent his entire career working in state-owned and state-controlled media.

-- The political implications of the Director General's proposals, which were seen by many delegates as precluding any early return to UNESCO by either the United States or the United Kingdom, and possibly as leading to further departures from the organization.

Even at this writing, additional statements of disbelief and concern over the Director General's "Green Notes" are being submitted and circulated at UNESCO. One of the most critical analyses we have seen was written on March 7, 1990, by a prominent delegate of the Asia/Pacific Group at UNESCO. In his paper, the delegate explains how "the wishes and intentions of member states, expressed explicitly or implicitly in the decisions made at the General Conference, are either being misunderstood, ignored, side-tracked or flouted," and urges that the Director General's proposals "be brought to the Executive Board as an 'emergency agenda'." The essential criticisms of the paper can be found in the following excerpt:

"A lot of time, money and energy has been wasted in the past one year or two in trying to 'correct' past mistakes and 'reform' the organization. But what we are seeing is history being repeated in probably more dramatic and visible fashion. Imagine, UNESCO, supposedly a 'leader' intellectual organization in the UN system, unable to solve even the simplest, most basic internal house-keeping problems ... What is more worrying is that all these amateurish and uncertain measures are eating away financial resources (in visible and invisible terms) of the member states ... How are we to know what really goes on inside the house, to check what is true and what is false and bluffing?"

The Director General has recently announced his intention to create a large advisory body which would function within the larger UNESCO "think-tank." He has indicated he will appoint a 50-member "Panel of Counsellors" to advise him on important issues, a function supposedly fulfilled by the Executive Board. There is widespread concern that this panel will inevitably become a competitor to the Executive Board which has already seen its influence decline considerably. We believe that member governments which pay the bills should control

international organizations, and many delegates view the Director General's action as a direct challenge to the authority of UNESCO's Executive Board.

Experience in the past ten years has shown that too much concentration of power in the chief executive has been counterproductive and, in the case of Director General Mayor's predecessor, led to outright abuses of power. The absence of any system of monitoring, or checks and balances upon the Secretariat and upon the Director General himself, and the vague delineation of authority between the Director General and UNESCO's governing bodies has inevitably resulted in greater freedom of action for the Director General. As a result, instead of providing the Director General with clear guidelines and direction for UNESCO's activities, the governing bodies have had to react to actions already taken, as the recent crisis over the "Green Notes" indicates.

When recently called on by representatives from the European Community, who still remain the single largest bloc of UNESCO's donors, to discuss the "Green Notes," Director General Mayor reportedly defended his actions by claiming that UNESCO's rules impinged upon his "prerogatives." He went on to complain that he was the object of "intolerable pressure" from member governments and that this was preventing him from carrying out reforms. It is interesting to note that while Director General Mayor looks upon intercession by most governments as an inconvenience, he reportedly took the trouble before issuing his "Green Notes" to consult with one government, the Soviet Union.

C. Lack of Budgetary Restraint and Program Concentration

At the time of United States withdrawal, UNESCO had one of the worst records in the UN system on budgetary growth. This section focuses on the record since then and on the attempts to promote economy and efficiency through decentralization and changes in the budgetary decision-making process. A major effort at concentration has, unfortunately, produced only cosmetic results and, in spite of repeated requests for information, the Director General has been unable to provide us with a list of significant program cuts.

Since the early 1980's, in concert with established Geneva Group policy, the United States and other major donors have called for UN agency budgets to be prepared and adopted on the basis of zero real growth and maximum absorption of nondiscretionary cost increases (e.g., inflation, currency fluctuations, and UN common system emoluments). This policy allows for agencies to respond to new and emerging program initiatives, but requires that they do so by eliminating or cutting back existing activities so that the net effect is zero

real growth. While there have been some exceptions, most of the larger UN agencies have complied with this policy. For the 1990-91 budget period, the budgets of the UN, ILO, WHO, IMO, UNIDO and WMO contained zero or negative real growth, as did the triennial budget (1990-92) of ICAO. Inherent in such a policy is the requirement to identify and observe program priorities in order to ensure that limited funds are spent in the most effective and efficient way possible.

1. Budgetary Reform

At UNESCO, there has been no progress in moving towards the formal establishment of a budgetary decision-making process which would give adequate weight to the views of major donors, nor are there any prospects for such a change in the foreseeable future. Despite U.S. urging, and in disregard to the successful example set by other agencies in the UN system, changes in budgetary decision-making procedures have not been even formally discussed at UNESCO. Developing countries are adamant in their insistence on retaining as a "weapon of last resort" the one country/one vote mechanism which gives them a guaranteed majority.

In 1985, a budget with significant negative real growth was adopted in order to take account of the reduced availability of funds caused by the withdrawals of the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1987, then-Director General M'Bow proposed a zero real growth budget which member states endorsed. In 1989, Director General Mayor proposed a budget calling for 2.5 percent real growth, one of the largest increases proposed in any major international organization. Moreover, the Director General stated that all of his new program initiatives were included in the proposed 2.5 percent increases. This meant that none of the old priorities from the M'Bow period was proposed to be abandoned, only that new ones would be added on top.

At the Twenty-Fifth General Conference, the Director General's budget was decisively rejected by member states, which unanimously adopted a zero real growth budget. Even so, the nominal increase (difference between 1988-89 and 1990-91) in the UNESCO budget was \$28,402,000 or 8.1 percent. A large portion of the increase was for staff costs. Although UNESCO's 1990-91 budget, as adopted, was not out of line with other UN agency budgets, the actual budget process itself did not conform to that of other major UN system agencies.

It is unfortunate that UNESCO has not accepted the need for budget restraint, even in the face of overwhelming endorsement of this concept by member states. The result has been a reluctance on the part of the Director General to propose efficiency measures or concentration of the program. There are

considerable contradictions in this area, however. On a number of occasions, the Director General has indicated that his hands are tied by the lack of resources at UNESCO. On the other hand, in every budgetary period he has been able to find substantial sums for travel, consultants, emergency disaster relief and other activities not specifically authorized by the General Conference.

The documentation of last Fall's Executive Board shows the distribution of almost \$10 million "saved" from the 1989 budget into almost 150 separate activities. There is no evidence that these funds were used to support programs in priority areas. They were instead dispersed throughout UNESCO's existing program. And while Director General Mayor has boasted of reducing the number of pages in the Medium-Term Plan and Program and Budget, our concern is that this simply reduces the amount of information available to member governments.

2. Decentralization

Less than 20 percent of UNESCO personnel currently work in the field (meaning that approximately 80 percent of the staff works in Paris). In terms of overall program funds, more than 70 percent of the regular budget is currently spent in UNESCO headquarters in Paris rather than in the countries which need its services. Member states have frequently expressed their concern that UNESCO does not truly deliver services to them in the field. Many have expressed their hope for significant program changes which would emphasize activities with practical and measurable benefits.

In his latest restructuring announcement, the Director General has set numerical targets for decentralization of the regular program budget of 60 percent in the field for education and 50 percent in the field for all other program sectors by the end of 1991. Unfortunately, there does not seem to have been any particular shift in the type of activity to be undertaken. Thus, while the direction of the effort is laudable, concern has been expressed by a number of delegations at UNESCO about the failure to distinguish between different sectors and different types of activities. The fear is that decentralization as proposed by Director General Mayor will simply continue UNESCO's existing activities, but accomplish them less efficiently and with less control by member states. Moreover, flat targets for all areas ignore the possibility that decentralization might best proceed to somewhat different degrees in different program areas.

3. Concentration of UNESCO's Work

In an effort to find practical ways in which to encourage the desired budgetary stringency and depoliticization, but

above all in an effort to increase the effectiveness and impact of UNESCO's programs, the U.S. has urged that the highest priority be placed on efforts to concentrate UNESCO's program of work.

UNESCO has by far the broadest mandate of any UN specialized agency, encompassing education, science, culture and communications. In addition, UNESCO has never decided whether it should be an intellectual, reflection-oriented organization or a dispenser of technical assistance. Consequently, it has tried to be both. The result has been a work program of astounding breadth, with resources spread so thinly that it has often been difficult to discern any measurable impact.

As part of its effort to make the organization more effective, the United States proposed that resources should be concentrated in only a few areas, such as literacy or saving endangered historical monuments. We also proposed that other programs -- particularly those which had been controversial in the past, such as communications or peoples' rights, or which overlap the programs of other UN agencies -- should be dropped.

The call for concentration was almost universally accepted, not the least by Director General Mayor, who began using the theme "do less to do better" in his public pronouncements. He promised a Medium-Term Plan which would "concentrate the organization's resources on priority areas." His initial submission to member states, a sketch of the Medium-Term Plan, was vague but seemed to offer the possibility of a more focused program.

As the planning process for the third Medium-Term Plan progressed, however, it became apparent that there was no systematic effort underway to set priorities within the program or to identify activities for termination. And as consultations and drafting followed throughout the year (1988), it became clear that Director General Mayor was either unable or unwilling to resist forces within the Secretariat and member states with vested interests in the full range of existing UNESCO activities. What had seemed to start out as a true campaign to focus and concentrate activities evolved into a superficial exercise in which existing activities were regrouped under fewer headings but retained virtually intact.

The prior Medium-Term Plan organized UNESCO's activities under 14 Major Programs. Within the program and budget, each Major Program was subdivided into Programs, Sub-Programs, and Program Activities. Early in 1988, Director General Mayor decided to group the existing Major Programs into new "super" headings called "Major Program Areas." There are seven of these super-headings, each of which includes one or more of the "Major Programs" from the previous plan.

This was a purely cosmetic exercise, as may be seen, for example, in the area of education. The prior Medium-Term Plan had three "Major Programs" on education. The new Medium-Term Plan contains one "Major Program Area" divided into three "Programs". The budget for the new "Major Program Area" was almost identical to the total of the three "Major Programs" under the prior Medium-Term Plan.

We were both astonished and deeply disappointed when the Director-General began characterizing this exercise in renaming as evidence of fundamental reform and concentration of the program of work. He has maintained this claim right up to the present.

A UNESCO document published in 1988 (130 EX/5, para 91) explains exactly how the renaming of programs affects comparisons between the new and prior programs. By disregarding the changes in terminology, one can come up with an accurate comparison between the new program and the old:

| <u>Level of Activity</u> | <u>M'Bow's Final Proposed Budget</u> | <u>Mayor's New Budget</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Major Programs | 14 | 18 |
| Programs | 50 | 50 |

In addition to the above, the prior program had general programs on Copyright and Statistics, while the new has two mobilizing projects (Literacy and Youth) and four "Transverse Programs" (General Information, Clearing-House, Statistics, and Future-Oriented Studies). Furthermore, according to some estimates, the number of subprograms has increased substantially, from approximately 147 to 182.

The United States Government made a number of demarches during the period when the Medium-Term Plan was being developed, urging delegates and the Director General to undertake real concentration of the program. We openly voiced our doubts about the extent to which the program was truly being slimmed and trimmed, including during personal meetings between the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs and the Director General. The Director General responded with reassurances, but the results in the final documents were disappointing, with only a few identifiable program terminations. As Director General Mayor himself has stated, "I have moved the bricks around, but they are still the same bricks."

Confronted with our skepticism as to whether Director General Mayor's plan represents an actual reduction in major

programs, as opposed to a mere bureaucratic reshuffling, the Director General promised almost a year ago that he would provide us with a list of terminated activities. We still have not received such a list. However, we have obtained a copy of a paper containing a "non-exhaustive list of activities eliminated or severely cut back" in the new Medium-Term Plan, which was recently prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat for use in lobbying the Foreign Affairs Committee of the British House of Commons. The document lists about a dozen activities which have been either "completely" or "practically eliminated," representing a "budgetary reduction" of approximately \$5 million. Another half dozen programs, representing another million dollars or so, are characterized as "reduced." A few other programs have been shifted to the participation program or to advisory services.

The document prepared by the Secretariat contains a number of misrepresentations, and must be read with extreme caution, as illustrated by the following examples:

First, many of the indicated "reductions" appear to be in activities which have merely been subsumed under different program titles. For example, according to the Secretariat's document, the largest item eliminated is the "Development of Education in Rural Areas," representing \$1.9 million. An analysis will show, however, that only the heading of the program has been stricken from the new Medium-Term Plan. Many of the activities themselves have been continued under other headings. The Interagency Working Group on Rural Education, for example, has functioned just as it had in the past. Further, a considerable part of the \$1.9 million which had existed for the rural education activity under the M'Bow plan had been a subsidy to the International Institute for Educational Planning. The overall subsidy to this organization has been increased in the Mayor budget.

Second, several of the indicated "reductions" appear to bear no relationship to the budget documents. "International Cooperation for Policy Development in Science and Technology" is identified in the paper as a program action which has been eliminated, representing a reduction of \$159,000. We can find no program activity by this name in the prior budget. The prior budget had a "major program" entitled "Science, Technology and Society" budgeted at \$2,060,500. The new budget has a "program" entitled "Science, Technology and Society" budgeted at \$1,836,000. The difference in these two figures seems to be accounted for by an increase in the participation program. The old budget had a "subprogram" entitled "Promotion of International Cooperation for Policy Development in Science and Technology." The new one contains a similar activity entitled "Advisory Services and International Cooperation for Policy Development" under the Science and Technology heading.

Third, as indicated in a previous chapter of our report, some of the reductions which have in fact occurred in certain areas have been offset by an elevated status for those same activities. In the case of the "Rights of Peoples," the Secretariat's paper claims that "Peoples' Rights, other than a study of the concept with emphasis on individual human rights and self-determination, has been eliminated as a program activity." Aside from the fact that the words "individual human rights" appear nowhere in connection with "Peoples' Rights" either in the new budget or the new Medium-Term Plan, it should be noted that both the new budget and the prior budget contain activities aimed at the "elucidation" of the concept of "Peoples Rights." Both budgets fund meetings of experts with similar mandates. While the amount provided for this activity in the new budget has been reduced, the program has been elevated to a higher separate status, as recommended by UNESCO's Executive Board last year.

Finally, more than half of the total amount claimed to have been eliminated comes from three education programs ("Adult Education and Work," "Development of Education in Rural Areas," and the "Migrant Workers Program" under "Promotion of the Right to Education of Particular Groups"). It is difficult to reconcile such cuts in light of UNESCO's professed highest regard for literacy. As it is, only 8.3 percent (or \$6,719,000) of UNESCO's direct program expenditures is allocated for literacy activities over the two-year budgetary period. (In the education sector itself, more than two-thirds of the budget is allocated for other activities, including such undertakings as support for the PLO and African Liberation Movements, "stimulating reflection on the roles of higher education in society," and enhancing the "humanistic" dimension of education.)

In sum, we remain unconvinced that there has been any progress toward budgetary restraint or program concentration at UNESCO. Instead, there is increasing evidence that the efforts at achieving cost reductions supported by a number of member states are being challenged and thwarted by a Secretariat and Director General committed to budget growth. The proposals contained in the Director General's recently announced "Green Notes" only serve to heighten our concerns in this regard.

III. ASSESSING U.S. VIEWS

The Department of State has studied with care the wide range of views that have been expressed by interested United States agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals, either in support of or in opposition to renewed United States membership in UNESCO. Those with a view on this subject generally fall into four categories:

- o There are a considerable number of organizations and individuals who support U.S. membership on philosophical grounds. They argue that since UNESCO deals with education, science, and culture, the United States has a duty to support it. Many of the people who argue in this way have not had any recent working contact with UNESCO, nor are they necessarily knowledgeable about current UNESCO programs and policies. Almost all of them opposed our withdrawal in the first place.

Two organizations in this category deserve special mention because of their efforts to keep in touch with UNESCO: The United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) and Americans for the Universality of UNESCO.

The United Nations Association opposed United States withdrawal from UNESCO and has consistently advocated resumption of membership. In two reports released in October, 1989, American and international panels convened by the Association emphasized the importance of UNESCO to U.S. interests in education, science, culture, communications, and human rights, and praised initiatives by Director General Mayor. UNA-USA's American panel recommended that the United States rejoin UNESCO. On the other hand, the panels concluded that UNESCO should "undergo an even more profound transformation with fundamental structural reform." In this regard, they called for much-needed changes such as the complete restructuring of the Executive Board and the creation of a formal budget negotiating mechanism in which major and minor donors would enjoy comparable negotiating power.

Americans for the Universality of UNESCO sent a delegation of private citizens to the Twenty-Fifth UNESCO General Conference. The head of this organization is a paid UNESCO consultant. This group's views, as expressed in its newsletter, strongly support Director General Mayor and echo the points in favor of United States membership made by the Director General in his public statements.

- o There are also a number of organizations and individuals opposed to membership in UNESCO on philosophical or political grounds. Some of these groups or individuals are rather familiar with UNESCO abuses in the past. Few, however, are in current touch with the organization.

o More informed support for UNESCO comes from groups and individuals which continue to participate actively in those UNESCO programs of interest to them. The science community, in particular, has generally supported certain UNESCO activities in oceanography and the environment. The interests and the support of this group are usually narrowly focused on specific UNESCO activities rather than on the organization as a whole.

o The informed opposition to UNESCO consists primarily of individuals and groups interested in freedom of the press, and United States Government agencies concerned about issues of management and efficiency in international organizations.

It should be noted that the relatively uninformed groups and individuals far outnumber those with good current knowledge of UNESCO. The overall total U.S. interest in UNESCO is very limited. The Department of State has received only approximately 120 letters concerning UNESCO since the beginning of 1985.

A. Points of View Expressed

The opinions expressed on UNESCO are every bit as varied as the UNESCO issues are complex. Nonetheless, certain patterns are apparent.

Arguments in favor of return have centered on the following points:

-- Director General Mayor is described as a "competent" Director-General under whose leadership UNESCO has made a complete turnaround, both in its program and its management.

-- The United States withdrawal is seen as having made its point. Further progress on reform is seen as depending on the return of the U.S. to membership.

-- UNESCO's programs are described as vital and important.

Arguments against return have been virtually the opposite:

-- Director General Mayor is seen as a "management disaster" who has made little progress in reforming UNESCO. He is criticized for "tailoring his views to his audience" and for "speaking out of both sides of his mouth" on important issues like freedom of the press.

-- U.S. non-membership is seen as the only significant lever for further reform.

-- UNESCO's programs are seen as ineffective and of marginal utility.

In setting public policy it is difficult to react to such a range of often contradictory views. We have relied heavily on those few groups of individuals with firsthand, current knowledge of UNESCO, and on our own resources, particularly the reporting from our Observer Mission at UNESCO in Paris.

B. Interest from Other Governments

Interest from other governments in the UNESCO issue has also been extremely limited. Since the election of Director General Mayor, President Bush has received only one letter from a head of state urging our return to membership. By the same token, only one Foreign Minister has written to Secretary Baker about the organization. The opinion of member states at UNESCO is divided on the question. All want us to return eventually to membership, but a number of the most reform-minded have urged us remain out of the organization somewhat longer in order to provide continued leverage for reforms. Given the current crisis on restructuring, it is almost universally assumed that the United States will not reconsider membership in UNESCO at the present time.

IV. Questions for Consideration

The recent events at UNESCO -- particularly the outcome of the Twenty-Fifth General Conference, the information provided by the Hammarskjold and Wilenski studies, and the recent restructuring proposals announced by the Director General -- have made this a good time to take stock of UNESCO's current situation and prospects for the years ahead. These events have also provided an opportunity to assess a broad range of views on the need to ensure the most effective international cooperation in the areas of science, culture, and education. Our review of United States policy toward UNESCO has been based on the following questions:

o Is the United States able to protect its political interests as an observer? Could we expect significantly better results as a member?

o What benefits could the United States expect to receive for the membership assessment of approximately \$50 million per year?

o Are U.S. public and private institutions and individuals able to participate to the extent they desire in UNESCO activities? If not, is U.S. non-membership the reason, or are there other factors, such as lack of funding, which are responsible?

The following points should be noted with respect to each of these questions:

A. Protection of U.S. Political Interests

The United States decision to leave UNESCO had a profound impact on the other organizations of the United Nations system by demonstrating the seriousness with which we viewed problems throughout the system and the need for reform. The continued impact of this action was made manifest during the past year when, for example, the United States had to point out to all UN agencies that the inevitable consequences of any decision to upgrade the PLO's status would be the suspension of U.S. funding. To rejoin UNESCO before serious reforms are accomplished in fact would send precisely the wrong signal to the other organizations.

Although we no longer participate formally in debates in the main UNESCO political bodies (the Executive Board and the General Conference), few would deny that we retain considerable influence. Some go so far as to claim that our influence is greater now than when we were members. The return to universality of membership consistently has been among the highest priorities identified in public statements by Director

General Mayor and virtually all delegates. Thus, extraordinary attention is paid to U.S. views. On the most contentious political issues, such as PLO membership and the New World Information and Communication Order, the United States achieved results at UNESCO that were comparable to those obtained in other UN organizations where we remain full members.

Considering that the driving force of the reform movement remains the desire to attract the reentry of both the United States and the United Kingdom, much of this impetus could well be lost if we were to rejoin. United States influence will certainly remain high during the next two years while the Secretariat undergoes the major changes that have been indicated by the Director General. Not many governments expect us to rejoin before seeing the results of that exercise, and many would be surprised if we did.

In this regard, it is significant to note the expressions of concern that have been voiced by representatives of other member states in recent months. At a meeting of the UNESCO Geneva Group on January 17, 1990, the results of the Twenty-Fifth General Conference and the current situation at UNESCO were discussed. The concerns expressed were quite widespread, as evidenced by the following comments that were made at the meeting:

-- UNESCO has never been more poorly managed than at present.

-- The U.S. absence provides the only leverage for reform. A U.S. return would bring the reform process to a complete stop.

-- The Director General has no commitment to reform and has washed his hands of any responsibility in this regard.

-- The Director General routinely ignores UNESCO's budgetary regulations in order to provide money for his pet projects, his extensive travel, his lobbying for universality, and consultancies for his friends.

-- An extraordinary effort by the Geneva Group would be required to achieve minimal reforms, even in the context of the Hammarskjold report.

-- Serious reform was probably not likely during Director General Mayor's tenure.

The Director General's announcement of his "restructuring plan," formulated without consultation with either the member states or UNESCO's governing bodies, has evoked additional expressions of concern. We recently received a copy of a March 29 statement by Japanese Ambassador Akimoto in which he stresses

that "UNESCO needs truly meaningful reforms which satisfy not only member states but also non-member states which are interested in returning to UNESCO if certain conditions are met." Ambassador Akimoto notes, however, that "we fail to see any appreciable improvements in the efficiency of the Secretariat," as a result of the Director General's plan. Most of its positive elements were, he declared, "simply optical rather than real."

B. Benefits of Membership

Resumed membership would give the United States a vote in UNESCO's governing bodies, although it should be pointed out that decisions therein are usually taken by consensus. Assuming that we were elected to the Executive Board, the United States would gain access to private meetings of the Board and the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations.

Taking the broader view, however, it is essential to consider the overall management and efficiency of UNESCO to see whether it generally delivers value for money. This is an area where the organization has few defenders at the moment. It will be necessary to see which steps are actually taken by the Director General over the next two years toward the implementation of the Hammarskjold Commission's and Wilenski Panel's recommendations and the restructuring proposals which he has just announced. We continue to believe that good intentions alone are not enough.

Considering that Director General Mayor spent so much of his time during his first two years in office travelling, at each stop asking the head of state to lobby the United States to return to membership, it is surprising that we have not been deluged with letters asking us to reconsider our position. The benefits of United States membership for other countries are obvious: We would lend both our money and our credibility to an organization to which they belong. For some countries, particularly the Soviet Union and others whose main concern is for enhanced access to advanced Western technology and scientific information, United States membership is highly desirable. Even so, it is unlikely that our lack of UNESCO membership could become a significant issue in our bilateral relations with any country.

C. Participation

The United States has encountered no obstacle in continuing its participation, both governmental and from the private sector, in those UNESCO activities judged to be of interest. On a number of occasions, Director General Mayor has stated that the legitimacy of UNESCO's work depends on the participation of the United States. In point of fact, however, the denial of

legitimacy to harmful UNESCO activities such as support for liberation movements, the "rights of peoples," and the New World Information and Communication Order was one of the main goals of United States withdrawal. As non-members, we are able selectively to participate in and fund only those activities which are useful, effective, and unobjectionable from the political point of view. Bluntly stated, UNESCO needs the United States as a member far more than the United States needs UNESCO.

Despite U.S. non-membership, UNESCO has keenly sought continued U.S. participation -- both public and private -- in seminars, experts' groups and other activities. (For example, the head of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Frank Press, was the keynote speaker at the most important UNESCO scientific meeting held in 1989.) There has been no occasion during the last four years when we were unable to satisfy a request from a U.S. citizen for participation in a UNESCO activity. It may be, however, that the mere fact of our non-membership discourages some marginally-interested potential U.S. participants from pursuing relations with UNESCO. On the other hand, UNESCO has gone to great lengths to obtain United States participation in its activities, funding the travel and per diem of dozens of U.S. experts (often several to any given meeting) to such events as the Consultative Meeting on the Human Genome, the International Commission for the Revival of the Ancient Library of Alexandria, the Consultative Committee on the Integral Study of the Silk Roads, and the Project on University Foundation Courses in Modern Science.

From the governmental point of view, we retain full voting membership in the two most important UNESCO programs, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Heritage Commission. We have been elected members of the governing bodies of both organs and have been the largest financial contributor to both.

Our indirect influence in UNESCO may be said to have suffered to the extent that we have not participated in Executive Board or General Conference discussions or decisions on budget and personnel questions concerning these programs. This non-participation is to some extent self-imposed since our observer status gives us the right to participate in discussions both in the Executive Board and the General Conference; but we have not chosen to speak in these bodies as a matter of policy. We participate fully, however, in the deliberations of the Western Information Group, where industrialized democracies discuss UNESCO-related issues.

We have actively participated without a vote in such bodies as the Man and the Biosphere program and the Intergovernmental Committee on the Restitution of Cultural Property. Since there

are almost never votes in these bodies, active participation in an observer capacity can be effectively indistinguishable from membership.

A number of other important UNESCO activities are sponsored jointly with other agencies of the UN system in which we retain full membership. The World Conference on Education for All (held in Thailand March 5-9, 1990) is an example where we have had full rights because of our membership in UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. In the same manner, our membership in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) gives us full status in a number of joint UNESCO/WIPO activities in the copyright field.

The U.S. Government currently funds its participation in UNESCO activities at a cost of approximately \$2.5 million. That includes both direct and indirect contributions and the cost of our Observer Mission and U.S. delegations to UNESCO meetings. Were the United States to resume membership, that cost would increase twenty-fold to approximately \$50 million per year.

V. CONCLUSION

It is obvious that the time is not yet ripe to reopen the question of renewing United States membership in UNESCO. In evaluating the activities of UNESCO since 1984, we must examine whether the conditions which led to our withdrawal have been redressed. Those conditions centered on excessive politicization, poor management, and long-term lack of budgetary restraint.

United States strategy since our withdrawal has been clear and consistent -- we have sought to work actively from outside the organization with those who share our objective of restoring UNESCO as a well-run international organization with an effective program of work, limited to its fields of competence. While United States non-membership has spurred some reform activity at UNESCO, there is much more that needs to be accomplished in order for UNESCO to be considered as the organization intended by its founders. The recently announced decision of the United Kingdom not to seek reentry demonstrates that their thinking on the subject remains essentially the same as ours.

A renewal of United States membership at this time would require that we accept promises of change in lieu of real reform. It would also vitiate our strategy which has borne some fruit to this point and might negate the limited movement toward reform which can be detected in certain crucial areas.

The Director General has made known his desire to see UNESCO reformed. We are confident that he is sincere in his expressions of desire to see the United States rejoin the organization. UNESCO has not succeeded, however, in translating his assurances into concrete measures of reform.

The following issues are illustrative of our continuing concerns with respect to activities at UNESCO:

Communications. We remain deeply concerned about the palpable similarities which exist between the current text on communications and those which preceded it over the last fifteen years. Despite the additional references which have been inserted regarding freedom and independence of the press, it is undeniable that the critical elements to which the United States most strongly objected in the past are still present. The program remains one in which freedom of the press and freedom of expression are "balanced" against the desires of governments to control the flow of information to and from their citizens. Moreover, the so-called New World Information and Communication Order is still perceived by Third World UNESCO delegates as an "article of faith" with them and as "a continuous and evolving process."

The PLO. In UNESCO, resolutions heavily biased against Israel, and often based on false accusations, have continued to be adopted up to the present. Although the PLO membership question has been deferred until 1991, the PLO observer will be able to make direct requests for UNESCO participation program assistance, thereby possibly gaining increased control of aid flows to people in the occupied territories. The Director General's recent appointment in UNESCO of a high-level "Coordinator for Cooperation with Palestine" also gives the PLO a special status in UNESCO's program of work exceeding that of any member state.

Management and personnel. Despite the recommendations received from two independent consulting groups (the Hammarskjold Commission and the Wilenski Panel) which urged that "critical reforms" be instituted "as a matter of urgency," Director General Mayor has proposed a "restructuring" plan which has generated enormous controversy at UNESCO and plunged the organization into its worst crisis since the departure of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Singapore. Rather than the cuts which the Director General had led us to expect, his proposal would create, by our count, some 33 new posts (which could cost as much as \$6 million according to one Secretariat estimate). There was no open recruitment of the persons named to fill any of the newly-created posts, nor did Director General Mayor consult with the Executive Board, as required by UNESCO's rules.

Budgetary restraint. There has been no progress at UNESCO in moving towards the formal establishment of a budgetary decision-making process which would give adequate weight to the views of major donors. The Director General himself has demonstrated a reluctance to propose efficiency measures or concentration of the program. While he has often indicated that his hands are tied by the lack of resources at UNESCO, he has been able to find in every budgetary period substantial sums for travel, consultants, and a variety of activities not specifically authorized by the General Conference. And although the Director General has boasted of reducing the number of pages in the Medium-Term Plan and Program and Budget, our concern is that this simply reduces the amount of information available to member governments.

Decentralization and program concentration. UNESCO's newly adopted program of work retains virtually all the activities undertaken in the past. The organization's programs remain diffuse and unfocused. Concentration in a few key areas as urged by the United States and major donors has eluded the Director General. Although Director General Mayor has pledged to increase the portion of his budget spent in the field instead of at headquarters, it is unclear how he will do this. His

proposal for an across-the-board "decentralization" of the budget at a fixed percentage without reference to the content of specific programs represents an abdication of responsible management rather than a redress for a long-standing problem at UNESCO.

Finally, the United States must assess what it stands to gain through renewed membership in UNESCO and what it stands to lose. Our withdrawal did not alter our policy of strong support for international cooperation in educational, scientific and cultural and communication activities. Our ability to protect important political interests within UNESCO remains substantial, as evidenced by the deferral of consideration of the PLO request for membership in UNESCO. The leverage we retain as a sought-after non-member in some instances is greater than we would hold simply by being one vote among 161 others.

Membership in UNESCO would cost the United States about \$50 million annually. Before being able to advocate reentry, the President would have to be able to assure the United States Congress and the American taxpayers that this would be money spent on programs within UNESCO's mandate which bring direct benefit to mankind. Regrettably, UNESCO at this stage does not possess the characteristics of a well-managed and focused organization that would enable the President to give such assurances.

By not reopening the question of whether to rejoin UNESCO at this point, the United States retains freedom of action to continue our strategy of pursuing reform from outside UNESCO. We will continue to monitor the organization closely, and any progress toward meeting our many remaining concerns. We remain hopeful that UNESCO will accomplish meaningful reform in the future, at which point we will be able to assess whether membership is the right course for the United States.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura

7, place de Fontenoy,
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telegrams: Unesco Paris
telex: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/90/183

7 May 1990

Dear Mr Secretary,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter sent under cover of a letter dated 9 April 1990 from Mr Miller, the U.S. Permanent Observer to Unesco, informing me that the Department of State has decided not to reopen the question of renewed United States membership in Unesco at this time.

A copy of the Report submitted to Congress on 17 April was also given to me on 26 April. In view of the importance of the document and its implications, I shall be submitting it to the 134th session of the Executive Board for its consideration. The Report is being studied by the Secretariat of the Organization.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Federico Mayor". The signature is written in a cursive style with a vertical line extending upwards from the start.

Federico Mayor

The Honorable John R. Bolton
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of International Organization Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
U.S.A.

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| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 7/25/90 |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
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| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
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| REMARKS: | | |
| <p>Thanks. We've taken note and informed everyone involved.</p> | | |
| FROM: Nila | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |

Cardona - Glis

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

~~M. McDonald~~

~~SS~~
JWS

ME

Full
UNESCO

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/07/02

DUE DATE : 90/07/31

LOG NUMBER : 900718002

FROM : H.R. Dalafi

SUBJECT : ICTP/UNESCO: would appreciate a word of support for the candidacy
of Prof. Salam - 1990 Franklin Memorial Award.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (E-8065)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :pls. provide Mr. Conable a copy of resp.

and also cc: Messrs. Oureshi, Thalwitz
to: →

As

It would seem to me that we should not
take action on this, nor do we need to expand.
Do you know anything more about the price to assist
we should do otherwise?

ME
24-7

I agree -
NAN -
we have no
knowledge of
this person
nor is this
our field -
A



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
I.C.T.P., P.O. BOX 586, 34100 TRIESTE, ITALY, CABLE: CENTRATOM TRIESTE



2 July 1990

Dear Mr. Conable,

I would like to inform you that Prof. Abdus Salam has been nominated for the 1990 Franklin Memorial Medal: the Bower Award for Achievement in Science. This award supports outstanding achievements and innovation in the life or physical sciences, particularly those which reflect the practical, useful, humanitarian and philanthropic spirit exhibited by Benjamin Franklin.

Considering the spirit of this award and Prof. Salam's life dedication to scientific research and the development of Science and to helping scientific communities, particularly in the Third World, there can be no doubt that he richly deserves this prize.

I would therefore greatly appreciate it if you could kindly support his candidacy for this award, writing to the following address:

Dr. Larry Tise, Executive Director
The Franklin Institute
Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, USA

For your information I am enclosing herewith Prof. Salam's Curriculum Vitae and three page summary of his achievements in the realms of scientific discovery and science development for the benefit of humanity.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

H.R. Dalafi

H.R. Dalafi

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Record Removal Notice

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|---|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| File Title United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] - G6 - Correspondence - Volume 1 | | Barcode No. 1242430 | | |
| Document Date [undated] | Document Type CV / Resumé | | | |
| Correspondents / Participants | | | | |
| Subject / Title Abdus Salam - Bio Data | | | | |
| Exception(s) Personal Information | | | | |
| Additional Comments | | The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. | | |
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| | | <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Shiri Alon</td><td>Date May 22, 2019</td></tr></table> | Withdrawn by Shiri Alon | Date May 22, 2019 |
| Withdrawn by Shiri Alon | Date May 22, 2019 | | | |

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| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 6/29/90 |
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| Mr. Piddington | | S 5029 |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: Unesco International Coordinating Council of Programme on Man and Biosphere, Paris, November 12-16, 1990.</p> <p>Please let me know whether or not this meeting would be of interest and if staff attendance might be considered, We will inform Unesco accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| Maureen McDonald | S12-009 | 3-3869 |

July 12, 1990

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I refer to your letter DG/2.6/5861.2.10 of June 7 inviting The World Bank to be represented as an observer at the 11th Session of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), to be held in Paris from November 12 to 16, 1990.

I thank you for the invitation and I have been asked to inform you that it is unlikely the Bank will be able to send a representative to this meeting. However, should this situation change in the coming months we would inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs Department

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Education, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mr. Piddington (ENVDR)
Ms. Trzeciak (EXTIE-Paris)

Log Nos. 900625003/900626005

MMcDonald

July 12, 1990

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I refer to your letter DG/1.6/ENV/1.3 of June 1 inviting The World Bank to be represented at the Consultation with UN Agencies and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental education and information, to be held in Paris from November 6 to 8, 1990.

I thank you for the invitation and I have been asked to inform you that it is unlikely the Bank will be able to be represented at this meeting. However, should this situation change in the coming months we would inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs Department

Mr. Federico Mayer
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mr. Piddington (ENVDR)
Ms. Trzeciak (EXTIE-Paris)

MMcDonald

July 12, 1990

Dear Mr. Xu:

I refer to your letter ED/UCE/90/149 of June 6 inviting The World Bank to be represented as an observer at the 42nd International Conference on Education, to be held in Geneva from September 3 to 8, 1990.

I am pleased to inform you that the Bank will be represented by Mr. Wadi D. Haddad, Senior Adviser, Education, Population and Human Resources Department. I am copying this letter to the Director, International Bureau of Education in Geneva, as requested. I should be grateful if the background documentation could be sent to Mr. Haddad directly.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs Department

Mr. Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General
External Relations Sector
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

Copy to: The Director, International Bureau of Education, Geneva

cc: Mr. Haddad (PHRDR)
Mr. Baneth (PREGE)

MMcDonald



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/2.6/5861.2.10

7 JUN 1990

Dear Barber,

I have pleasure in informing you that the eleventh session of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) will take place at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 12 to 16 November 1990. Under Article VII of the statutes of the Council, representatives of your organization may take part without the right to vote in all meetings of the Council, of its Committee and of its working groups.

Please find enclosed the provisional agenda, prepared in consultation with the Bureau of the Council. It places the emphasis on the evaluation of past MAB activities and prospects for the future in the light of the preparation of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It also focuses on current MAB activities under the various MAB networks (arid lands, tropical regions, ecotones, mountains, etc.), on certain priorities for the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves, and on the use of new communication technology within MAB. Other topics of interest include: training activities, the contributions of MAB to environmental education, and links with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the environmental field.

The working documents of the meeting will be communicated to you no later than one month before the opening of the session.

If, as I hope, you are able to accept this invitation, I should be grateful if you would let me know at your earliest convenience the name(s) of your representative(s) at the session.

With best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Federico Mayor".

Federico Mayor

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE (MAB) PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL

11th Session

Unesco Headquarters, Paris
12-16 November 1990

**REVISED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
(Annotated)**

1. Opening of the Session

Professor LI Wenhua, the outgoing Chairman, will open the meeting at 10.00 am. The Director-General of Unesco, or his representative, will then address the meeting.

2. Report of the Outgoing Chairman

Professor LI Wenhua will present an oral report on the two meetings of the MAB Bureau which were held since the 10th session of the Council. Reports of the Bureau shall be available for information.

3. Election of the Chairman

The Council will elect a new Chairman in accordance with Article 6 of its Statutes.

4. Election of the Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur

The Council will elect four Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur in accordance with Article 6 of its Statutes.

5. Adoption of the Agenda

The Council members may wish to comment on the draft agenda, document SC-90/CONF.214/1, and the Secretariat may propose a revision, in case it is needed. The Council shall then adopt the Agenda. A list of working and information documents shall be made available.

6. Workplan for the Council and its Bureau

The Council will adopt its work schedule and provide terms of reference for the work of the Bureau.

7. Report of the Secretary on Activities since the last Council Session

The Secretary will give an oral report on the activities undertaken within the MAB Programme since the 10th session of the Council. He will also report on the decisions of the Twenty-Fifth session of the Unesco General Conference, particularly those which are of importance to the MAB Programme. Members of the Council are invited to comment on the Secretary's report.

8. Presentation of a synthesis of reports submitted by MAB National Committees on their activities since the 10th session of the MAB ICC and activities planned for the future

MAB National Committees have been invited to provide the MAB Secretariat with a report concerning the implementation of the MAB Programme at their national level, including also co-operative ventures with other countries. They have also been requested to present their plans for future activities. On request, summary reports in their original language will be made available to Council members. An overall synthesis of these reports will be presented (document SC-90/CONF.214/INF.3), on behalf of the outgoing MAB Bureau, by Dr. G. Long. Council members may wish to discuss the synthesis and provide additional information.

9. Lessons from the past and projections for MAB's future:

- a) *The Council will be invited to make an overall consideration of the options and prospects for MAB in the future (document SC-90/CONF.214.2);*
- b) *on the basis of a working document prepared by the Secretariat (document SC-90/CONF.214.3) a presentation, devoted to the intended contributions of MAB and Unesco in general to the UN Conference on Environment and Development which will take place in 1992 as well as to the preparation of a new generation of cooperative research activities in ecology, for the year 2000 and beyond, will be made.*

These presentations will be followed by a general discussion.

10. Review of and Planning for MAB Research Networks contributing to sustainable resource use

The Secretariat will present a working document (SC-90/CONF.214/4) addressing the status of the research networks developed within the framework of MAB, to bring out the weaknesses and strengths of the network and succinctly highlighting activities foreseen and anticipated results:

- a) *networks concerning humid and sub-humid tropics (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.4);*
- b) *networks concerning arid, semi-arid and Mediterranean regions (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.5);*
- c) *networks related to land-use changes in Europe (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.6);*

- d) networks concerning the islands, including INSULA (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.7);
- e) the ecotone network (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.8);
- f) the high mountains network (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.9);
- g) the Northern Sciences Network (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.10);
- h) network on urban systems (SC-90/CONF.214/INF.11).

11. Implementation of new foci for the Biosphere Reserves

The Secretariat will present a working document (SC-90/CONF.214/5) on the implementation of the Biosphere Reserve Action Plan with proposed activities for 1990-92. The Council will examine two main new foci of the future Action Plan:

- a) development of long-term ecological research in biosphere reserves;
- b) MAB, biosphere reserves and the conservation of biological diversity.

12. Modern communications techniques at the service of MAB

This item will be introduced by a specialist in modern communication technology under working document SC-90/CONF.214/INF.12.

13. Training and Contributions to Environmental Education Activities in MAB

The Secretariat will present a document (SC-90/CONF.214/6) providing a summary on various training and environmental education activities which took place since the last session of the Council. Proposals for future training and environmental education activities will be made.

14. Report to the Council on Decisions and Recommendations made by the Bureau which met during the 11th session of the Council

The Bureau will meet daily throughout the week of the Council session and will decide, among others, on the following proposals:

- a) new sites for the international network of biosphere reserves;
- b) new MAB Young Scientists awards;
- c) new interdisciplinary research projects forming part of the MAB international pilot projects, and
- d) future publications in the MAB series.

15. The Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation

The Secretariat will present information on the origin and statutes for this prize, for which the MAB Bureau serves as the jury for the selection of prizewinners every two years (document SC-90/CONF.214.INF.13).

16. Collaboration with other International Co-operative Programmes

The organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations mentioned in Article VII(3). of the Council Statutes (ICSU, ISSC and IUCN) will be invited to present to the Council reports on their activities of particular importance to MAB.

17. Other Business

18. Adoption of the Report

The Secretariat will present a draft final report for examination and adoption by the Council (SC-90/CONF.214.9).

19. Closure of the Session

The session will be closed at the latest on Friday, 16 November at 18.00.

| | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 6/25/90 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Piddington | | S 5029 |
| <i>ENV staff</i> | | |
| <i>will not be able</i> | | |
| <i>to attend -</i> | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: Unesco/UNEP Consultation on environmental education and information, Paris, November 6 - 8, 1990.</p> <p>Please let me know whether or not staff attendance at this meeting would be considered so that we can respond accordingly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: S12-009 | EXTENSION: 3-3869 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura

7, place de Fontenoy,
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telex: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/1.6/ENV/1.3

1 JUN 1990

Dear Mr Conable,

Subject: Consultation with UN Agencies and relevant
intergovernmental and non-governmental
organizations concerned with environmental
education and information

In the framework of the Unesco-UNEP International Environmental Education Programme, it is proposed to organize a consultation meeting with relevant United Nations Agencies and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental education and information. The aim of this consultation, which will be held in Paris from 6 to 8 November 1990, is to foster the exchange of information and to discuss the possibilities for the harmonization of policy and approaches, as well as cooperation, in the field of environmental education and information.

I take pleasure in inviting your organization to send a representative to the above consultation, which I hope will contribute to closer cooperation among the UN agencies and relevant international organizations in promoting environmental awareness and education. If, as I hope, you are able to accept this invitation, please indicate by 30 June 1990 the name of your representative, who will receive detailed information and relevant documentation for the consultation meeting in due course.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Federico Mayor".

Federico Mayor

Mr Barber B Conable
President
WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

7/3

1 of 5

FORM NO. 75
(6-83) THE WORLD BANK/IFC

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 6/26/97 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Verspoor | | S 6029 |
| 7/6 | | |
| cc: MR. BANETH | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: Re: Unesco International Conference on Education, Geneva, September 3-8, 1997. Please let me know whether or not attendance at this meeting would be considered and who would go. We need to respond by August 3, if possible. Many thanks. | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: S12-009 | EXTENSION: 3-3869 |

Wadi Haddad
to attend.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : ED/UCE/90/149

6 JUIN 1990

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la quarante-deuxième session de la Conférence internationale de l'éducation se tiendra à Genève, au Centre international de conférences, du 3 au 8 septembre 1990.

En application des décisions 5.2.6 et 7.1.3 adoptées par le Conseil exécutif à ses 132e et 133e sessions, j'ai le plaisir, au nom du Directeur général, d'inviter votre organisation à envoyer un observateur à cette Conférence. Vous voudrez bien trouver ci-joint l'ordre du jour provisoire de la session. Les documents de travail vous seront envoyés ultérieurement.

Conformément à la résolution 1.2 adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'Unesco lors de sa vingt-cinquième session, et comme indiqué dans le plan de travail du Programme et budget approuvés pour 1990-1991, les travaux de la Conférence porteront sur l'alphabétisation.

Les langues de travail de la Conférence seront l'anglais, l'arabe, le chinois, l'espagnol, le français et le russe. C'est dans ces langues que les documents de travail seront distribués et que l'interprétation simultanée sera assurée.

Si, comme je l'espère, vous êtes en mesure d'accepter cette invitation, je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir adresser votre réponse au Directeur du Bureau international d'éducation (Case postale 199, 1211 Genève 20, Suisse) le 3 août 1990 au plus tard, en indiquant les nom et qualité de l'observateur que vous aurez désigné.

./..

Monsieur Barber B. CONABLE, Jr.
Président de la Banque mondiale/
Société financière internationale
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Selon l'usage pour les conférences de cette catégorie, les frais de voyage et de séjour des observateurs sont à la charge des organisations qu'ils représentent.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.



Zhaochun Xu

Sous-Directeur général pour
les relations extérieures

1 pièce jointe

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'EDUCATION

Quarante-deuxième session

Centre international de conférences, Genève

(3-8 septembre 1990)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

1. Ouverture de la Conférence
2. Election du président
3. Election des vice-présidents et du rapporteur de la Conférence
4. Adoption de l'ordre du jour (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/1)
5. Projet d'amendement au Règlement intérieur de la Conférence internationale de l'éducation (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/5)
6. Organisation des travaux de la Conférence (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/2)
7. Education pour tous : politiques et stratégies rénovées pour les années 1990 (thème de la plénière) (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/3)
8. La lutte contre l'analphabétisme par un enseignement primaire universel et par l'éducation des adultes : aspects opérationnels soulignant la participation active de l'apprenant (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/3) (Commission)
 - 8.1 Enseignement primaire formel et non formel et alphabétisation des adultes : action concertée pour atteindre l'éducation pour tous (groupe de travail 1)
 - 8.2 Programmes d'alphabétisation et de postalphabétisation : pertinence, qualité et aspect fonctionnel du contenu ; méthodes, matériels et technologies d'enseignement (groupe de travail 2)
 - 8.3 Evaluation de la réussite des apprenants et du plus grand impact de l'alphabétisation et de l'éducation de base (groupe de travail 3)
 - 8.4 Formation initiale et continue des enseignants et d'autres personnels dans le domaine de l'alphabétisation (groupe de travail 4)
 - 8.5 L'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et l'éducation continue : problèmes concernant les pays industrialisés ainsi que les pays en développement (groupe de travail 5)

8.6 Constitution de partenariats nouveaux et plus efficaces ; gestion et mobilisation des ressources pour assurer l'éducation pour tous (groupe de travail 6)

9. Adoption de la recommandation n° 77 adressée aux ministres de l'éducation (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/4 Prov.)

10. Adoption du rapport final

11. Clôture de la Conférence

Cérémonie de remise de prix internationaux d'alphabétisation

8.6 Constitution de partenariats nouveaux et plus efficaces ; gestion et mobilisation des ressources pour assurer l'éducation pour tous (groupe de travail 6)

9. Adoption de la recommandation n° 77 adressée aux ministres de l'éducation (doc. ED/BIE/CONFINTED 42/4 Prov.)

10. Adoption du rapport final

11. Clôture de la Conférence

Cérémonie de remise de prix internationaux d'alphabétisation



66 UNESCO (11111)

**PROGRAMME INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL D'INFORMATIQUE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL INFORMATICS PROGRAMME**

Secrétaire : M. Y. Mentalecheta

UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS

Téléphone : 45 68 10 00
Cables : Unesco Paris
Télex : 204 461 Paris

Ref : SC/PII/YM/PW/370

- 9 JUL 1990

**Third session of the
Intergovernmental Committee for the
Intergovernmental Informatics Programme**

The third session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme will take place, as scheduled, from 26 to 30 November at Unesco Headquarters, in Paris. Please note that 26 November will be set aside for meetings of the regional groups and contacts between delegations.

Your Organization has been officially invited to participate in this session of the Committee and to designate its representative. In order to enable you to start preparing your Organization's contribution, we are sending, for the representative who will be nominated, the working and information documents currently available.

We remain at your disposal for any further information you may require.

Best regards.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Y. Mentalecheta".

Y. Mentalecheta
Secretary of the IIP

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

**Third Session of the
Intergovernmental Committee for the
Intergovernmental Informatics Programme**

Paris, 26-30 November 1990

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for the IIP
2. Address by the Director-General or his representative
3. Election of the Chair and other members of the Bureau
4. Adoption of the agenda
5. Report on the activities of the Bureau since the second session of the Committee
6. Report by the secretariat on the progress of projects under way
7. Review of the financial situation of the IIP. Analysis of the outlook for the future
8. Updating of Unesco's informatics programme and priorities adopted for the IIP
9. Review of the basic rules and regulations of the IIP, and study of possible modifications
10. Tasks of the Bureau and the secretariat
11. Conclusions and recommendations
12. Date and place of the fourth session
13. Matters arising
14. Adoption of the report of the session
15. Closure of the session

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Third Session of the
Intergovernmental Committee for the
Intergovernmental Informatics Programme

Paris, 26-30 November 1990

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for the IIP

The Chairman will open the session with a brief welcoming address.

2. Address by the Director-General or his representative

The Director-General or his representative will deliver an introductory address to the Intergovernmental Committee for the IIP.

3. Election of the Chairman and other members of the Bureau

In accordance with Article 7 of its Statutes, the Committee will elect a Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen, i.e. one per region, and a Rapporteur. The Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur will form the Bureau of the Committee, which will take office immediately.

4. Adoption of the agenda

In accordance with Rule 6 of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee will adopt the agenda for the session.

5. Report on the activities of the Bureau since the second session of the Committee

A report will be made to the Committee on the Bureau's activities for the period October 1988-November 1990, covering in particular the tasks entrusted to the Bureau by the Committee and the main conclusions of its third and fourth sessions.

6. Report by the Secretariat on the progress of projects under way

The Secretariat will report on the steps taken to implement the projects launched within the framework of the IIP, on achievements in the case of completed projects, and on progress with projects currently under way.

7. Review of the financial situation of the IIP. Analysis of the outlook for the future

The Committee will review the financial situation of the IIP in the light of voluntary contributions, funds-in-trust and the contribution of Unesco.

On the basis of the information gathered, the Committee could examine the situation and determine the outlook for the future with a view to improving it, making due allowance for the requests for project funding submitted by Member States.

8. Updating of Unesco's informatics programme and priorities adopted for the IIP

The Committee, acting as a focal point of competence in informatics, could provide what it feels to be the most relevant guidelines for the programme to be developed by Unesco in the field of informatics, defining what should be implemented through the IIP having regard to its resources, and updating IIP's priorities.

9. Review of the basic rules and regulations of the IIP and study of possible modifications

After the experience of the past four years, and having regard to the overall context and achievements, the Committee could take a fresh look at the basic texts of the IIP, particularly the Statutes and Rules of Procedure, and suggest modifications which it believes should be adopted to improve the IIP's effectiveness.

10. Tasks of the Bureau and the secretariat

The Bureau discharges such duties as the Committee may confer upon it (Article 7 of the Statutes). The Committee may wish to define these duties more clearly and be more specific about the mandate given to its Bureau to enable it to carry out its work, in particular its tasks relating to projects, the follow-up of the recommendations adopted by the Committee, regional mobilization and activities.

11. Conclusions and recommendations

The Committee will draw conclusions from its discussions, in particular in relation to items 7, 8, 9 and 10, in the form of suggestions to the Director-General and recommendations to the General Conference with a view to achieving the improvements which it believes necessary for an integrated informatics programme compatible with needs, and for its smooth execution by Unesco in general and by IIP where the priorities selected for this programme are concerned.

12. Date and place of the fourth session

According to the Rules of Procedure, the Secretariat fixes the date of the sessions of the Committee in accordance with the Bureau's instructions and takes the steps required to convene them. The Committee may wish to give some instructions to the Bureau regarding the period, the Bureau having to take account of the availability of meeting rooms in setting the precise dates.

13. Matters arising

If need be, the Committee will examine matters arising in the order in which they are received.

14. Adoption of the report of the session

The Rapporteur will submit for the approval of the Committee the broad outline of the draft report on the session with conclusions, suggestions and recommendations.

15. Closure of the session

The closure of the session will be announced by the Chairman.

Registration of participants: participants, delegates or observers may complete registration formalities from Monday, 26 November, from 10.00-18.00 at the reception desk of Room XII

TENTATIVE TIMETABLE

| | TIME | AGENDA TIEM, BUREAU MEETINGS, ETC. | ANNOTATIONS AND DOCUMENTS | ROOM |
|------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| MON 26 NOV | 10.00 to 18.00 | Registration of participants Meetings of the regional groups | On arrival, participants may complete registration formalities. By fully and accurately completing the form, the participants will facilitate the secretariat's task of drawing up the list of participants, with all the necessary information for subsequent contacts between participants and with the secretariat. | XIV XV XVI |
| TUE 27 NOV | 10.00 to 13.00 | Continuation of registration and meetings of the regional groups | During the regional meetings, the participants from each region will exchange their points of view on the main aspects of the programme and will envisage a common position which they could adopt, in particular, concerning candidatures for the Bureau, programme content, priorities, funding, regional cooperation through projects. The secretariat will provide any additional information required. | XIII XIV XV XVI |
| TUE 27 NOV | 14.00 15.00 16.30 16.45 18.00 | Continuation of registration of participants 1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the IIP 2. Address by the Director-General or his representative 3. Election of the Chair and other members of the Bureau 4. Adoption of the agenda Coffee break 5. Report on the activities of the Bureau since the second session of the Committee 6. Report by the secretariat on the projects underway End of the session | The Chairman in office will open the third session of the Committee with a speech. Welcoming address by the Director-General or his representative In accordance with the Statutes and Rules of Procedure, the Committee will proceed with the election of its Bureau: the Chairman, one Vice-Chairman per region and a Rapporteur. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3 - Annexes 2 and 3. The Bureau elected takes up its duties. The Chairman will proceed with the adoption of the agenda. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3 Annexes 1,2,3. An oral report will be made to the Committee on the most relevant activities carried out within the framework of the IIP since the second session of the Committee, in particular those concerning the sessions of the General Conference and of the IIP Bureau. Documents SC/90/WS.1 and SC/90/CONF.210/3 para. 2.2 and 2.4. The secretariat will provide additional information on the activities in liaison with Member States as well as with the members of the Bureau, particularly regarding projects launched, completed or underway. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3, paragraphs 2.1 and 2.4. | XII |

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|----------------|---|---|-----|
| 10.00 | 7. Review of the financial situation of the IIP. Analysis of the outlook for the future | The Committee will go through the financial situation of the IIP and the state of resources allocated or available. Representatives of Member States may pledge voluntary contributions and Funds-in-Trust donations that their authorities will make available to the IIP. On the basis of this information and that contained in the working document SC/90/CONF.210/3, paragraphs 2.3, 3.3, 3.6 and 3.7, the Committee could analyse in depth the financial situation and offer the guidelines it deems necessary for the best possible match between the aims of the IIP and the resources which can be mobilized to achieve the aims and to satisfy the requests of Member States through the projects submitted for funding under the IIP. | XII |
| 11.30 11.45 | Coffee break 7. Continuation of the discussion on the financial situation of the IIP | | |
| 13.00 | End of the morning session | | |
| 15.00 | 8. Updating of Unesco's informatics programme and priorities adopted for the IIP | With deeper knowledge of the outlook for the financial resources, the Committee could re-examine the broad lines of Unesco's informatics programme and update them in line with the new context prevailing in Unesco and the technical and technological evolution recorded over the last few years. This review should make it possible to determine priority fields where IIP resources should be assigned. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3, chapter 3. | |
| 16.30 16.45 | Coffee break 8. Continuation of the discussion on the updating of the informatics programme and priorities for the IIP | | |
| 18.00 | End of the session | | |

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|----------------|--|--|-----|
| 10.00 | 9. Review of the basic rules and regulations and study of possible modifications | If the Committee deems it necessary, it could propose modifications to the basic rules and regulations of the IIP and suggest provisions to be made in general to improve the IIP resources and the effectiveness of the IIP. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3, paragraphs 3.3.3 and 3.4 and annex 3. | XII |
| 11.30 11.45 | Coffee break 10. Tasks of the Bureau and the secretariat | The Committee will specify, if need be, particular tasks it intends to entrust to the Bureau and the secretariat in the interval between the present session of the Committee and its 4th session. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3 annexes 2 and 3. | |
| 13.00 | End of the morning session | | |
| 15.00 | 11. Conclusions and recommendations | Having completed the informative stage and having discussed, in particular, the items of the agenda concerning the resources, programme content, priorities and the different modalities of action for the IIP, the Committee could draw the main conclusions and formulate suggestions and recommendations accordingly. | |
| 16.30 16.45 | Coffee break 12. Date and place of the fourth session | The Committee will determine the date and place of its 4th session or give instructions to the Bureau or the secretariat to do so. Document SC/90/CONF.210/3, annexes 1 and 2, article 3. | |
| 17.00 | 13. Matters arising | Discussions, if any, on questions of mutual interest which do not appear explicitly in the agenda adopted. | |
| 18.00 | End of the session | | |

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| 11.00 | 14. Adoption of the report of the session | Adoption, by the Committee, of the report of the session or the broad lines of this report as well as the main conclusions and recommendations that the discussions have identified. | XII |
| 13.00 | 15. Closure of the session | The agenda exhausted, the Chairman will pronounce the closure of the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the IIP. | |
| 15.00 | Bureau meeting | | VII |



**PROGRAMME INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL D'INFORMATIQUE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL INFORMATICS PROGRAMME**

Secrétaire : M. Y. Mentalecheta

UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenay
75700 PARIS
Téléphone : 45 68 10 00
Cables : Unesco Paris
Télex : 204 461 Paris

BUREAU (1988-1990)

Président :

*M. A. Danzin
(France)*

Vice-Présidents :

*M. M. Milchberg
(Argentine)*

*M. Bl. Sendov
(Bulgarie)*

*M. Q. Huang
(Chine)*

**I. A. Bassit
(gypte)*

*M. G. Biorci
(Italie)*

*M. O. Abass
(Nigéria)*

Rapporteur :

*M. I. Reinecke
(Australie)*

**APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL INFORMATICS PROGRAMME**

Once again, on behalf of the Committee and the Bureau of the IIP, I should like to ask for your country's help and contribution to our work in strengthening multilateral cooperation in the field of informatics - a field which is undeniably vital for development.

Our Bureau met from 11 to 13 December 1990 and examined 45 projects submitted to it which would cost \$38.000.000 to implement. \$10.000.000 of this sum were requested from the IIP, the rest being covered by the beneficiary countries, in accordance with the spirit of the IIP which endeavours to be a catalyst of energy and resources.

After a close study and an extremely strict selection, due to the limited resources available, the Bureau attributed the IIP label to 24 projets. These projects were considered to fully correspond to the aims of the IIP, were in line with the priorities and complied with the selection criteria determined by the Committee. Fifteen projects thus obtained partial funding, enabling them to be implemented, with the hope of obtaining further funding at a later date. For the 9 remaining projects, we are hoping to obtain voluntary contributions or Funds-in-Trust donations.

We have, thus, exhausted the budget available - a little over one million dollars. Other projects are pending and we shall undoubtedly receive others during 1990. We must therefore replenish our funds in order to fulfill as many projects as our resources permit.

Our resources are those of the IIP - that is your resources, those that you put at our disposal, in the form of:

- voluntary contributions to be distributed by the Bureau to projects which have obtained the IIP label;
- Funds-in-trust donations for projects which have obtained the IIP label and chosen by the donor countries.

The combination of these two forms of contributions will both strengthen the concept of multilateral cooperation and offer the guarantee sought by donor countries.

In order to assist you, may I take this opportunity to remind you of the accounts where your contributions can be transferred and assure you that the IIP secretariat, the Bureau and myself are at your disposal for any further information you may require.

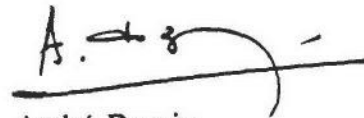
Dollar Account : No. 949-1-191558, Chase Manhattan Bank (International money transfer), 1 New York Plaza, 10015 NEW YORK, United States of America.

Francs Account : No. 03301/5-770002-4, Société générale, 45 avenue Kléber, 75784 PARIS Cedex 16, France.

Cooperation and solidarity are the very reasons for the existence which depends on both the goodwill and the cooperation of all Unesco Member States and the generosity of as many as possible.

I am convinced that you share our ideals and that you will do all within your power to help us pursue our action in the direction marked out by the General Conference of Unesco.

May I thank you for all your efforts.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Danzin', written over a horizontal line.

André Danzin
Chairman of the Intergovernmental
Committee for the IIP



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
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télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléx : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : CL/3216

COPY FOR INFORMATION

Sir/Madam,

30 MAY 1990

The Intergovernmental Informatics Programme was given very broad support during the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference.

All Member States, both developed and developing, are aware of the importance of informatics, its associated technologies and its potential benefits in all fields of the life of a society. In education, science and economics, informatics can act as a vector which speeds up development. By facilitating exchanges of information and experience through data bases and expert systems, it promotes international co-operation by bringing people closer together and opening up communications with even the most remote institutions.

It was these considerations that led to the introduction of the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP) which, although a newcomer in the field, has already displayed its energy and efficiency by launching 23 projects, all now either under way or nearing successful completion. These projects are financed through the generosity of Member States, from which the IIP has received voluntary contributions or trust funds. In accordance with the decisions of the Intergovernmental Committee for the IIP, all funds received are effectively used to finance projects, secretariat expenses being borne by Unesco.

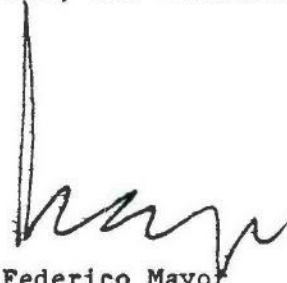
These results are certainly encouraging, but it has to be admitted that IIP's resources still fall far short of the steadily growing demand for project funding. Many projects in line with the Programme and its selection criteria have failed to receive the support requested, and others have been funded only in part. The Programme's top priorities are training, software production (especially courseware), the setting up of academic networks and maintenance. IIP clearly responds to the real needs of developing countries that are anxious to develop their basic training and research facilities and to improve their resources management.

Your country has a keen interest in any action aimed at enhancing the potential of human resources. Informatics, if properly understood and well used, can lead to a qualitative and quantitative improvement in productivity and facilitate progress towards thresholds beyond which global development becomes a possibility.

(G)

The Intergovernmental Committee of the IIP and its Bureau have appealed for a more vigorous fund-raising effort on behalf of the IIP. I am convinced that these appeals will be heard. Encouraged by this hope, I am inviting your government to announce the amount it intends to make available to the Programme by way of a voluntary contribution or trust funds. This will enable the Intergovernmental Committee, which is due to meet from 26 to 30 November 1990, to establish its programme of action on the basis of a budget oriented towards future requirements. The funds received will be apportioned by the Bureau, in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, among the projects that have been selected following evaluation.

Thanking you in advance, I beg you to accept, Sir/Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Federico Mayor
Director-General

(11)
mmcd

May 24, 1990

Dear Federico,

Thank you for your letter of April 20. The World Bank is strongly committed to activities that serve as practical follow-up to the Jomtien Conference on Education for All. We also view distance education as a cost-effective means for expanding educational opportunities, particularly for secondary and higher education. In our 1988 policy study on Education Policies for Sub-Saharan Africa, we note that "the potential of distance education to reduce costs ... makes this a very attractive alternative to conventional instruction for low-income countries, including especially those of Sub-Saharan Africa." As the seminar UNESCO is organizing, to be held in Arusha, Tanzania, in September 1990, addresses both the follow-up to Jomtien and distance education, we will be pleased to participate in and support this important initiative.

On the technical side, we can offer to present the conclusions of a study we have undertaken on technology for education. Our Population and Human Resources Department has just completed the first draft of a book, one chapter of which reviews developing country experience with distance education. Another chapter in this book reviews the conditions under which educational technology has proven to be sustainable in developing countries. We would be happy to present either of these chapters at the seminar.

I have requested Mr. Wadi Haddad, Education Advisor in the Population and Human Resources Department, to coordinate the Bank representation at the meeting. We look forward to receiving further details on organizational aspects of the seminar, as well as the working document in due course.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Dr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

cc and cleared with Mr. Haddad, PHRDR

cc: Mr. Qureshi, OPNSV
Mr. Thalwitz, PRESV
Mr. Rajagopalan, PRSVP
Mr. Verspoor, PHREE

Log Nos. 900507023 and 900510004

AVerspoor/MMcDonald:cbc

THE WORLD BANK

Office of the President

May 23, 1990

Mr. V. Rajagopalan

Re: Dr. Federico Mayor's Letter
of April 20, 1990

The attached letter to Dr. Mayor regarding the UNESCO follow-up to the Jomtien Conference on Education for All was prepared by Alex Shakow's department.

As I understand from your conversation with Marianne Haug, you had no knowledge of this letter NOT True or its contents.

Your input, before finalization for Mr. Conable's signature, is appreciated.

Many thanks.

Linda
Linda McLaughlin
72103

attachment

cc: Messrs. Thalwitz, Shakow

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

May 21, 1990

Dr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

Dear Dr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of April 20. The World Bank is strongly committed to activities that serve as practical follow-up to the Jomtien Conference on Education for All. We also view distance education as a cost-effective means for expanding educational opportunities, particularly for secondary and higher education. In our 1988 policy study on Education Policies for Sub-Saharan Africa, we note that "the potential of distance education to reduce costs ... makes this a very attractive alternative to conventional instruction for low-income countries, including especially those of Sub-Saharan Africa." As the seminar Unesco is organizing, to be held in Arusha, Tanzania, in September 1990, addresses both the follow-up to Jomtien and distance education, we will be pleased to participate in and support this important initiative.

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Dr. Federico Mayor

- 2 -

May 21, 1990

For purposes of strengthening cooperation between the Bank, Unesco and African Member States, I have requested the Director of the Africa Technical Department to coordinate the Bank representation at the meeting. We look forward to receiving further details on organizational aspects of the seminar as well as the working document in due course.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

cc: Mr. Thalwitz (PRESV)
Mr. Rajagopalan (PREVP)
Mr. Wyss (AFTDR)
Mr. Verspoor (PHREE)
Mr. Socknat (AFTED)

Log Nos. 900507023 and 900510004

AVerspoor:MMcDonald

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION/MIGA
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 16, 1990

TO: Ms. Maureen McDonald, SPRIE

FROM: Adriaan Verspoor, Chief, PHREE

EXTENSION: 33279

SUBJECT: Unesco Seminar for African Member States

1. Attached please find a draft response to the incoming letter to Mr. Conable from Mr. Mayor.

Attachment

DRAFT

Dr. Frederico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

Dear Dr. Mayor,

The World Bank is strongly committed to activities that serve as practical follow-up to the Jomtien Conference on Education for All. We also view distance education as a cost-effective means for expanding educational opportunities, particularly for secondary and higher education. In our 1988 policy study on Education Policies for Sub-Saharan Africa, we note that "the potential of distance education to reduce costs ...makes this a very attractive alternative to conventional instruction for low-income countries, including especially those of sub-Saharan Africa." As the seminar Unesco is organizing, to be held in Arusha, Tanzania in September 1990, addresses both the follow-up to Jomtien and distance education, we will be pleased to participate in and support this important initiative.

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For purposes of strengthening cooperation between the Bank, Unesco and African Member States, I have requested the Director of the Africa Technical Department to coordinate the Bank representation at the meeting.

Ref 395

| | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 5/14/90 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Socknat | | J 7101 |
| Mr. Verspoor ✓ | | S 6029 |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE, AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re:Unesco Seminar for African Member States - follow-up to WCEFA, tentatively planned for Arusha in September 1990.</p> <p>Mr. Conable has asked for a response to be prepared for his signature. Can you give me your views on what we should say to Mr. Mayor at your earliest convenience? Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: S12-009 | EXTENSION: 3-3869 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
telegrams: Unesco Paris
telex: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/15/90/090

20 APR 1990

Barber
Dear Mr Conable,

I should like to draw your attention to a Unesco activity aimed at providing practical follow-up to some of the discussions and conclusions of the Jomtien Conference.

As you are aware, distance education is one of the fields covered by "Priority: Africa", the programme I proposed to the last General Conference of Unesco with the aim of reinforcing co-operation between Unesco and African countries. This is an area in which Unesco has already made contributions to various national programmes and in which it is receiving a growing number of requests for assistance in the implementation of new projects.

The recent World Conference on Education for All highlighted the fact that the potential offered by the new communication and information technologies in the field of education has not yet been exploited and that significant economies of scale could be made through the sharing of expenses between countries co-operating at subregional or regional level.

These considerations have led me to plan a seminar for African Member States, tentatively scheduled for September 1990 in Arusha, Tanzania. This will be the occasion for bringing together specialists and decision-makers to review experience and to draw up a set of conclusions designed to lead to practical projects. Subregional or regional co-operative action will be given special emphasis.

.../2

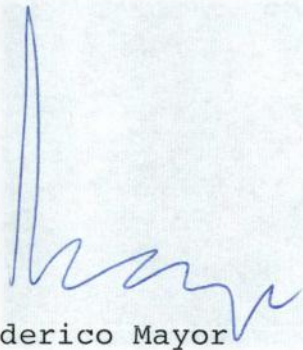
Mr Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

I am also envisaging inviting funding agencies, both multilateral and bilateral, as well as NGOs (one such, the International Council for Distance Education, being already involved in preparatory work).

I should naturally be very pleased if the World Bank could participate in the seminar. I think that it could provide a valuable opportunity to strengthen co-operation both between African Member States and between IBRD and Unesco. I shall send you further details on organizational aspects as well as a working document in due course.

With best regards,

See you soon

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Federico Mayor

UNESCO

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

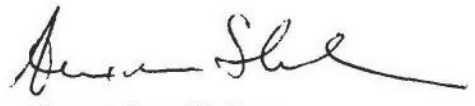
1818 H Street, N.W. (202) 477-1234
Washington, D.C. 20433 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
U.S.A. Cable Address: INDEVAS

May 16, 1990

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Mr. Conable has asked me to thank you for your letter of March 31, 1990 and for the enclosed UNESCO Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993. We have read this document with interest and have no comments or proposals to make at this time.

Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

cc: Messrs. Conable, Thalwitz
Ms. Hamilton

/pp

| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| | | 4/10/90 ✓ |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Ann Hamilton | | S-6055 ✓ |
| <i>Mr. Carter</i> | | |
| | | APR. 12 1990 |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: | | |
| <p>Would you wish to comment on UNESCO's Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO DE / AN</p> | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| Michael Carter <i>MC</i> | S-12-055 | 38212 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
telegrams: Unesco Paris
telex: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/8/46

30 MAR 1990

Subject: The Director-General's preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993

Dear Mr Conable,

Pursuant to the Executive Board's decision to seek greater involvement of and participation by Member States in the preparation of the biennial programme and budget (131 EX/Decision 3.3.1, para. 3.C.3, the text of which is attached), I shall submit to the Executive Board at its 135th session (in October 1990) a preliminary report concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 (135 EX/5). This document will be in four parts:

Part I: The Director-General's preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993;

Part II: Analytical summary of the comments and proposals made by Member States, Associate Members and international governmental and non-governmental organizations;

Part III: Budgeting techniques and the probable budget base for 1992-1993;

Part IV: Presentation and format of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993.

./.

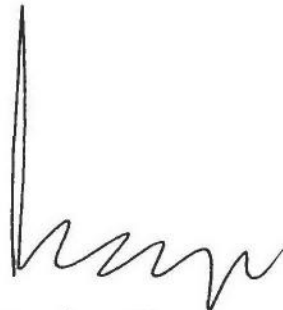
Mr Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Please find attached Part I of this document, which contains the Director-General's preliminary proposals. This document replaces the questionnaire which was sent to Member States after every session of the General Conference to obtain their suggestions regarding the preparation of the next draft programme and budget. The purpose of this document is to seek your proposals for the preparation of document 26 C/5.

I should be grateful if you could send me your proposals, together with any comments you may wish to make, within four months of receiving this letter, and by 31 July 1990 at the latest. Considering the short time available to the Secretariat to analyse the replies of Member States by the 135th session of the Executive Board, I should be obliged if you could send me your reply before that deadline if possible.

Yours sincerely,

Enclosures: 2

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', written in a cursive style.

Federico Mayor

ANNEX

131 EX/Decisions

3.3 General Conference

3.3.1 Possibility of streamlining and simplifying the agenda and working procedures of the General Conference (131 EX/SP/2 and 131 EX/5)

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling the provisions of 130 EX/Decision 5.1.2, paragraphs 5 to 12,
2. Having examined the part of the report of the Special Committee (131 EX/5) concerning the possibility of streamlining and simplifying the agenda and working procedures of the General Conference,
3. Endorses the following recommendation:

.....

C. GREATER INVOLVEMENT OF AND PARTICIPATION BY MEMBER STATES IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BIENNIAL PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

3. Current practice will be changed as follows:
 - (a) The questionnaire hitherto sent to Member States will be replaced by the Director-General's preliminary proposals on the main points in document 26 C/5.
 - (b) These preliminary proposals will be based on the outcome of the discussions at the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference on the lines of emphasis to be assigned to document 26 C/5.
 - (c) Member States' comments and suggestions on the preliminary proposals relating to the main points in document 26 C/5 should reach the Director-General within four months.
 - (d) The Executive Board, following consideration of the Director-General's preliminary proposals and the comments and suggestions of Member States at its September/October session in the first year of the biennium, will issue guidelines for the preparation of document 26 C/5.

.....

PARIS, 30 March 1990
Original: English and French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
CONCERNING THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
FOR 1992-1993

INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Board, at its 131st session, adopted a decision aimed at increasing Member States' participation in the preparation of the biennial programme and budget (131 EX/Decision 3.3.1, para.3.C.3). The Director-General is therefore submitting to the Member States preliminary proposals that may serve as guidelines for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 (26 C/5) and that provide information and criteria to assist Member States in formulating their proposals and comments and to facilitate the adoption of decisions by the Executive Board at its 135th session (October 1990).

2. On the basis of the Director-General's preliminary proposals and the Secretariat's analysis of Member States' replies thereto the Executive Board will be able to discuss the lines of emphasis of the Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 and make its recommendations to the Director-General.

3. The Director-General considered it appropriate, while remaining strictly within the framework of the decisions previously adopted by the General Conference, to present his preliminary proposals in the form of working hypotheses designed to stimulate reflection by Member States, the international community and the Executive Board. Questions have therefore been addressed to Member States and to Unesco's partners wherever it seemed appropriate. Alternatives have also been presented, particularly for the establishment of priorities and for major adjustments to the programme.

SOURCES AND FRAME OF REFERENCE FOR PROGRAMMING

4. The frame of reference for the preparation of these preliminary proposals was the Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995. The Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993, which will represent the second phase of execution of the Plan, has to comply with the provisions of 25 C/Resolution 100, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session, under which the General Conference approved 'the broad lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan and its structure, consisting of seven major programme areas' and invited the Director-General 'to base the biennial programming of the activities of the Organization for 1990-1995 on the constituent programmes of the Medium-Term Plan, as approved at the present session'. The General Conference further considered that 'this structure [...] includes two mobilizing projects, one on combating illiteracy and the other related to youth, and two others, on cities and catchment basins respectively, and a special project devoted to apartheid', and welcomed, 'within this context, the transverse themes and programmes foreseen in document 25 C/4 which fit into this general framework'.

5. The Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 must therefore follow the same structure as document 25 C/5 Approved, consisting of major programme areas, programmes, mobilizing projects and transverse programmes and themes. It could also include one of the other two mobilizing projects provided for in document 25 C/4, concerning the future of cities and the management of catchment basins (25 C/4 Approved, paras. 547-556). The General Conference approved their inclusion in the Plan, adding that their launching would be staggered throughout the 1992-1993 and 1994-1995 biennia (25 C/Resolution 115). It was also agreed that the launching of a new mobilizing project should take into account experience gained in implementing the two projects of the 1990-1991 biennium.

6. These preliminary proposals reflect not only the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session, particularly regarding the new programmes, but also the recommendations of the recent intergovernmental conferences and of the councils and committees of the intergovernmental programmes.

7. Lastly, although relatively few indications were given regarding the lines of emphasis of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 the priorities that emerged from the speeches by heads of delegation during the general policy debate at the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference have served as the cornerstone of these preliminary proposals. The priorities in question are as follows:

Unesco, in accordance with its ethical mission of promoting human rights, countering all forms of discrimination and developing international co-operation and solidarity, must act in line with the expectations of its Member States, especially the poorest among them, and work on behalf of the most disadvantaged and the most vulnerable;

Unesco must act more efficiently and more effectively (through concentration and more decentralized implementation of its programme, an increase in activities financed from extra-budgetary funds and a new staff policy) and step up its role as organizer and catalyst of international intellectual co-operation in its fields of competence;

in implementing the programme very high priority must be given to the fight against illiteracy; the development of higher education; the promotion of environmental education, training and research with a view to supporting policies of conservation and rational use of natural resources; action to narrow the gap between industrialized and developing countries in scientific and technological development; the recognition of culture as a key factor in a form of development that is intimately associated with creation, innovation and the renewal of human societies; the free flow of information, freedom of information and reduction of the disparities in Member States' communication capacities; the strengthening of national social and human science capacities; the building of peace, the promotion of human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination; and recognition of the central role of development, especially its human and cultural dimensions, in meeting the challenges of poverty and dealing with the consequences of the debt burden and the widening gap between the industrialized and developing countries.

PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME

8. Although the Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995 is the frame of reference for preparation of the three biennial programmes the findings of the evaluation studies conducted in 1990 will permit and provide justification for certain adjustments to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993. A document summing up all these evaluation findings will be prepared at the beginning of 1991 to inform the Executive Board of the measures taken to allow for them when preparing document 26 C/5.

9. Furthermore, certain programming principles on which the preparation and implementation of the first biennial programme (1990-1991) were based will still be valid for 1992-1993. The first is greater programme concentration and an even firmer assignment of priorities among the activities to be carried out in 1992-1993. Although Member States expressed satisfaction, in 25 C/Resolution 100, with the progress achieved in these areas further efforts must still be made. The preliminary proposals submitted in this document, which concern the broad lines of the programme, take greater programme concentration into account. Member States may wish to lay emphasis, in the context of the objectives of the Medium-Term Plan, on the priorities already selected, or on new priorities, and on changes regarding the Organization's principal modes of action.

10. The second principle for future programming concerns the stepping up of the interdisciplinary and intersectoral character of Unesco's action. The inclusion of transverse themes and programmes, mobilizing projects, intersectoral projects, inter-agency co-operation projects and a special project is designed to increase intersectorality and interdisciplinarity in programme implementation. The progress expected in this field is of course dependent on the taking of a comprehensive view both of the Organization's activities and of the structures that implement and co-ordinate those activities. The restructuring of the Secretariat is an attempt to meet the need for such a view, and any adjustments considered necessary will have to be made in the light of the experience gained.

11. Thirdly, the decentralization of activities and the role of the field units must be improved and enhanced. In addition to measures already taken, such as the establishment of the Bureau for Co-ordination of Field Units and of new units in Quebec City, Moscow and Rabat, and the reorganization of existing offices, other measures designed to make the action of these units more efficient and to improve relations between them and Headquarters are currently being implemented. In that regard, the necessary modernization of working methods, both at Headquarters and in field units, will entail investment in information technology, office automation and telecommunications that will have to be taken into consideration in the budgetary proposals for 1992-1993 and should be covered by a plan of action. Furthermore, a special effort should be made to associate Member States and their educational, scientific and cultural communities more closely with the activities of the field units and, through them, with the life of the Organization. It is with this in view that regional strategies for the implementation of Unesco's programme are being prepared, following the example of the 'Priority: Africa' programme. Member States are urged to express their views on the formulation of these regional strategies.

12. These regional strategies and the general implementation of the Organization's programme should be coupled with broader consultation and better co-ordination with the other organizations of the United Nations system, regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations. The intensification of this collaboration will be greatly facilitated by the search for complementarity with programmes of a regional scope framed and implemented by each of these institutions. Member States are invited to submit proposals regarding the conditions and the ways and means of strengthening this form of co-operation at all levels.

13. Lastly, complementarity between activities under the Organization's regular programme and those funded by extra-budgetary resources will continue to be an important programming principle - one that should also respond to changes occurring in the policies of the funding institutions. The substantial increase in 1990-1991 in activities implemented in Member States and the experience gained will guide the Organization's action in 1992-1993. Unesco will, for example, endeavour to increase the capacity of Member States to carry out sectoral studies, so as to strengthen co-operation between Member States, the Organization and funding institutions. It will also be appropriate to contribute to the establishment of one data system per country, with a view not only to improving the Organization's action but also to harmonizing interaction between Member States, Unesco and funding institutions.

EFFECT ON PROGRAMMING OF MAJOR EVENTS

14. Developments in the international situation since the adoption of the third Medium-Term Plan have confirmed the relevance of the conceptual framework within which Unesco's action is to be carried out until 1995. In the weeks that have elapsed since the twenty-fifth session of the General

Conference the course of history has been moving at increasing speed. The legitimate claims of peoples - respect for human rights and greater democracy - are impugning the old analysis of international relations; East/West divisions are becoming blurred; appreciable progress has been made in the large-scale reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons and, in more general terms, in disarmament; new efforts are being made to end regional conflicts; and there is hope of seeing a Europe based on greater fellowship - both internal and with developing countries -, a Europe restored to its authentic historical and cultural foundations.

15. Unesco cannot be indifferent to these remarkable changes. It must within its fields of competence make its own contribution to them. In Europe it will do so in close co-operation with European organizations and bodies such as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 should enable the Organization to boost co-operation among European countries in education, science, culture and communication, because it is an undertaking that affects not only Europe but the future of the international community too.

16. Faithful to its universal calling, the Organization should also ensure that European revival does not put a brake on what is being done for developing countries under the heading of international solidarity and co-operation. It is to be hoped, finally, that substantial resources will be devoted to development aid and to the protection and rational development of our planet; within the United Nations system Unesco should play a key role in devising and implementing development strategies.

17. A number of unifying concepts in the area of international development and co-operation were introduced into the Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995 and have now been further institutionalized. This is particularly the case in the area of human development, conceived not only as the formation of human capabilities through improved knowledge but also as the enlarging of people's choices to enable them to enjoy political freedom and other human rights, to participate in community activities and to live in a healthy environment. In this interdisciplinary area, Unesco will pay particular attention to the Human Development Report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, which will form the basis for country-specific project identification and development work.

18. The issue of structural adjustment, referred to in the third Medium-Term Plan, is being addressed by an increasing number of national, regional and international institutions, including Unesco, which should adapt their development activities to the constraints of the structural adjustment programmes, especially in the social and cultural sectors.

19. We should also assess the repercussions on Unesco's programmes of some of the major General Assembly resolutions adopted in November-December 1989, such as resolution 44 C/211 'Triennial Policy Review of Operational Activities', which is one of the key indicators of trends, especially regarding the future role of Specialized Agencies in operational activities. While taking into account the content of Resolution A/C.2/44/L.11 'Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade', we should also monitor carefully the results of major UN-sponsored meetings organized in 1990, such as the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Growth and Development (April 1990), the second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (September 1990), and the various preparatory stages of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Brazil, 1992).

20. Unesco's dialogue with the major external funding sources at both international and regional levels has reached an important turning-point. At

both the policy and the strategic level there is a consensus of views on the importance of people and the human factor in development, the driving forces of which are education and training. This consensus was illustrated by the Unesco/UNDP/UNICEF/World Bank-sponsored World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990). The special programme 'Priority: Africa' adopted by the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference will, for its part, have to take into account the newly emerging priorities outlined by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in its policy statement entitled 'Adjustment for transformation: an African blue-print for sustainable development'.

21. Unesco should therefore take advantage of the many opportunities for inter-agency co-operation in such areas as human resources development, science and technology for development, environmental concerns, structural adjustment and its social costs, etc. In some instances, Unesco has already capitalized on such opportunities and is making a visible contribution to the development of a joint strategy, e.g. through the International Labour Organisation (ILO)/Unesco Taskforce on Structural Adjustment, Education and Training. The Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 could provide further incentives for inter-agency co-operation in such areas as science and technology for development, population, environment and development.

BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

22. When examining the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, the General Conference, at its twenty-fifth session, was faced with the acceptance or refusal of nominal cost increases due to inflation and statutory factors; real programme growth; and zero growth.

23. The budget proposals included, in fact, a total of \$40,346,000 for inflationary and statutory cost increases, of which \$14,417,800 were for 1988-1989 and \$25,928,200 for 1990-1991. The General Conference voted these additional sums. The Conference expressed concern, however, about the relatively high staff cost increases occurring in 1990-1991. The staff/programme cost ratio was 59.6 per cent in 1979-1980 and 58.0 per cent in 1988-1989, and will be 58.8 per cent in 1990-1991.

24. Among the reasons why the Director-General proposed a 2.5 per cent budgetary reinforcement for programme actions for 1990-1991 was the need to halt the growing imbalance between staff and programme costs. Admittedly, a large portion of the work of the Organization's personnel constitutes, in itself, programme value through the provision of advice and expertise for Member States. Although in the commissions, government experts expressed strong support for the proposed growth, the General Conference did not vote additional funds. Strictly speaking, the budget for 1990-1991 is not a 'zero-growth budget' as it includes obligatory cuts which entail negative growth. Would it not be appropriate, therefore, to consider remedial action so that the decrease in programme resources bound to occur because of increases in statutory staff costs, does not accelerate still further?

25. The General Conference decided that the amount it had voted for the new programme (1990-1991) should be reduced by \$9.1 million, or 2.4 per cent, representing the four 'debts of the past', two of which are directly due to the withdrawal of three Member States from Unesco, and two stem from increased contributions to the Medical Benefits Fund, explained by staff aging and worldwide cost increases. Most of these expenses should normally have been met under staff cost increases, statutory and otherwise, but the General Conference decided that budget cuts should be effected instead. While it is true that some priority programmes will be spared these reductions, others will have to absorb these curtailments in full, which will weaken their

impact considerably. Budget reductions of this size, if repeated in 1992-1993, will hamper the implementation of the central phase of the Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995.

26. The first two of the four 'debts of the past', namely the amortization of the Account for End-of-Service Grants and Indemnities (\$4,025,000) and the repayment of unamortized construction costs (\$3,191,000), represent second instalments, a third being due in 1992-1993. The question could be raised whether the third and final payments should not be written off, thereby saving the future budget from a \$7.2 million obligatory reduction. Such a decision would be in the interest of sound programming and budgeting. Given the nature of the other debt repayments, they represent appropriate charges to Part VII of the budget and should not, therefore, recur as budget cuts in 1992-1993.

27. To sum up, the same budgetary constraints as in 1990-1991 may face Unesco in 1992-1993: a growing disproportion between staff and programme costs on the one hand, and a weakening of programmes through obligatory reductions on the other. Ways and means of reversing this trend have been suggested above and Member States will no doubt wish to provide answers to these issues, as realistic programming and budgeting for 1992-1993 will depend on realistic budget prospects.

* * *

The following proposals, which concern the seven major programme areas, the transverse themes and programmes and the mobilizing projects, intentionally provide no more than general guidelines based on the priorities specified in paragraph 7 above. Activities and procedures have not been listed, leaving Member States free to offer any suggestions and information they feel to be of use.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA I: EDUCATION AND THE FUTURE

28. Under the programme 'Towards basic education for all', action will continue to follow the dual track approach of promoting literacy and basic learning for adults on the one hand and universal primary education for children on the other. Priority will be given especially to the right of women to literacy and equality of access of girls to primary education, as well as to the needs of particular target groups such as children and young people with disabilities. In this respect, it is proposed to develop pilot projects in nutrition and child-rearing services under the intersectoral and inter-agency co-operation project 'The young child and the family environment'. Within the framework of the plan of action for the eradication of illiteracy by the year 2000, it is suggested that emphasis should be placed on assisting Member States, especially the least-developed countries, in mobilizing national and international resources, particularly for the training of teaching personnel and the provision of adequate supplies of appropriate learning materials at moderate cost. The impetus to the mobilization of resources in favour of basic education that has been provided by the World Conference on Education for All will be sustained by a Task Force for Inter-Agency Co-operation in Basic Education, which is being established within Unesco to serve as the secretariat for the follow-up of the Conference.

29. Under the programme 'Education for the twenty-first century', it is proposed to focus activities on higher education and on scientific and technical education, while endeavouring to respond to the major challenges of peace, development and the environment, within the context of lifelong education. It is therefore suggested that activities relating to higher

education and the changing needs of society should emphasize the contribution of higher education to the development of the education system as a whole, especially as regards teacher education and educational research, and to the development of the international higher education community. Where scientific and technical education is concerned, the emphasis will continue to be on modernization and the development of relevant and cost-effective in-school and out-of-school programmes. Activities concerning education for the quality of life will continue to be concentrated on intersectoral and inter-agency co-operation projects, particularly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

30. Activities under the programme 'Promoting and supporting educational development' and relating to educational policies and strategies, will emphasize, in collaboration with external financing agencies, the strengthening of national capacities for educational policy analysis and programme development, especially in the least-developed countries. Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in support of the education of Palestinians and refugees, and co-operation with relevant counterparts to overcome the effects of the apartheid education system in South Africa and Namibia, will be pursued. Activities relating to educational innovation, technology and research will emphasize development of the ongoing regional networks, promotion of the judicious use of information and communication technologies in education, and the establishment of mechanisms for regional and subregional co-operation in the educational applications of informatics. In addition to its activities in the fields of research and documentation and to the organization of the 43rd and 44th sessions of the International Conference on Education (ICE), the International Bureau of Education (IBE) will reinforce its role as a centre for the comparative analysis of educational systems.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA II: SCIENCE FOR PROGRESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

31. Concerning the programme 'Science and technology for development', it is proposed to lay new emphasis, in the basic sciences, on direct assistance and service to Member States - especially to the least-developed countries - through co-operative international efforts. The close links between research and advanced training will be enhanced within the framework of the regional programmes. In the engineering sciences, it is proposed to lay particular emphasis on improving university education at the undergraduate and graduate levels; on the development of specialized data bases and expert systems in selected key areas of technology; and on the development and fostering of regional networking mechanisms to link universities in a given region.

32. Under the programme 'Environment and natural resources management', in the two main areas of competence - environmental education and information, and environmental sciences with regard to land, freshwater, coastal and ocean ecosystems, and natural resources management - the major intergovernmental programmes will be continued. Active participation in the relevant United Nations co-ordination mechanisms, and co-operation with other bodies of the United Nations system, and with relevant non-governmental organizations, will be strengthened.

33. The activities related to the programme 'Science, technology and society' will aim at emphasizing the training of science communicators, the promotion of the public image of science, and the popularization of science and studies on scientific creativity. Activities will also be focused on improving the governance capacity of Member States in the field of science and technology,

and on understanding the contemporary forms of science-technology-industry relationships, and their implications in the economic and social spheres. Unesco will also support the exchange of international information services on the ethics of science. It is also proposed to promote the worldwide exchange of experience regarding the establishment of national advisory bodies ('ethics committees'), and dialogue among representatives of various schools of thought concerning ethical issues arising from scientific breakthroughs and the application of technological innovations.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA III: CULTURE: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

34. Within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development relevant activities and projects in each major programme area and in the transverse programmes will continue to be carried out on the basis of intersectoral co-ordination; the Member States and intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations will be encouraged to implement pilot projects and activities corresponding to the four objectives of the Plan of Action for the Decade; and steps will be taken to promote public interest in cultural development.

35. Under the programme for 'International cultural co-operation and the preservation and enrichment of cultural identities' the expansion of the Unesco Collections (representative works and traditional music) should be given priority, with a view to encouraging cultural exchanges and the mutual appreciation of cultures. Unesco's role of cultural clearing-house will also be enhanced. Work on the general and regional histories will continue, and everything will be done to speed up the rate of publication and increase their impact. In the context of activities connected with cultural identities and intercultural relations support is to be provided for cultural festivals, a project with the title 'Intercultures' is to be launched, and a symposium is to be held in 1992, in co-operation with several academies, for the purpose of promoting intercultural dialogue. Within the framework of the Decade priority must be given to major intercultural projects such as the Silk Roads, the Five-Hundredth Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds and the Plan for Arab Culture, which, from 1991, will promote the Arab heritage and all aspects of Arab culture and creativity.

36. Under 'Culture for development' four international programmes (status of the artist, audio-visual arts, arts and crafts, and literary creation) will retain a high priority, and the three regional programmes in these areas will be continued. Greater emphasis should be placed on the training of artists and performing artists and on the development of networks of cultural centres. Encouragement will be given to innovative and original projects promoting participation in cultural life, particularly by young people and women, and a contribution will be made to the evaluation of cultural policies. The promotion of reading and sustainable literacy will continue to enjoy high priority. The activities relating to industrially manufactured cultural products will be concerned with specialist training.

37. Under the programme for the 'Preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage' the emphasis will be placed primarily on the implementation of the international campaigns and on the provision of assistance to Member States in connection with emergency action for the preservation of the heritage and for rescue archaeology. Work to promote the three conventions and ten recommendations on the protection of the cultural heritage and to ensure their application will be continued. Activities connected with the non-physical cultural heritage will also be continued.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA IV: COMMUNICATION IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY

38. Encouraging the free flow of information at international and national levels will be a continuing priority. It is proposed to lay emphasis on international and regional surveys of news and television programme circulation and on assistance to professional and non-governmental organizations working towards greater independence, plurality and diversity in the media. In promoting a wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to the freedom of expression, it is proposed to lay emphasis on professional and institutional exchanges, on co-production mechanisms, and on the improved circulation of programmes from developing countries in the industrialized world. This should further reinforce links between media professionals and professional organizations in different world regions, strengthen technical co-operation particularly among developing countries, help to consolidate recent political developments, and contribute towards advancing mutual knowledge and understanding.

39. In seeking the increased participation of developing countries in the communication process, activities will focus on strengthening endogenous capacities, especially in programme production, the appropriate use of technologies, and the training of personnel, reinforced by extra-budgetary projects and technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries. The reinforcement of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and the improvement of its functioning will continue to receive priority attention.

40. Co-operative activities with other agencies and organizations will be expanded in the field of communication planning, including the design of campaigns to support development-oriented programmes in such areas as education, population, the environment and cultural development. Training will remain a key feature throughout the major programme area. In studying the socio-cultural impact of new communication technologies, the research data gathered will be made widely available, and emphasis in media education activities is to be laid on the development and distribution of training materials.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA V: THE SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES IN A CHANGING WORLD

41. The purposes of the activities planned under the programme entitled 'International development of the social and human sciences' are to renovate higher-education programmes in the social and human sciences by placing emphasis on development of the concepts and methodologies of those disciplines and on areas of interdisciplinary study such as development and the environment; to boost regional, interregional and international co-operation; to improve co-operation with academic institutions and non-governmental organizations with a view to making their programmes more relevant and to improve geographical representation and intellectual co-operation within NGOs; to disseminate information on the social and human sciences and to improve the ability of countries and regions to process specialized information.

42. In the field of philosophy the purposes of the proposed activities are to support the development of teaching programmes in the various regions; to pursue co-operation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies; to disseminate information on philosophy among specialists and the general public; to carry out future-oriented studies and follow up ethics-related issues; and to consider epistemological questions posed by disciplines that, because of their status and state of advancement, are located at the frontiers of knowledge and those posed by interdisciplinary studies.

43. Under the programme entitled 'Analysis of social change and contribution of the social and human sciences to the other major programme areas' one set of activities will deal with changes in urban systems, and the second with structural and functional changes in the family. Activities relating to the role of women as agents of social change will focus on the development of that role within the family, the community and the political system and will look into the specific role of women in certain self-organization experiments.

44. The purpose of the activities proposed under the 'Intersectoral and inter-agency co-operation project: research, education and communication concerning population' is to clarify the relationship between population and development in the modernization process. Education and communication projects concerning population will continue to be implemented in Member States and at the regional level in co-operation with the United Nations Population Fund.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA VI: UNESCO'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROSPECTIVE STUDIES AND TO STRATEGIES CONCERNED WITH DEVELOPMENT

45. The proposed activities are intended to place emphasis on the role of human resources in development and on the cultural dimensions of development. It is intended that a Unesco plan of action relating to the role of human resources and sustainable development in socio-economic development processes, which will be based on the results of the international forum to be held in 1991, will be drawn up. In order to cope with the impact of structural adjustment programmes there will be further study of the new politico-economic and socio-cultural approaches to the development of human resources in developing countries. Activities relating to the cultural dimensions of development will be concerned with analysis of the interaction between styles of development, life-styles, consumption patterns and cultural values and also with the use in development planning and in training of socio-cultural indicators to be developed and tested in 1990-1991.

46. Prospective studies on the application to the development of human resources of future-oriented methods and techniques will be continued. Work will also be done on the use of prospective studies in the preparation of development strategies. This work, which will be done in connection with the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, will be aimed particularly at the least developed and island and landlocked countries.

MAJOR PROGRAMME AREA VII: UNESCO'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

47. Under the 'Peace in the minds of men' programme and drawing on the recommendations of the Yamoussoukro Congress on 'Peace in the Minds of Men' (1989), especially as regards the creation of a 'culture of peace', the proposed activities will seek to spell out the concept of 'positive peace' and provide support for research on changing perceptions of the threats affecting peace at national and international levels (poverty, deterioration of the environment, the intensification of nationalism, etc.) and on measures aimed at the peaceful resolution of new types of conflict and the promotion of international relations based on mutual trust. Activities relating to education for international understanding and peace will be concerned with developing teaching materials and with convincing teachers of the importance of underpinning peace and international understanding and training them to put the message across.

48. Activities under the programme on 'Human rights and contribution to the elimination of apartheid and all other forms of discrimination' will be carried out in close collaboration with other organizations in the United

Nations system and will seek, in particular, to devise indicators capable of providing a more objective assessment of the application of the International Covenants of 1966 in the fields of competence of Unesco. The Organization will continue to work for ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. Human rights teaching will be aimed at the initial, general-studies phase of a degree course and will be intended for various professional groups. The struggle against discrimination of all forms will include activities designed to provide better protection for the educational and cultural rights of minority and vulnerable groups; action to ensure application of the principle of equality between men and women, particularly at work, will be continued. Implementation of the special project called 'Contribution to the elimination of apartheid: towards an apartheid-free world' will take account of political developments in southern Africa. It will be based on identification of the needs of a society freed from apartheid in the fields of competence of Unesco, on policies for subregional co-operation in those fields and on the development of teaching materials.

TRANSVERSE THEMES

Women

49. The target groups for the proposed activities intended to improve and advance the status of women will be women living in rural and in underprivileged urban areas. These interdisciplinary and intersectoral activities are to be conducted in the fields of literacy education, technical and vocational training, access to scientific and technical education and careers and training for jobs in the media. Support will continue to be provided for studies, information, research and training on the status of women, taking account of the historical data, their social, economic and cultural situation and their role as agents of social change. Access by women to decision-making and their participation in cultural life will be particularly encouraged. The documentation and information centre on the status of women will be developed. Lastly it is planned that activities aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination against women will be continued.

50. The purpose of all these activities will be to take full account of all aspects of the status of women in all the Organization's programmes and to ensure that women benefit from those programmes; an effort will also be made to evaluate the impact of the activities. Lastly, co-operation with the other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations will be stepped up; co-ordination with field units on the implementation of activities will be improved, and regional strategies involving National Commissions, regional and national non-governmental organizations and women's associations will be developed.

Youth

51. Further measures will be taken to increase the involvement of young people and their organizations in the work of Unesco through information seminars, international and regional consultations, the award of prizes for model projects and direct participation in field projects. The activities implemented under the 'Youth shaping the future' mobilizing project are intended to make a contribution to these measures, in particular through the establishment of an international youth clearing-house and information service. Emphasis will also be placed on participation by young people in projects concerned with literacy education, restoration of the cultural heritage, protection of the environment and voluntary work; the development of exchanges of young people between different geocultural areas (East-West and North-South); participation by international non-governmental youth

organizations in the World Decade for Cultural Development; the provision of assistance to Member States in relation to youth policies and the adaptation of those policies and of relevant institutions to recent political changes; the organization of seminars and the allocation of travel grants to officials of youth associations and youth movements.

TRANSVERSE PROGRAMMES

General Information Programme

52. In addition to the provision of support to Member States for the formulation of national information policies and plans designed mainly to harmonize the development of national infrastructures, training and the preparation and implementation of normative guidelines and tools for the establishment and management of information services and systems will be continued.

53. Three pilot projects in the area of information for planning, decision-making and development in science and technology are planned, together with measures to promote the dissemination and availability of scientific publications. Participation by Member States in international, regional and subregional specialized information networks should be increased.

54. The activities proposed in respect of libraries are designed primarily to improve their management and book preservation capabilities and to encourage them to use modern communication systems. With regard to the revival of the Library of Alexandria, the encouraging results obtained in 1989-1990 will make it possible to continue collaboration with the Egyptian authorities and the international campaign to raise funds for the Library and to set up international machinery for managing the funds collected. Priority will continue to be given to the consolidation and modernization of archives (including audio-visual archives), the development of infrastructures, training, protection of the heritage and its reconstitution through microforms, automation, archive administration research and the furthering of regional co-operation and of co-operation among developing countries on archives.

Clearing-House

55. In addition to the continuation of efforts to harmonize the Organization's information services there will be a development plan based on the results of the feasibility study conducted in 1990-1991 on the clearing-house function. On-line access to all Unesco's data bases could then be considered.

56. The Organization's archives, library and microform services will be improved. Unesco's bibliographic data base may be transferred to compact disc (CD-ROM). The cumulative Unesco List of Documents and Publications and the second edition of Unesco Thesaurus will be published. The development, maintenance and distribution of CDS/ISIS and IDAMS software and the related training activities will be continued.

Statistics

57. Besides its regular activities, the Office of Statistics will intensify its work in 1992-1993 in order to increase the reliability and international comparability of the data collected. To this end, methodologies and concepts need to be refined and developed further. It is proposed to lay special emphasis on work for the better assessment of literacy levels in different Member States and on the development of socio-cultural indicators. It is also

planned to extend the scope of the data collection programme to include such areas as the practice of languages and sports. Furthermore, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session, a panel of experts will be set up to advise the Office of Statistics.

Future-oriented studies

58. The information network in the field of future-oriented studies established jointly with other intergovernmental organizations within and outside the United Nations system, National Commissions of Member States, specialized international non-governmental organizations, national institutions and specialists will enter its operational phase by disseminating future-oriented studies in Unesco's fields of competence. Activities involving future-oriented reflection on the relationship between science, technology and society are planned in Asia-Pacific and Latin America, as are future-oriented studies on the future of education in one or two regions. Lastly, the Organization plans to continue to support the introduction of future-oriented studies in undergraduate and postgraduate education in Latin America, Asia and the Pacific and Europe.

MOBILIZING PROJECTS

Combating illiteracy

59. The activities planned will continue efforts to win the support of the international community and the appropriate non-governmental organizations for the mobilizing project and to amalgamate, with a view to application in the field, the studies done on issues relating to learning and education processes, measures designed to combat repetition and drop-out, training and support for primary-school teachers, and methods of testing what has been learned.

60. The implementation of new operational demonstration projects is also planned; there will therefore be a total of two or three projects per region. An induction and training workshop will be organized for the co-ordinators of new projects, who will be invited to run local design and planning workshops based on surveys conducted in project implementation areas. With regard to national demonstration projects, the related activities could focus on training, the preparation and production of teaching materials, and the formulation of measures to improve the health of pupils and win the support of the communities concerned. Lastly, in addition to the dissemination of the results of projects implemented during the 1990-1991 biennium there will be yearly meetings to evaluate and review projects.

Youth shaping the future

61. It is proposed that the activities foreseen should emphasize the expansion of institutional infrastructures, particularly in the developing countries, for carrying out action-oriented research and surveys on prominent issues and the preoccupations of young people in different settings. Assistance is also to be extended to innovative training activities intended to facilitate fuller participation by young people in the life of society.

62. It is also proposed to lay emphasis on strengthening the links between institutions and organizations involved in youth activities at national and international levels, with a view to fostering the mutual exchange of information and experience and co-operation in research and training activities. Similarly, the links between these institutions and organizations and the international youth information service, established at Unesco Headquarters, are to be further developed so as to facilitate a continuous

broadening and updating of the data base and the circulation of information to users. It is proposed to strengthen the delivery system, particularly through a Unesco Youth Newsletter and monographs on specific youth themes.

63. The promotion of project aims and activities among potential partners and users will be pursued and further developed, with a view to mobilizing their support and generating the extra-budgetary resources necessary for attaining the overall objective of the mobilizing project.

**The future of cities in the face of social and cultural challenges:
ways of organizing and improving the living conditions of disadvantaged
population groups**

64. If this mobilizing project is adopted for the 1992-1993 biennium the activities will be directed, firstly, towards the collection and dissemination of knowledge on forms of social organization and living conditions in disadvantaged urban sectors in developing countries and, secondly, towards the preparation of experimental projects in the areas of training, social community planning and rehabilitation of the living environment. Research might be conducted in a few urban communities to identify original forms of social participation and management of community life, particularly in the areas of culture, community organization and informal economic activity. In addition to the dissemination of research findings and the results of the experimental projects implemented the establishment of a data bank would make these data available to local decision-makers, community development specialists and planners of urban systems.

**Management of catchment and river basins: ecological and socio-cultural
aspects**

65. If this mobilizing project were to be included in the future programme, it would aim at improving the rational use of the resources of a number of catchment and river basins. Based on research work in the environmental sciences (ecology and hydrology) and the social sciences, its main objectives would be to enhance sustainable development activities through better knowledge of environmental and social processes and their interactions; improve capacities to forecast environmental changes; and elaborate methods for environmental rehabilitation. The first case-study to be dealt with would be the 'Blue Danube Project'.

WORLDBANK TMSS

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-SUBJECT: UNESCO SEMINAR
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-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER, CHIEF, SPRIE
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-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:C.T. HUYNH, DIRECTOR, DIVISION FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
IBRIDUA
-INTBAFRAD, OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO
-ATTN:DELAPIERE
-FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO UNESCO SECRETARIAT IN PARIS
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 09-MAY-1990

RE MR. XU'S LETTER SHS/SDV/137 OF 17 APRIL CONCERNING AFRICAN
REGIONAL SEMINAR ON IMPACT OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT IN THE LEAST
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OF THE SAHEL TO TAKE PLACE IN OUAGADOUGOU FROM
MAY 29 TO JUNE 1. PLEASED TO INFORM YOU WORLD BANK WILL BE
REPRESENTED BY MR. CLAUDE R. DELAPIERRE, CHIEF OF BANK'S RESIDENT
MISSION IN OUAGADOUGOU, OR STAFF NOMINATED BY HIM AT THE TIME.
GRATEFUL IF RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SEMINAR COULD BE SENT
DIRECTLY TO MR. DELAPIERRE, BOITE POSTALE 622 (TELEPHONE: 30-62-37,
FACSIMILE: 30-86-49). REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW
DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

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IN DROP COPY OF:RDRR

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WORLDBANK TMSS

| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: |
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| | | 5/2/90 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Hinkle | | J 6243 |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: Re: UNESCO Seminar on Structural Adjustment in the Sahel, Ouagadougou, May 29 - June 1, 1990. Please let me know whether or not staff attendance at this meeting would be considered, either from Headquarters or the Mission Office. SPR will respond to Unesco accordingly. Many thanks. | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: S12-009 | EXTENSION: 3-3869 |

Claude Delapierre

Hayman (AFSCO)

34654

UNESCO -

Giles



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SHS/SDV/137

17 avril 1990

Objet : Séminaire sous-régional en Afrique sur
l'impact de l'ajustement structurel dans
les domaines de compétence de l'Unesco
dans les pays les moins avancés du Sahel
Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) 29 mai - 1er
juin 1990.

Monsieur le Président,

Au nom du Directeur général de l'Unesco, j'ai
l'honneur d'inviter votre Organisation à se faire
représenter par un observateur au séminaire susmentionné
qui se tiendra à Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) du 29 mai au
1er juin 1990.

Les principaux objectifs de ce séminaire sont les
suivants:

1.- Analyser les problèmes et les contradictions de
l'ajustement structurel dans la perspective des changements
structurels et institutionnels nécessaires pour faire face
aux effets négatifs de l'ajustement et aux facteurs
externes et internes faisant obstacle au développement dans
les pays les moins avancés de l'Afrique sahélienne.

M. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
Président
Banque Mondiale
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

2.- Echanger des expériences de lutte contre la désertification dans la région, identifier de nouvelles approches visant la sécurité et à long terme l'auto-suffisance alimentaires, la formation professionnelle et l'enseignement technique supérieur permettant le passage graduel de l'agriculture de subsistance aux méthodes et techniques de l'agriculture intensive. Examiner les modalités de l'aide au secteur informel dans la région.

3.- Analyser les données caractéristiques de la crise dans les domaines socioculturels relevant de la compétence de l'Unesco ; identifier les problèmes cruciaux à résoudre et les politiques et stratégies à adopter visant à renverser les tendances négatives actuelles et à assurer un développement continu de l'éducation, de la science, de la culture.

4.- Examiner l'environnement international du développement, élaborer des propositions visant à augmenter le volume et à améliorer la qualité de l'aide internationale, à renforcer la coopération sous-régionale, régionale et internationale pour favoriser le développement économique et socioculturel de la région.

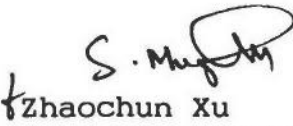
Une dizaine de spécialistes provenant de différents pays d'Afrique seront invités à participer, à titre personnel, à cette réunion de réflexion. La langue de travail sera le français.

Si, comme je l'espère, il vous est possible d'accepter cette invitation, je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir me communiquer dans les meilleurs délais le nom de votre représentant(e).

Le document du Secrétariat, l'ordre du jour provisoire et les documents de travail vous seront adressés sous pli séparé.

Pour toutes précisions complémentaires, je vous prie de bien vouloir vous adresser directement à Monsieur C. T. Huynh, Directeur de la Division des études pour le développement, Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines (Téléphone :(33.1) 45.68.45.12, Téléfax:(33.1) 40.65.98.71)

En vous remerciant d'avance de votre coopération, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.


Zhaochun Xu
Sous-Directeur général
pour les relations extérieures

WORLDBANK TMSS

ZCZC RDR0462 RDRS0708
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO EXEC. BOARD
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER, CHIEF, SPRIE
-CC:MR. VERSPOOR (PHREE)

EXT: 33869

B42 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:DIRECTOR-GENERAL
IBRDPAR
-INTBAFRAD, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:TRZECIAK
-FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO UNESCO SECRETARIAT
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 24-APR-1990

REYUR COMMUNICATION DG/7.6/30.6/252 OF APRIL 4 CONCERNING 134TH
SESSION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD, PARIS, MAY 9-18. REGRET INFORM YOU WORLD
BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED DUE WORK PRESSURES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS
OF STAFF AT THIS TIME. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW
DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=04241001

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

APR 17 1990

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 4/17/90 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. Verspoor | | S 6029 | |
| <i>Adrian,</i> | | | |
| <i>Nothing for us in these type of meetings</i> | | <i>Bay</i> | |
| | | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: Re: UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris, May 9-18, 1990. | | | |
| <p>We do not normally attend EB Meetings. Is there anything on this Agenda that would warrant consideration of coverage? Please let me know at your earliest convenience so that SPR can respond accordingly. Many thanks.</p> | | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | | ROOM NO.: S12-009 | EXTENSION: 3-3869 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : DG/7.6/30.6/252

Le Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture à l'honneur d'inviter l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les institutions spécialisées, l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique et les organisations intergouvernementales à se faire représenter à la 134e session du Conseil exécutif, qui se tiendra à Paris du 9 au 18 mai 1990. L'ordre du jour provisoire de la session (document 134 EX/1 (Prov.)) figure en annexe.

La première séance plénière aura lieu le mercredi 9 mai à 10 heures (salle X). Au cours de cette séance, le Conseil adoptera son ordre du jour, déterminera les points à attribuer à ses commissions et établira le calendrier des travaux de la session.

Le Directeur général serait heureux de connaître dès que possible le nom des personnes chargées de représenter leur organisation à cette session et saisit cette occasion pour renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération.



1 pièce jointe

Monsieur le Président
de la Banque mondiale
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20431
Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Hundred and thirty-fourth Session
(9-18 May 1990)

134 EX/1 (prov.)
PARIS, 23 March 1990
Original: English and French

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

| Item | Title | Reference | Document |
|-------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA | | 134 EX/1 (prov.) |
| 2 | APPROVAL OF THE SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE 132nd AND 133rd SESSIONS | | 132 EX/SR.1-13 133 EX/SR.1-3 |
| 3 | METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION | | |
| 3.1 | <u>Executive Board and General Conference</u> | | |
| 3.1.1 | Organization of the session: report by the Bureau on questions that do not appear to require debate | 103 EX/Dec. 3.2.1, para. 2(c) 113 EX/Dec. 3.1.2 | 134 EX/2 |
| 3.1.2 | Methods of work of the General Conference and of the Executive Board | 25 C/Res. 47.2, Annex, para. 3 | 134 EX/4 |
| 3.2 | Report by the Committee on Conventions and Recommenda- tions: examination of communications transmitted to it in pursuance of 104 EX/Decision 3.3 | 104 EX/Dec. 3.3 | 134 EX/3 PRIV. |
| 3.3 | In-depth studies to be carried out by the Spe- cial Committee in 1990-1991 - choice of subjects and appointment of rapporteurs | 107 EX/Dec. 4.1.2 | 134 EX/SP/INF.1 |
| 3.4 | <u>United Nations Joint Inspection Unit</u> | | |
| 3.4.1 | Reports of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit of interest to Unesco | 119 EX/Dec. 3.2.1 | 134 EX/5 |

| Item | Title | Reference | Document |
|-------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 4 | EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME | | |
| 4.1 | <u>Reports by the Director-General</u> | | |
| 4.1.1 | Oral report on the activities of the Organization since the 132nd session | 103 EX/Dec. 3.2.1 126 EX/Dec. 5.1.2 (Annex, para. 14) 130 EX/Dec. 5.3.1 131 EX/Dec. 5.4.2 131 EX/Dec. 5.1.3 132 EX/Dec. 5.1.2 | 134 EX/INF.3 (Parts I, II and III) |
| 4.1.2 | Study of the needs of the Palestinian people in the fields of competence of Unesco | 129 EX/Dec. 8.11 | 134 EX/6 |
| 4.2 | <u>Education</u> | | |
| 4.2.1 | Application of 24 C/Resolution 25, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories | 132 EX/Dec. 5.2.5 | 134 EX/7 |
| 4.2.2 | United Nations University: Annual Report of the Council of the University, and comments by the Director-General | 99 EX/Dec. 5.2.2 129 EX/Dec. 5.2.1 | 134 EX/8 |
| 4.2.3 | Joint Unesco-UNICEF Committee to make Recommendations on Education: report of the first meeting | | 134 EX/9 |
| 4.2.4 | Second consultation of Member States on the application of the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education: draft questionnaire to be submitted to Member States in July 1990 | 24 C/Res. 5.3 | 134 EX/10 |
| 4.2.5 | Additional invitations to the fifth Conference of Ministers of Education and those Responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States | 133 EX/Dec. 7.1.1 | 134 EX/11 |
| 4.2.6 | World Conference on Education for All | 25 C/Res. 1.8, para. 5(e) | 134 EX/29 |

| Item | Title | Reference | Document |
|-------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 4.3 | <u>Culture and communication</u> | | |
| 4.3.1 | Rules for the awarding of the Unesco Crafts Prize | 25 C/5 (para. 03208) | 134 EX/12 |
| 4.3.2 | Report by the Director-General on an International Programme for the World Decade for Cultural Development and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development thereon | 25 C/Res. 3.4 (para. 10) | 134 EX/13 |
| 4.3.3 | Report by the Director-General on the preparation of the draft 'Arabia Plan' | 131 EX/INF.6 | 134 EX/14 |
| 5 | RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | | |
| 5.1 | Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of Unesco | 103 EX/Dec. 6.1 & 6.2 124 EX/Dec. 6.1 | 134 EX/15 |
| 5.2 | Operational activities of the Organization, including Unesco-UNDP co-operation | 97 EX/Dec. 7.2 132 EX/Dec. 7.1 | 134 EX/16 |
| 5.3 | Agreements signed by Unesco for the use of space technology | Item proposed by Mr Muheim (Switzerland) | 134 EX/17 134 EX/INF.4 |
| 5.4 | Relations with the ACP Group (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States maintaining relations with EEC) | Art. XI of the Constitution | 134 EX/18 |
| 5.5 | Classification of international non-governmental organizations | Directives concerning Unesco's relations with NGOs | 134 EX/19 |
| 5.6 | Subventions for certain international non-governmental organizations | Directives concerning Unesco's relations with NGOs, Art. VI 128 EX/Dec. 8.2 133 EX/Dec. 8.1 | 134 EX/20 |

| Item | Title | Reference | Document |
|------|--|---|---------------|
| 6 | ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS | | |
| 6.1 | Report by the Director-General on the budgetary situation of the Organization in 1988-1989 and on transfers made between appropriation lines for the purpose of closing the accounts for 1988-1989 | 132 EX/Dec. 8.1 | 134 EX/21 |
| 6.2 | Report by the Director-General on adjustments under Parts VII and VIII of the appropriation table in document 25 C/5 Approved, and measures taken to balance the budget for 1990-1991 | 25 C/Res. 17 | 134 EX/22 |
| 6.3 | Proposed transfers between appropriation lines within the budget for 1990-1991 | 25 C/Res. 17 | 134 EX/23 |
| 6.4 | Financial regulations for trust funds, reserve and special accounts | Art. 6.6 and 6.7 of the Financial Regulations | 134 EX/24 |
| 6.5 | Fifteenth annual report (1989) of the International Civil Service Commission: report by the Director-General | 114 EX/Dec. 8.5 | 134 EX/25 |
| 6.6 | Geographical distribution: report by the Director-General on a more equitable method for calculating the desirable range of representation | 25 C/Res. 40, para. 3(c) | 134 EX/26 |
| 6.7 | Consultation in pursuance of Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board | | 134 EX/PRIV.1 |
| 7 | OTHER BUSINESS | | |
| 7.1 | Review of the measures taken to restore the universality of the Organization | Item proposed by Mr Muheim (Switzerland) | 134 EX/27 |

| Item | Title | Reference | Document |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 7.2 | Amendments to the rules governing the travel expenses and subsistence allowances payable to members of the Executive Board | Item proposed by Mr Ould Weddady (Mauritania) | 134 EX/28 |
| 7.3 | Assessment of action to improve the management of the programme and the running of the Organization | Item proposed by Ms Bernard-Meunier (Canada) | 134 EX/30 134 EX/INF.5 |

April 12, 1990

Dear Mr. Xu:

I refer to your letter SC/PII/YM/PW/11 of March 9 inviting The World Bank to be represented at the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme, to be held in Paris from November 26 to 30, 1990.

I thank you for the invitation. Given the uncertainty of staff travel schedules at this time, we will be back in touch with you at a later date should the Bank be able to send a representative to this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Ms. Trzeciak (Paris)

MMcDonald



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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

référence : SC/PII/YM/PW/11

- 9 MAR 1990

Sir,

I have pleasure in informing you that the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme will hold its third session at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 26 to 30 November 1990 (the 26 November being set aside for regional meetings and contacts between delegations).

In accordance with Article 8.2 of the Statutes, representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system may take part, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, except meetings of the Bureau.

The provisional agenda of the session is enclosed. Further documentation relating to the meeting will be sent to you in due course.

If, as I hope, the World Bank is able to attend, I should be grateful if you would let me know, in due course, the name and title of the representative designated.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Zhaochun XU".

Zhaochun XU
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank/International Finance
Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

**Third Session of the
Intergovernmental Committee for the
Intergovernmental Informatics Programme**

Paris, 26-30 November 1990

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for the IIP
2. Address by the Director-General or his representative
3. Election of the Chair and other members of the Bureau
4. Adoption of the agenda
5. Report on the activities of the Bureau since the second session of the Committee
6. Report by the secretariat on the progress of projects under way
7. Review of the financial situation of the IIP. Analysis of the outlook for the future
8. Updating of Unesco's informatics programme and priorities adopted for the IIP
9. Review of the basic rules and regulations of the IIP, and study of possible modifications
10. Tasks of the Bureau and the secretariat
11. Conclusions and recommendations
12. Date and place of the fourth session
13. Matters arising
14. Adoption of the report of the session
15. Closure of the session

WORLDBANK TMSS

ZCZC RDR00367 RDRS0605
WDIAL
..SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD EXT: 33869
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC: MESSRS. QUIJANO AND MCGREEVEY

B42 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN: ZHAOCHUN XU, ADG FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 18-JAN-1990

REYURLET ED/EPP/PMR/89/607 OF 11 DECEMBER CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, MEXICO, MARCH 26-30. HAVE BEEN ASKED TO INFORM YOU WORLD BANK EXPECTS TO BE REPRESENTED AND WILL ADVISE YOU OF NAME OF STAFF MEMBER NOMINATED TO ATTEND CLOSER TO TIME OF MEETING. WE LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONGRESS AS SOON AS AVAILABLE. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=01181724

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: 19-Jan-1990 08:14am

TO: William P. McGreevey (WILLIAM P. MCGREEVEY)

FROM: Adriaan Verspoor, PHREE (ADRIAAN VERSPOOR)

EXT.: 33279

SUBJECT: UNESCO Congress, Mexico City March 26-30

Reference to your em on Jan. 17.

This is fine and saves us some money. Thanks.

CC: Carlos N. Quijano (CARLOS N. QUIJANO)

CC: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: 17-Jan-1990 11:44am

TO: Carlos N. Quijano (CARLOS N. QUIJANO)
TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)
TO: Adriaan Verspoor (ADRIAAN VERSPOOR)

FROM: William P. McGreevey, LA2PH (WILLIAM P. MCGREEVEY)

EXT.: 39247

SUBJECT: UNESCO Congress, Mexilco City March 26-30

We will be preparing projects in education and training in Mexico at the time of this Congress, so that someone from LA2PH will presumably be able to represent the Bank at no additional cost.

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 1/2/90 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. Quijano | | I 8001 | |
| Mr. Verspoor <i>1/3 - NO</i> | | S 6029 | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: UNESCO Congress on Planning and Management of Educational Development, Mexico, March 26-30, 1990.</p> <p>Please let me know whether or not this meeting would be of interest and if staff attendance might be considered. SPR will respond accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> | | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: | |
| Maureen McDonald | S12-009 | 3-3869 | |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

MMCD

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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télécx : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

référence : ED/EPP/PMR/89/607

11 DEC. 1989

Dear Sir,

International Congress on Planning and Management
of Educational Development
(Mexico, 26-30 March 1990)

I have the honour to inform you that Unesco will organize, in collaboration with the Government of Mexico, an International Congress on Planning and Management of Educational Development, which will take place from 26 to 30 March 1990, in Mexico.

This Congress will bring together a group of specialists, serving in their personal capacity, as well as observers from governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and institutions specialized in educational management and planning. The Congress will focus on the impact and the role of educational planning and management to review developments in the theory and practice of educational planning and management (paragraph 04112 of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1988-1989).

Please find attached hereto a copy of the provisional agenda of the Congress and together with an information document. The working languages will be English, French and Spanish. Simultaneous interpretation and documentation will be provided in these three languages.

On behalf of the Director General, I have pleasure in inviting you to send a representative to this meeting.

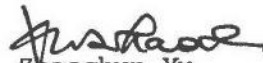
./...

Mr. B.B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

I very much hope that you will be able to accept this invitation and I should be grateful if you would confirm the name and title of your representative to the Director of the Division of Educational Policy and Planning before the end of January 1990.

An annotated agenda and further information about the Congress will be sent directly to your representative in due course.

Yours faithfully,



Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS "PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT"
(Mexico, 26-30 March 1990)

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening Session.
2. Election of the President
3. Election of the five Vice-Presidents and of the Rapporteur General.
4. Adoption of the Agenda.
5. Organization of the work of the Congress, constitution of the commissions, of the Special Working Group and of the Bureau.
6. Review of the situation and of the new prospects of educational planning and administration, particularly as regards the following four themes :
 - 6.1 The role of educational planning and management with the prospect of renovation and generalization of basic education and eradication of all forms of illiteracy all over the world.
 - 6.2 Educational planning and the development of human resources.
 - 6.3 Modernization and development of administration and management systems of education.
 - 6.4 What planning and what management for education in a period of crisis ?
7. Adoption of the Final Report and proposals for actions to be undertaken at the national and international levels.
8. Closing Session.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS "PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT"
(Mexico, 26-30 March 1990)

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1. In accordance with Resolution 4.1 adopted by the 24th Session of the General Conference, and the Approved Programme and Budget for 1988-1989 (24 C/5 Approved, paragraph 04112), Unesco, in cooperation with the "Secretaría de Educación Pública" of Mexico, is organizing an International Congress on the planning and management of educational development, to be held in Mexico from 26 to 30 March 1990.

This Congress will review the evolution of educational planning and management since the International Conference on Educational Planning (Paris, 1968) and identify new approaches and trends in this field. While taking into account the changes which occurred in the theory, the Congress will focus its attention on the progress achieved in Member States in the practice of educational planning and management as well as on new modalities of cooperation in this field. The Congress will be an occasion to examine, from the point of view of educational planners and administrators, amongst other things, the decisions which will have been taken by the World Conference on Education for All (Bangkok, 1990).

Objectives

2. The objective of the Congress is to facilitate a wide exchange of views resulting in suggestions and recommendations on :
- a) How to revitalize educational planning and management activities in order to better manage the education systems, to improve their efficiency and to ensure an optimal use of the human and financial resources available for education ;
 - b) New approaches which could be adopted in international cooperation in this field in the prospect of democratization of basic education and eradication of illiteracy at the eve of the XXIst Century.

Background

3. An important number of Member States have achieved, during the last 30 years, a progressive institutionalization of educational planning. They have experimented new modalities for educational management and there have been significant elements, positive or negative, which have defined the political, economic and social context of education. During this period, a large majority of countries from the international community have reached independence but the world has also gone through long armed conflicts and increasing violation of human rights ; a number of countries have known economic development but many others have faced depression. The deterioration of the living conditions of a large majority of the mankind during the last recent years has been deplored.

The economic crisis has also affected education systems : during the last ten years, resources allocated by the public sector to education have been severely diminished in several countries as a consequence of the austerity measures taken or imposed by the increase of the external debt.

Educational planning and management have suffered from the above events, and the theory, the practice and the working methods which constitute its major elements have had to be adapted to changing circumstances, sometimes with significant alterations in view of local necessities and social demand. The very concept of educational planning has been differently interpreted and adopted.

The above evolution did not have the same characteristics or intensity from one country to another. The Congress will examine the new and various approaches, methods and techniques which are better adapted in each national context to educational planning and management in the years to come, in order to safeguard the right to education for all in the present situation of economic crisis as well as in other situations foreseeable in the medium and long term.

Themes of discussion

4. Considering the major fields of interest and the present concerns of Member States, four themes of discussion for the Congress have been selected as follows :

- The role of educational planning and management within the prospect of the renovation and generalization of basic education and eradication of all forms of illiteracy in the world.
- Educational planning and the development of human resources.
- Modernization and development of educational administration and management systems.
- What planning and what management for education in a period of crisis ?

Organization

5. The working languages of the Congress will be English, French and Spanish. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these languages.
6. The replies to a questionnaire sent to Member States and specialized institutions will provide information on the situation in the field of educational planning and management and outline the main trends.

Working documents

7. Unesco will prepare the following working documents for the Congress :
 - A review of prospects of educational planning and management in the world (5 regional studies based on factual data).
 - New strategies and techniques of educational planning. A review of the main orientations drawn from the IIEP Seminar on this theme (1988).
 - The situation and trends of educational planning and management in Member States (synthesis of the results of the survey made on this theme).
 - A final report will be published after the Congress, summarizing the main findings of the Congress regarding successful operational experiences and the recommendations proposed by the participants with a view to reinforcing the forecasting and management capacities of educational systems.

Participants

8. The International Congress "Planning and Management of Educational Development", will bring together, for five days, about 200 to 250 participants as follows :
 - Specialists invited on their personal capacity by the Director General of Unesco, taking into account as much as possible a equitable geographical distribution.
 - Specialists admitted by the Director General, on the basis of a request for participation, submitted by a Member State, a learned society or organization, or by a specialized institution.
 - Observers designated by Unesco Member States or Associate Members.
 - About 25 Mexican specialists designated by the education authorities of the host country.

Responsible agencies

9. Unesco will ensure the financial support for the organization of the Congress. The "Dirección General de Relaciones Internacionales de la Secretaría de Educación Pública", Mexico, will be the national agency responsible for the local organization of the Congress.

Plenary and Commission meetings

After the opening session of the Congress, the Secretariat will present the results of the survey on the situation and the trends of educational planning and management in Member States. A plenary session will be devoted to the objectives of educational planning and management within the prospect of the renovation and generalization of basic education and eradication of illiteracy in the world.

The Congress will then meet in two commissions and study the following themes :

- Educational planning and the development of human resources.
- Modernization and development of educational administration and management systems.

The last theme, "What planning and what management for education in a period of crisis ?" will be presented and discussed during a plenary meeting.

The Congress will then discuss and adopt suggestions and possible recommendations to Member States, to training, research and international cooperation institutions, and particularly to Unesco.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS "PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT"

REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION

Name :
Address :
Specialization :
Institution :
Activity :

Participation financed by :

The participant
Other source
(indicate which) :

Request presented by (name of the Gouvernement, the Organization or the Institution presenting the request) :

.....
.....

Name and title of the responsible officer :

.....
.....

Signature :

Signature of participant :

Kindly return to : Mr. Z. Zachariev
Director
Division of Educational Policy and Planning
UNESCO
Place Fontenoy, 75007 PARIS
France

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

ECOSOC/Organizational Session 1990

12 December 1989

REFERENCE

Dear Sir,

I am requested by the Secretary-General to inform you of the forthcoming meetings scheduled to be held at United Nations Headquarters in connection with the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council for 1990, as agreed upon by Council decision 1989/190 and in conformity with rule 2 of the Council's rules of procedure.

It may be recalled that the Council, in paragraphs 2(k) and (l) of its resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, on the revitalization of the Council decided:

"(k) ... to elect its President and Bureau early in the calendar year, prior to the organizational session of the Council;

(l) Prior to the organizational session, the President, with the co-operation of the other members of the Bureau, should arrange for consultations with members of the Council on the draft programme of work and provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General and on the allocation of agenda items and make proposals thereon for consideration by the Council; the duration of the organizational session of the Council could consequently be shortened;"

Accordingly, the Council will hold a meeting on 17 January 1990 for the purpose of electing its President and other members of the Bureau and to consider arrangements for the consultations called for in paragraph 2(l) of Council resolution 1988/77 referred to above. Meetings of the organizational session of the Council have been scheduled to be held from 6 to 9 February 1990.

The provisional agenda for the organizational session of the Council will be issued shortly in document E/1990/2.

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if the names of the representatives of your organization attending the above-mentioned meetings could be submitted to him at an early date and in any event no later than three days before the first meeting they are to attend.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ronald I. Spiers".

Ronald I. Spiers

Under-Secretary-General for
Political and General Assembly Affairs
and Secretariat Services

The President
World Bank
Washington D.C.

RECEIVED
89 DEC 21 PM 6:06
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

WORLD BANK TMSS

66 ECOSOC (min'd)

ZCZC RDR0352 RDR0590
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: ECOSOC ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: CBOUCHER
-CC:MR. LOOS (SPRNY)

EXT: 33869

USA 126171 =
-UNATIONS, NEW YORK, USA
-ATTN:SPIERS, USG/OPGS
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 04-JAN-1990

REYURLET OF 12 DECEMBER CONCERNING ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION OF ECOSOC
ON JANUARY 17 AND FEBRUARY 6-9. PLEASED TO INFORM YOU WORLD BANK WILL
BE REPRESENTED AT THESE MEETINGS BY MR. G. DAVID LOOS, SPECIAL
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN IN NEW YORK. REGARDS, CARLSTON B. BOUCHER,
ACTING CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC
PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=01041555

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

WORLD BANK TMSS

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

RECEIVED
JAN 03 1990
~~89 DEC 24~~ PM 2:50

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
S P R

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/12/22 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 900103004 FROM : MR. WADI HADDAD
SUBJECT : L-STATUS OF NEGS W/THAI AUTHORITIES ON HOST COUNTRY AGREEMENT RE:
WCEFA-AGREEMENT & MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING ENCLSD. (HOPPER ACTION)
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Rajagopalan

1) CB
2) File:
G6
UNESCO

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : CC MR. THALWITZ/ATTN MR. RAJAGOPALAN

PPR 900103004

~~6/11/11~~

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/12/22 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 891227011 FROM : Mr. Wadi D. Haddad
SUBJECT : Status of Negotiations w/Thai Authorities on Host Country Agree-
ment re: WCEFA - Agreement & Memo of Understanding enclosed.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1222)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :Attn: Mr. Rajagopalan

cc: Mr. Thalwitz



WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL

MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS

المؤتمر العالمي حول «التربية للجميع»

تأمين حاجات التعلم الأساسية

CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR L'EDUCATION POUR TOUS

SATISFAIRE LES BESOINS D'APPRENTISSAGE DE BASE

CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE LA EDUCACION PARA TODOS

SATISFACCION DE LAS NECESIDADES BASICAS DE APRENDIZAJE

WCEFA/89/0766

22 December 1989

SPONSORS

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Sweden
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International Development

ASSOCIATE SPONSORS

Canadian International
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Switzerland
Bernard van Leer Foundation
World Health Organization

Dear Mr. Conable,

Further to my letter of 5 December 1989 regarding the status of negotiations with the Thai authorities on the Host Country Agreement, I am pleased to inform you that after visiting Thailand on 11 December 1989, I was able to conclude the Agreement along the lines outlined in my letter and endorsed by you. A signed copy of the Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding is enclosed.

I have been assured by the Thai authorities of their desire to assume the responsibilities and obligations of the host country in a spirit of full cooperation and mutual support. The Thai authorities also informed me that one factor contributing to their delay in signing the Agreement was the independent assurance communicated directly to them by one of the sponsoring agencies that additional resources would be forthcoming from the Interagency Commission, if the Thais were to reopen negotiations on the agreement already reached in principle with Mr. Thomas Keller of UNESCO and myself during our visit to Bangkok last August.

The conduct of two parallel lines of negotiation has proved a source of embarrassment both to the Thai authorities and to the Interagency Commission, and has contributed to a loss of valuable time in establishing the technical secretariat on-site in Thailand. I am sure that you will appreciate that in this and any similar situation, such discordant approaches complicate rather than facilitate our common interest in, and search for, solutions to problems.

In the short time left at our disposal before the World Conference, a concerted, unified effort is essential to ensure the success of our undertaking. In the coming weeks, should any enquiry or complaint be received by any one of the sponsoring agencies, I would greatly appreciate it if this could be referred to me directly as the Executive Secretary, to ensure that all matters are promptly addressed in a coordinated manner and within the spirit of cooperation that has brought us so far in a very short time.

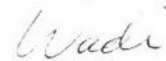
Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

INTER-AGENCY COMMISSION

UNICEF HOUSE, Three United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Telephone (212) 326-7140, Telex 175989TRT, Fax (212) 326-7133 or (212) 868-7465

May I express my warmest appreciation for all the cooperation extended to the Secretariat to date by the four sponsoring agencies. We all look forward to the successful outcome of the World Conference which we so strongly desire.

Yours sincerely,



Wadi D. Haddad
Executive Secretary

encl.

cc: Mr. V. Rajagopalan

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

UNESCO 6/6
~~CV/MT/~~

CB

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/12/21 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 900112016 FROM : Mr. Mayor
SUBJECT : Sending Mr. Conable (under separate cover) copy of the 1989
edition of Unesco Statistical Yearbook.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (S 13-131)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

No action reqd
will circulate your book
to Mr Hamilton's Dept
when it comes,
CB 11/17/90



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
telegrams: Unesco Paris
telex: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/O.2/STD

21 DEC. 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

I have pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the 1989 edition of the Unesco Statistical Yearbook. This work, the first edition of which was published in 1963, has been prepared by our Office of Statistics and is the result of our continuing effort to collect, process and publish the latest data available in the fields of competence of Unesco - education, science and technology, culture and communication.

I hope that you will find this Yearbook a useful reference source. My colleagues and I would be happy to receive any suggestions you might care to make on ways of improving either its form or its content.

Yours sincerely,

Kindest regards

Federico Mayor

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

Plb.

file

G6

UNESCO.

(hw)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

RECEIVED
09/18/89 11:10:37

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/11/09 DUE DATE : 89/12/14
LOG NUMBER : 891130002 FROM : MAYOR: FEDERICO, UNE
SUBJECT : L - UNESCO: WRITING TO INFORM OUTCOME OF DISCUSSION AT UNESCO'S
GEN CONF RE WORLD CONF ON ED FOR ALL
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Rajagopalan

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : CC: Mr. Shakow for info.

Raj's shop to handle.
I'll put in our files.
W

12/1
The attached top one just came to Esla - it has now been routed to

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BBC MKH
LM
89 11 30002

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/11/09 DUE DATE : 89/12/14
LOG NUMBER : 891129010 FROM : Federico Mayor
SUBJECT : UNESCO: Writing to inform outcome of the discussion at UNESCO's
Gen. Conf. re the World Conf. on Education for All.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :Note: The attached was forwarded to EXC by M. Carter on 11/26.
cc: Mr. Shakow

CB



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

9 NOV. 1989

reference : DG/1/0049

Dear Barber,

I am writing to inform you of the outcome of the discussion at Unesco's General Conference, currently in session, concerning the World Conference on Education for All.

You will be pleased to learn, I am sure, that the World Conference received strong support from delegates and that a resolution was adopted unanimously expressing, among other things, satisfaction with the preparations to date. This augurs well, I think, for the final run up to the Conference.

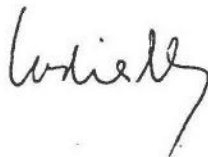
During our meeting of 7 October 1989 at Unesco to discuss the World Conference and its follow-up, I was very impressed by what David Hopper had to say concerning the increased priority that education must be given in the forward planning of the Bank, as well as by his remarks concerning Unesco's role in country-case studies, assessment and monitoring functions. It is true to say, I think, that education and human resources development are increasingly regarded by the international community as central to development cooperation generally. In that connection, I was delighted to see the emphasis given to these areas - as well as to other areas of concern to Unesco, such as the environment - in your recent speech to the Board of Governors of the Bank. You may be assured that Unesco stands ready to cooperate with the Bank in every way possible to ensure that the momentum of the World Conference is eventually translated into effective action to assist our Member States.

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.,
President,
World Bank,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
United States of America.

The next step, it was agreed at the meeting of 7 October 1989, is to have an informal working group of the Executive Committee formulate a joint follow-up strategy to be presented to the heads of agencies at our next meeting in January 1990.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Federico Mayor

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

LM *MH*

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SUBJECT : UNESCO: Writing to inform outcome of the discussion at UNESCO's
Gen. Conf. re the World Conf. on Education for All.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

APPROVED
 PLEASE HANDLE
 FOR YOUR INFORMATION
 FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
 FOR THE FILES
 PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
 PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
 AS WE DISCUSSED
 RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :Note: The attached was forwarded to EXC by M. Carter on 11/26.
cc: Mr. Shakow



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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75700 PARIS

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270602 Paris

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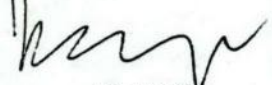
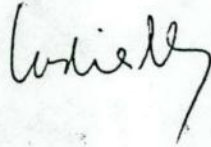
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World Bank,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
United States of America.

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With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Federico Mayor

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 11/22/89 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. V. Rajagopalan | | S-5055 |
| Ms. Ann Hamilton | | S-6055 |
| Ms. Marianne Haug | | E-1229 |
| Ms. Linda McLaughlin | | E-1229 |
| | | |
| | APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN |
| | APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON |
| | CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION |
| | COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST |
| | FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION |
| | INITIAL | SIGNATURE |
| | NOTE AND FILE | URGENT |
| REMARKS: | | |
| | | |
| FROM: Michael Carter <i>MC</i> | | ROOM NO.: S-12-055 |
| | | EXTENSION: 38212 |



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organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

UNESCO
Education for all
CB

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

9 NOV. 1989

reference : DG/1/0049

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World Bank,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
United States of America.

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With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Federico Mayor

DATE: 17-Nov-1989 01:32pm

TO: See Distribution Below

FROM: Linda Jean McLaughlin, EXC

(LINDA JEAN MCLAUGHLIN)

EXT.: 72103

SUBJECT: Four Agency Heads Mtg and Press in NYC

5
11/20/89
- Mc
- C. Bourche
- David
- L...
- M...D

The date agreed by all four heads of agencies, according to Draper's office, is January 31, for a full day of meetings on the Education for All Conference, concluding with a press conference. This is to be held in New York City. I expect Mr. Conable will go to New York on Wednesday morning and return to Washington on Wednesday evening.

Additional information, I am told, will be forthcoming from Draper's office, but for now, I wanted to be sure everyone with a need to know is aware of the date. Please let appropriate others know. Thanks.

Linda

DISTRIBUTION:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| TO: David Hopper | (DAVID HOPPER) |
| TO: Visvanathan Rajagopalan | (VISVANATHAN RAJAGOPAL) |
| TO: Francisco Aguirre-Sacasa | (FRANCISCO AGUIRRE-SAC) |
| TO: Frank Vogl | (FRANK VOGL) |
| TO: Alexander Shakow | (ALEXANDER SHAKOW) |
| TO: Wadi Haddad | (WADI HADDAD) |
| TO: Marianne Haug | (MARIANNE HAUG) |
| CC: Jennifer Anne Volk | (JENNIFER ANNE VOLK) |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris
téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : CC/IPDC/89/456

30 OCT. 1989

Dear Mr Conable,

I have pleasure in inviting the World Bank to be represented at the Eleventh Session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which will take place at Unesco Headquarters from 19 to 24 March 1990. A copy of the Provisional Agenda is attached.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to accept this invitation and should be grateful if you would let me know the names of the person or persons designated to attend at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Zhaochun Xu".

Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations

Mr Barber B. CONABLE, Jr.
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
United States of America

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

11th Session

(Paris, 19-24 March 1990)

Provisional Agenda

1. Opening of the eleventh session by the outgoing Chairman of the IPDC Council
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session
3. Election of the Chairman of the Council
4. Election of the Bureau
5. Address by the Director-General or his representative
6. Report by the outgoing Chairman on the activities of the Bureau since the tenth session of the Council
7. Report by the Director-General or his representative on progress achieved since the tenth session of the Council
8. Discussion on the financial situation of IPDC and announcement of new voluntary contributions
9. IPDC working methods and procedures: Priorities, selection criteria and submission procedures
10. Proposed first IPDC Medium-Term Plan
11. Report on evaluation of projects
12. Examination of projects submitted to the Council
13. Budget for 1990 and projects approved
14. Date and place of the twelfth session of the Council
15. Any other business
16. Adoption of the report of the session
17. Closure of the session

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

DATE 11.10.89

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
POLICY, PLANNING AND RESEARCH

| NAME | ROOM NO. |
|----------------|----------|
| Mr. Shakow | |
| MMS | |
| | |
| | |

| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN |
|---|----------------------|
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON |
| COMMENT | PER OUR CONVERSATION |
| FOR ACTION | PER YOUR REQUEST |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION | PREPARE REPLY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INITIAL | RECOMMENDATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

~~1/CB~~

~~2/AD~~

3/Files unesco

96

FROM W.D. Hopper Rm. D-1202

89 1109011 ~~10/13~~

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED

89 NOV 13 PM 12:23

8/9

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/10/30

DUE DATE 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 891103008

FROM : Andri Isaksson

SUBJECT : Enclosing copies of statement recently delivered in meetings.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (S 13-131)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

RECEIVED

89 NOV -9 PH 5:30

**MELBY PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT**



REL
89 NOV 1

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WORLD BANK ONE STATE

DATE: 11/09/89
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: Enclosing copies of statement recently delivered to members

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION: [illegible]

ACTION: _____
COMMENTS: _____

AS WE DISCUSS
PLEASE BRING WITH
FOR THE FILE
FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
PLEASE ADVISE
REPLY TO _____

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**



With the Compliments of the Liaison Office with the United Nations

25 October 1989

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to send you a copy of the statement made at the recent meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the World Decade for Cultural Development by Mr. S. Lourié, Deputy Director-General, Bureau for Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Unesco, as part of the discussion of Item 6 of the Agenda.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Andri Isaksson". The signature is written in a cursive style with some flourishes.

Andri Isaksson
Director

Unesco Liaison Office
with the United Nations

U N E S C O

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL
PLANNING, BUDGETING AND EVALUATION

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

New York, 19-20 October 1989

Mr. Chairman,

Distinguished Colleagues,

Unesco requested that this body consider the World Decade for Cultural Development again at this session for essentially four reasons: to provide additional information on the first biennial report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco on the Progress of the Decade (A/44/284) submitted to this 44th General Assembly through ECOSOC; to enlist your support for the reinforcement of UN system co-operation with respect to the Decade through the establishment of an Inter-Agency Steering Committee co-chaired by the UN and Unesco; to reach agreement on the need for a mid-decade conference in 1993, in order to stimulate greater support for its Plan of Action and; to call your attention to the Director-General's proposal to establish an International Programme for the Decade to be financed through extra-budgetary resources, in the hope of identifying a few areas for joint agency collaboration.

Since the consideration of the Progress Report on the World Decade for Cultural Development by ECOSOC in mid-July, Unesco selected on 31 July the first round of Decade activities. From among 296 projects submitted to our Organization by Member States, non-governmental organizations and other partners, 231 were approved as Decade Activities and 21 of these were accorded financial support.

As evidence of his firm commitment to the Decade, the Director-General has proposed a third Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995, which features the World Decade for Cultural Development as an overarching theme, and has prepared for consideration of Member States at the forthcoming General Conference a programme and budget for 1990-1991 biennium, which proposes a total of \$6,036,400 for Decade activities across the seven Major Programme areas. In addition, the Director-General has proposed that \$1 million be earmarked in the Participation Programme as seed money to stimulate Member States and others to launch projects consistent with the aims of the Decade.

According to paragraph 70 of the Report, "the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system have begun making an effort, as yet modest, to devise activities contributing to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade", and

recommends that "they should step up this effort by taking effective, practical measures within the framework of theirforthcoming programmes and budgets with the object of promoting joint activities as far as possible, pursuant to the relevant recommendations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination...". May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that each United Nations organization and programme be invited to inform this body at its next session on at least one major project it has undertaken in support of the Decade Plan of Action.

Recognizing the need to give greater impetus to the Decade, at its Second Regular Session in July, ECOSOC adopted Resolution E/RES/1989/107, which inter alia "requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of Unesco, to take measures necessary to reinforce the co-ordination of the activities undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system in support of the Decade through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; such measures might include the establishment of a steering committee if appropriate."

We would like to propose the establishment of an Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development. The Director-General recommends that the Steering Committee meet once a year, perhaps around the time of

the Second Regular Session of ECOSOC, and be co-chaired by the United Nations and Unesco. The Unesco co-chairman would be the Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communication. The annual meeting of UN Focal Points at the working level might continue to meet once a year to prepare the meetings of the Steering Committee.

Moreover, as the Report on the Progress of the Decade for the period 1988-1989 states, there have been some important activities in support of the Decade, but more must be done to implement its Plan of Action. Therefore, the Director-General is proposing a mid-point evaluation of the Decade in 1993. Such a meeting would focus the attention of Member States, international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations on the Decade and the importance of its objectives.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the Director-General has decided to propose the establishment of an International Programme for the Decade to be financed through extra-budgetary resources. The International Programme he is proposing to the General Conference suggests eight priorities:

- Culture, management and development
- Tourism, culture and development

- Technology and cultural products
- Media impact on culture and behaviour
- Cultural pluralism towards the year 2000
- Financing culture and the arts
- Unesco exchange programme for young people
- Cultural Olympiad.

The Secretariat's top priority is to define a set of indicators and a methodology to assess those cultural factors which aid, or constrain, development activities and assess the implications for the local culture of such development projects. To accomplish this task, we will need the support of UN executing agencies and particularly UNDP. The Secretariat plans to engage an interdisciplinary team of experts to review and synthesize the existing literature, conduct some ex-post studies of previous projects administered by various UN system executing agencies. The pilot projects launched by the World Decade to take culture and popular participation into account in Guinea and Togo demonstrate what can be done.

The Decade is gaining momentum, our organizations and programmes have a special responsibility to exert leadership. This we can only accomplish through concerted efforts and reinforced collaboration.

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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**




With the Compliments of the Liaison Office with the United Nations

30 October 1989

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to send you a copy of the statement made at the recent meeting of the Joint Committee for Programme and Co-ordination/Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on IDS, by Mr. S. Lourié, Deputy Director-General, Bureau for Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Unesco.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Andri Isaksson
Director
Unesco Liaison Office
with the United Nations

U N E S C O

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL
PLANNING, BUDGETING AND EVALUATION

CPC/ACC Joint Meeting
18 October 1989

As the debate on the IDS is now entering the phase of negotiations with, and also among, government delegations, ACC must set clearly its course in assisting the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole and in complementing that of the Committee for Development Planning. We must therefore agree on ways by which the gradually emerging consensus on some of the dimensions of the Strategy will affect future agency responsibilities given, naturally, their constitutional mandates.

This should leads us to establish or reinforce new and innovative mechanisms for co-operation and co-ordination within our system. Obviously, this ACC task should be delegated to its own Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives, but given the agenda for the Special Session of the General Assembly in Spring 1990, the Task Force ought to anticipate the expected convergence of the different official government positions on the IDS so as to be in a position to deal with their consequences for the United Nations system as a whole.

This process must be initiated soon. If not, we risk finding ourselves in a situation of crisis management towards the end of next year, when the General Assembly will make its final decision. We all know from past experience that in such situations of urgency, short-term economic policy matters tend to prevail over medium- and long-term human and social concerns. And this affects us very directly at Unesco.

In this connection, we fully appreciate the references made this morning by the Secretary-General to the need of ensuring that the Strategy encourage local initiative and popular participation which we would like to call now "empowerment." Thus, we feel that the word "education" is acquiring gradually a new meaning, voiding it of its old institutional terminology as we couple it with the word "empowerment." Within a longer time framework, this would imply that the "power structures" of the educational process can no longer be confined to the bureaucratic institutions that, in the past, used to be responsible for schools. And so, one day, Ministers of Education will no longer be "Ministers of teachers" or "Ministers of schools." But Unesco does not limit its long-term view to education alone. Science and technology are subjects of great world transfers. The lack of such transfers, the absence of a scientific know-how, are new forms of colonization. In the

same spirit, Unesco is also profoundly concerned with global environment concerns. Agencies of the UN system have obviously an obligation to safeguard these long-term development objectives in the face of the perfectly legitimate, pressing and urgent, short-term targets of re-invigorating growth.

In this respect, and to refer more specifically to inter-agency co-ordination, I propose to look at one of the key aspects, while obviously not the only one, that characterizes the work of my Organization.

I will refer to the new vision of education, as embracing a host of forms of learning processes including those taking place in industry, whether public or private, distance learning, self-learning, and very often through transnational channels. Either such processes are recognized as being -by definition- interdisciplinary and intersectoral, and thus inter-institutional, or we shall miss the call of the 21st century.

As the Secretary-General reminded us this morning, only participation and equitable human and social development will respond to this notion of a diversified, living field of lifelong education.

I was particularly pleased, but not surprised, to listen to our colleagues, from UNDP, from UNICEF, from the World Bank, stressing the importance of human development. You heard my colleagues, and you know how much education is at the forefront of one of the most spectacular co-ordinated actions being undertaken presently in the form of an inter-agency activity of Unesco, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. Following preparatory work which started earlier this year, we are about to organize jointly a "World Conference on Education for All" to be held next year in Thailand. This conference will concentrate on basic educational needs and will be attended not only by educators and decision-makers at the highest levels, but also by NGOs and by volunteer organizations. Its results will indeed find their proper place in the International Development Strategy. Educational needs must be seen today as a global challenge, quite comparable to the call for a harmonious world environment. We are talking of nothing less than a "world human environment." If not met or understood, the varied demand for education may raise stresses, resentments and lead to violence.

The key to the strategy we are developing with our colleagues within the context of the IDS is to ensure full incorporation in learning processes of rural girls of school age

and illiterate youth. What is fundamental are policy commitments by all participating governments. As we achieve "the minimum waterline," a minimum cultural waterline of decency, the only possible goal is to avoid relapse into illiteracy, violence, or social bipolarization. This should also inspire the contribution of ACC in their search for new modalities of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination when, the day after the Thailand conference, we shall ask ourselves, "where do we go from here?"

The second point I want to make comes very close to what my colleague from FAO stated. The translation of changing government priorities in matters of development raises the issue of co-ordination not of international agencies, but of the agencies of national governments. We hear governments speaking of "top priorities" with different voices in each of our agencies. Yet, when we go to the field, we often hear a third, and a fourth, and a fifth voice, expressing views of other constituencies still of the same national authorities. That is reality! UN agencies find themselves the unenviable hostages of these constituencies. Just as Ministers of Labour established and need the ILO, Ministers of Education, Science and Communication rely on Unesco to give echo to their concerns.

However, when we dialogue with governments on development issues, in trans-sectorial terms, in general human development terms, their bureaucratic, institutional and budgetary structures impede them from responding globally. This is an issue which we need to face. It affects the credibility and efficiency of agency programming and inter-agency co-ordination. This, of course, does not imply less attention to enhancing our own capability of working together better and pooling our resources. But let us not hide the other issue

This indeed has an impact on operational activities, and represents an unresolved challenge. Our joint learning process in this area, by the agencies to be sure, but also by national governments, may be considered still a bit too slow. We obviously give full support to the Secretary-General's drive to strengthen cohesiveness of our efforts in operational activities at the country level. Organizations, obviously, must achieve some solid and tangible co-ordination, not only within the United Nations system, but also with bilateral and multilateral agencies, NGOs and voluntary organizations. This has become vital.

In this connection, may I, in addition to my reference to the inter-agency preparation of the Thailand World Conference on

Education for All, give a further example of Unesco's hand-in-hand activity with another sister agency? Considerable joint work is going on with ILO, on matters of human resources development in the face of structural adjustment, looking at the various facets of education, training, social promotion and social mobility. Furthermore, Unesco, together with the International Council of Scientific Unions (an NGO), is to make significant contributions towards the preparation of the IDS by giving to science and to technology its deserved place as a means of distribution of, and access to, knowledge. At the same time, we shall have to try and provide conceptual and decision-making linkages between technology and the cultural dimension of development. Unesco thus considers that, in the present situation, marked by a variety of actors - those in governments and in agencies, time has come to look for a measure of harmony.

The UN system must find a more balanced division of labour among its Specialized Agencies and the international development institutions. This will result in a new definition of our respective roles, functions and tasks, by which some Specialized Agencies such as Unesco are now invited by Member States to concentrate their work "upstream," that is to say, the level of

policy analysis and investment choices. This has a corollary: commitments on research and training, established as they are by national agendas. This certainly has now become a priority of Unesco's programmes which are being discussed this very day at the General Conference of Unesco, and which will lay down our route for the next six years.

Certainly, Unesco shall contribute to joint efforts within the UN system to strengthen the management capabilities, not only of the Ministries of Planning and Finance, but of those Ministries with which we work and who are our constituencies. We must also stretch out much more boldly than we have ever done before, towards the NGOs, towards the volunteer organizations, towards what is Unesco's particular national asset: its National Commissions. Unesco, because of its very broad mandate and its extremely modest resources, needs to count on the partnership of all national and international actors in this rather complex and dynamic process.

To come back to the Strategy, its expected outcome will, in the final analysis, be assessed by the "civil society" ("société civile") no less than by governments. Such an assessment should be based not only on the extent to which Plan targets have been

attained and new strategic processes of international co-operation have been set into motion, but rather on the visibility and success of national and local development programmes and projects which encourage this new "empowerment" by families, communities, professional associations, volunteer groups, youth, women, and all the most vulnerable target populations. Whatever we do for them, and through national mandates and national institutions, will be the true test of whether we are still in the world of rhetoric, or beginning to move to something a little bit more tangible.

The IDS provides a renewed chance for the United Nations to help narrow the credibility gap between, on the one hand, policy intentions regarding a new quality of growth and human development, and, on the other hand, the social welfare and quality of life of individuals, particularly the poor. This means that all governments, in the sense of achieving in our agencies full universality, as formulated by the Representative of the Soviet Union in his statement, and agencies, which serve them, must learn to speak with a realistic voice that is likely to find an echo in the expression of political volition in everyday actions on the national scene.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



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OCT. 11. 1989

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Dear Mr President,

The World Heritage Committee, set up under the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage will hold its thirteenth ordinary session at Unesco Headquarters (Room XI) from 11 to 15 December 1989. In accordance with the decision taken previously by the Committee, I have pleasure, on behalf of the Director-General, in inviting your Organization to be represented at this meeting.

Please find enclosed the provisional agenda for this session and the Rules of Procedure of the Committee. The working languages of the Committee are English and French, and simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these two languages. The working documents will be made available in due course.

I would be grateful if you would let me know whether your organization will be represented and, if so, the name of the designated person.

Yours sincerely,

Zhaochun XU
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations

Mr.B. CONABLE
President
The World Bank
1818 "H" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
(Etats-Unis d'Amérique)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Committee

Thirteenth Session

Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 11-15 December 1989

Salle XI

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Representative of the Director-General
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur
4. Equitable representation of different regions and cultures of the world: review of conclusions of the 7th General Assembly
5. Introduction on activities undertaken by the Secretariat since the twelfth session of the Committee
6. Report of the Rapporteur for the thirteenth session of the Bureau
7. Revision of nomination forms and forms for requesting international assistance
8. Monitoring of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties and related technical problems
9. Promotional activities
10. Requests for international assistance
11. Situation of the World Heritage Fund and budget for 1990
12. Global study
13. Review of criteria for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List
14. Nominations of **cultural properties** to the World Heritage List and to the List of World Heritage in Danger
15. Nominations of **natural properties** to the World Heritage List and to the List of World Heritage in Danger
16. Other business
17. Adoption of the report of the session
18. Closure of the session

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Established under the Convention concerning the
Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its
seventeenth session on 16 November 1972

RULES OF PROCEDURE

(adopted by the Committee at its first session
and amended at its second and third sessions)

I. MEMBERSHIP

Rule 1.

Convention
Article 8.1

The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage called "the World Heritage Committee" and hereinafter referred to as the "Committee" is composed of the States Parties to the Convention elected in accordance with Article 8 of the "Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" hereinafter referred to as the "Convention".

II. SESSIONS

Rule 2. Ordinary and Extraordinary Sessions

2.1 The Committee shall normally meet once per year in ordinary session.

2.2 The Committee shall meet in extraordinary session at the request of at least two-thirds of the States members.

Rule 3. Convocation

3.1 The first session of the Committee shall be convened by the Director-General of Unesco, hereinafter referred to as "the Director-General".

3.2 Subsequent sessions of the Committee shall be convened by the Chairman in consultation with the Director-General.

.../...

3.3 The Director-General shall notify to the States members of the Committee, the date, place and provisional agenda of each session, not less than sixty days in advance in the case of an ordinary session and, if possible, not less than thirty days in advance in the case of an extraordinary session.

3.4 The Director-General shall, at the same time, notify to the States, organizations and individuals mentioned in Rules 6, 7 and 8, the date, place and provisional agenda of each session.

Rule 4. Date and Place

4.1 The Committee shall determine at each session, in consultation with the Director-General, the date and the place of the next session. The date and/or place may be modified, if necessary, by the Bureau, in consultation with the Director-General.

4.2 Any State member of the Committee may invite the Committee to hold a session in its territory.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Rule 5. Delegations

5.1 Each State member of the Committee shall be represented by one delegate, who may be assisted by alternates, advisers and experts.

5.2 States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of cultural or natural heritage.

Convention
Article 9.3

Rule 6. Organizations attending in an advisory capacity

A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity. They shall not have the right to vote.

Convention
Article 8.3

Rule 7. Invitations for consultation

The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its sessions for consultation on particular problems. They shall not have the right to vote.

Convention
Article 10.2

.../...

Rule 8. Representatives and observers

8.1 States Parties to the Convention which are not members of the committee may attend the sessions of the Committee as observers. They shall be consulted by the Committee on all matters in respect of which consultation is prescribed by the Convention.

8.2 The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as, upon written request, other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and non profit-making institutions having activities in the fields covered by the Convention, may be authorized by the Committee to participate in the sessions of the Committee.

8.3 The Director-General may provisionally invite any organization referred to in Rule 8.2 subject to subsequent confirmation by the Committee.

IV. AGENDA

Rule 9. Provisional Agenda

Convention
Article 14.2

9.1 The provisional agenda of the sessions of the Committee shall be prepared by the Director-General, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, the International Council of Monuments and Sites and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in their respective areas of competence.

9.2 The provisional agenda of an ordinary session of the Committee shall include :

- (a) all questions, the inclusion of which has been decided by the Committee at previous sessions ;
- (b) all questions proposed by members of the Committee ;
- (c) all questions proposed by States Parties to the Convention not members of the Committee ;
- (d) all questions proposed by the Director-General.

9.3 The provisional agenda of an extraordinary session shall include only those questions for the consideration of which the session has been convened.

.../...

Rule 10. Adoption of the Agenda

The Committee shall adopt its agenda at the beginning of each session.

Rule 11. Amendments, deletions and new items

The Committee may amend, delete or add items to the agenda so adopted if so decided by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

V. OFFICERS

Rule 12. Elections

12.1 The Committee, at the beginning of each ordinary session, shall elect a Chairman, five Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who shall remain in office until the beginning of the next ordinary session, provided that the States which they represent remain members of the Committee.

12.2 The Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur shall be eligible for immediate re-election for a second term of office.

12.3 In electing the Bureau, due regard shall be given to the need to ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world and a proper balance between the cultural and natural heritage as provided in the Convention.

Rule 13. Bureau

The Bureau of the Committee shall consist of the Chairman, the five Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur. The Bureau shall co-ordinate the work of the Committee and fix the dates, hours and order of business of meetings. The Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur shall assist the Chairman in carrying out his duties.

Rule 14. Replacement of Chairman

14.1 If the Chairman is unable to act at any session of the Committee, or part thereof, his functions shall be exercised by a Vice-Chairman, in the English alphabetical order of States members of the Committee.

14.2 If the Chairman ceases to represent a State member of the Committee or is for any reason unable to complete his term of office, he is replaced by a Vice-Chairman, in the English alphabetical order of States members of the Committee, for the remainder of the term of office.

.../...

Rule 15. Replacement of the Rapporteur

15.1 If the Rapporteur is unable to act at any session of the Committee, or part thereof, his functions shall be exercised by a Vice-Chairman in the English alphabetical order of States members of the Committee.

15.2 If the Rapporteur ceases to represent a State member of the Committee or if he is for any reason unable to complete his term of office, he is replaced by a Vice-Chairman, in the English alphabetical order of States members of the Committee, for the remainder of the term of office.

Rule 16. Duties of the Chairman

16.1 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by the present Rules, the Chairman shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Committee. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present Rules, shall control the proceedings and the maintenance of order. He shall not vote, but he may instruct another member of his delegation to vote on his behalf. He shall exercise all other functions given to him by the Committee.

16.2 A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

16.3 The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, or Vice-Chairmen, of a subsidiary body of the Committee shall have the same duties with regard to the bodies over which they are called upon to preside as the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 17. Quorum

Convention
Article 13.8

17.1 At plenary meetings, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the States members of the Committee.

17.2 At meetings of subsidiary bodies, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the States which are members of the bodies concerned.

17.3 Neither the Committee nor its subsidiary bodies shall decide on any matter unless a quorum is present.

Rule 18. Public meetings

Meetings shall be held in public unless decided otherwise by the Committee or by the body concerned.

.../...

Rule 19. Private meetings

When in exceptional circumstances, the Committee decides to hold a private meeting, it shall determine the persons who, in addition to the representatives of States members, shall be present.

Rule 20. Consultative bodies

Convention
Article 10.3

20.1 The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

20.2 The composition and the terms of reference of such consultative bodies shall be defined by the Committee at the time of their creation. The Committee shall also determine the extent to which the present Rules will apply to any such consultative body.

20.3 Each consultative body shall elect its Chairman and, if necessary, its Rapporteur.

Rule 21. Subsidiary bodies

21.1 The Committee may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the conduct of its work, within the limits of the technical facilities available.

21.2 Each of these bodies shall itself elect its Chairman and, if necessary, its Rapporteur.

Rule 22. Order and time-limit of speeches

22.1 The presiding officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak.

22.2 The presiding officer may limit the time allowed to each speaker if the circumstances make this desirable.

22.3 The representatives of organizations, individuals and observers referred to in Rules 6, 7 and 8 may address the meeting with the prior consent of the Chairman.

Rule 23. Points of order

23.1 During a discussion, any State member may raise a point of order; such point of order shall be immediately decided upon by the presiding officer.

23.2 An appeal may be made against the ruling of the presiding officer. Such appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the presiding officer's ruling shall stand unless overruled.

.../...

Rule 24. Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, any State member of the Committee may move the suspension or adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to the vote.

Rule 25. Adjournment of debate

During the discussion of any matter, any State member of the Committee may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. On moving the adjournment the State member shall indicate whether he moves the adjournment sine die or to a particular time which he shall specify. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one speaker may speak in favour of, and one against, the motion.

Rule 26. Closure of debate

A State member of the Committee may at any time move the closure of the debate, whether or not any other speaker has signified his wish to take part in the discussion. If application is made for permission to speak against the closure, it may be accorded to not more than two speakers. The Chairman shall then put to the vote the motion for closure and, if the Committee is in favour of the motion, he shall declare the closure of the debate.

Rule 27. Order of procedural motions

Subject to Rule 23 the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting :

- (a) suspension of the meeting ;
- (b) adjournment of the meeting ;
- (c) adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion ;
- (d) closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

Rule 28. Working languages

28.1 The working languages of the Committee shall be English and French.

28.2 Speeches made at a meeting of the Committee in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other language.

28.3 Speakers may, however, speak in any other language, provided they make their own arrangements for interpretation of their speeches into one of the working languages.

28.4 The documents of the Committee shall be issued in English and French.

.../...

Rule 29. Voting

29.1 Each State member of the Committee shall have one vote in the Committee and in any subsidiary body on which it is represented.

29.2 Decisions of the Committee on matters covered by the provisions of the Convention shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting.

29.3 Except where otherwise specified in the present Rules, all other decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of the States members present and voting.

29.4 Decisions as to whether a particular matter is covered by the provisions of the Convention and decisions on any other matters not covered by the present Rules shall be taken by a majority of the States members present and voting.

29.5 For the purpose of the present Rules, the expression "States members present and voting" shall mean States members casting an affirmative or negative vote. States members abstaining from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

29.6 Voting shall normally be by a show of hands.

29.7 When the result of a vote by a show of hands is in doubt, the presiding officer may take a second vote by a roll-call. A vote by a roll-call shall also be taken if it is requested by not less than two States members before the voting takes place.

29.8 A decision shall be voted on by secret ballot whenever two or more States members shall so request or if the Chairman so decides.

Rule 30. Voting on amendments

30.1 When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the presiding officer to be furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

30.2 If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.

30.3 A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 31. Voting on proposals

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 32. Withdrawal of proposals

A proposal may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the proposal has not been amended. A proposal withdrawn may be reintroduced by any State member of the Committee.

Rule 33. Decisions and Records

33.1 The Committee shall adopt such decisions and recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

33.2 Following the closure of each session, the Secretariat shall prepare a summary record thereof which it shall transmit to the States members of the Committee, to all States Parties to the Convention and to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, the International Council of Monuments and Sites and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, as well as to all other organizations invited to the session.

VII. SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 34. Secretariat

Convention
Article 14.1

34.1 The Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General.

34.2 The Director-General, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, the International Council of Monuments and Sites and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

34.3 The Director-General or his representative shall participate in the work of the Committee, the consultative and subsidiary bodies without the right to vote. He may at any time make either oral or written statements on any question under consideration.

34.4 The Director-General of Unesco shall appoint an official of the Secretariat of Unesco to act as Secretary to the Committee, and other officials who shall together constitute the Secretariat of the Committee.

34.5 The Secretariat shall receive, translate and distribute all official documents of the Committee and shall arrange for the interpretation of the discussions, as provided in Rule 28.

34.6 The Secretariat shall perform all other duties necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Committee.

.../...

VIII. REPORTS

Rule 35. Reports to the General Conference

Convention
Article 29.3

35.1 The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of Unesco.

35.2 The Committee may authorize its Chairman to submit such a report on its behalf.

35.3 Copies of this report shall be sent to all States Parties to the Convention.

IX. ADOPTION, AMENDMENT AND SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 36. Adoption

Convention
Articles
10.1 & 13.8

The Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the States members present and voting.

Rule 37. Amendment

The Committee may amend these Rules of Procedure except when they reproduce provisions of the Convention by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the States members present and voting, provided the proposal has been included in the agenda of the session in accordance with Rules 9 and 10.

Rule 38. Suspension

The Committee may suspend the application of any of these Rules, except when they reproduce provisions of the Convention, by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the States members present and voting.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 23, 1989
TO: Mr. Alexander Shakow, Director, SPR
FROM: Francisco Sagasti, Chief, SPRSP
EXTENSION: 31060
SUBJECT: Visit of Ms. J. Damlamian of UNESCO

~~CB~~
FSagast
p. 6-6
UNESCO

1. The issuance of a joint statement on the environment has been suggested by Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO. The idea is to have a clear and concise statement agreed by intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and other agencies which could guide policy and decision-makers at all levels, but particularly in developing countries. The attached note describes the objectives, content, audience, process and expected product of the exercise.
2. Ms. Damlamian has also met with Erik Arrhenius and Jane Pratt in the Bank.

cc: Messrs. R. Carter, R. Liebenthal, G. Lamb, A. Malhotra
FSagast/cce

Joint Statement on the Environment

DISCUSSION NOTE

This short paper puts forward some ideas for discussing the desirability and feasibility of preparing a Joint Statement on the Environment (referred to initially as the "Joint Annual Report on the Environment", as proposed by the Director General of Unesco. The paper has been prepared by Unesco based on a previous version dated 29 March 1989, and on the outcome of an ad hoc consultation held in Paris on 4 August 1989 (see Appendix 1). Ideas are developed, as "food for thought", about: the information and decision-making needs the Statement could address, the role international organizations could play in addressing these needs, the content and audience of the report, and the rationale for making it a joint endeavor. The paper concludes with a number of specific questions for discussion.

Addressing Decision-making Needs about Global Environmental Issues

The global nature of many of the environmental problems facing humankind is being increasingly recognized and understood. During the coming years, crucial decisions will be made with regard to these global issues. The implicit or explicit choices that will be made are likely to engender consequences for a long time to come. It is obviously in the interest of all humankind that the "best" or "soundest" decisions be taken. To do this, all available knowledge and experience must be mustered to meet what could amount to the challenge of survival.

To make ecologically-sound decisions, decision-makers need to join hands with scientists who can convey the latest understanding of the ecological status of the planet. This is already taking place to a certain extent. However, there is general recognition that better bridges need to be built between scientists and policy-makers. There is a particular need to provide heads of state and government and other high-level decision-makers with scientifically-sound policy guidance.

Content. The proposed Statement would address global environmental issues of concern to all humankind and which affect the total ecosystem. It would put forward policy options formulated by the international community and based on the most up-to-date scientific information available on these issues. It would deal with specific global issues about which governments need to take urgent action to remedy existing problems and to prevent future deterioration. It would take into account the different material and socio-economic conditions in countries and/or regions. It would be issued in the form of a joint statement or communiqué signed by the heads of the partner organizations.

The Statement would normally focus on selected issues concerning the global environment. However, it might be appropriate, in view of the upcoming UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, that the first issue provide an overview of what are considered by the partners as the most urgent global problems requiring action by governments.

Audience. The Statement would be addressed primarily to heads of state and of government and other high-level decision-makers, including science and environment advisors. It would also presumably be of interest to a wider audience concerned with policy options available to governments.

Language/Length. To be useful to the target audience, the Statement would need to be short, concise, and cast in language understandable to the target audience. The length would not exceed 50 pages.

Periodicity. The Statement would be issued on a regular basis, probably annually or biannually, while leaving flexibility to publish more or less often as appropriate. The goal would be to prepare the first Statement by the end of 1991.

Different from existing reports. The combination of all the above characteristics of the proposed report - its scope, audience, policy orientation, length, and language, together with the fact that it would be a joint effort of a number of organizations, would make this report quite distinct from any of the existing periodic reports about the environment.

such a Joint Statement and in making available the necessary resources. The most difficult challenge would be to reconcile differing points of view and interests. The real chances of success must be carefully evaluated and weighed against the effort which would be required to attain it.

Working methods. Many details would need to be worked out to determine how to reconcile the involvement of so many organizations with the exigencies of producing a high-quality Statement on a regular basis. No doubt meeting this difficult challenge would require creative thinking if the idea of a Joint Statement were to become a reality.

The Feasibility study and Unesco's role

The proposal for a Joint Statement was originally made by the Director General of Unesco, as a response to concerns which had been voiced to him by a number of heads of state and of government. As a demonstration of its interest, Unesco has been unilaterally funding a feasibility study to determine whether such a project is of interest to others and whether it would be likely to succeed despite the undeniable difficulties it would entail. The feasibility study (see Terms of Reference in Appendix 2) should be completed during the first quarter of 1990, so that, if the decision is made to proceed with the project, the first Statement could be issued in late 1991, i.e. prior to the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development.

Questions for Further Discussion

1. Is there a need among heads of state and government and other high-level decision-makers to have better access to the information on the global environment available in the international organizations?
2. If there is such a need, to what extent would the communication from each organization of that information to this audience be enhanced if it were consolidated with that of other organizations concerned with the same issues?
3. Is it feasible to formulate policy options on global environmental issues with the information that is available at the present time?

Joint Statement on the Environment

Ad Hoc Consultation
(Paris, 4 August 1989)

CONCLUSIONS

1. On 4 August 1989 Unesco convened in Paris an informal consultation attended by representatives of Unesco, UNEP, WMO, and ICSU (see Annex 1), to discuss the Joint Annual Report on the Environment which had been proposed by Unesco. A Discussion Note dated 29 March 1989 had been prepared to put forward ideas for such a report. The Discussion Note had been circulated to a number of potential partner organizations.
2. The idea was retained for a "Joint Statement on the Environment" which would have the following characteristics:
 - It would be an authoritative and collective statement by the heads of participating organizations.
 - It would be addressed to heads-of-state and other high-level decision-makers, including science and environment advisors to governments.
 - It would deal with environmental issues which are global in nature, where the need for international cooperation is recognized, and where the international organizations concerned have a unique perspective and/or experience to contribute to scientific assessment and formulation of policy recommendations.
 - It would also contain an assessment of the impact of these issues on countries and/or regions with different material and socio-economic conditions.
 - It would present main policy options based on rigorous scientific assessment of the topic concerned and taking advantage of the scientific data and information available within the partner organizations.
3. The proposed Joint Statement would be distinctly different from existing environmental reports on the state of the environment, by virtue of the combination of the above characteristics.
4. Each Statement might be on one or several specific issues. However, in the view of several participants, it might be appropriate, particularly in view of the upcoming UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, that the first issue provide an overview of what are considered by the partners as the most urgent global problems requiring action by governments. Such an overview would be a complement to the report required of the Executive Director of UNEP by its Governing Council in preparation for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development (see Annex 2). The UNEP report would assess the changes which have occurred since 1972, whereas the first Joint Statement could outline future-oriented policy guidelines based on the scientific data and analysis.
5. The first Statement should appear in the second half of 1991. Succeeding issues should be published regularly, probably on an annual or biannual basis, leaving flexibility, however, to publish more often if appropriate.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- UNEP : Mr. S. Evteev
Assistant Executive Director
- WMO : Mr. J.P. Bruce
Acting Deputy Secretary General
- ICSU : Ms. J. Marton-Lefèvre
Executive Secretary
- Ms. V. Plocq
Executive Secretary, SCOPE
- Unesco : Mr. S. Dumitrescu
Assistant Director-General
Science Sector
- Mr. G. Glaser
Focal Point for Environmental Affairs
Science Sector
- Ms. J. Damlamian
Programme Specialist
Office of the Assistant Director-General
Science Sector

5. Requests the Executive Director:

(a) To accord high priority, within available resources in the programme of the United Nations Environment Programme, to activities related to increasing public participation to enhancing the role and active participation of women in environmental protection and to supporting global, regional, national and local training programmes on environmental awareness directed at media personnel;

(b) With regard to his 1989 state-of-the-environment report, to continue to accord high priority within the programme of the United Nations Environment Programme to activities related to:

(i) The control of global emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer;

(ii) Possible climate change and the limitation of emissions of greenhouse gases;

(iii) The management of hazardous wastes;

6. Also requests the Executive Director to proceed, in consultation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with the preparation for submission to the Council at its sixteenth regular session of the 1990 state-of-the-environment report, on children and the environment, in accordance with the outline presented to the Council at its present session, with the addition of sections on: female children; drugs and smoking; and institutional structures for enhancing children's environment;

7. Further requests the Executive Director:

(a) To continue to produce, in odd years, reports on the state of the environment, along the lines of the 1989 report;

(b) To prepare, for presentation to the United Nations conference on environment and development planned for 1992, a brief analytical report on changes in the state of the world environment since 1972;

(c) To prepare, in compliance with Governing Council decision 12/3 C, a comprehensive report on the state of the environment, covering the decade since the Council's session of a special character, held in Nairobi in 1982, for submission to the Council at its seventeenth regular session, in 1993.

26/ UNEP/GC.15/7/Add.1

27/ UNEP/GC.15/7/Add.2

28/ UNEP/GC.15/7/Add.4

13. weigh the potential benefits against the difficulties, to assess the chances of successfully preparing a Joint Statement, and whether overcoming the difficulties is considered a reasonable price to pay to obtain the expected benefits;

Finances

14. prepare a draft budget for the first Statement and approximate the financial implications of succeeding statements, so that partner organizations can plan accordingly;
15. propose a formula for the sharing of costs among partner organizations;

Logistics

16. draw up a production timetable for the first Statement;
17. designate a lead institution for the preparation, production, and distribution of the Statement;
18. convene ad hoc consultations and meetings as needed to further the feasibility study;

* Early in 1989, the Director General of Unesco launched the idea of preparing jointly with other international organizations dealing with the environment, a "Joint Annual Report on the Environment". A feasibility study for this proposed joint project is being conducted and unilaterally funded by Unesco, on behalf of interested organizations. A Discussion Note was prepared by Unesco putting forward some initial ideas. These were discussed at an ad hoc consultation convened by Unesco (Paris, 4 August 1989) and attended by UNEP, WMO, and ICSU, where the idea was retained for a "Joint Statement on the Environment". The views expressed at this meeting are recorded in a short "conclusions" document. The feasibility study will be completed during the first quarter of 1990.

[jd/arept64.doc]

October 27, 1989

Dear Mr. XU:

I refer to your letter SC/ECC/5865.8.52.11 of October 11 inviting The World Bank to be represented at the 13th Ordinary Session of the World Heritage Committee, to be held in Paris from December 11 to 15, 1989.

I thank you for the invitation, however, I have been asked to inform you that the Bank will not be able to send a representative on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Zhaochun XU
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenay
75700 Paris
France

McDonald

November 28, 1989

Dear Mr. Xu:

I refer to your letter CC/IPDC/89/456 of October 30 inviting The World Bank to be represented at the Eleventh Session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), to be held in Paris from March 19 to 24, 1990.

I thank you for the invitation, however, I have been asked to inform you that the Bank will not be able to send a representative on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Zhaechun Xu
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenay
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mrs. Trzeciak (Paris)

McDonald

ZCZC RDR0266 RDRS0502
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD EXT: 33869
-AUTHORIZED BY: DBECKMANN
-CC:MR. VERSPOOR (PHREE)

842 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE, ATTN:DIRECTOR-GENERAL
IBRDPAR
-INTBAFRAD, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:TRZECIAK
-FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO UNESCO SECRETARIAT
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 29-SEP-1989

FURTHER OUR TELEX TO YOU OF SEPTEMBER 22 CONCERNING UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE FROM OCTOBER 17 TO NOVEMBER 18. PLEASED TO INFORM YOU WORLD BANK WILL BE REPRESENTED BY MRS. ALEXANDRA TRZECIAK, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE, PARIS OFFICE, WHO WILL ATTEND SELECTED SESSIONS OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND AS OTHER COMMITMENTS PERMIT. REGARDS, DAVID BECKMANN, ACTING CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=09291740

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

WORLD BANK TMSS

ZCZC RDIRC0259 RDRS0493
WDIAL
_SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: REQUEST TO PARIS OFFICE
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC:MR. VERSPOOR (PHREE)

EXT: 33869

IBRDPAR
-INTBAFRAD, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:TRZECIAK

BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 22-SEP-1989

RE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE, PARIS, 17 OCTOBER - 16 NOVEMBER.
EDUCATION DIVISION AT HEADQUARTERS HAVE ADVISED US THEY HAVE NO ONE
AVAILABLE TO ATTEND. HOWEVER SPR FEELS IT WOULD BE MOST DESIRABLE TO
HAVE A BANK PRESENCE FOR A FEW DAYS IF ONLY TO SHOW THE FLAG. WOULD
YOU BE ABLE TO LOOK IN AT BEGINNING OF CONFERENCE AND PERHAPS FOR A
DAY OR TWO DURING THE LAST WEEK. GRATEFUL FOR YOUR HELP IN THIS
MATTER. WE WILL RESPOND TO UNESCO ACCORDINGLY. THANKS AND REGARDS,
MICHAEL CARTER.

=09221514

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

WORLD BANK TMSS

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: 25-Sep-1989 04:21am

TO: MICHAEL CARTER (MICHAEL CARTER @A1@VAX12)

FROM: Alexandra Trzeciak, SPRIE (ALEXANDRA TRZECIAK AT A1 AT PARIS

EXT.: 3024

SUBJECT: UNESCO General Conference

Thank you for your telex. Yes, no problem in representing
the Bank at UNESCO General Conference for e few days at either
end. With kind regards.

CC: MAUREEN M. MCDONALD (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD @A1@VA

| | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 9/7/89 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Verspoor | | S 6029 |
| 9/11 | | |
| 'NO' | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: Unesco General Conference, Paris, October 17-November 16.</p> <p>Please let me know whether or not staff attendance at any part of the Conference would be considered. SPR will respond to Unesco accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: S 12009 | EXTENSION: 3=3869 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/7/89/284

28 JUL 1989

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will open at Unesco Headquarters on Tuesday 17 October 1989 at 10 a.m. It is expected to close on 16 November 1989.

I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to be represented at this session. I should be grateful if you would let me know the name of your representative at your convenience.

... Please find enclosed the provisional agenda of the Conference drawn
... up by the Executive Board at its 131st session (document 25 C/1 Prov.),
... as well as documents 25 C/2 (Organization of the work of the twenty-
... fifth session of the General Conference), 25 C/6 (Recommendations of the
... Executive Board concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-
... 1991), 25 C/108 (Recommendations and Proposed Modifications Formulated
... by the Executive Board concerning the Draft Medium-Term Plan and
... Administrative Plan for 1990-1995), 25 C/INF.1 (Practical information
... concerning the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference), 25
... C/INF.2 (Invitations to the twenty-fifth session of the General
... Conference) and 25 C/INF.3 Prov. (Provisional list of documents of the
... twenty-fifth session of the General Conference).

The Draft Medium-Term Plan and Administrative Plan for 1990-1995 (25 C/4 and 25 C/4 Add.) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991 (document 25 C/5) have already been sent to you. The other documents of the session will be forwarded to you as they become available.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank/International Finance
Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
United States of America


Federico Mayor



25 C/1 Prov.
17 July 1989
Original: French

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

PREPARED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ITS 131st SESSION
(131 EX/DECISION 6.1)

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> ⁽¹⁾ | <u>Document</u> ⁽²⁾ |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION | | |
| 1.1 | Opening of the session by the Head of the Delegation of Guatemala | Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, Rule 37 | |
| 1.2 | Establishment of the Credentials Committee and Report by the Committee to the General Conference | Rules 27 and 28 | |
| 1.3 | Report by the Executive Board on communications received from Member States invoking the provisions of Article IV.C, para.8(c), of the Constitution | Rule 79, para.3; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/45 |
| 1.4 | Adoption of the agenda | Const. V.B.5(a); Rules 10 and 13; 131 EX/Dec.6.1; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/1 Prov. 25 C/1 Prov. Rev. |
| 1.5 | Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the General Conference and of the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Commissions | Rules 25, 30, 38 and 47 | 24 C/NOM/1 |

(1) This column contains references to the provisions of the Constitution, the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Regulations and to the decisions of previous sessions of the General Conference or the Executive Board by virtue of which the item appears in the provisional agenda.

(2) This column contains the serial numbers of the documents scheduled to date, the titles of which will be found in document 25 C/INF.3 Prov.

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| 1.6 | Organization of the work of the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference | Rules 25 and 42; 131 EX/Dec.6.2; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/2 |
| 1.7 | Admission to the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference of observers from international non-governmental organizations other than those in categories A and B, and recommendations of the Executive Board thereon | Const.IV.13; Rules 7 and 81.1(d); NGO Directives, IV.1; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/10 |
| 2 | MEDIUM-TERM PLAN | | |
| 2.1 | Draft Medium-Term Plan and Administrative Plan for 1990-1995 | 23 C/Res.48, para.4; 129 EX/Dec.4.1; 130 EX/Dec.4.1; 131 EX/Dec.4.1 | 25 C/4 25 C/4 Add. 25 C/108 |
| 3 | REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMME EVALUATION | | |
| 3.1 | Report by the Director-General on the work of the Organization in 1986-1987 | Const.V.B.9 | 25 C/3 25 C/9 |
| 3.2 | Report by the Executive Board on its own activities in 1988-1989, including the reform process | 131 EX/Dec.6.4; | 25 C/INF.5 |
| 4 | PROGRAMME AND BUDGET | | |
| 4.1 | General consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991 | Const.IV.B.2 and V.B.5 | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.2 | Methods of preparing the budget and budget estimates for 1990-1991 | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.3 | Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1990-1991 | | |
| 4.4 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part I - General Policy and Direction | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|---|------------------|---|
| 4.5 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part II - Programme Operations and Services | | 25 C/71 25 C/72 25 C/73 25 C/74 25 C/75 25 C/76 25 C/77 25 C/78 25 C/79 25 C/80 25 C/82 25 C/83 25 C/84 25 C/85 25 C/86 25 C/87 25 C/90 25 C/91 25 C/92 25 C/93 25 C/94 25 C/95 25 C/97 25 C/100 25 C/INF.7 |
| 4.6 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part III - Programme Support | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.7 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part IV - General Administrative Services | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.8 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part V - Common Services | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.9 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part VI - Capital Expenditure | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.10 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part VII - Anticipated Cost Increases(1) | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |
| 4.11 | Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991: Part VIII - Currency Adjustment(1) | | 25 C/5 25 C/6 and Add. 25 C/7 25 C/8 |

(1) 130 EX/Decision 4.2, I, 4(b) and (c).

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 4.12 | Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 1990-1991 | Const.IX.2; Rule 81.2(i) | 25 C/ (during the session) |
| 5 | GENERAL POLICY QUESTIONS | | |
| 5.1 | Jerusalem and the implementation of 24 C/Resolution 11.6 | 24 C/Res.11.6, para.7; 130 EX/Dec.5.4.1; 131 EX/Dec.5.4.1 | 24 C/14 |
| 5.2 | Unesco's contribution to improving the status of women | 24 C/Res.14.1, para.2(p) | 25 C/15 |
| 5.3 | Implementation of 24 C/Resolution 25, concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories | 24 C/Res.25; 130 EX/Dec.5.2.1; 131 EX/Dec.5.2.3 | 25 C/16 |
| 5.4 | Implementation of 22 C/Resolution 18.4, 23 C/Resolution 24 and 24 C/Resolution 22.1 concerning Unesco's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism | 24 C/Res.22.1, para.2 | 25 C/17 |
| 5.5 | Implementation of 24 C/Resolution 24 concerning Unesco's contribution to the promotion of international co-operation with regard to young people | 24 C/Res.24, para.2(i) | 25 C/18 |
| 5.6 | Implementation of 24 C/Resolution 27 concerning the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Unesco | 24 C/Res.27, paras.3(e) and (f) | 25 C/19 |
| 5.7 | Follow-up to the International Congress on Peace in the Minds of Men: Yamoussoukro Declaration; Seville Statement on Violence | | 25 C/20 |
| 6 | CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL QUESTIONS | | |
| 6.1 | Draft amendment to Article II, para.6, of the Constitution | 24 C/Res.31.4, para.2 | 25 C/22 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6.2 | Draft amendment to Article VI, para.2, of the Constitution | 24 C/Res.31.5, para.2 | 25 C/23 |
| 6.3 | Draft amendment to Article IX of the Constitution | 24 C/Res.31.6 | 25 C/24 |
| 6.4 | Consideration of the constitutional and statutory texts from the point of view of form and language | 24 C/Res.32.2; 130 EX/Dec.8.1 | 25 C/25 |
| 6.5 | Possibility of a request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the interpretation that should be given to the Constitution in the matter of the financial obligations of a Member State that withdraws from the Organization during a budgetary period | 24 C/Res.33; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/26 |
| 6.6 | Study on the privileges and immunities of personnel recruited under the Participation Programme | 24 C/Res.19.2; 131 EX/Dec.8.5 | 25 C/27 |
| 6.7 | Proposed amendments to the Statutes of the International Bureau of Education | | 25 C/21 |
| 6.8 | Amendment of Rules 6 and 67B of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and Article 7B of the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco | | 25 C/103 |
| 6.9 | Draft amendment to Article II, para.2, of the Constitution (item proposed by Australia and New Zealand) | | 25 C/104 |
| 6.10 | Proposed amendment to the Statutes of the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport | | 25 C/81 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 7 | CONVENTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS | | |
| | A. <u>Application of existing instruments</u> | | |
| 7.1 | Follow-up to the first consultation of Member States on the implementation of the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education: Report by the Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations | 24 C/Res.5.3, para.2; 131 EX/Dec.5.2.5 | 25 C/28 |
| 7.2 | Fourth report by the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers | 22 C/Res.4.5, para.9 | 25 C/29 |
| 7.3 | First reports by Member States on the implementation of the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms | 23 C/Res.13.3, para.4 | 25 C/30 |
| | B. <u>Adoption of new instruments</u> | | |
| 7.4 | Draft Convention on Technical and Vocational Education | 24 C/Res.5.2 | 25 C/31 |
| 7.5 | Draft Recommendation to Member States on the Safeguarding of Works in the Public Domain | 24 C/Res.15.2, para.2 | 25 C/32 |
| 7.6 | Draft Recommendation to Member States on the Safeguarding of Folklore | 24 C/Res.15.3, para.2 | 25 C/33 |
| | C. <u>Proposals concerning the preparation of new instruments</u> | | |
| 7.7 | Desirability of adopting an international convention on the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas in higher education | 24 C/Res.5.6; 130 EX/Dec.5.2.2, para.7 | 25 C/34 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 8 | RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS | | |
| 8.1 | Sexennial report of the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by international non- governmental organizations in categories A and B | NGO Directives, VIII.3; 129 EX/Dec.6.4; 130 EX/Dec.6.2; 131 EX/Dec.7.6 | 25 C/37 |
| 8.2 | Report by the Director- General on changes in the classification of inter- national non-governmental organizations | NGO Directives, VIII.2; 129 EX/Dec.6.3; 131 EX/Dec.7.5 | 25 C/38 |
| 8.3 | The role of National Commissions for Unesco and their contribution to the work of Unesco | 131 EX/Dec.7.7 | 25 C/39 |
| 9 | METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION | | |
| 9.1 | Working languages of the Organization | 24 C/Res.52 | |
| 9.1.1 | Wider use of the Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish languages in the Organization | 24 C/Res.52.1 to 52.3; Report of Administrative Commission (Records of the General Con- ference, Vol.2, paras.282-285) | 25 C/41 |
| 9.1.2 | Use of the Portuguese language in Unesco: Report by the Director- General | 24 C/Res.52.4 | 25 C/42 |
| 9.2 | Proposal by the Director- General for an 'Informatics and Telecommunications Development Plan' (item proposed by the Director- General) | 131 EX/Dec.3.5 | 25 C/43 |
| 9.3 | Definition of the regions with a view to the imple- mentation of regional activities (item proposed by the Director-General) | | 25 C/107 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 9.4 | Guidelines for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 (26 C/5) | 131 EX/Dec.3.3.1 | |
| 10 | FINANCIAL QUESTIONS | | |
| 10.1 | Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of Unesco for the financial period ended 31 December 1987, and report by the External Auditor | Fin.Reg.12.10; 130 EX/Dec.7.6 | 25 C/46 |
| 10.2 | Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme at 31 December 1987, and report by the External Auditor | Fin.Reg.12.10; 130 EX/Dec.7.7 | 25 C/47 |
| 10.3 | Financial report and interim financial statements relating to the accounts of Unesco as at 31 December 1988 for the financial period ending 31 December 1989 | Fin.Reg.12.10; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/48 |
| 10.4 | Scale of contributions of Member States | Fin.Reg.5.1 | 25 C/49 |
| 10.5 | Currency of contributions of Member States | Fin.Reg.5.6 | 25 C/50 |
| 10.6 | Collection of contributions of Member States | Fin.Reg.5.8; 21 C/Res.23.42; 22 C/Res.29.41 and 29.42; 23 C/Res.34.4 | 25 C/51 |
| 10.7 | Working Capital Fund: level and administration | Fin.Reg.6.2; 24 C/Res.36.1 | 25 C/53 |
| 10.8 | Amendment of Article IX.3 of the Constitution and Articles 6.7, 7.3, 7.6, 9.1 and 13.2 of the Financial Regulations | 130 EX/Dec.5.1.2, para.35(c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) | 25 C/54 |
| 10.9 | Appointment of an External Auditor | Fin.Reg.12; 24 C/Res.38 | 25 C/55 |
| 11 | STAFF QUESTIONS | | |
| 11.1 | Staff Regulations and Staff Rules | Staff Regulations, Regs.12.1 and 12.2 | 25 C/58 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 11.2 | Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff: Professional category and above | 24 C/Res.41.1 | 25 C/59 |
| 11.3 | Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff: General Service category | 24 C/Res.41.2 | 25 C/60 |
| 11.4 | Geographical distribution of the staff, revision of the quota system and medium-term overall plan (1990-1995) for the recruitment and renewal of the staff | 24 C/Res.42; 130 EX/Dec.7.9; 131 EX/Dec.8.3; 132 EX/Dec.? | 25 C/61 |
| 11.5 | United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report by the Director-General | Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, Art.14(a) | 25 C/63 |
| 11.6 | Unesco Staff Pension Committee: Election of representatives of Member States for 1990-1991 | Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, Art.6(c) | 25 C/64 |
| 11.7 | State of the Medical Benefits Fund: Report by the Director-General | Rule 10(f); 131 EX/Dec.8.7 | 25 C/65 |
| 11.8 | Administrative Tribunal: extension of its jurisdiction | 22 C/Res.35 | 25 C/66 |
| 11.9 | Financing of the Fund for End-of-Service Grants and Indemnities: Report by the Director-General | 130 EX/Dec.7.4, para.4 | 25 C/67 |
| 12 | HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS | | |
| 12.1 | Report by the Headquarters Committee | 24 C/Res.46, para.4 | 25 C/69 |
| 12.2 | Mandate of the Headquarters Committee | Rule 42; 24 C/Res.46, paras.1, 2 and 3 | 25 C/70 |
| 13 | ELECTIONS | | |
| 13.1 | Election of members of the Executive Board | Rules 95 and 30.4 | 25 C/NOM/2 25 C/NOM/2.1 et seq. |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 13.2 | Election of members of the Legal Committee of the General Conference for the twenty-sixth session | Rules 30.1 and 31 | 25 C/NOM/3 |
| 13.3 | Election of members of the Headquarters Committee of the General Conference for the twenty-sixth session | Rules 30.1 and 45 | 25 C/NOM/4 |
| 13.4 | Election of three members of the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education | 12 C/Res., Section B.1; Arts.2-5 of the Protocol instituting the Commission; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/5 |
| 13.5 | Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication | Art.2 of the Statutes of the Council; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/6 |
| 13.6 | Election of members of the Council of the International Bureau of Education | Art.III of the Statutes of IBE; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/7 |
| 13.7 | Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport | Art.2 of the Statutes of the Committee; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/8 |
| 13.8 | Election of members of the Committee responsible for co-ordinating the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme | Art.2.1 of the Statutes of the Committee Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/9 |
| 13.9 | Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council of the General Information Programme | Art.2.1 of the Statutes of the Council; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/10 |
| 13.10 | Election of members of the Intergovernmental Council for the International Hydrological Programme | Art.2.1 of the Statutes of the Council; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/11 |
| 13.11 | Election of members of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere | Art.2.1 of the Statutes of the Council; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/12 |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Reference</u> | <u>Document</u> |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 13.12 | Election of members of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo | 21 C/Res.4/11, II, para.2; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/13 |
| 13.13 | Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation | Art.2 of the Statutes of the Committee; Rule 30.5 | 25 C/NOM/14 |
| 13.14 | Election of members of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development | Art.2 of the Statutes of the Committee; 24 C/Res.11.13 | 25 C/NOM/15 |
| 14 | TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE | | |
| 14.1 | Place of the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference | Rule 2 | 25 C/102 |
| 15 | OTHER BUSINESS | | |
| 15.1 | Request for the admission of Palestine to Unesco (item proposed by the Executive Board) | 131 EX/Dec.9.4 | 25 C/106 |
| 15.2 | Application for admission to Unesco submitted by the Cook Islands (item proposed by the Executive Board) | 131 EX/Dec.9.9 | 25 C/109 |
| 15.3 | Application for admission to Unesco submitted by the Republic of Kiribati (item proposed by the Executive Board) | 131 EX/Dec.9.10 | 25 C/110 |

9/22

Michael:

Verspoor simply said no one could attend the Unesco General Conference. However, I think the Bank should have a presence there if only once in a while. Hence the telex to Paris Office asking for their assistance. Do you agree?

The invitation to the Executive Board has just come in. We don't normally attend Board session so I have just prepared the 'polite regrets' response.


Maureen



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris
téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : DG/7.6/30.6/711

1989 SEP-12 PM 3:13
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
IMMEDIATE OFFICE

Le Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture a l'honneur d'inviter l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les institutions spécialisées, l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique et les organisations intergouvernementales à se faire représenter à la 132e session du Conseil exécutif, qui se tiendra à Paris du 28 septembre au 13 octobre 1989 (première partie) et du 17 octobre au 16 novembre 1989 (deuxième partie). L'ordre du jour provisoire de la session (132 EX/1 (Prov.)) figure en annexe.

La première séance plénière aura lieu le jeudi 28 septembre à 10 heures (salle X). Au cours de cette séance, le Conseil adoptera son ordre du jour, déterminera les points à attribuer à ses commissions et établira le calendrier des travaux de la session.

Le Directeur général serait heureux de connaître dès que possible le nom des personnes chargées de représenter leur organisation à cette session, et saisit cette occasion pour renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération.

The Director General of UNESCO invites the United Nations, specialized institutions, the International Agency on Atomic Energy, and intergovernmental organizations to be represented at the 132nd session of the Executive Council, which will be held in Paris from September 28 to October 13, 1989 (first part) and from October 17 to November 16, 1989 (second part). The provisional agenda for the session (132 EX/1 Prov.) is enclosed.

Paris, le 4 septembre 1989

The first plenary meeting will take place on Thursday September 28 at 10 (Room X). At that meeting, the Council will adopt the agenda, determine the points l pièce jointe to be assigned to the commissions, and establish the work calendar for the session.



Monsieur le Président
de la Banque mondiale
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20431
Etats-Unis d'Amérique

The Director General would like to know if it is possible for you to appoint someone to represent your organization at this session.

(KF)

| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: |
|--|----------------------|------------|
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Arrhenius | | S 5045 |
| 9/8 | | |
| 'no' | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: Re: Unesco Seminar or Partnership in Ocean Sciences and Ocean Services for Sustainable Development, Bremerhaven, September 19-22, 1989. | | |
| Please give me a quick response on whether or not - given the short notice - 'polite regrets' would be in order. SPR will respond accordingly. | | |
| Thanks. | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| Maureen McDonald | S12009 | 3=3869 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/2.10/7/1.0.0

14 August 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

I have pleasure in inviting the World Bank to participate in the Seminar on "Partnership in Ocean Sciences and Ocean Services for Sustainable Development", to be held at the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Bremerhaven (Federal Republic of Germany) from 19-22 September 1989. The Seminar is being organized by Unesco through its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Division of Marine Sciences, in close co-operation with the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (FRG).

A major aim of the Seminar is to create a dialogue and exchanges between donor agencies, scientists and intergovernmental bodies involved in facilitating ocean resource developments on a scientific basis. The Seminar will review: (i) scientific bases for ocean uses, development and management; (ii) difficulties experienced by the developing countries in acquiring the requisite capability for marine research and its applications; (iii) experience gained by international organizations in promoting and strengthening marine research capabilities in Member States through their various programmes, and by funding organizations and agencies in providing technical assistance to developing countries.

It is planned that a Report on the findings of the Seminar will be published by IOC-Unesco and, inter alia, submitted to the Fifth Session of the IOC Committee on Training, Education and Mutual Assistance (TEMA).

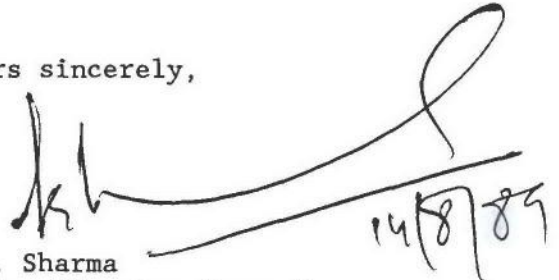
./..

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

I hope it will be possible for the World Bank to be represented at this important seminar.

I would ask you to address all correspondence concerning this matter directly to the Secretary IOC.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'C' followed by 'L' and 'S', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right. To the right of the signature, the date '14/8/89' is written in a similar cursive style.

C.L. Sharma
Acting Director-General

WORLDBANK TMSS

ZCZC RDR00258 RDRS0492
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD EXT: 33869
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC:MR. VERSPOOR (PHREE)

B42 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:DIRECTOR-GENERAL
IBRDPAR
-INTBAFRAD, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:TRZECIAK
-FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO UNESCO SECRETARIAT
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 22-SEP-1989

REYUR COMMUNICATION DG/7.6/30.6/711 OF 4 SEPTEMBER CONCERNING 132ND
SESSION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD, PARIS, SEPTEMBER 28-OCTOBER 13. REGRET
INFORM YOU WORLD BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED AT THIS SESSION. WE WILL
BE BACK IN TOUCH WITH YOU SHORTLY REGARDING BANK REPRESENTATION AT
UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE FROM OCTOBER 17 - NOVEMBER 18. REGARDS,
MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION,
STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=09221514

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

ZCZC RDR00248 RDRS0480
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO SEMINAR ON OCEAN SCIENCES
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD EXT: 33869
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC:MR. ARRHENIUS (PREVP)

842 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:SHARMA, ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 13-SEP-1989

REYURLET DG/2.10/7/1.0.0 OF 14 AUGUST CONCERNING SEMINAR ON
PARTNERSHIP IN OCEAN SCIENCES AND OCEAN SERVICES FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, BREMERHAVEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, SEPTEMBER
19-22. REGRET INFORM YOU WORLD BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED ON THIS
OCCASION. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT,
INTBAFRAD.

=09131654

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 31, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of July 21 enclosing a copy of the brochure, "Priority: Africa." I fully concur with your concern that the challenge of African Economic Recovery and Development requires renewed commitments to partnership by African governments and the community of development assistance agencies. The Programme of Action which you have outlined conveys clearly UNESCO's readiness to cooperate with African governments in devising and applying constructive responses to the educational, scientific and cultural dimensions of the African development process.

Over the past 25 years our respective institutions have cooperated closely in providing development assistance in the field of education in all regions, including Africa. I am pleased that within the framework of the activities of the Donors to African Education, we are continuing to collaborate with African governments and with the broader community of donor agencies to improve the effectiveness of international assistance to African education. I am also encouraged that, as a result of consultations during the past year, agreement has been reached to extend the scope of UNESCO and Bank cooperation to include relevant areas of science and technology.

I look forward to our continued partnership in assisting African Economic Recovery and Development, particularly through efforts focussed on enhancing the capacity and releasing the potential of Africa's human resources.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, FRANCE

cc: Mmes. Alexander, Hamilton
Mr. Habte

JSocknat/RDiggs/pp

| | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 8/10/89 |
| NAME: <i>Mr. Hans Wyss</i> | | ROOM NO.: |
| cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan | | S-5055 |
| Veraart | | B-11-031 |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: | | |
| <p>The attached brochure "Priority-Africa" outlines a program of action proposed by the Director-General of UNESCO to strengthen cooperation with African member states. We would appreciate your preparing an appropriate response.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p><i>David</i></p> | | |
| FROM: David Beckmann Acting Chief, SPRIE | ROOM NO.: J-3051 | EXTENSION: 34692 |

Beckmann
Mr. Hans Wyss
pls review and response to signature with it
Prep. Mr. Rajagopalan
Room No. J-8275
Thank you

CB/AD/LL

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/21 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890803008 FROM : MAYOR: FEDERICO, UNE
SUBJECT : L - UNESCO: ENCLS. BROCHURE ON "PRIORITY: AFRICA: - PROGRAM OF
ACTION PROPOSED FOR NEXT SIX YEARS
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- ✓ _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- ✓ _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

RECEIVED
89 AUG 10 PM 4:22
OFFICE

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

89 0803008

JJ
BBC

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/21 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890801020 FROM : Federico Mayor
SUBJECT : UNESCO: Encls. brochure on "Priority: Africa" - program of
action proposed for the next six years.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/15/89/135

21 JUL. 1989

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith a brochure entitled "Priority : Africa", in which I set out the programme of action I am proposing for the next six years with the aim of reinforcing co-operation between Unesco and African countries within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

As I indicate in the foreword to the document, this is an outline programme on the basis of which specific projects will be drawn up, at the request of the Member States, in co-operation with other institutions.

I sincerely hope that this document will provide an effective basis for future collaboration between our two Organizations and African Member States.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "L. Chieley".

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Federico Mayor".

Federico Mayor

Mr B.B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

THROUGH

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: August 24, 1989 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. David Beckmann | | J-3051 | |
| Ms. Myrna Alexander | | J-8193 | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | | |
| REMARKS: | | | |
| | | | |
| FROM: James A. Socknat | | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| | | J7-101 | 34762 |

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

Rachel
Diggs

August 23, 1989

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

D R A F T

Dear Mr. Mayor,

Thank you for your letter of July 21 enclosing a copy of the brochure, "Priority: Africa". I fully concur with your concern that the challenge of African economic recovery and development requires renewed commitments to partnership by African governments and the community of development assistance agencies. The Programme of Action which you have outlined conveys clearly UNESCO's readiness to cooperate with African governments in devising and applying constructive responses to the educational, scientific and cultural dimensions of the African development process.

Over the past 25 years our respective institutions have cooperated closely in providing development assistance in the field of education in all regions, including Africa. I am pleased that within the framework of the activities of the Donors to African Education, we are continuing to collaborate with African governments and with the broader community of donor agencies to improve the effectiveness of international assistance to African education. I am also encouraged that, as a result of consultations during the past year, agreement has been reached to extend

CPB

8-30-89

If you approve, please have
Pat finalize. Who should
sign BSC? ~~Happy?~~

Juel

cc Hema Alexander
Habe Hamilton

Please return
sign copy to
Pat Phillip
S-12-057

the scope of UNESCO and Bank cooperation to include relevant areas of science and technology.

I look forward to our continued partnership in assisting African economic recovery and development, particularly through efforts focussed on enhancing the capacity and releasing the potential of Africa's human resources.

Sincerely yours,

Barber B. Conable

President

GB UNFSCU

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 16, 1989

TO: Mr. Suk Hong Choi, Adviser, SECGE

FROM: Francisco Sagasti, Acting Director, SPR



EXTENSION: 34802

SUBJECT: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Please find attached the report on the recent session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. I would appreciate your arranging for its distribution to the Board for information.

Attachment

FROM: The Deputy Secretary

United Nations Economic and Social Council

Attached for your information is a report prepared in the Strategic Planning and Review Department on the Second Regular 1989 Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, recently concluded in Geneva. Questions may be referred to Mr. David Loos, Extension 72265.

A set of resolutions adopted during the session will be placed in the Executive Directors' Library as soon as the final texts become available.

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
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Report on the Second Regular 1989 Session
of the
United Nations Economic and Social Council
Geneva

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held its summer session in Geneva from July 5 to 28, 1989. It was presided over by Ambassador Kjeld V. Mortensen, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations.

2. The agenda covered a wide array of economic and social issues, including ongoing United Nations development assistance activities, the environment, the preparation of a new international development strategy, population, and women in development. On all of these items, there was an underlying emphasis on the need to better integrate social and economic concerns into the development process.

3. This meeting should be considered in the context of the Special Session of the General Assembly on international economic cooperation which is to be held from April 23 to 27, 1990, and the preparation of the International Development Strategy (IDS) for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000). The Special Session should provide guidance on priorities for the Strategy which is expected to give a new impetus to multilateral cooperation in the economic and social fields.

II. The Main Themes

4. The Council's general debate on international economic and social policy focussed on the impact of structural changes and imbalances in the world economy on international economic cooperation, particularly with the developing countries. The Council had before it the World Economic Survey 1989, prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat. This report reviewed the global economic situation, in particular, recent developments in international trade, the continuing debt problem, the question of net transfers from the developing countries and measures to strengthen the participation of women in development.

5. In his opening statement to the ECOSOC Session, the UN Secretary-General called attention to the reforms that were being undertaken in many parts of the world. He said that the basic lessons of these reforms underscored the close links between political stability and economic and social progress. In particular, he expressed his satisfaction with the evolving political detente, the movement to slow down the arms race and progress in the resolution of regional conflicts. He noted that on the economic front there has been change in approaches to development, and that while policy differences exist, ideas about what makes for economic development have

tended to converge. He expressed the view that, if the ongoing political momentum can be maintained, it will not only release human and economic resources for peaceful development, but immeasurably improve the climate in which individual men and women can strive for better conditions with some confidence in the future.

6. The Council considered once again the long-standing issue of the revitalization of ECOSOC aimed at strengthening its effectiveness as a development organ of the United Nations. This issue occupied a considerable amount of time of the session and resulted in a resolution by which the Council decided to consider, at its next Organizational Session for 1990, the establishment, on a provisional basis, of a multi-year work program identifying major policy themes for in-depth consideration each year. These thematic analyses would review existing activities and be forward-looking in identifying emerging problems, drawing attention to both the social and economic aspects of the selected themes and suggesting policy options for addressing the problems.

7. The Council also decided that the traditional debate on international economic and social issues should be limited to four days, followed by a day devoted to an informal exchange of views among members of the Council and executive heads of agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. The decision to extend the informal discussion from a half day to a full day was largely influenced by the successful exchange which took place at this session. Most of the questions raised concerned issues that fell within the purview of the Bank and the Fund and elicited responses which the delegations found most informative and instructive. Many of the questions stemmed from Mr. Moeen Qureshi's statement to the Council in which he underscored the Bank's basic mission of accelerating growth and reducing poverty, and the increasing emphasis the Bank was placing on a people-oriented strategy within those broad objectives. He outlined the Bank's perspectives on such issues as environment, debt and structural adjustment and detailed Bank activities supporting the resolution of these problems. 1

8. Under the rubric of Operational Activities for Development, the question of the development of human resources figured prominently. Many delegations stressed its importance and the Council reaffirmed the need for an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to human resource development as an important feature of the work of the United Nations. This growing focus on 'people' was considered significant in view of the need to strengthen and expand the human capital base of developing countries and improve their capacity to face the development challenge, and in particular, manage accelerated technological change, in the coming decade. It is expected that this theme will be an important message of the new IDS.

1 A copy of Mr. Qureshi's statement has been placed in the Executive Directors' Library.

Mr. Gamani Corea, former Secretary-General of UNCTAD and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the preparation of the IDS, stressed this sentiment when he said that "the strategy... should mark the beginning of a new phase in international economic relations, the beginning of a new climate of international cooperation, which will give a fresh impetus to the treatment of the issues which have been on the negotiating table in the 1980s, but which have made very little progress. If the strategy can reflect some kind of a new consensus to move forward in a spirit of cooperation - having in mind the increasing interdependence of countries and of issues - then the strategy can be not just a relevant, but perhaps also a historic document."

9. The Council considered the issue of the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development. In a related resolution, it noted that the efforts by developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, could not by themselves succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favorable international economic environment. It requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the World Economic Survey 1990 include a more comprehensive analysis of the transfer of resources to and from developing countries.

10. Issues related to the Environment were discussed at some length. Reviewing developments in this area, Mr. Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme cautioned that, given the need for more rapid progress in addressing environmental concerns, the next decade must be the decade of decision, and that unless this approach was more widely adopted, the consequences could be irreversible. However, he said there were signs of hope and growing resolve by governments and people to end the era of environmental neglect. In a resolution on strengthening international cooperation on environment, the Council called for increased attention to the need for new and additional resources to developing countries to support environmental projects and programs. It also recommended that at the proposed UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, careful consideration should be given to this question, as well as to appropriate modalities for effective monitoring and review of environmental actions. Decisions concerning the convening of the conference have been referred to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

11. The Council considered a number of issues relating to Africa, focussing in particular on the role and effectiveness of structural adjustment programs. In this connection, the Minister of Planning of Ethiopia, Mr. Mersie Ejigu, introduced the report entitled "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programs for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP)" prepared by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and adopted by African Ministers of Finance and Planning. He said that detailed adjustment programs suitable for specific African countries had not yet been realized, and that the AAF-SAP provided the structure on which sound social and economic development, through adjustment with transformation, could be built.

12. Mr. Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the ECA expressed similar sentiments. He cited what he called the important distinction between AAF-SAP and orthodox SAPs. The latter he asserted had not only "contributed significantly to recession in African economies, but they have rent the fabric of African society and marginalized its peoples. AAF-SAP, on the contrary, while paying attention to the gradual reduction of financial imbalances, emphasizes the application of economic and social development policies and measures that promote structural transformation and sustainable development. AAF-SAP seeks to integrate short-term measures with long-term development objectives and puts the people and their welfare at the centre of the development effort."

13. However, these assertions did not lead to an in-depth discussion of the effects of structural adjustment on African economies. In the related resolution, the Council took note of the AAF-SAP report with interest, and requested the General Assembly to consider taking action on the report, as appropriate. It also called upon the international community, especially the developed countries and multilateral institutions, to consider requests to provide support to country programs prepared by the African countries.

14. Among other resolutions pertaining to Africa were those relating to the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000, which the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, and Desertification and Drought in Africa, which appealed to the international community to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification.

15. On the question of population, the Council gave special attention to the situation in the least developed countries. More generally, it urged full consideration, in formulating the IDS, to the interrelationships between population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, and decided, in principle, to convene an international meeting on population in 1994.

16. The Council also agreed to continue to review the system-wide coordination of activities to advance the status of women and integrate women in development in order to monitor the implementation of the UN medium-term plan for women and development.

17. In its consideration of official development assistance, developed countries were urged to increase their aid volume, and adopt aid strategies that focussed assistance on the needs of the poorest countries, in particular, on improving food production capabilities. The Council reaffirmed that food security was a universal human right and that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure.

18. As is customary, there was a resolution on implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. It urged the specialized agencies and

other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular, the World Bank, the IFC and the IMF, to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in this regard. It deeply deplored "the financial and other links of certain international organizations with the Government of South Africa, in disregard of repeated General Assembly resolutions," and urgently called upon them to put an end to such links. It also urged the governing bodies to include in their agenda a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken in this regard.

III. Conclusions

19. The impact of this session will be assessed in large measure by its influence on inputs into the Special Session next April and in the new IDS. These and other initiatives will provide, as the Secretary-General said, "opportunities to arrive at a closer understanding of the central development issues and to prepare for a better future in an interdependent world." The deliberations of this session clearly underlined the importance of better integrating social concerns into the development process. However, one speaker cautioned that emphasis on the social perspective should not lead to neglect of the economic aspects. On the need to consider the political dimension of development, the Council agreed that progress had been made, but that such progress may prove illusory if the aspirations for betterment of the majority of the world's population remain unfulfilled.

20 While the various development issues before the Council were addressed from different perspectives, there was a considerable measure of agreement on priority actions; in particular, renewal of growth in countries whose economies had deteriorated, with special emphasis on the improvement in social conditions; rapid progress in human resource development as a productive investment; and the need to give high priority to environmental concerns to stem further ecological degradation. It was felt that the time was opportune to forge a consensus to spur actions on these fundamental issues.

GB U.S.S.

July 28, 1989

Dear Mr. Lopes:

Mr. Conable was pleased to receive your letter of July 3, 1989, and the Ten-Year Plan of Action 1990-1999 For the Development of Crafts in the World. He has asked me to review the Plan, and convey to you our response.

UNESCO is to be congratulated for supporting a commendable initiative in an area of considerable cultural importance. As you know, the World Bank's interests in crafts is determined in the first instance by the development plans and prospects of our member governments. In the past, we have assisted government initiatives that support craft development, primarily through non-formal education projects. Two good examples of these have been completed in Indonesia and Thailand.

We are currently completing a policy study on vocational education and training. While the focus is on skills training for wage employment in the modern sector, we are also addressing to some extent training and support for small businesses in the informal sector. We will see to it that you receive a copy of this study when it is completed early next year.

Unfortunately, the World Bank is unable to provide direct support for the initiatives proposed in the Plan. However, we wish you success in your efforts to mobilize resources.

Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Henri Lopes
Assistant Director-General
for Culture and Communication
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

bcc: Messrs. Conable, Hopper, Rajagopalan
Mrs. Hamilton

JMiddleton/RD/pp

UNESCO

P-1860

THE WORLD BANK / IFC
MESSAGES

DATE 7/24/89

TIME 9:30 A.M.

TO ESLA

FROM John Middleton (PHR)

DEPT./OFFICE S-6047

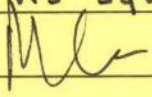
PHONE _____ EXTENSION 33442

- CALLED
- CAME TO SEE YOU
- RETURNED YOUR CALL
- CALL BACK
- WILL CALL AGAIN
- REQUESTS APPOINTMENT
- URGENT

REMARKS

re: letter to Coable

Plan sent to JHM, who is
preparing response for AS' signature.



RECEIVED BY _____

Henry Lopez

July 3

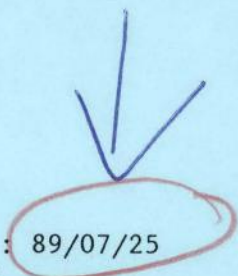
3006

- REMARKS
- RETURNED YOUR CALL
- CALL TO SEE YOU
- CALLER
- WILL CALL AGAIN
- CALL BACK
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REC'D IN SPRIE 7/19/89

~~ME~~
Rachel

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR



CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/03 DUE DATE : 89/07/25
LOG NUMBER : 890713006 FROM : LOPES: HENRI
SUBJECT : L - UNESCO: PREPARATION OF A 10 YEAR PLAN OF ACTION

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
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- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
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- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : PLEASE PROVIDE MESSRS CONABLE & HOPPER WITH COPY OF RESPONSE

CC: Messrs. Rajagopalan for info.

R.
N 5th my!
7/27
L

7/19
1) Pat to log
2) Rachel
(in CB's absence)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

890713006

mt

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/03

DUE DATE : 89/07/25

LOG NUMBER : 890711007

FROM : Henri Lopes

SUBJECT : UNESCO: Preparation of a 10 Year Plan of Action for the Dev. of
Crafts in the World, which might envisaged bet. WB and Unesco.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (J-3073)

9/17

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
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- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
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COMMENTS :pls. provide Mr. Conable a copy of response.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris
téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : CC/AEB/A/89/L452

3 July 1989

Dear Sir,

Subject : Preparation of a Ten-Year Plan of Action
for the Development of Crafts in the World

... Please refer to our letter of 13 October 1988, a copy of
... which is enclosed.

... I have the honour to forward herewith the final version
of the Ten-Year Plan of Action prepared at the consultation
of experts organized by Unesco in Hammamet (Tunisia) from 9
to 12 May 1989. The major objectives and forms of action set
out in this plan are all directly related to the now
recognized need to promote small production units,
particularly in the developing countries, if balanced
economic and socio-cultural development is to be achieved.

Furthermore the Development of Crafts in the World
corresponds to the objectives of the World Decade for
Cultural Development, 1988-1997, approved by the United
Nations General Assembly at its 41st session.

The implementation of the Ten-Year Plan of action as
regards further training of craftsmen, data collection on
crafts activities, funding of pilot projects and marketing of
utilitarian craftware calls for concerted action by the
international organizations and aid agencies concerned.

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
WORLD BANK
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

.../...

I should therefore be very grateful indeed if you would inform us of the nature and the extent of the co-operation which might be envisaged between the World Bank and Unesco within the framework of this Plan of Action.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, enclosed in a blue oval. The signature appears to be "Henri Lopes" written in a stylized, cursive script.

Henri Lopes
Assistant Director-General
for Culture and Communication

URGENT

FORM NO. 75
(6-83)

THE WORLD BANK/IFC

| | | |
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| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 7/24/89 |
| NAME Mr. John Middleton | | ROOM NO. S-6047 |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| APPROVAL | | NOTE AND SEND ON |
| CLEARANCE | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION |
| COMMENT | | PER YOUR REQUEST |
| OR ACTION | | PREPARE REPLY |
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| INITIAL | | SIGNATURE |
| NOTE AND FILE | | URGENT |
| REMARKS: | | |
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| FROM: Rachel Diegs | ROOM NO.: J-3032 | EXTENSION: 34791 |

FORM NO. 75
(6-83)

THE WORLD BANK/IFC

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: July 25, 1989 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. Alexander Shakow, SPRDR | | J-3073 | |
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| | NOTE AND FILE | | URGENT |

REMARKS:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| FROM: Ann O. Hamilton, PHRDR | ROOM NO.: S-6055 | EXTENSION: 33436 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 24, 1989

TO: Mr. Alexander Shakow, SPRDR

THROUGH: Mrs. Ann O. Hamilton, PHRDR

FROM: John Middleton, Senior Evaluation Officer, PHREE

EXTENSION: 33442

SUBJECT: Suggested Response to Mr. Lopes' Letter on the UNESCO Ten-Year Plan of Action for the Development of Crafts

1. A draft response to the above inquiry is attached.

cc: Mr. A. Verspoor (PHREE)

log 301

JUL 21

JUL 20 1989

~~DLPA m/20~~

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

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1/2
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89 JUL 19 PM 3:29

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
SECTOR POLICY & RESEARCH

Hamilton
(PAR)

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/03
LOG NUMBER : 890713006
SUBJECT : L - UNESCO: PREPARATION OF A 10 YEAR PLAN OF ACTION

DUE DATE : 89/07/25

FROM : LOPES: HENRI

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

JUL 20 1989

ACTION:

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- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : PLEASE PROVIDE MESSRS CONABLE & HOPPER WITH COPY OF RESPONSE *MA*

CC: Messrs. Rajagopalan for info.

AV
Incredible!

CC/AEB/A/561

13 October 1988

Dear Sir,

Subject : Consultation of experts on "The Preparation of a Ten-Year Plan of Action for the Development of Crafts in the World" (International Cultural Centre of Hammamet, Tunisia, 2 - 5 May 1989)

The Programme and Budget for 1988-1989, approved by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-fourth session, foresees the holding of an international meeting of experts, in cooperation with specialised institutions and the organisations of the United Nations system concerned. This meeting is meant to assess the activities carried out in the field of crafts at the national, subregional and regional levels ; to examine the prospects of joint activities in the areas of crafts training, creativity, promotion and marketing ; to draw up a ten-year plan of action for the development of crafts from the social, economic and cultural points of view.

Upon the invitation of the government of Tunisia, the meeting will be held at the International Cultural Centre, Hammamet, from 2 to 5 May 1989. The working languages will be English and French ; simultaneous interpretation will be provided. The travel costs and subsistence allowances of the participants will be borne by their respective organisations.

2./..

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W
Washington D.C 20433
U.S.A


Please find herewith an Introductory Note and the Agenda of the meeting. It is envisaged to prepare a consolidated report on the "Problems and Prospects of Crafts Development in the World", taking into account the indications provided by the various Organisations involved on their on-going and scheduled projects in this field. In this connexion, I should be grateful if you could forward to Unesco the contribution of your Organisation, if possible by 15 December 1988.

Unesco attaches considerable importance to the preparation and implementation of a Ten-Year Plan of action for safeguarding and promoting crafts, in close co-operation with all the Organisations concerned. This innovative and joint venture can, indeed, illustrate the spirit and major objectives of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

Yours sincerely,

For the Director
Division for the Arts
Cultural Exchanges and Book promotion

Anders Arfwedson
Deputy Assistant Director-General
for Culture and Communication

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 7/27/89 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Khalid Ikram | | D-8085 | |
| Spiros Voyadzis | | H-10-047 | |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | | NOTE AND RETURN | |
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| CLEARANCE | | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
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| FOR ACTION | | PREPARE REPLY | |
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| REMARKS: | | | |
| <p>The Bank has the opportunity to comment on nominations to UN Resident Coordinator positions. If you have any comments on the attached, please let me know as soon as possible.</p> | | | |
| FROM:  Michael Carter | | ROOM NO.: J-3037 | EXTENSION: 33307 |

G6 Res. Cool,
CB

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/18

DUE DATE : 89/08/10

LOG NUMBER : 890724007

FROM : BLANCA: ANTOINE, DIR

SUBJECT : T - SUBMITTING FOLLOWING NAMES FOR DESIGNATION AS RES. REP TO PR
OF KOREA & YEMEN

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

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COMMENTS :

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

890724007 441

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/18 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890719007 FROM : Antoine Blanca
SUBJECT : Submitting following names for designation as res. representative
to PR of Korea and Yemen.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (J-3073)

SL 24

ACTION:

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- PLEASE HANDLE
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JUL 24 1989
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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89 JUL 24 PM 6: 14
POLICY, LEARNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM
TO: [REDACTED]
FROM: [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Record Removal Notice

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| File Title United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] - G6 - Correspondence - Volume 1 | | Barcode No. 1242430 | | |
| Document Date July 18, 1989 | Document Type Telex | | | |
| Correspondents / Participants To: Conable From: Antoine Blanca, Director General, DIEC | | | | |
| Subject / Title Submitting following names for designation as res. representative to PR of Korea and Yemen | | | | |
| Exception(s) Personal Information | | | | |
| Additional Comments | | The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. | | |
| | | | | |
| | | <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Shiri Alon</td><td>Date May 23, 2019</td></tr></table> | Withdrawn by Shiri Alon | Date May 23, 2019 |
| Withdrawn by Shiri Alon | Date May 23, 2019 | | | |

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

July 96
UNESCO

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

July 14, 1989

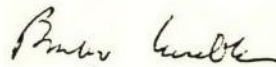
Dear Federico:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the World Conference on Education for All. I fully agree that the session must be more than just "another meeting" on literacy as it should help mobilize global support for effective education programs. The Bank is committed to strengthening human resource capacity in our borrowing member countries and so you may be certain that we will continue to work closely with UNESCO and our colleagues in other agencies after the Conference next year.

I would suggest that the best way to consider your proposals in detail would be to include them on the agenda of the next Interagency Commission Executive Committee meeting, scheduled for New York on August 7 and 8. In the meantime, we are reviewing your suggestions carefully in anticipation of the August meeting.

With best regards.

Sincerely,



Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, Place de Fontenoy
73700 Paris, France

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/06/07

DUE DATE : 89/07/05

LOG NUMBER : 890620013

FROM : Federico Mayor

SUBJECT : UNESCO: sharing some thoughts concerning the World Conference
on Education for All in 1990.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

APPROVED

PLEASE HANDLE

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FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION

FOR THE FILES

PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____

PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC SIGNATURE

AS WE DISCUSSED

RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :attn: Mr. Rajagopalan

JUN. 29 1989



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/1/89/010

7 JUN 1989

Dear Barber,

I am writing to share with you some thoughts concerning the World Conference on Education for All (Bangkok, 1990), in particular the options for its follow-up.

Unesco's Executive Board is meeting as from 17 May 1989 to consider, among other things, the Organization's draft Medium-Term Plan for the period 1990-1995 as well as the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, in preparation for our General Conference in Paris in October-November of this year. I know that Board members, and the General Conference itself, will be looking beyond Bangkok to follow-up action by our respective agencies.

There are three aspects to the World Conference, it seems to me, that need to be given particularly careful attention in preparing for the Conference and mapping out alternative possibilities of follow-up action. The first is essentially philosophical, while the second and third are practical.

The philosophical aspect pertains to the overall view of education that will be articulated explicitly or implicitly in the material to be prepared for the Conference, notably the draft Charter on Education for All. It is vital, in my view, that the Charter be firmly rooted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that the purposes of education be considered in as broad a perspective as possible, not merely with respect to measurable learning achievement and skills. I am sure that this concern is

Mr Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

shared by all our Member States. In the past decade, various leaders of world opinion in education, science and culture have warned of the dangers of having too instrumental a view of education.

My second concern is the aim of the Conference, which should not only be a consciousness-raising exercise but an opportunity for a genuine strengthening of existing mechanisms and for the launching of new efforts leading to an effective reduction of illiteracy. It must not be just "another meeting" on literacy. The Conference must hold out the prospect of an increase in the allocation of resources to education, particularly in the poorer countries. Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991 provides, within the constraints of our limited resources, for an increase in the priority accorded to activities designed to promote basic education. Is it foreseeable that the Bank also will give greater priority to basic education in its future programme?

My third point concerns the key question of the respective roles of our agencies in the follow-up to the Conference. It is obviously desirable that we should all constantly co-ordinate and co-operate to the greatest possible extent. Such harmony would be greatly facilitated if the collaboration initiated in respect to the World Conference could be maintained subsequently at both international and regional levels. In the latter connection, I should mention that Unesco has already established regional programmes of inter-governmental consultation and exchange of experience in the area of basic education, and has also set up, in collaboration with UNDP, regional networks for the exchange of information and experience between educational institutions and professional educational bodies including NGOs. Unesco's regional programmes and networks represent, in my view, one of the UN system's most serious attempts yet to realize the ideal of South-South co-operation, to which so many of our developing country Member States attach such great importance. During the 1990-1991 biennium it is foreseen in our Draft Programme and Budget that Unesco will organize Conferences of Ministers of Education and those Responsible for Economic Planning in Africa (MINEDAF VI) and in the Arab States region (MINEDARAB V), as well as the fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAC). I should like to propose for your consideration that the Bank collaborate with Unesco in organizing these regional conferences. Future collaboration could extend also to giving an impulse to the on-going regional programmes and networks. Such collaboration is not explicitly foreseen in the draft of our Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, but if you are interested, I would gladly propose it to Unesco's Executive Board and General Conference.

I am enclosing for your comments a preliminary outline of a list of principles on which I consider that the planning of the Conference and its follow-up should be based.

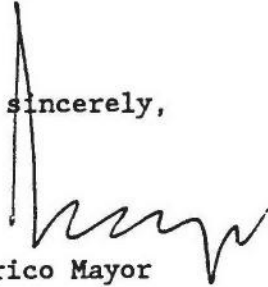
I should greatly appreciate knowing your reactions to the above, and any alternative suggestions you may care to make. I am writing in identical terms to Jim Grant and Bill Draper.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Whitely".

Federico Mayor

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Federico Mayor".

~~1) MB~~

2) (LOW)

Chandra B. File:

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NO. 944 P001/007

62

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE : 13 July 1989

NUMBER OF
PAGES : 7 (including this page)

FROM : Barbara Webb, SPRGE

TO : Esia Blackman, SPRDR

SUBJECT : Mr. Qureshi's ECOSOC Speech

Here is the speech as delivered. There were a few minor changes to the draft (double space) version and major changes in paras 32-33 (new paras 31-32) and para 36 (new para 35).

STATEMENT BY
MOEEN A. OURESHI, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, OPERATIONS
THE WORLD BANK
TO THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Geneva, July 12, 1989

Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates:

1. I am delighted to have the honor to address the Economic and Social Council on behalf of the World Bank. This session provides a particularly good occasion to review the experience of the 1980s and to look forward to the last decade of the century. The world is changing, and so is the World Bank. Let me take these few moments to highlight a few of these changes.
2. As we look back over the 1980s, we see an extraordinary period in which developing countries faced their most severe crisis since World War II. For many, the eighties have been a lost development decade. While encouraging progress is evident in a few countries, in the majority of developing countries the struggle remains enormously difficult.
3. Despite the efforts of governments and international institutions - and these efforts have been substantial - the number of poor in the developing world continue to mount. The number is now estimated at about 950 million with over half in South and East Asia. And if current trends continue over the next few decades, there could even be more poor people in Africa than in populous Asia.
4. Over the last 40 years, significant strides have been made in many countries to increase per capita income levels; health and nutrition have improved with positive effects on infant mortality and life expectancy; educational levels have risen, and productive assets have been put in the hands of the poor. But in the last decade some of this ground has been lost.
5. This is a major cause for concern as we near the end of the 20th century, because the development prospects for billions of people are at risk. How can we deal with this situation? The World Bank, under Barber Conable's leadership, has recognized this grave reality. We have not changed our basic mission, namely, to accelerate growth and reduce poverty. But within these broad objectives, we are turning much more towards a people-oriented strategy.
6. The fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1989 was, in many respects, a landmark year for the World Bank. IBRD made new loan commitments of \$16.4 billion while IDA, our concessional resource window, committed \$4.9 billion to the poorest countries, adding up to a record total of \$21.3 billion in new loans and credits in fiscal 1989. Clearly, the volume of our new loans and credits is significant, but the context of what we do is much more important. In line with the priorities that Mr. Conable has set for the Bank, our operational programs - tailored to fit the needs of each borrower - are now addressing the issues of poverty and food security more directly, and in their own right. We have expanded our programs that invest directly in human capital - in education, health, nutrition, and in more concerted

efforts to address issues of family planning, safe motherhood, and the enhancement of the role of women.

7. Increasingly, our programs will have a direct impact on the quality of people's lives, especially the poorest people.

8. A few recent examples illustrate the poverty focus of our work. Women are the main beneficiaries of rural credit programs we support in Zimbabwe. New healthcare initiatives are being financed this year to assist the very poor in countries as diverse as Benin, Nigeria, Indonesia and Mozambique. Thousands of children living in areas of Chad ravaged by war will now be able to attend school, as a result of a project supported by an IDA credit. We are financing a primary education project that will involve sharp increases in the school enrollment of girls in the poor rural areas of Morocco. We are supporting investments in safe water supplies for the very poor from Africa to Latin America. And last month we funded a project in India to boost silk output that is expected to create some 500,000 jobs, particularly for women and tribal people in rural areas.

9. We have increased our anti-poverty cooperation with non-governmental organizations. For example, a "Grassroots Development Initiative Project" in Togo, involving a \$3 million IDA credit, will support community-based operations developed by local NGOs. We have moved ahead on a variety of fronts with NGOs this last year, with their deep involvement in projects, for example, in the Republic of Guinea, in India, Mexico, and the Philippines.

10. The Bank's operational work also recognizes that increased poverty and accelerated degradation of the environment are closely related. And that rapid population growth and the need for survival inevitably place greater demands on a fragile environment. Both rich and poor have an important stake in protecting our natural resources. If we fail to act now, future generations will surely be placed in great jeopardy. And so the World Bank is now moving rapidly to address environmental concerns in a more comprehensive fashion.

11. Momentum is developing in our environmental program. At the project level, for example, our assistance for a new forestry project in Sri Lanka includes measures to protect tropical rain forests. Earlier this month we financed a project to enhance forestry conservation in Nepal. And there are many others - ranging from malaria control in Brazil, to land management in Papua New Guinea, to pollution abatement in Turkey.

12. More than a 100 projects with significant environmental elements have been approved during the fiscal year just completed. This represents about 35 percent of total Bank projects. Sixty percent of all agricultural projects approved contain environmental components. Energy and power projects, transportation projects, water supply and sewerage, all are moving in similar directions.

13. But, Mr. President, let me emphasize that these projects are not only about trees, soil, or pollutants; they are about the quality of people's lives, especially the poorest people who are generally most directly affected in a degraded natural environment. Our aim is much broader than environmentally sound projects: working in concert with our borrowers, our key objective is to promote the policy and institutional changes that will make sustainable development a reality. As an illustration of the

integrated approach that the World Bank intends to pursue, the Environmental Program for the Mediterranean deserves special mention. This program, which is presently in preparation, builds upon the pioneering work already carried out by Mediterranean countries under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, and should lead to a comprehensive set of policy actions and investments to protect the unique Mediterranean environment.

14. We know there is still a long way to go. Environmental degradation is a global problem requiring coordinated actions by us all. But let me be frank. Unless the industrialized countries - which account for most of the world's pollution - act resolutely to address their own environmental problems, the Bank will find it extremely difficult to pursue effectively its environmental goals with developing countries. We are ready to lend our full support to international action, but industrial countries cannot stand aloof and place the burden on others to do what they alone can and must do.

15. Working together in an international partnership we can do much to focus the necessary energy on reducing poverty and protecting our natural resource base.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

16. The Bank's program is increasingly oriented toward people and efforts to improve their well-being. But we know, of course, that more is needed than these important investments in the social sectors and the environment. Let me today just focus on two of these critical areas - trade and debt.

17. Developing countries need resource flows if they are to develop. For many, the most significant source of finance and the greatest stimulus to development is trade. And yet developing country efforts to restore growth and reduce poverty have been severely hampered by the constraints they face in the international trading system. In particular, the collapse of commodity prices, and the resulting deterioration in the terms of trade, have taken a heavy toll. Investment levels as a result have been abysmally low.

18. Sub-Saharan Africa fared worst. Between 1980 and 1987, the purchasing power of its exports was cut by more than half. At the end of 1988, prices of non-oil commodities in real terms were still 30 percent below their 1980 level. Low-income countries as a group were particularly hard hit as primary commodities account for some 70 percent of their total exports.

19. More generally, the impact of growing protectionism in industrial countries has severely hurt recovery in many developing countries. Industrial countries impose on developing countries higher tariffs and more non-tariff barriers (NTBs) - especially for manufactures - than they do on their trade with each other. About 14 percent of intra-developed country manufacturing trade face NTBs, while 21 percent of developing countries manufactured exports face such barriers. The cost to developing countries of such protection is severe. One dramatic estimate of the problem is that these trade restrictions on developing countries cost them almost twice the amount they receive in official development assistance.

20. Industrial countries dominate international trade. If they do not agree to reduce barriers in key products and services, opportunities for

developing countries will be severely limited. Thus, we must have a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. Many developing countries are actively engaged in this Round for the first time. This is a most welcome and important development. We are prepared to do whatever we can to help assure a positive result, including providing technical assistance to help developing countries participate more effectively in the Round. Adjustment lending is another major effort of the Bank to help strengthen their trading programs.

21. Trade has featured as the major element in most of the Bank's structural adjustment lending. These programs, begun in 1980, are designed to support developing country efforts to face a radically changed world economic environment. Total Bank lending for adjustment now amounts to almost \$27 billion in about 60 countries. About 25 percent of our lending is now devoted to fast-disbursing structural and sectoral adjustment lending.

22. These programs involve courageous and difficult policy actions aimed at removing distortions in trade policies and strengthening competitiveness. Governments have recognized that such measures were necessary if the dislocations caused by domestic policy weaknesses and external imbalances were to be effectively managed. Without adjustment, neither a return to satisfactory and sustainable growth paths nor a successful attack on severe poverty can be achieved.

23. There is no single adjustment path, and we now know that the process will take longer than originally anticipated. Each nation must follow a program designed to meet its particular problems and circumstances. Of crucial importance is strong government support and commitment - governments must "own" their adjustment programs. It is also clear that these programs must have sufficient funding and that the poor must be adequately protected. We are applying these and other lessons of experience to help governments improve both the design and implementation of their programs. While there are many stops and starts in the adjustment process, we have begun to see progress in both middle-income countries and a number of very poor countries, including several in Sub-Saharan Africa. But there is much that remains to be done, especially given the additional burdens imposed by the international debt crisis.

24. This audience needs little introduction to the debt crisis. As we know, since 1982, it has struck a heavy blow to development progress.

25. Most highly-indebted countries are still struggling to restore growth and creditworthiness. Many low-income countries in Africa still continue to experience declining levels of income and investment. We know that the burden on the poor has been severe. In Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, the stock of debt is now substantially higher as a share of GNP than it was in 1981; from 26 percent to 85 percent for Africa, and from 27 percent to 52 percent for Latin America.

26. In recent months, however, there have been some important developments in approaches to the debt crisis. In each case, Bank and IMF support constitute critical components of the strategy. The Bretton Woods institutions clearly have an obligation to help indebted countries design programs to restore economic growth and regain control of their external debt situation. At the base of all successful programs must be an

effective policy framework. But reform programs need adequate resources or they will not succeed. Here, too, the Bank has been very active.

27. For example, the Bank's Special Program for Africa has mobilized well over \$6 billion in resources from many donors to assist the increasing number of nations undertaking adjustment programs. A critical component of these programs must be reduction of heavy debt service burdens. Thus, we were particularly pleased to see the measures agreed upon at the Toronto summit in 1988, and the subsequent greater flexibility shown in Paris Club arrangements for affected low-income countries.

28. But difficult problems of debt management still remain for these low-income countries. Generous bilateral donors have forgiven some of the official debt due them; these steps are most welcome. Further steps are needed by governments. The Bank shall not waver in its own efforts to help find additional solutions. It has made available about \$100 million from IDA reflows to support debt-distressed IDA-eligible countries with outstanding IBRD debt. In addition, our Board has just allocated a \$100 million grant from Bank profits to support commercial bank debt reduction in IDA-eligible countries.

29. In the fiscal year that has just ended, \$7.8 billion or 48 percent of IBRD lending was committed to the highly-indebted, middle-income countries. With the encouragement of our shareholders, we have also taken steps, in close collaboration with the IMF, to implement new initiatives aimed at breaking the debt stalemate. Where indebted countries are committed to putting their economies on a sound footing, we are now able to provide direct loans and credit enhancement designed to help them negotiate programs of debt and debt-service reduction with commercial banks.

30. We are prepared to make available 25 percent of our adjustment lending to these countries to support debt reduction and substantial additional resources for debt service reduction. We expect to deploy upwards of \$10 billion of IBRD lending over the next three years for these purposes in the heavily-indebted middle income countries. Our recent loans for Mexico and Venezuela include such provisions in case negotiations with commercial banks are successfully concluded.

31. But our capacity to provide new money and to facilitate debt reduction, though critical, cannot, of course, carry the full burden. Governments and, most importantly, commercial banks must carry their full share in meeting the resource gap necessary to assure indebted countries which are undertaking reforms achieve sustained growth and adjustment.

32. The new initiatives that have been undertaken to resolve the debt problem are most welcome, but they do not yet provide a full answer to the multifaceted nature of the debt problem. The Toronto concessional terms should be extended to all debt distressed low income countries and not be confined to Africa. Good performance and the ability to service debt are the essential criteria for debt relief, not geography. Similarly, there are countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun and the Congo whose debt is owed largely to official sources which fall between two stools - they are neither eligible for concessional debt relief under Toronto terms, nor can they obtain significant relief under the voluntary debt restructuring approach suggested by Secretary Brady. Their case for relief and equitable treatment deserves urgent attention from the international community. Finally, in the case of middle income countries that are heavily indebted

to the commercial banks, a process of voluntary negotiations has begun. The Bank, together with the IMF, stands ready to support efforts to work out a solution to their debt problems, especially in those countries - such as, for example, Mexico, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Philippines and Venezuela - which are demonstrably addressing their own problems of domestic adjustment and reform with determination. In each case, however, there will need to be a collective solution with all parties concerned working together, and contributing to the establishment of conditions for renewed growth. We shall do our part; we expect others to do the same.

Mr. President:

33. Restoring growth, reducing poverty and protecting the environment are the central challenges of the 1990s. Whether we succeed or fail will depend to a large extent on the commitment of both developed and developing countries to further strengthen their cooperation to meet the growing demands of interdependence. In ongoing international deliberations - on trade, debt, environment - there are encouraging signs that such cooperation is being forged. Favorable changes, created by improved East/West relations, are also taking place in the global political environment, and in the 1990s should provide a new impetus to development cooperation.

34. Renewed commitment by the international community to the cause of development needs to be bolstered by a more effective multilateral system. Substantial resources are a critical part of this effort. For the Bank, IDA 9 - on which negotiations are currently underway - is the immediate focal point for increasing our capacity to sustain adequate assistance to the poorest countries, and most importantly, to the poorest people within developing countries.

35. The next decade will be a testing period for the long-term viability and sustained growth in many developing countries. The African continent, and especially Sub-Saharan Africa, faces exceptional difficulties. The causes of its economic malaise are deep and persistent and it will continue to need special attention from the donor community. The Asian countries still account for the largest number of the world's absolute poor, and we must not flag in the fight against deprivation and poverty. In Latin America and elsewhere, the debt problem continues to stifle growth. We must find the collective will to deal more decisively with this issue. The welfare of billions of people is at risk.

36. I believe it is well within our power to make the 1990s a decade of progress if we seize the opportunities it presents and heed the lessons of the 1980s. Those lessons are that we must put people first on our strategic agenda for development in the 1990s, giving priority to human resource development, and building an environment that enhances the human potential, not degrades it. The World Bank, working closely with all of you, is fully committed to that goal.

THE WORLD BANK

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE 6-30 |
| FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT POLICY, PLANNING AND RESEARCH | | |
| NAME <i>file cement SA 7/77</i> Mr. Shakow AS | | ROOM NO. J-3073 |
| 2. Mr. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] ① ② ③ ④ <i>file 46</i> | | ECOSOC |
| | | UN-ENER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON |
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| REMARKS | | |
| FROM W.D. Hopper Rm. D-1202 Ext. 75678 | | |

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WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/06/27

DUE DATE : 89/07/05

LOG NUMBER : 890628002

FROM : Mr. M. Tolba

SUBJECT : UNEP: re forthcoming ECOSOC meeting in Geneva July 11, 1989 to discuss the Bank's Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. M. Qureshi (E-1241)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :attn: Mr. Thalwitz

cc: Mr. Piddington, Mr. Shakow

Please provide Mr. Conable a copy of response.

20:00:00
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EXPEDITE

RECEIVED

89 JUN 28 PM 6:05

**POLICY PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT**





UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



UNITERRA NAIROBI
☎ 333930 or 520600
FAX (2542) 520711
☐ 22068 UNEP KE

P.O. Box 30852
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference

Our Reference SK/mkc

27 June 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

Thank you for your warm congratulations on the support received for our programme from the last meeting of the Governing Council. It was rewarding to listen to the supportive statements of the delegates although I am aware that it will now require even harder work to meet their increased expectations about our performance.

I was gratified to note your reconfirmation that the World Bank intends to develop and maintain a closer and more effective partnership with UNEP in all areas of mutual interest. We appreciated Mr. Piddington's visit to Nairobi in December 1988, and his positive attitude towards the need for our close co-operation.

The UNEP-sponsored and supported Mediterranean Action Plan is an obviously well selected target for a joint action of our organizations, and we shall be glad to provide you with our views and comments on the drafts of your Environment Programme for the Mediterranean once it is received from your organization.

I welcome your suggestion for meeting Mr. Thalwitz in order to agree with him on a document recognizing our mutual and complementary role in the Mediterranean area. As you may be aware a draft of such document was proposed to Mr. Piddington at the end of his visit to Nairobi and I assume that it could be considered as a good basis for my discussion with Mr. Thalwitz. Unfortunately, my travel schedule does not allow me to be in Washington in the near future, but I would be pleased to meet Mr. Thalwitz during the forthcoming ECOSOC meeting in Geneva, as suggested in his letter of 19 June 1989 to me.

I look forward to our continuing co-operation on all subjects of mutual interest to our organizations.

Sincerely


Mostafa K. Tolba
Executive Director

Mr. Barber E. Conable
President
The World Bank
1889 F Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

c.c. W.P. Thalwitz

3/23/89
P2/3



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



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22088 UNEP KE

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference

Our Reference SK/mkc

27 June 1989

Dear Mr. Thalwitz,

Thank you for your letter of 19 June 1989, following up Mr. Conable's letter of 14 June 1989.

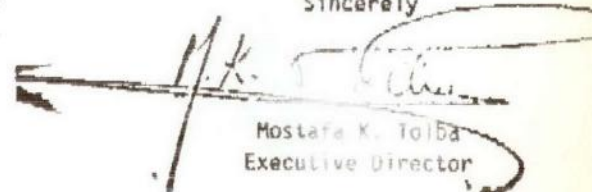
In my answer to Mr. Conable's letter (copy attached), I have indicated that I would be pleased to meet you during the forthcoming meeting of ECOSOC in Geneva and discuss the possibility of signing a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank and UNEP. Our views on the contents of such a Memorandum were communicated to the Bank with my letter of 15 December 1988 to Mr. Piddington. Taking into account my schedule at ECOSOC, I would like to propose 10.00 or 10.30 a.m. on 11 July 1989 and my Regional Office for Europe as the suitable dates and venue of our meeting. I shall be accompanied at the meeting by Messrs S. Keckes and A. Manos.

As indicated in my letter and in the draft of the Memorandum sent to Mr. Piddington, before embarking on any technical discussions between our staff on the Bank's Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean, I would like to reach an agreement on the modalities of our co-operation. Should you feel that it could be achieved during our meeting in Geneva, I would be prepared to be accompanied at the Geneva meeting with my colleagues directly involved in our Mediterranean Action Plan.

We would be ready to provide you with our views on the yet to be received Bank's draft report on the Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean, before it is submitted to the senior management review in the Bank. We would be also ready to consider participation in the scientific consultation on major environmental issues in the Mediterranean, subject to the agreement between the Bank and UNEP on the scope, documentation and expected outcome of such consultation.

I trust that the suggestions contained in this letter will be viewed as a positive step towards the co-operation of our organizations on the protection and development of the Mediterranean basin on sound environmental principles.

Sincerely


Mostafa K. Tolba
Executive Director

Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz
Vice President
Europe, Middle East and North Africa Region
The World Bank
1889 F Street NW
Washington DC 20006
United States of America

c.c. B. E. Conable

3123/89
PB/3



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : CC/AEB/A/89/L452

CC UNESCO

3 July 1989

Dear Sir,

Subject : Preparation of a Ten-Year Plan of Action
for the Development of Crafts in the World

... Please refer to our letter of 13 October 1988, a copy of
... which is enclosed.

... I have the honour to forward herewith the final version
of the Ten-Year Plan of Action prepared at the consultation
of experts organized by Unesco in Hammamet (Tunisia) from 9
to 12 May 1989. The major objectives and forms of action set
out in this plan are all directly related to the now
recognized need to promote small production units,
particularly in the developing countries, if balanced
economic and socio-cultural development is to be achieved.

Furthermore the Development of Crafts in the World
corresponds to the objectives of the World Decade for
Cultural Development, 1988-1997, approved by the United
Nations General Assembly at its 41st session.

The implementation of the Ten-Year Plan of action as
regards further training of craftsmen, data collection on
crafts activities, funding of pilot projects and marketing of
utilitarian craftware calls for concerted action by the
international organizations and aid agencies concerned.

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
WORLD BANK
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

.../...

I should therefore be very grateful indeed if you would inform us of the nature and the extent of the co-operation which might be envisaged between the World Bank and Unesco within the framework of this Plan of Action.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature, appearing to be 'Henri Lopes', is enclosed within a hand-drawn oval. The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored paper.

Henri Lopes
Assistant Director-General
for Culture and Communication

files
CG UNESCO

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

June 12, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of May 16, 1989 concerning the designation of a new Bank member to the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning. I have noted with pleasure your favorable comments on the contribution of Mr. Akililu Habte who will soon be completing his fourth term as our member on the Board. I am pleased to designate as our new representative, Mr. Visvanathan Rajagopalan, Vice President, Sector Policy and Research, who as you know, is responsible for our overall collaboration with UNESCO.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, FRANCE

Cleared in substance with Ms. Hamilton

cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan, Lee, Habte

CBoucher/pp



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/1.9/GB/89.14

16 MAY 1989

Dear Mr Conable,

On 1 December 1989, Mr Aklilu Habte will be completing his fourth term of office as the Bank's designated member of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 1 (b) of the Statutes.

For nearly twelve years now, Mr Habte has offered distinguished services as member of the Institute's Board and been of invaluable assistance in its work. The Chairman and all the members have particularly appreciated his grasp of all subjects discussed at the Board's meetings, his constructive contributions and his unfailing commitment to the Institute's work.

My purpose in writing is to invite you to designate a new member of the Institute's Governing Board. In so doing, I should like to ask you to give thought to the possibility of up-grading the level of representation of the World Bank.

Indeed, although the time commitment involved for such membership amounts to one three-day meeting of the full Board in December of each year, the Bank's representation at the highest possible level would certainly give added weight to the Board's deliberations and recommendations, and reflect in no small measure the enhanced co-operation on which the Bank and Unesco as a whole are now, to my great satisfaction, embarking.

As you know, the World Bank is a founder member of IIEP and the member designated by you sits on its Governing Board on a permanent basis, together with the member designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In this connection, perhaps I should point out that the Secretary-General has always appointed an Assistant Secretary-General to this position, the present member being the Assistant Secretary-General for Research and Analysis.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr Barber B. Conable
President of the World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

Federico Mayor

WORLD BANK TMSS

66 UNESCO (MMSD)

cc: Kreimer

ZCZC RDRP0214 JWS0123

SPRIE

.TCP HC

* SPRIE *

JWS0123 ZVW608 IN 12/02:02 OUT 12/03:00

440098 120202 1280832

-24304 UNESCO JO

TLX NO.648/89

12.6.89

ATT. MICHAEL CARTER

CHIEF, INTBAFRAD

REF. YR TELEX OF 12 JUNE 89 CONCERNING INTERN. MEETING ON THE ROLE OF

EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PREPARING THE COMMUNITIES AND THE COUNTRY FOR PREVENTION OF DISASTERS AND MANAGEMENT OF THEIR CONSEQUENCES PLANNED FOR 29-31 JULY 89, KHARTOUM, WE INFORM YOU THAT DUE TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES THE MEETING HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO JAN. 1990,

EXACT DATE WILL BE COMMUNICATED DUE COURSE. WE WISH NEW VENUE OF THE

MEETING WILL ALLOW YOUR MOSTLY APPRECIATED PARTICIPATION.

REGARDS

KAZEM

DIRECTOR UNEDBAS

-24304 UNESCO JO

=06120553

NNNN

WORLD BANK TMSS

File 616 - ECOSOC
(WW)

May 22, 1989

Mr. Qureshi

I gather you are likely to be in Europe in early July, and wonder whether there might be a possibility of your being able to speak for the Bank at ECOSOC.

At this stage, this is a preliminary enquiry only, because I am afraid we can't yet be very clear on dates. ECOSOC starts on 5 July, and one possibility would be for you to speak on 6 July, early in the discussion of the first substantive agenda item ("General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments"). However, there may be a proposal to follow the last day of discussion of this agenda item (12 July) with a "seminar" on 13 July, which would give an opportunity for delegates to have an exchange with Executive Heads of Agencies. It would be preferable in that case for you to speak to the plenary of ECOSOC on 12 July and participate in the exchange with Executive Heads on 13 July, but that of course would depend on the constraints of your own schedule and on whether the proposal to hold the seminar is confirmed. Unfortunately we will not know whether it is confirmed until the end of May, but will let you know as soon as possible, if there is a possibility you could go.

Your address to ECOSOC would need to cover the range of development issues we face, including debt, adjustment, poverty, and environment, as well as Africa (since the ECA report will be tabled). We understand that Mr. Camdessus will attend for the Fund, although his dates are uncertain, for the same reasons as outlined above.

Alexander Shakow

MCarter/cat

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

~~AS~~
~~CB~~
File. UNESCO
30

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

June 22, 1989

Dear Federico:

In your letter of May 31, 1989, you suggested to ask Heads of Governments to sign a Declaration in support of Education for All.

I fully agree that it is of critical importance to rally as much political support as possible for our joint education initiative. I am sure our staffs and the Secretariat will work closely to develop mutually acceptable wording.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

cc: Mr. Wadi D. Haddad

Cleared with & cc: Mr. F. Colaco, Mr. Shakow
bcc: Mr. Rajagopalan, Mrs. A.O. Hamilton, Mr. Boucher

AVerspoor:so
(wh disk 5 mayor)



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

The Director-General

reference :

DG/1.6/6100/2008

9-6
1 AS
2. CBT
3. File - UNBSW
& Education

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

29 MAY 1989

Dear Alan,

I thank you for your encouraging letter regarding the new Unesco project *to improve primary school performance through improving nutrition and health*. The endorsement received from participants of last month's Stockholm meeting only confirms, to my mind, the need for Unesco to take the lead in this initiative and develop it as an important component of our current common effort to improve the quality of primary education.

We see this project both within a long-term perspective (which should cover the better part of the next two Medium-Term Plans) and within a crucial shorter-term, from now until the Bangkok World Conference, which will be, as you rightly point out, an exceptional opportunity to focus international attention on this neglected dimension of the schooling problem. For Bangkok, we will be organizing a Round-Table on *nutrition and health issues and learning outcomes*, and in preparation for this, will, over the coming months, develop compelling content and substance for a persuasive presentation to government representatives in support of low-cost interventions seeking to mitigate the negative impact of nutrition and health factors on school performance. These efforts will include the preparation of policy studies that chart the economic impact of nutrition and health factors on schooling; review of lessons learned to date on impact of school-based nutrition and health services on children's nutritional health status and classroom behaviour, and a teacher's guide demonstrating how basic observations and remedial/treatment activities can take place in the classroom.

Mr. Alan Berg
Senior Adviser
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

The next annual session of the ACC-Subcommittee on Nutrition, to take place at Unesco next February, will offer us the possibility of working directly with the SCN and its Advisory Group on Nutrition for the preparation of scientific and authoritative discussion papers for the symposium on the impact of poor nutrition and health on learning outcomes. The SCN symposium will be a timely occasion to further stimulate interest of the international nutrition community.

This initiative, with real potential to effect change, should grow within Unesco in terms of human and financial resources. Already, we feel confident that the *tasks to be accomplished* for Bangkok will be covered through extra-budgetary trust funds; we are also in the process of negotiating UNDP sponsorship and a joint fund-raising arrangement for this multisectoral project. Association with UNDP in fund raising at this early stage will enhance prospects for other trust fund contributions for post-Bangkok actions.

I would like to express my deep appreciation for your commitment and support for this new Unesco undertaking which will depend on regular co-operation with leading world experts in development, education, nutrition and public health along with the sustained support of our partners in international multi-lateral co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Thank you

Federico Mayor

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 4/27 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Carlos N. Quijano | | |
| M. Mc Donald | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: As our resources are very tight for FY90, and literacy per se does not fall into our work program, we will have to decline the offer. | | |
| FROM: G. Psacharopoulos | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |

ROUTING SLIP

DATE

April 25, 1989

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Psacharopoulos ✓

I-4187

cc: Mr. Bottelier

APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION

NOTE AND RETURN

APPROVAL

NOTE AND SEND ON

COMMENT

PER OUR CONVERSATION

FOR ACTION

PER YOUR REQUEST

INFORMATION

PREPARE REPLY

INITIAL

RECOMMENDATION

NOTE AND FILE

SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Re: Unesco NGO Collective Consultation on
Literacy and Adult Education.
Quito, December 3-7, 1989

Please let me know whether or not this
meeting would be of any interest to your
staff.

Thank you.

M

Carlos N. Quijano

I-8001

39020

FORM NO. 75
(6-83)

THE WORLD BANK/IFC

| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: |
|--|----------------------|------------|
| | | 4/18/89 |
| NAME | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. Verspoor <i>4/26 Request</i> | S 6033 | |
| Mr. Quijano ✓ | I 8001 | |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
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| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: Re: Unesco NGO Collective Consultation on Literacy and Adult Education, Quito, December 3-7, 1989. | | |
| Please let me know whether or not this meeting is of interest and if staff attendance would be considered. SPRIE will inform Unesco accordingly. | | |
| Many thanks. | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| Maureen McDonald | J 3050 | 3-3382 |

May 18, 1989

Dear Mr. Chiba:

I refer to your letter ED/PLA/AA/MG/os/4 of March 23 inviting The World Bank to be represented as an observer at the Sixth NGO Collective Consultation on Literacy and Adult Education, to be held in Quito, Ecuador, from December 3 to 7, 1989.

I thank you for the invitation. I regret to inform you that the Bank will not be able to send a representative on this occasion. We would, however, be interested in receiving a copy of the report of the proceedings when available.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. A. Chiba
Director
Bureau for the Co-ordination of
Operational Activities
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

Cleared in substance with Messrs. Quijano, Psacharopoulos, Verspoor

MMcDonald

This Collective Consultation will be held at Quito (Ecuador), from 3 to 6 December 1989, followed on 7 December by a day devoted to discussion on the cooperation between the Government of Ecuador and National NGOs, relating to problems of literacy and post-literacy in Ecuador.

Travel expenses and board and lodging will be borne by the participants.

If your Institution is interested to be represented at this meeting, I should appreciate it if you would complete and return to this office, before 28 April 1989, the coupon below, in order that we may forward to you the relevant documentation in respect of CC VI.

Yours faithfully,


A. Chiba,
Director

Bureau for the Co-ordination of
Operational Activities

Institution

- . will participate in CC VI at Quito
- . will be represented by

(To be returned to Unesco before 28 April 1989)

Provisional Agenda

- 2 December at the latest, arrival of about 40 foreign participants.

- Sunday 3 December:

. Official opening, and introductory presentation on convergences between literacy and adult education in plenary session.

. Discussions in working groups, then plenary meeting in order to present the syntheses of thoughts of the working groups.

- Monday 4 December:

. Reports and internal procedures of the CC VI in plenary session; presentation of the new joint projects to the working groups; beginning of discussions in plenary on the CC VI central theme: Planification of post-literacy, point of convergence between literacy and adult education.

- Tuesday 5 December:

Discussions of the new joint projects by the working groups.

- Wednesday 6 December:

End of discussions in plenary; miscellaneous; adoption of the recommendations; closing session.

- Thursday 7 December:

Information day on national experiences to be determined and organized.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

ED/DIA/AA/MG/os/4
référence

23 MAR 1989

Dear Sir,

Subject: Sixth NGO Collective Consultation on Literacy and Adult Education

In December 1987, by Resolution 42/104, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year, and invited Unesco to assume responsibility for the organization and preparation of the celebration. This decision is in response to the Appeal launched by the General Conference of Unesco in 1985, for the proclamation of an International Year, the celebration of which would contribute to a better understanding by the world public opinion of various aspects of the problem of illiteracy, and intensify efforts aimed at extending the field of literacy and education.

In the perspective of the International Literacy Year in 1990, which will be followed by a 10-year Action Plan, the aim of which will be to propose new ideas, and in particular, realistic and concrete activities intended for all Member States, I have pleasure in inviting your Institution to participate, in its capacity, as observers cooperating with Unesco in the field of illiteracy and adult education, at the 6th NGO Collective Consultation.

The main objective of the Consultation is to provide a forum for literacy and adult education experts from non-Governmental Organizations, to discuss and elaborate a strategy of common interests and projects around the central theme: 'The Planning of Post-Literacy'. Please find attached a copy of a draft provisional agenda.

./.

To: Financial Development Institutions which put up the money for projects within the competence of Unesco

enclosures

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INCOMING MAIL UNIT

5 2 MAR 1989

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 5/26/89 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Messrs. Lee | | B-11-015 |
| Raphaeli | | B-11-045 |
| Forget | | E-7043 |
| Harris | | B-11-025 |
| Ms. Hamilton | | S-6055 |
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| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| REMARKS: | | |
| | | |
| FROM: <i>MC</i> Michael Carter | ROOM NO.: J-3047 | EXTENSION: 33307 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/11/ 2512

25 APR 1989

Dear Mr Conable,

Thank you for your letter of 9 March 1989 confirming the outcome of the January negotiations between the World Bank and Unesco. I, for my part, also confirm the understanding reached as reflected in the minutes of the negotiations. I am particularly pleased that this reflects the interest of the Bank's Operations staff as well as that of the Policy, Planning and Research staff in working with Unesco.

I shall inform the Executive Board of Unesco at its forthcoming 131st session accordingly. All staff members at Headquarters and in the field are also being advised that it is the policy of both Unesco and the World Bank to collaborate with each other whenever possible, in areas of common concern where both Organizations have complementary mandates in the enhanced service of their common Member States.

I believe that collaboration between our two Organizations will be particularly useful if it responds to needs of Member States in the field of policy advice. In many cases our joint efforts could be enhanced through co-ordination with the efforts of other external partners, such as UNDP, regional banks and major bilaterals.

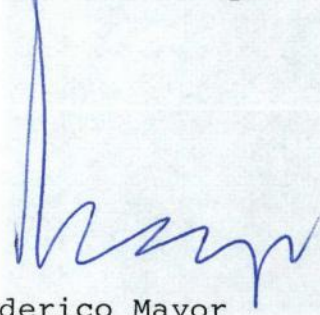
.../2

Mr Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

At Unesco, the newly established Bureau for the Co-ordination of Operational Action (BAO), under the direction of Mr Akihiro Chiba, will act as a focal point to co-ordinate and guide Unesco's development collaboration with a range of partners, including the World Bank. Its Operational Policy and Sector Analysis Division (PSA), under the co-ordination of Mr Klaus Bahr, has the specific task of organizing Unesco's development collaboration especially in areas of sector policies and development programmes at national level.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', is written over a light blue rectangular stamp or watermark.

Federico Mayor

Rec'd in STRIB 07/11/89

1.
file 96 UNESCO



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference :

DG/1.3/UNF/89/B/229

31 MAY 1989

Dear Barber,

You will recall that, in our planning for the World Conference in Bangkok, we had thought of rallying world leaders around a succinct but solemn Declaration in support of Education for All. This Declaration would very likely be signed even by those heads of government who may not be able personally to attend the Conference. Given wide dissemination through the media, and presented as a message to the Conference, the Declaration would no doubt serve to broaden overall political support for our joint educational initiative.

I am very happy to enclose, for your personal comments and suggestions, a draft of what this Declaration of World Leaders might look like. Once we have agreed on the most effective wording, I believe it would be useful if each of us could take up the matter with those government leaders with whom we maintain a particularly close relationship.

I keenly look forward to hearing from you.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Federico Mayor

Mr. Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

cc: Mr. Wadi Haddad

6/7

- 1) Pat to Cog
 - 2) Callie - Should this be routed through BBC's office first?
- Yes
W

EDUCATION FOR ALL -

ALL FOR EDUCATION

DECLARATION OF WORLD LEADERS

One billion human beings today do not know how to read or write. One hundred million of our children have no access to a primary school. Millions more drop out of schools too poor and neglected to offer real opportunities for learning. In the industrialized countries, functional illiteracy is fast becoming an alarming problem.

We, signatories of the present declaration, firmly believe that shared and sustained development will not occur unless the war against ignorance and illiteracy is waged and won.

As leaders of peoples, we declare that the light of learning can no longer be denied to so many, and that humankind can no longer deny itself the benefits of such a vast reservoir of creative potential. We therefore pledge ourselves fully to promote the cause of education for all, and call on the community of nations to unite its efforts in a World Plan of Action aimed at meeting the essential learning needs of all by the year 2000.

ZCZC RDR0148 RDRS0351
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO KHARTOUM MEETING
-DRAFTED BY: MMCDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC:MRS. KREIMER (ENVPR)

EXT: 33382

925 24304 =
-UNESCO, AMMAN, JORDAN
-ATTN: KAZEM
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 12-MAY-1989

REYURTELEX NO. 367 OF 11 APRIL CONCERNING MEETING ON ROLE OF
EDUCATION AND TRAINING WITHIN A GLOBAL COMPREHENSIVE OUTLOOK, IN
PREPARING INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL COMMUNITIES, AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE FOR
PREVENTION OF DISASTER AND MANAGEMENT OF CONSEQUENCES IN KHARTOUM
FROM JULY 29-31. REGRET INFORM YOU WORLD BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED
DUE WORK PRESSURES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS OF STAFF CONCERNED WITH THIS
SUBJECT ALREADY SCHEDULED AT THAT TIME. HOWEVER WE WOULD BE
INTERESTED IN RECEIVING DOCUMENTATION FOR MEETING AND REPORT ON
PROCEEDINGS WHEN AVAILABLE. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF,
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND
REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=05121134

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 4/17/89 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mrs. Kreiner | | S 5039 |
| 5/11 | | |
| No-reply, papers. | | |
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| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: UNESCO Meeting on Role of Education and Training in Prevention of Disaster and Management of Consequences, Khartoum, July 29-31, 1989.</p> <p>Would appreciate your advice on possible interest in this meeting and if attendance would be considered. SPR will then respond accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: J 3050 | EXTENSION: 3-3382 |

WORLDBANK TMSS

ZCZC RDRP0125 JWS0562

SPRDR

.TCP FCA

* SPRDR *

JWS0562 ZJQ272 IN 11/06:52 OUT 11/06:56

ATTN: THE PRESIDENT

TLX. NO. 367

11 APRIL 1989

UPON AGREEMENT WITH SUDANESE AUTHORITIES AND WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF U.N. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES' CONTINUOUS EFFORTS IN DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION, AND IN VIEW OF THE NEED FOR AN EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH ALL ASPECTS OF DISASTER, THE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION IN ARAB STATES (UNEDBAS) IS PLANNING AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING WITHIN A GLOBAL COMPREHENSIVE OUTLOOK, IN PREPARING INDIVIDUALS, LOCAL COMMUNITIES, AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE FOR PREVENTION OF DISASTER AND MANAGEMENT OF ITS CONSEQUENCES. DATE 29-31 JULY 1989, KHARTOUM. WILL APPRECIATE NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR THIS VERY IMPORTANT MEETING. DOCUMENTS WILL BE DISPATCHED IN JUNE. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION. REGARDS,
KAZEM

=24304 UNESCO JO

=24304 UNESCO JOMMM

=04110741

NNNN

WORLDBANK TMSS

WORLD BANK TMSS

ZCZC RDR00147 RDRS0350
WDIAL
.SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO YEREVAN SEMINAR
-DRAFTED BY: MCDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC: MRS. KREIMER (ENVPR)

EXT: 33382

B42 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN: SIBRAVA, DIVISION OF EARTH SCIENCES
BT

WASHINGTON D.C. 12-MAY-1989

REYURLET SC/GEO 53/USSR OF 24 MARCH CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON SPITAK EARTHQUAKE TO TAKE PLACE IN YEREVAN FROM MAY 23-26. REGRET INFORM YOU WORLD BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED DUE WORK PRESSURES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS OF STAFF CONCERNED WITH THIS SUBJECT. HOWEVER WE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN RECEIVING DOCUMENTATION PREPARED FOR SEMINAR AND REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS WHEN AVAILABLE. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=05121133

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 4/17/89 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mrs. Kreiner 33205 | | S 5032 |
| 5/11 NO - regret, supers. | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| APPROVAL | | NOTE AND SEND ON |
| CLEARANCE | | PER OUR CONVERSATION |
| COMMENT | | PER YOUR REQUEST |
| FOR ACTION | | PREPARE REPLY |
| INFORMATION | | RECOMMENDATION |
| INITIAL | | SIGNATURE |
| NOTE AND FILE | | URGENT |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: UNESCO Seminar on Spitak Earthquake, Yerevan, May 23-26, 1989.</p> <p>Appreciate your advice on possible interest in this meeting and if attendance would be considered. SPR will respond accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| Maureen McDonald | J 3050 | 3-3382 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

24 March 1989

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international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

SC/GEO 53/USSR

référence :

Dear Sir,

Subject: International Seminar on Spitak Earthquake
(7 December 1988), Yerevan, 23-26 May 1989

... Following the disastrous earthquake which struck Armenia on 7 December 1988, the authorities of USSR and SSR of Armenia are planning to organize an international seminar, under the auspices of Unesco, in order to draw lessons from the earthquake and to examine and advise on the use of existing knowledge and experience for the quick recovery and rehabilitation of the affected areas. The draft announcement and tentative programme (pending the approval of the Soviet authorities) are herewith attached.

In view of your Organization's interest in this activity, we have pleasure in inviting you to send a representative to the seminar. In the affirmative, please fill in the attached application form and return to us as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

V. Sibrava
Director
Division of Earth Sciences



World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 10433
U.S.A.

RECEIVED

89 APR -6 AM 10: 18

INCOMING MAIL UNIT



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
ON THE SPITAK (SSR OF ARMENIA) EARTHQUAKE
of December 7, 1988

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNESCO

YEREVAN, 23-26 May 1989

ANNOUNCEMENT
AND PROGRAMME

Following the disastrous earthquake which struck the cities of Spitak, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Stepanavan and many villages in the northwestern part of the SSR of Armenia, an International Seminar of specialists of earthquake risk mitigation will be organized under the auspices of Unesco by the authorities of USSR. It will take place in Yerevan from May 23 to 26, 1989.

1. AIMS

The aim of the seminar is to draw the lessons to be learnt from this earthquake, to review, having in mind practical applications, the knowledge and experience now available in the various countries in the fields of seismology, civil defence and earthquake engineering, to discuss and advise on how to use this knowledge and experience for helping the SSR of Armenia to recover as soon as possible from its present situation.

The Seminar should result into recommendations aimed at practical and concrete measures for long term risk mitigation and for the reconstruction process. Projects for strengthening of the seismic network and reconstruction of educational buildings should also be taken into consideration.

2. ATTENDANCE

The attendance will be limited according to time-schedule constraints and efficiency considerations. It will consist of Soviet specialists and of a number of

specialists from foreign countries selected jointly by Unesco and USSR depending on their field of competence and the interest of their contribution. Representatives of most of the United Nations Agencies involved in earthquake risk mitigation will also be invited. Plenary sessions, panel discussions, and eventually poster sessions are planned.

Each of the invited foreign specialists will present a theme or state-of-the art report, or a specific contribution on some particular topic.

Other foreign specialists wishing to participate in the Seminar discussions and/or poster sessions may apply. Persons wanting to participate are kindly requested to fill in the application form herewith attached and send it to Unesco at the address specified on the form.

Fees: participation is free from any kind of fee.

3. LANGUAGES

Written papers will be in Russian or English.

Oral presentations and discussions will be run in Armenian, Russian or English. A system of simultaneous translations will be provided.

4. PROGRAMME

The main themes to be treated are as follows:

1: Overview and evaluation of the preliminary results of earthquake studies and reconnaissance missions

2: Preparedness of population and post-disaster activities

3: Scientific and technical problems related to the reconstruction of the affected area

A tentative programme with an indication of the topics to be covered is annexed to this announcement.

Theme 1 will be treated in plenary sessions.

Themes 2 and 3 will be treated separately in parallel sessions.

Panel discussions for half a day will take place before conclusions.

Conclusions will be drawn in a plenary session.

A visit to the affected area will take place before panel discussions and conclusions.

5. ABSTRACTS

All contributors are kindly requested to send an abstract of their paper (one or two pages), in Russian or in English, to Unesco. This abstract should allow the reader to realize that the contribution complies with the aims of the Seminar.

All contributors will receive a complete set of abstracts, in Russian and in English before the opening of the seminar.

The deadline for submission of abstracts is 10 April 1989.

Abstracts are to be sent to:

MAIL Division of Earth Sciences
 UNESCO
 7 place de Fontenoy
 75700 PARIS

or:

FAX: (33) (1) 43 06 11 12

6. PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

Contributors will be kindly requested to send their complete paper in a ready-to-print form about one week before the seminar. Details (paper format, maximum number of pages, bibliography, presentation of figures, etc.) will be communicated on acceptance of the abstract.

Oral presentations will be limited to 15 minutes.

The proceedings of the Seminar, including the summary of discussions and the recommendations will be sent to the participants after the seminar.

7. LECTURE FACILITIES

Usual devices (projector for standard 24x36 mm slides, overhead projector for transparencies) will be provided.

8. TRAVEL AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Participants will have to make their own travel arrangements up to Moscow and back home from Moscow.

Hotel reservations in Moscow and Yerevan, as well as plane reservations from Moscow to Yerevan and return will be provided by the Soviet organization.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
ON THE SPITAK (SSR OF ARMENIA) EARTHQUAKE
of December 7, 1988
Yerevan, 23-26 May 1989

PROGRAMMME

Monday, May 22

From 16:00 to 18:00 Registration

TUESDAY, May 23

From 9:00 to 12:00
14:30 to 16:30 Registration (continued)

9:30

OPENING SESSION

THEME 1

OVERVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS
OF EARTHQUAKE STUDIES AND RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS

(Plenary session)

Morning

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 10:15 | Introductory statement and objectives of the Seminar | J. Despeyroux (Consultant of Unesco) |
| 10:30 | The seismicity of Middle-East and Caucasus areas | N. Ambraseys, (UK) |
| 10:50 | Tectonics and geology of Armenia and of the affected area | X, (USSR) A. Cisternas (Fr.) |
| 11:10 | Discussion, | |
| 11:20 | Break, | |
| 11:30 | Instrumental data on the main shock, | B. Karapetian (USSR) |
| 11:50 | Studies of aftershocks, | W. Hays (USA) A. Cisternas (Fr.) |
| 12:10 | Discussion, | |
| 12:30 | Break, | |

 Afternoon

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 14:30 | Evaluation of the results obtained by the USA mission, | J. Filsen M. Agbabian E. Noji | (USA) |
| 15:00 | Discussion, | | |
| 15:15 | Evaluation of the results obtained by the French mission, | V. Davodovici | (Fr.) |
| 15:45 | Discussion, | | |
| 16:00 | Break, | | |
| 16:15 | Evaluation of the results obtained by the Japanese mission, | S. Suyehiro | (Jap.) |
| 16:45 | Discussion, | | |
| 17:00 | Overview of earthquake effects studies and tentative synthesis of the lessons learned from the Spitak earthquake, | B. Karapetian | (USSR) |
| 18:00 | Break and End of Theme 1, | | |

 WEDNESDAY, May 24

(Separate Sessions)

THEME 2
 PREPAREDNESS OF POPULATION
 AND POST-DISASTER
 ACTIVITIES

THEME 3
 SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS
 RELATED TO THE RECONSTRUCTION
 OF THE AFFECTED AREA

 Morning

THEME REPORTS

(Times indicated below include a short five minutes discussion after each report)

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 9:00 | Community information G. Ter-Stepanian, USSR | Lessons from the reconstruction of Skopje D. Jurukovski, YUG |
| 9:25 | Advanced rescue methods P. Barriot, FR | Engineering Seismology N. Ambraseys, UK G. Koff, USA |
| 9:50 | Architectural issues and urban planning F. Krimgold, USA | Soil conditions and foundation problems A. Pecker, FR V. Ilyechov, USSR |
| 10:15 | Public awareness and information systems S. Suyehiro, JAP | Aseismic design and construction W. Jalil, FR E. Hachan, USSR |
| 10:40 | Break | Break |
| 10:50 | Emergency preparedness and social consequences D. Mileti, USA | Rural housing A. Aria, INDIA |
| 11:15 | The problem of educational facilities in seismic areas G. Ziogas, GR | Special structures and lifelines C. Gregorian, USSR T. O'Rourke, USA |
| 11:40 | Industrial preparedness C. Scawthorn, USA | Strengthening and repair of existing buildings A. Martimianov, USSR |
| 12:05 | Earthquakes prediction I. Nersesov, USSR | Codes, Enforcement of codes, Quality Assurance R. Souloumiac, FR J. Despeyroux, FR |
| 12:30 | Break | Break |

Afternoon

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

THEME 2

THEME 3

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 14:30 | Rescue operations | Engineering Seismology and observation networks |
| 15:00 | Public awareness and preparedness | Soil conditions and foundation problems |
| 15:30 | Architectural issues and urban planning | Aseismic design and construction |
| 16:00 | Educational and cultural problems | Rural housing |
| 16:30 | Mitigation of social and economic consequences of earthquakes | Strengthening and repair of existing buildings |
| 17:00 | Break | Break |
| 17:45 | Formation of Working Groups | Formation of Working Groups |
| | ----- | |
| | These Working Groups will be in charge of preparing recommendations in the fields of interest defined above as resulting from the discussions. | |
| | A special group will be in charge of defining the general outline of a possible regional project for the advancement of seismology, engineering seismology and earthquake engineering in the Caucasian seismic provinces ("Caucasus Project"). | |
| 18:00 | Break | Break |

=====
THURSDAY, May 25

STUDY TOUR IN THE AFFECTED AREA

=====
FRIDAY, May 26

Morning

WORKING GROUPS

9:00 Beginning of meetings of Working Groups
12:30 Break

Afternoon

Plenary Session

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

14:30 Discussion of recommendations of the Working Groups and general conclusions.
16:00 Break.

16:30 CLOSING SESSION
=====

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
ON THE SPITAK (SSR OF ARMENIA) EARTHQUAKE
of December 7, 1988

under the auspices of UNESCO

Yerevan, 23-26 May 1989

APPLICATION FORM

Name and Forename:

Short biographical sketch:

Address:

Telephone:

FAX:

Telex:

I would like to attend the International Seminar on the Spitak Earthquake next May in Yerevan as:

XXXXXXXXXXXX

a free participant

I expect to arrive to Moscow on flight n°
and to depart from Moscow back home on flight n°

For free participants only:

I propose to present posters on the following topic:

Date and signature:

Please send a copy of your abstract, in English or in Russian, to

Department of Earth Sciences
UNESCO
7 place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS

or FAX (33) (1) 43 06 11 12

not later than

10 April 1989.

NOTE TO PARTICIPANTS TRAVELLING AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE:

A HOTEL ROOM COSTS APPROXIMATELY \$100-\$150 PER NIGHT
IN MOSCOW, AND \$60-\$80 IN YEREVAN.

WORLD BANK TMSS

ZCZC RDR00137 RDRS0335

WDIAL

.SPRIE

OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD

-DRAFTED BY: MAUREEN McDONALD

EXT:33382

-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER

-CC: MR. VERSPOOR (PHREE)

B42 204461 =

-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE

-ATTN:DIRECTOR-GENERAL

IBRDPAR

-INTBAFRAD, PARIS, FRANCE

-ATTN:TRZECIAK

-FOLLOWING MESSAGE SENT TO UNESCO SECRETARIAT

BT

WASHINGTON DC - 04-MAY-1989

REYUR COMMUNICATION OF APRIL 14 CONCERNING 131ST SESSION OF UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD, PARIS, MAY 17 TO JUNE 23. REGRET INFORM YOU WORLD BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED ON THIS OCCASION DUE WORK PRESSURES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS OF STAFF CONCERNED WITH THIS SUBJECT. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=05041642

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 5/2/89 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Verspoor <i>5/3</i> | | S 6033 |
| <i>no'</i> | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: Unesco Executive Board, Paris, May 17 - June 23, 1989.</p> <p>While we do not normally attend sessions of the Board, is there any change given preparations for the World Conference on Education (see agenda item 5.2.4). Please advise at your earliest convenience. Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: | ROOM NO.: | EXTENSION: |
| Maureen McDonald | J 3050 | 3-3382 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris
téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : DG/7.6/30.6/399

Le Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture a l'honneur d'inviter l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les institutions spécialisées, l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique et les organisations intergouvernementales à se faire représenter à la 13^{le} session du Conseil exécutif, qui se tiendra à Paris du 17 mai au 23 juin 1989. L'ordre du jour provisoire de la session (131 EX/1 (Prov.)) figure en annexe.

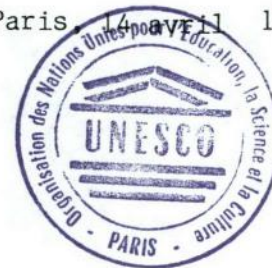
Le première séance plénière aura lieu le mercredi 17 mai à 10 heures, salle X. Au cours de cette séance, le Conseil adoptera son ordre du jour, déterminera les points à attribuer à ses commissions et établira le calendrier des travaux de la session.

Le Directeur général serait heureux de connaître dès que possible le nom des personnes chargées de représenter leur Organisation à cette session, et saisit cette occasion pour renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Paris, le 14 mai 1989

1 pièce jointe

Monsieur le Président
de la Banque mondiale
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20431
Etats-Unis d'Amérique



Cent trente et unième session
(17 mai - 23 juin 1989)

131 EX/1 (Prov.)
PARIS, le 3 avril 1989
Original français/anglais

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

| POINT | TITRE | REFERENCE | DOCUMENT |
|-------|--|---|------------------|
| 1 | ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR | | 131 EX/1 (Prov.) |
| 1.1 | Remplacement d'un membre en cours de mandat | Art. V.A.4 (a) Acte const. | 131 EX/NOM/1 |
| 2 | APPROBATION DES PROCES-VERBAUX DE DE LA 130e SESSION | | 130 EX/SR.1-22 |
| 3 | METHODES DE TRAVAIL DE L'ORGANISATION | | |
| 3.1 | <u>Conseil exécutif</u> | | |
| 3.1.1 | Organisation de la session : Rapport du Bureau sur les questions ne semblant pas devoir faire l'objet d'un débat | 103 EX/Déc., 3.2.1, par. 2 (c) 113 EX/Déc., 3.1.2 | 131 EX/2 |
| 3.1.2 | Modification des articles 12.1 et 16.2 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif | Point proposé par Mme Mickwitz (Finlande) | 131 EX/6 |
| 3.2 | Rapport du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations : Examen des communications transmises au Comité en exécution de la décision 104 EX/3.3 | 104 EX/Déc., 3.3 | 131 EX/3 Priv. |

| POINT | TITRE | REFERENCE | DOCUMENT |
|-------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 3.3 | <u>Conférence générale</u> | | |
| 3.3.1 | Possibilité de rationaliser et de simplifier l'ordre du jour et les procédures de travail de la Conférence générale et rapport du Comité spécial à ce sujet | 130 EX/Déc., 5.1.2, par. 10 | 131 EX/SP/2 |
| 3.4 | <u>Corps commun d'inspection des Nations Unies</u> | | |
| 3.4.1 | Activités du Corps commun d'inspection et modification du nom et du Statut du Corps commun d'inspection des Nations Unies et rapport du Comité spécial à ce sujet | 119 EX/Déc., 3.2.1 24 C/Rés., 51 | 131 EX/7 |
| 3.5 | Proposition du Directeur général en vue d'un plan de développement de l'informatique et des télécommunications | Point proposé par le Directeur général | 131 EX/40 |
| 4 | PROJET DE TROISIEME PLAN A MOYEN TERME (25 C/4) ET PROJET DE PROGRAMME ET DE BUDGET POUR 1990-1991 (25 C/5) | | |
| 4.1 | Examen du projet de troisième Plan à moyen terme et du Plan administratif | | 25 C/4 |
| 4.2 | Examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 1990-1991 (25 C/5) et recommandations du Conseil exécutif | | 25 C/5 |
| 5 | EXECUTION DU PROGRAMME | | |
| 5.1 | <u>Rapports du Directeur général</u> | | |
| 5.1.1 | Rapport oral sur l'activité de l'Organisation depuis la 130e session | 103 EX/Déc., 3.2.1, par. 3 126 EX/Déc., 5.1.2 (Annexe, par. 14) | 131 EX/INF.3 (Parties I, II et III) |
| 5.1.2 | Rapport du Directeur général sur la mise en oeuvre des décisions du Conseil exécutif adoptées sur la base des recommandations de son Comité temporaire et rapport du Comité spécial à ce sujet | 127 EX/Déc., 5.1.2 | 131 EX/8 |
| 5.1.3 | Etudes en profondeur effectuées par le Comité spécial en 1988-1989 sur la base du rapport du Directeur général sur l'activité de l'Organisation en 1986-1987 (25 C/3) et rapport du Comité spécial à ce sujet | 129 EX/Déc., 5.1.3 130 EX/Déc., 5.1.2, par. 33 130 EX/Déc., 5.1.3, par. 5 | 131 EX/SP/ RAP/1 et 2 |

| POINT | TITRE | REFERENCE | DOCUMENT |
|-------|--|---|-----------|
| 5.1.4 | Evaluations d'impact | 130 EX/Déc., 5.1.2, par. 28 et 29 | 131 EX/9 |
| 5.2 | <u>Education</u> | | |
| 5.2.1 | Université des Nations Unies : Rapport annuel du Conseil de l'Université et rapport du Directeur général | 99 EX/Déc., 5.2.2 129 EX/Déc., 5.2.1 | 131 EX/10 |
| 5.2.2 | Etablissement d'un mécanisme consul- tatif pour l'Année internationale de l'alphabetisation et le Plan d'action | 129 EX/Déc., 5.2.4 | 131 EX/11 |
| 5.2.3 | Application de la résolution 24 C/25 concernant les institutions éduca- tives et culturelles dans les terri- toires arabes occupés | 127 EX/Déc., 5.2.1 24 C/Rés., 25 130 EX/Déc., 5.2.1 | 131 EX/12 |
| 5.2.4 | Conférence mondiale sur l'éducation pour tous - répondre aux besoins éducatifs de base | Point proposé par le Directeur général | 131 EX/13 |
| 5.2.5 | Suite à donner à la première consul- tation des Etats membres sur la mise en oeuvre de la Recommandation révisée concernant l'enseignement technique et professionnel | 24 C/Rés., 5.3 | 131 EX/14 |
| 5.2.6 | Amendement au Règlement de l'attri- bution de la distinction officielle de l'Unesco pour récompenser les services éminents rendus à l'éduca- tion physique et au sport | 122 EX/Déc., 5.2.2 | 131 EX/15 |
| 5.2.7 | Comité consultatif conjoint Unesco/ Unicef sur la politique de l'éducation | Règlement relatif à la classification des réunions, Art. 47-55 | 131 EX/39 |
| 5.3 | <u>Sciences exactes et naturelles</u> | | |
| 5.3.1 | Rapport sur la première session du Conseil scientifique international pour le développement de politiques de la science et de la technologie | 129 EX/Déc., 5.3.1, Annexe, Art. 9(3) | 131 EX/16 |
| 5.4 | <u>Culture et communication</u> | | |
| 5.4.1 | Jérusalem et la mise en oeuvre de la résolution 24 C/11.6 | 127 EX/Déc., 5.4.1 24 C/Rés., 11.6 130 EX/Déc., 5.4.1 | 131 EX/17 |

| POINT | TITRE | REFERENCE | DOCUMENT |
|-------|---|--|--------------------|
| 5.4.2 | Rapport du Directeur général sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en oeuvre des décisions du Conseil exécutif et de la Conférence générale concernant les campagnes internationales de sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel de l'humanité | 129 EX/Déc., 5.5.1 | 131 EX/18 |
| 5.4.3 | Rapport sur les progrès de la Décennie mondiale du développement culturel (1988-1997) pour la période 1988-1989 (Rapport du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies et du Directeur général de l'Unesco) | Art. IX, par. 1, des Statuts du Comité de la Décennie mondiale du développement culturel | 131 EX/41 |
| 5.5 | <u>Sciences sociales et humaines</u> | | |
| 5.5.1 | Etat des sciences sociales et humaines à l'Unesco, en tenant compte de l'étude en profondeur consacrée à ce sujet | Point proposé par M. Ndam Njoya (Cameroun) | 131 EX/36 |
| 6 | CONFERENCE GENERALE | | |
| 6.1 | Préparation de l'ordre du jour provisoire de la vingt-cinquième session de la Conférence générale | Art. V.B.5(a) Acte constitutif Art. 9 Règl. int. Conférence générale | 131 EX/19 |
| 6.2 | Projet de plan pour l'organisation des travaux de la vingt-cinquième session de la Conférence générale | Idem | 131 EX/20 |
| 6.3 | Invitations à la vingt-cinquième session de la Conférence générale | Art. 6 Règl. int. Conférence générale | 131 EX/21 |
| 6.4 | Forme du rapport du Conseil exécutif sur sa propre activité en 1988-1989 qui sera soumis à la Conférence générale à sa vingt-cinquième session | | |
| 7 | RELATIONS AVEC LES ETATS MEMBRES ET LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | | |
| 7.1 | Coopération Nord-Sud dans le domaine de l'informatique | Art. XI Acte constitutif | 131 EX/22 |
| 7.2 | Projet d'accord révisé de coopération entre l'Unesco et l'Organisation des Etats ibéro-américains pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (OEI) | Art. XI Acte constitutif | 131 EX/23 |
| 7.3 | Relations avec la Banque centraméricaine d'intégration économique (BCIE) | Art. XI Acte constitutif | 131 EX/24 et Corr. |

| POINT | TITRE | REFERENCE | DOCUMENT |
|-------|---|--|-------------------|
| 7.4 | Décisions et activités récentes des organisations du système des Nations Unies intéressant l'action de l'Unesco | 103 EX/Déc., 6.1, 6.2 124 EX/Déc., 6.1 | 131 EX/25 |
| | 7.4.1 Activités opérationnelles | | |
| | 7.4.2 Questions relatives à l'information | | |
| 7.5 | Classement des organisations internationales non gouvernementales : rapport du Comité sur les organisations internationales non gouvernementales à ce sujet | Directives concernant les relations de l'Unesco avec les ONG | 131 EX/26 |
| 7.6 | Préparation du rapport sexennal du Conseil exécutif sur le concours apporté à l'action de l'Unesco par les organisations internationales non gouvernementales : rapport du Comité sur les organisations internationales non gouvernementales à ce sujet | 129 EX/Déc., 6.4 130 EX/Déc., 6.2 | 131 EX/27 |
| 7.7 | Contribution des commissions nationales aux travaux de l'Unesco | Point proposé par Mme Ulvhammar (Suède) | 131 EX/28 |
| 7.8 | Relations avec le Centre international des hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes (CIHEAM) | Art. XI Acte constitutif | 131 EX/38 |
| 8 | QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATIVES ET FINANCIERES | | |
| 8.1 | Virements de crédits proposés à l'intérieur du budget pour 1988-1989, y compris les virements résultant de la réaffectation de sommes économisées | 24 C/Rés., 21 130 EX/Déc., 7.5 | 131 EX/29 |
| 8.2 | Acceptation de dons, legs et subventions et rapport sur la constitution et la clôture de fonds de dépôt, comptes de réserve et comptes spéciaux | Art. 6.6, 6.7 et 7.2 Règlement financier | 131 EX/30 et Add. |
| 8.3 | Rapport du Directeur général sur le réexamen du système des contingents et projet de Plan à moyen terme (1990-1995) pour le recrutement du personnel | 127 EX/Déc., 8.11 130 EX/Déc., 7.9 | 131 EX/31 |
| 8.4 | Quatorzième rapport annuel (1988) de la Commission de la fonction publique internationale : rapport du Directeur général | 114 EX/Déc., 8.5 | 131 EX/32 |

| POINT | TITRE | REFERENCE | DOCUMENT |
|-------|---|---|-----------|
| 8.5 | Etude sur les privilèges et immunités des personnels recrutés dans le cadre du programme de participation | 24 C/Rés., 19.2 | 131 EX/33 |
| 8.6 | Etat des contributions des Etats membres | 126 EX/Déc., 8.4 et 3.3.8 | 131 EX/34 |
| 8.7 | Prévisions budgétaires afférentes à la Caisse d'assurance-maladie pour 1990-1991, y compris les incidences à long terme | 130 EX/Déc., 4.2, IV 9(b) | 131 EX/35 |
| 8.8 | Consultation en application de l'article 54 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif | | |
| 9 | QUESTIONS DIVERSES | | |
| 9.1 | L'Unesco et la situation concernant l'Iran et l'Irak | 129 EX/Déc., 8.10, par. 11 130 EX/Déc., 9.3 | |
| 9.2 | Commémoration du cinquantenaire de la mort du poète espagnol Antonio Machado | Point proposé par l'Espagne | 131 EX/37 |
| 9.3 | Dates de la 132e session | | |

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

66 ECOSOC
(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

May 1, 1989


Dear Mr. Blanca:

I refer to your letter of February 22, 1989, concerning General Assembly Resolution 43/174 on the review of the functioning of the UN in the economic and social fields.

The Bank supports ongoing efforts to revitalize ECOSOC's coordination function as the principal organ of the UN devoted to economic and social questions. In particular, it agrees with the thrust of the resolution passed unanimously at ECOSOC's second regular 1988 session which emphasizes the need to organize ECOSOC's deliberations on a more thematic basis. In our view, this approach would better enable the organization to identify and address the priority issues, more intensively than is presently possible, given the array of items which currently comprise the ECOSOC agenda. As the resolution suggests, these themes should focus on urgent and emerging development issues which would determine the operational priorities of the UN system. We agree also that supportive action be taken by the specialized agencies in providing special reports on particular development issues within their respective spheres of competence.

ECOSOC's effectiveness would be enhanced and duplication minimized if its agenda were rationalized with those of the Committees of the General Assembly concerned with economic and social matters, in particular, the Second Committee. The Bank will continue to participate actively in the work of ECOSOC aimed at improving the effectiveness of development assistance activities of the UN system.

Sincerely,



Robert Liebenthal
Acting Director
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Antoine Blanca
Director-General
Development and International
Economic Cooperation
United Nations Headquarters
New York, N. Y. 10017

cc: Mr. Loos

CBoucher/DLoos/pp

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

(4/27)
CB

POSTAL ADDRESS-ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS-ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEW YORK

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
AU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET A LA COOPÉRATION
ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

22 February 1989

Dear Colleague,

I would like to draw your attention to a note the Secretary-General has addressed to all Member States to seek their views in connection with the preparation of the report requested in operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 43/174 entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields".

You will recall that the Chairman of the Special Commission, established by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1987/112 to undertake an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, had the opportunity of exchanging views with many of you on the Commission's work.

In the light of the work of the Special Commission, the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session last year, adopted resolution 1988/77, entitled "Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council", which has a bearing on the Council's co-ordination function and on the contributions of the organizations of the system to the deliberations of the Council.

Your views and comments would, therefore, be helpful in the preparation of the report requested of the Secretary-General in Assembly resolution 43/174 which was adopted on the basis of the work of the Special Commission. I would be grateful if you could communicate your views to me by 15 April 1989.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Blanca", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Antoine Blanca

The President
World Bank
Washington D.C.

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| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 4/4/89 |
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THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
AU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET À LA COOPÉRATION
ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

22 February 1989

MAR 9 1989

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Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Antoine Blanca".

Antoine Blanca

The President
World Bank
Washington D.C.

DRAFT
DL;jt
4/4/89

Dear Mr. Blanca:

I refer to your letter of February 22, 1989, ^{concerning} ~~regarding the~~
General Assembly resolution 43/174 ^{on}
~~The process of reviewing and refining the functioning of the UN~~ ^{review of the}
in the economic and social fields, ~~in particular the agenda, calendars and~~
~~programs of work of the General Assembly and its Committees, the Economic~~
~~and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies has, necessarily,~~
~~be a continuing one. The Secretary-General's report on these matters~~
~~the next session of the General Assembly will be a further step in this~~
~~continuum of consideration by Member States of the efficiency of the UN's~~
~~involvement in these fields.~~

^{ongoing efforts}
The Bank supports ~~the need~~ ^{to} revitalize ECOSOC's coordination
function as the principal organ of the UN devoted to economic and social
questions, ^{in particular,} ~~in line with~~ the thrust of the resolution passed unanimously
at ECOSOC's Second Regular 1988 Session, which emphasized the need to
~~organize its~~ ^{ECOSOC's} deliberations on a more thematic basis. ^{approach} ~~It~~ would enable ~~the organization~~
to identify and address the priority, salient issues, ^{in a much more} ~~intensively~~
^{intensively than is presently possible,} ~~the whole gamut of activities and processes.~~ As the resolution suggested,

^{from the array of issues which currently comprise the ECOSOC agenda.}

these themes should focus on urgent and emerging issues relating to acute international economic and social ^{comes as which the} ~~problems. This would enable it to~~ recommend to the General Assembly ~~overall priorities and policy guidelines~~ ^{of} ~~for operational activities~~ ^{could be based,} for development undertaken by the UN system. We agree also with the suggestion that supportive action be taken by the specialized agencies in providing special reports on particular development issues within their sphere of competence.

ECOSOC's effectiveness would be enhanced and duplication minimized if the deliberations of the Committees of the General Assembly on economic and social matters, particularly those of the Second Committee, and those of ECOSOC were rationalized.

The Bank has participated, and will continue to participate ^{actively} in the work of the UN bodies that deal with economic and social affairs, ^{and} will assist in any way we can in supporting the ^{impulse!} ~~instruments relating to these fields.~~ ^{the overall effectiveness of related} ~~agencies concerned with development activities.~~

Yours sincerely,

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

③
① ② ④ Chandra
M/CB/AD/Ree G6
UNESCO

April 26, 1989

Dear Dr. Mayor:

When we last met, you encouraged me to comment to you from time to time on the progress of your initiative on enhancing nutrition and health as a means of improving school performance. Being fresh from UNESCO's very successful meeting on this in Stockholm, let me take this moment to share my perception of how I think things stand.

No question Susan has stimulated a considerable amount of momentum. A pretty good video has been prepared and presented, a steering committee has been constituted and a meeting held, and a brief concept paper and a more ambitious background paper on "The Impact of Poor Nutrition and Disease on Educational Outcomes" have been prepared. The Stockholm meeting came up with three sets of concrete guidelines (on Assessment, Intervention and Research) which should be more useful than the usual conference report. And your invitation for the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition to hold its next annual meeting at UNESCO has been accepted and the first day or so of that meeting next February will be devoted to a symposium on this subject.

More important, Susan has some of the agencies hopping. The World Food Program has indicated interest in involving itself deeply, offering to fund a number of the proposed studies. On our part, we have already -- based on your initiative -- incorporated a nutrition and health component in an upcoming primary education project in Brazil. We also are sending a mission to the Dominican Republic in June, with an intent to do something similar there. And there is a possibility in Pakistan. All in all, a good bit of steam has been built up in a short time and prospects are promising.

What now? Clearly efforts need to be made to make certain this dimension of the schooling problem is incorporated in the meeting next March in Thailand. Beyond, the main concern is whether Susan will be able to follow through on the large number of actions that have been initiated. Given that this seems to be a one-person enterprise, this is not at all clear.

In any case, congratulations for moving things this far along so quickly. The issue is regarded as one of the hottest items these days in the international nutrition community and you deserve the credit.

Sincerely,



Alan Berg

Dr. Federico Mayor-Zaragoza
Director General
UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

AB:pc

A. Shakow

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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FROM: Vice President and Secretary

April 13, 1989

BANK COLLABORATION WITH THE
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

Attached for information is a memorandum from the President on "Bank Collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)".

Questions on this document may be referred to Mr. Rajagopalan (ext. 33419).

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
Senior Vice Presidents
Senior Management Council
Vice Presidents, IFC
Directors and Department Heads, Bank and I

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.

April 12, 1989

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS ON
BANK COLLABORATION WITH THE
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
(UNESCO)

In a meeting in Washington in April 1988, Mr. Federico Mayor-Zaragoza, Director-General of UNESCO, and I agreed on the desirability of expanding and deepening collaboration between UNESCO and the World Bank. We identified a wide range of topics -- in education, science and technology, management of natural resources and the environment -- on which collaboration could provide valuable benefits for both institutions and, most importantly, for their member countries.

During the past 25 years, the Bank/UNESCO collaboration has taken place mainly within the framework of the Cooperative Program (CP), under which UNESCO provided a fixed annual program of staff years and consultant services to assist the Bank's education divisions at all stages of the project cycle. Over that period, the Bank gained a great deal from UNESCO's contributions to the CP, particularly in the early years when we lacked the expertise needed for the identification and preparation of education projects. However, as the CP did not provide an appropriate framework for the broadened collaboration we were both seeking, in August 1988, I informed Mr. Mayor-Zaragoza that the Bank was terminating the CP as of June 30, 1989.

In January 1989, senior representatives of UNESCO and the Bank met to discuss the scope, areas and modalities of future collaboration and to consider the implications of the termination of the CP. They agreed that collaboration would focus on the broad areas of human resource development; science, technology and the environment; and statistics. They also agreed on procedural guidelines which will provide a sound framework for our future work. In essence, UNESCO and the Bank will share information on institutional policies and programs in these fields, while jointly sponsored activities and services provided by one institution to the other would be worked out on a case-by-case basis. Finally, they agreed on an approach to the administrative and legal arrangements needed to phase out the CP in a timely and cost-effective way.

I believe that the two institutions can now make a stronger combined contribution to the resolution of some important development problems faced by our members. An early indication of this is our joint sponsorship, along with UNICEF and UNDP, of the 1990 World Conference on Education for All--Meeting Basic Learning Needs. This augurs well for the future of the enhanced Bank/UNESCO collaborative relationship.

Barber B. Conable

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-SUBJECT: UNESCO MEETING ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
 -DRAFTED BY: MAUREEN MCDONALD
 -AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
 -CC: MR. ZIDERMAN, MS. OIYAMA (PHREE)

EXT:33382

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-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE

-ATTN:FEDERICO MAYOR, DIRECTOR-GENERAL

BT

WASHINGTON DC - 13-MAR-1989

FURTHER TO MY LETTER TO YOU OF NOVEMBER 21 CONCERNING MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS TO PREPARE FINAL DRAFT CONVENTION ON TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, PARIS, APRIL 3-7. HAVE BEEN ASKED TO INFORM YOU THAT MR. WADI HADDAD IS UNABLE TO ATTEND MEETING AS EARLIER HOPED AND TO CONFIRM THAT MR. ADRIAN ZIDERMAN WILL ATTEND ON BEHALF OF WORLD BANK. REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

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ECOSOC

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W. (202) 477-1234
Washington, D.C. 20433 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
U.S.A. Cable Address: INDEVAS

March 3, 1989

Dear Mr. Ahmed:

I refer to your letter of November 16, 1988, regarding ECOSOC resolution 1987/81 on the development of human resources.

I attach, as requested, a brief note on the activities of the World Bank which are relevant to the objectives of the resolution. I trust that this information will be useful in preparing the Secretary-General's report.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Shakow
Director
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Enclosure

Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Under-Secretary-General for
International Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Messrs. Wilson (PHREE)
Haddad (PHREE)
Loos (SPRNY)

RDiggs

WORLD BANK

Activities Related to the Implementation of ECOSOC Resolution 1987/81 on Development of Human Resources

Monitoring and Analysis

The World Bank's country departments, working through their human resources divisions, maintain a current assessment of human resource development through a broad, ongoing program of sector and sub-sector studies on the coverage, quality and costs of education, training, health, and other social services. Public expenditure reviews also look in depth at the resource allocation, expenditure and financing aspects. Monitoring the participation of girls, women, and other disadvantaged groups in education, training, and the labor market has become a standard feature of the Bank's country economic and sector work. The Bank's Policy, Planning and Research complex is giving special attention to monitoring the provision of basic education. In this connection, the Bank is participating in a world-wide education initiative with UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNDP, leading to a major international conference with the theme "Education for All", to be held in 1990. The conference aims at forging a global commitment to providing high quality primary schooling for children around the world and access to essential knowledge for adults to cope with the growing demands of the modern world.

More generally, the Bank hopes to collaborate increasingly with UNESCO to improve the coverage and quality of comparative educational statistics, and shares UNESCO's concern on the need to strengthen the collection and analysis of statistics in order to improve sectoral planning and management. This concern is reflected in specific investment components in many Bank-financed projects.

In the area of manpower development and training, the Bank, like ILO, attaches high priority to the development of labor market information systems to monitor labor market performance and appropriate feedback to ongoing training activities.

Strategies for Structural Change

In countries implementing structural adjustment and major economic recovery programs, Bank assistance aims at improving human capital and helping the countries concerned provide more cost-effective and better targeted services. Projects in education, health, and nutrition, generally incorporate components targeted at girls, women, and other vulnerable groups. The Bank's Living Standards Measurement Surveys

are an important tool for identifying needs in this regard. Bank lending for industry, energy, and agriculture is increasingly based on the upstream assessment of potential impact on local populations and on the environment. The Bank's policy work focuses on the improved allocation of resources and more cost-effective delivery systems required for quality improvement and equitable and enhanced coverage. As regards the financing of human resource development, the Bank is encouraging the testing of new approaches to involve local communities, employers and nongovernmental organizations, at the same time seeking to increase their participation in planning and decision-making. As a result, investment is increasingly linked to the support and maintenance of policies designed to achieve these ends. Finally, the Bank seeks to increase its lending for population to mitigate the impact of population pressures on the economy and the environment.

Employment Promotion

The Bank's economic and sector work focuses increasingly on labor market issues. In the middle-income countries, in particular, special attention has been given to the redeployment and retraining of the work force necessitated by structural changes in the economy. The Bank is also helping to stimulate the growth of small enterprises. Educated unemployment, particularly in lower-income countries with small modern sectors, is also of special concern; hence the Bank is giving particular attention to the employment potential of the informal sector. Policy analysis seeks to identify measures which will promote the growth of the informal sector.

Training

The Bank, like the ILO, is paying greater attention to the training implications of investment. There has been a concomitant increase in lending to meet the training needs associated with industrial, agricultural, and infrastructure investments. In the face of structural and technological change, a major concern of the Bank is to develop cost-effective and sustainable in-country training capacity which is able to respond flexibly to training and retraining needs through the conduct of needs assessments and the design, conduct and evaluation of training programs. The Bank is preparing a major policy paper on technical and vocational education and training destined for policy makers in its borrowing countries, which will also provide the basis for wide consultation with international and multilateral agencies. Particularly in Africa, the development of higher level cadres for economic management and planning is a special priority for the Bank. Post-graduate training of scientific and technological research staff to enhance their relevance to economic development, is also a high priority to Bank borrowers. Finally, the Bank provides substantial financing for training and upgrading of administrative and teaching personnel of school systems with special emphasis on training of regional, district, and school-level supervisory staff and the in-service training of teachers.

URGENT

* Michael Carter,
International
Relations
J-3047

Here's the incoming.
I will "fax" back
the attachment &
my draft paras.

Mike Wilson
(Michael Wilson)

~~Urgent to~~
~~Me.~~
Callie

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REFERENCE:

16 November 1988

Dear Mr. Conable,

I am writing you with reference to my memorandum of 21 March 1988 regarding the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/81 under which the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, after consultation with the organizations of the United Nations system, a comprehensive report on the development of human resources and the activities of the system as a whole in that field. The report is to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in 1989, through the Economic and Social Council.

The contributions received so far from organizations of the United Nations system have been used as the basis for preparation of a first draft report which was considered by CCSQ (PROG) at its meeting of 3-5 October 1988. I should like to draw your attention to para 5 of the report of the Committee which states:

"It was agreed that the report should build upon work carried out to date in the area of human resources development, with a view to allowing the Economic and Social Council to address that issue in a comprehensive manner. It was agreed also that the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs would amend the draft on the basis of the discussions held by the Committee, while ensuring the incorporation of all contributions received, and would circulate the amended text to organizations as soon as possible for their further comments. On the basis of those comments, which should not only provide additional information but develop further the concept of human resources development, the draft would be appropriately revised and supplemented. It was suggested that the draft report, as so revised, could be reviewed by the Organizational Committee of ACC at its meeting in February 1989 or in the context of an informal meeting to be convened by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs for that purpose."

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington



-2-

In view of the above conclusions of CCSQ (PROG), I would be grateful if you could provide a brief note indicating the areas of activity of your organization dealing with human resources development which you feel should be emphasized in the report, including, if possible, suggestions to further develop the concept of human resources development, as well as your views concerning the presentation and structure of the report. A ... copy of the first draft report is included for your convenience.

The final draft of the report will be circulated to all the organizations of the United Nations system for their comments and clearance early in 1989, before submission to the Economic and Social Council.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Ahmed'.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed

Under-Secretary-General for
International Economic and Social Affairs

- 2 -

DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF HUMAN RESOURCESI. Introduction

The Economic and Social Council by its resolution 1987/81 of 8 July 1987, requested the Secretary-General to submit, after consultations with the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, a comprehensive report on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that area, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Council.

The present report has been prepared in response to the Council's request. It consists of an introduction and a section covering future activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system in the field of human resources development. These activities have been grouped in the report thematically into four main categories: (a) monitoring and analysis of the human resources development situation; (b) strategies for structural change; (c) employment promotion; and (d) training programmes.

- 3 -

(1) Monitoring and analysis of the human resources development situation

A first priority of ILO will be to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to develop and utilise information and monitoring systems. Assistance to Member States in developing labour market information in order to monitor and if possible anticipate the impact of monetary, fiscal and trade policies on employment and poverty. ILO will assist governments in this work, where appropriate in co-operation with other organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Assistance in the establishment of adequate statistical bases and monitoring mechanisms at the national level, in which employers' and workers' organizations should be fully involved, will be a priority in the coming years.

At the international level, the ILO will continue to monitor the employment implications of world structural change, and particularly the world-wide employment effects of domestic actions taken by industrialised countries to improve the functioning of their own economies. These activities will be designed as part of a UN system-wide effort for the development of social indicators to monitor the impact of economic policies on social conditions.

Work to assess the social and economic impact of new technologies will continue. The employment impact of new technology is clearly influenced by the degree of flexibility of training and retraining systems, by workers' mobility, and by the capacity of enterprises to make optimal use of the technology. The policies adopted by different countries to facilitate labour market adjustment to technological change and to reduce its negative impact on employment will need to be carefully monitored.

In developing countries the ILO will seek to integrate more fully its work on population change into the analysis of labour markets and will continue to promote the integration of population concerns into employment and development policies. Special attention will have to be given to vulnerable groups in the labour market, especially women and older workers.

The aim of all these activities will be to make the ILO a more effective clearing house of information on labour market issues and to make this information available to policy makers, to the ILO's tripartite constituency and to the public at large.

UNESCO has defined five tasks within the context of its conception of development on a human scale, which each comprise programmes of activity whose special objective is to assist, in one of the Organization's areas of competence, in strengthening, furthering and enhancing the human factors of development.

To contribute to a continuing study of present world problems so as to create a greater awareness of a common destiny which now unites individuals and peoples alike.

This first task falls directly within UNESCO's intellectual function: fostering a widespread consciousness of the present situation of mankind and its destiny.

- 4 -

Activities carried out by the Organization within the context of this task, in collaboration with national or international institutions and research units, or in liaison with the United Nations University or the OECD Development Centre, have helped to advance the methodology for studying world problems and to deepen knowledge of the social and cultural dimensions of these problems, and the contributions of education, science, culture and communication to solving them.

The indicators of human resources that are relevant to UNESCO's field of competence bear, first of all, on quality aspects of educational systems such as teacher's qualifications, successful completion of studies, ... as well as on a closer relation of the educational system to future demand for skills, the use of mass media for both formal education and cultural programmes, proper balance between general, technical and vocational currents, readiness to innovate and change, etc.

A list of 71 human resources indicators is recommended by UNESCO. Most of them are relevant as indicators of what is being termed the state of human conditions. UNESCO publishes statistical yearbooks and other documents containing national, regional and international information related to those indicators relevant to its fields of competence.

The Universal Postal Union will continue its efforts to encourage postal administrations and corporations to pay special attention to the position and promotion of human resources. On the basis of the guideline standards suggested for staff strengths, a thorough study will be conducted to evaluate available human resources to assess the efforts already made and to determine requirements as regards training facilities. The promotion of training action at national and inter-country level will continue. A number of activities to be implemented will be proposed with a view to making optimum use of the human and material resources of existing schools.

The International Telecommunications Union is currently working on the development of a frame of reference for the establishment of a human resource development strategy. This operation includes the definition of "descriptors" and "indicators" at three levels - objectives, functions and performance - as well as information processing systems (at the executive, administrative and operational levels) adaptable to the strategy of individual countries.

The UN Centre for Science and Technology for Development will prepare an end-of-decade review on science and technology for development: This major review exercise to be presented to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its tenth session in 1989, will include a review of human resources development in science and technology for development.

Advisory assistance to develop and strengthen the science and technology information system in developing countries will include training components with the view to develop human resources for accessing, collecting, processing and distribution of science and technology information.

- 5 -

The establishment of an Inter-Agency Task Force for the assessment of Africa's human resources needs and the development of an appropriate UN system-wide programme of action in the field of human resources development has been proposed. Regional monitoring and information exchange will be conducted by ECA. The Task Force should in consultation with national governmental, draw up a detailed human resources development plan for submission to and approval by a special ECA meeting of ministers.

(2) Strategies for structural change

The International Labour Office indicated that new employment strategies will be necessary in the 1990s and three approaches may be used to develop them. Firstly, an analysis will be made of significant failures in domestic policies during the 1970s which contributed to economic difficulties in the 1980s. Attention will be given to the neglect of employment considerations in public investment programmes, lax controls over recurrent public expenditures, and neglect of market and efficiency considerations in the allocation of economic activity between the public and private sectors and in the design of development programmes. A second approach will be to evaluate the extent to which the policy adjustments in the 1980s could increase the demand for labour in the 1990s. Given lower growth prospects and the extent of unemployment and poverty, the design of more employment-intensive development policies consistent with efficiency and competitiveness will be a major challenge. Thirdly, it will be necessary to examine the role of direct policy interventions and programmes to reduce poverty in the 1990s.

The ILO will seek to assist governments in the diagnosis of their employment problems, in identifying the principal constraints to employment growth and in mobilising resources to deal with them. Employers' and workers' organizations will need to be associated more closely with these activities. They have much to contribute to the success of structural adjustment programmes and employment promotion strategies.

A central concern of ILO is the promotion of organizations through which unprotected and hitherto unorganized workers can improve their incomes and living conditions. The task is to inform such workers of their social rights and to assist them to organize themselves to set up employment and income-generating schemes and achieve social and economic benefits with modest external support and reliance on their own resources and organization.

There is considerable scope for expanding these activities through TCDC-type exchanges among the leaders of these organizations. This work will be carried out in close co-operation with the trade union movement and in collaboration with the ILO's Workers' Education programme.

FAO's human resources development programmes pay special attention to small farmers (including women farmers and rural youth). This translates into assistance to strengthen farmer's organizations and the utilization of group approaches in conducting extension and training programmes. Due to the important role that rural women play in agricultural production, women farmers are increasingly benefiting from training activities. Similarly, FAO has a special programme to assist rural youth, aimed at providing them with necessary agricultural leadership qualities.

- 5 -

FAO promotes people's participation since rural development strategies can realize their full potential only through the active involvement of rural people in conceptualizing and designing policies and programmes. This should also be associated with the design of administrative, social and economic institutions, including co-operatives and other voluntary forms of organization.

FAO has established formal relations with many international NGOs. Village level NGOs cannot be reached through such arrangements. FAO is interested in mobilizing these small farmers' organizations and other groups for the planning and implementation of rural development programmes, with the agreement of concerned governments.

A major aim of UNESCO is to help pave the way for the widest participation by individuals and groups in the life of the societies to which they belong and in that of the world communities by making primary education available to all and ensuring that communication is at their service. This provides the basis for education and active participation of individuals in their own advancement.

The objective of increased participation implies the democratization of education. Some marginal groups or populations still often remains on the fringe of civic or community life, lacking the benefit of a minimum of information or basic education. This is the reason for the priority actions of UNESCO under the major programmes devoted to Education for All and Communication in the Service of Man.

UNESCO aims to assist in strengthening problem solving capability by fostering the development and democratization of education and the advancement of science, by increasing and developing the potential, both scientific and technological, of all peoples by reinforcing attitudes and abilities, by developing research and training infrastructures and by promoting the free flow of knowledge and know-how.

The activities carried out by the Organization to fulfil this task involve the complementary groups of objectives:

(a) The promotion of a type of education that will ensure personal fulfilment, equip individuals to take part in the changes in the societies in which they live and to help to turn to account their intellectual potential, their energy and talents.

(b) The production of knowledge and know-how more relevant to the needs of individuals and societies, establishing closer links between the findings of science and technology and the given facts of socio-cultural development. Hence the development of research institutions and the training of researchers and specialists, especially in countries where these are in short supply.

The following aspect of human resources development will be targeted in activities financed from the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development funds from the Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation: strengthening the institutional and managerial capacity of African countries in development planning; macroeconomic planning modelling for island economies; community-based approaches to rural development; public investment planning; institutional aspects of population policies and development planning.

- 7 -

Human resources development will be an important component of the activities of UNCSTD planned for 1988-1989. Endogenous capacity building in science and technology for development: Pilot country studies are in progress with extra-budgetary funds. The main objective is to prepare a portfolio of prioritized projects in science and technology in each country through, inter alia, assessment and analysis of science and technology resources including human resources - their availability, role, potential, supporting system, etc.

The ATAS (Advance Technology Alert System) network, workshops and other related activities: The aim of the ATAS programme is to sensitize policy makers on the nature, range of application and possible impacts of new and emerging technologies such as biotechnology, microelectronics, new materials, remote sensing, etc. The ATAS network tries to bring together experts in each of these fields for the purpose of information exchange and co-operation.

The international strategy for action in the field of environmental education and training for the 1990s, prepared jointly by the UNESCO and UNEP secretariats highlights certain needs and priorities in respect to the development of environmental education and training as emerged from the UNESCO-UNEP International Congress on Environmental Education and Training, held in Moscow in August 1987. It is hoped that this strategy will serve as the major blueprint for governments and local and international organizations in the orientation of their environmental education and training policies and actions.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development took place in Khartoum, Sudan, in March 1988 as part of the follow-up to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (APPER).

The Conference adopted the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a human-focused approach to socio-economic recovery and development in Africa and a number of recommendations which call for action at the national, regional and international levels. Recovery and structural adjustment programmes need to incorporate the human factor into their design and implementation.

Exchange of experience and in-depth studies should be undertaken by African countries and institutions as well as international organizations about structural adjustment options that would take into account the human dimension and the full participation of the people in the design and implementing of the alternatives.

Adequate and comprehensive safeguards for the protection of vulnerable groups and the human dimension should be built into structural adjustment programmes from the beginning. The vast majority of the African people, especially women and youth, have been locked into poverty and vulnerability.

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African countries should rationalize the structure of their regional organizations and make better use of key organizations vital to the co-ordination of African development. Regional organizations should accord the highest priority to the human dimension in the design and implementation of the recovery and development programmes of the continent, including the resolution of regional conflicts so that scarce resources are further saved to protect the human dimension. Co-operation at the regional and subregional levels should focus on collective self-reliance to protect the human dimension during the recovery period and beyond. Regional organizations, like the ECA, ABD and OAU, have the capacity to provide technical and political expertise in order to improve the negotiating position of the African Governments.

International organizations should undertake high priority actions aimed at supporting and enhancing the human dimension in the recovery and development programme of Africa.

No structural adjustment programme or economic recovery programme should be formulated or can be implemented without having detailed social and human priorities. In the service of that principle, health, education, welfare and all related social sectors become indispensable components of national policy and programmes and of regional or sub-regional collaboration.

The ESCAP secretariat formulated a draft plan of action on human resources development for the region. The Commission adopted this plan as the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development for the ESCAP region, and directed the secretariat to take early steps to ensure the Plan's early and effective implementation.

The secretariat has formulated a new subprogramme under its programme on social development, titled "Facilitation of human resources development", for inclusion in the revised 1984-1989 Medium-Term Plan as extended to 1991. It is also expected that the Commission will further strengthen this initiative by adding a new inter-sectoral programme on human resources development within the framework of the forthcoming medium-term plan. This programme would provide broad scope for the execution of intersectoral and multidisciplinary projects in close co-operation with other United Nations bodies and agencies active in the Asia-Pacific region.

UNCHS (Habitat) accords high priority to strengthening national and local training capabilities and assists Governments in establishing and supporting institutions and units dealing with training at various levels in the fields of planning, project implementation, building technology, building materials, testing and research.

WFP indicated that food aid in support of human resources development must be seen in a much broader context than its more traditional objectives limited to the amelioration of nutritional standards. Overcoming hunger and malnutrition will only be possible when people have acquired the health, know-how and resources to produce their own food and/or to acquire income which secures access to food. Human skills and capacities need to be extended and improved if people are to break out of poverty through income-earning activities.

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In the field of food aid, fundamental changes are required in the design of many food-aided projects in order to enhance their effectiveness in the entire development process. Such changes should give particular attention to support of an employment-oriented equitable growth strategy for development. This calls for collaborative efforts within the UN system and with other bilateral and non-governmental agencies particularly to intensify efforts towards pursuing more cohesive action at the country level.

(3) Employment promotion

A key objective for ILO in the 1990s will be employment promotion specifically for urban and rural areas. The two problems are linked: the process of urbanisation has accelerated because of the neglect of rural areas and their consequent inability to provide an adequate livelihood for their inhabitants. Also, the two problems have certain common solutions: for example, in both urban and rural areas the challenge will be to promote sufficient employment - particularly self-employment and employment in small enterprises - to keep the growing population.

A key concern will be to promote productive rural employment by appropriate advisory assistance to Member States. An effective attack on unemployment must include a set of coherent measures for labour absorption in agriculture, rural industry and services, and special employment schemes to tap off-season labour and to provide minimum purchasing power and/or food to economically depressed groups. A closely related question is how employment promotion and poverty alleviation policies are related to programmes for environmental rehabilitation. In its activities in the field of rural development the ILO will make continuing efforts to improve the conditions of rural women, and special attention will be paid to women's needs and concern in designing these activities. The mounting poverty and employment problems in the urban areas of the developing world will be a major challenge of the 1990s. The ILO contribution will be directed at strengthening institutions responsible for socio-economic planning in cities, integrating employment and poverty concerns into urban development programmes, and promoting employment, including self-employment in the informal sector.

Operational activities to promote employment in urban areas, particularly in the informal sector, are likely to grow in the years to come. Studies will be made of the feasibility of creating enterprises and employment opportunities in small urban areas, the development of closer linkages with rural areas, and the development of small industries and other non-farm activities in those areas.

The Universal Postal Union is continuing its efforts to encourage countries to constantly improve human conditions particularly within the framework of its technical assistance activities on behalf of developing countries. In this context, the Universal Postal Union has encouraged and itself undertaken studies, for instance, into the best ways of reducing the laboriousness of postal work as well as of designing equipment tailored to specific work positions. The postal sector is, by its very nature, greatly dependent on labour for its development. This is proved even in countries where considerable progress has been made in the modernization of services. That is why the UPU has established minimum theoretical postal staff requirement standards, noting that they should be adjusted in line with the socio-economic conditions and postal consumption of each country.

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ECA indicated that a significant strengthening of the capabilities of African countries to develop and adequately utilize their human resources is called for (manpower development). These efforts should be aimed at reinforcing, expanding and making more relevant the human resources base, avoiding wastage through underutilization of manpower, or loss through the brain drain, and raising productivity levels, particularly in agriculture, through various support policies and programmes and public sector interventions.

(4) Training Programmes

The objective of the ILO's training programme will be to prepare people, including disadvantaged groups, for productive employment by enabling them to upgrade their knowledge and skills and adapt themselves to a rapidly changing working environment.

As far as policy makers are concerned, the Office will concentrate on certain crucial issues that influence training policies at the national level. The issues that will be examined during the Plan period relate to the mismatch between the supply and demand for trained manpower. First, how can training systems effectively respond to changing demand patterns and, second, how can training institutions gear their efforts to the needs of a particular occupation in an era characterized by rapid changes in training requirements?

In this respect, the impact of new technologies on training, particularly in the service sector, is likely to constitute a major preoccupation for policy makers. The changes brought about by new technologies will affect managers and workers alike. A series of policy papers will be produced, based on the experience of countries which have revised their approach to training to keep up with advances in technology.

In developing countries policy makers will be preoccupied with how to train the ever-increasing numbers of young people waiting to join the labour force, whereas in industrialized countries a pressing problem will be the retraining of older workers who are displaced as a result of structural adjustment and/or the introduction of new technologies. Work will be directed towards elaborating policy guidelines for these target groups, as well as devising measures to promote more equality in training opportunities among men and women.

Vocational training must be responsive to the changing needs of the labour market. This means that training institutions must be able to assess the impact of economic, social and technical changes on skill requirements. They must be flexible enough to modify their courses. Work will concentrate on improving training needs assessment methods so as to make training respond to changing requirements. Activities will increasingly focus on industries and sectors affected by structural adjustment. ILO will also actively seek to improve opportunities for vocational training for disadvantaged groups - unemployed and underemployed young people, women, refugees and individuals with little formal education, to develop training techniques relevant to rural areas and to improve the delivery of skills to the informal sector.

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A substantial amount of FAO's resources are devoted to the conduct of training seminars and workshops at various levels of government, and to the preparation and dissemination of guidelines and manuals as well as to facilitate the exchange of experiences in forestry and fisheries management and development among developing countries through FAO-sponsored regional bodies.

FAO is giving prominence to selecting locally appropriate and effective technologies for agricultural and rural development which avoid detrimental effects on human resources development. Technologies are continuously assessed in order to obviate, among others, labour displacement, unnecessary expenditures for expensive products, excessive concentration on small segments of the farming population, or further marginalization of the rural poor.

The human resources development activities are carried out under two major sources of financing, the Regular Programme and the Field Programme, mainly through extra-budgetary funds.

Regular Programme training activities include mainly: institution building, training needs assessments, preparation of manuals and related publications and some group training sessions. Activities carried out under the field programme concentrate mainly on group training, fellowships, study tours and to some extent on institution building.

FAO training activities present a tremendous diversification with regard to the type of the activity, its relation to other activities in an agricultural or rural development project, place and mode of implementation, human and resources factors involved, etc. Almost all FAO-executed projects aim, in one way or another, at developing the knowledge and skills of national counterparts and beneficiaries.

FAO governing bodies are fully aware of the Organization's catalytic role and extensive practical involvement in training and more generally human resources development. They have expressed consistent and unanimous support for such continued involvement.

For UNESCO "training", as a function, takes 35.7% of the total direct cost budgeted for the regular programme activities in 1988 and 1989. To this percentage should be added some of the functions which are not explicitly termed as training but whose final object is the development of human resources. This is the case, for instance, of the function "Collection, dissemination and exchange of information" which accounts for 24.4% of the budget.

Training courses, seminars and workshops and fellowships, study and research grants add up to 25.2% of the total budgeted for the regular programme activities for the present biennium. Here also, large portions of amounts allocated to other items (subventions to NGOs, financial contributions, technical and advisory services, ...) have development of human resources as the ultimate purpose.

With a view to developing human resources the UNESCO Approved Programme and Budget for 1988-1989 provides for more than 800 group training activities (seminars, courses, workshops, ...) to be offered to no less than 50,000 participants. These figures do not include training activities organized by the regional offices. During the same biennium, individual fellowships and study grants with extra-budgetary funds (82%) or under the participation programme (6%) and the regular programme (12%) will also be allocated.

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In spite of this effort and the high priority attached to human resources development, it should be reported that, as a result of high levels of indebtedness and certain constraints imposed by structural adjustment programmes, many developing countries are witnessing an erosion of the gains they had made during the last two decades in the education sector. Nowhere is the situation more acute than on the African continent.

The International Civil Aviation Organization Personnel Licensing and Training Practices Activity is responsible for ICAO training manuals and related technical manuals and circulars and for the production and acquisition of audio-visual training aids. The work covers advice and guidance to countries on personnel licensing and training matters, development of training standards and the production of training syllabi audio-visual aids and courses for flight crew members, air traffic services personnel, aircraft maintenance technicians and other personnel whose duties are related to aircraft flight and ground operations.

The Universal Postal Union's main policies in postal training may be summarized as follows:

- general introduction of training of operational and supervisory staff into all countries
- Training middle-grade managerial staff on the spot when justified by needs in certain countries
- establishment and expansion of regional postal schools to train middle-grade and senior managerial staff
- training a sufficient number of qualified instructors.

A large number of countries have at least a postal school for training operational and supervisory staff. Alongside the development and strengthening of national schools, the countries endeavour to train middle-grade and senior managerial staff in regional schools, in view of the prohibitive cost of training them nationally. Apart from the economy of means, this choice has the advantage of fostering co-operation among the countries concerned. Thanks to the co-operation of some industrialized countries, a considerable number of trainers have benefited from thorough instructor-training. This activity has then been decentralized to the beneficiary regions where it is pursued alongside regular refresher courses for instructors and symposia for the organizers of training activities and for the heads of training centres.

In view of the progress made in mastery of postal techniques and present needs as regards organization and management, future priority will be given to training activities aimed at organization, management and marketing. Co-operation with established institutes in some industrialized or developing countries and with university institutes should bring a greater dimension to the propagation of knowledge to the future senior executives of the postal services.

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The Training Division of the International Telecommunications Union intends to promote the development of human resources through establishing models and standards, preparing handbooks and guides which assist agencies in organizing and managing their activities, and advising and training local personnel.

The training standards have been developed based on recommendations made by countries at the various regional and interregional seminars and meetings.

For the development of training standards, the ITU has: standards on the information required to develop training to facilitate the exchange and use/adaptation of existing training facilities and on the methodology of designing training programmes to improve the quality of training; performance indicators to permit the evaluation of training and other human resource management activities; standards for the preparation of training contracts between service agencies on the one hand and equipment and training programme suppliers on the other.

The International Sharing System is a system of information on the training resources available in the countries participating in CODEVTEL (more than 65 developing countries, plus some of the industrialized countries). These resources may be requested by other countries directly or through the ITU.

It is for the most part teaching materials produced by telecommunication agencies that are exchanged through the ITU; for this purpose, the ITU Training Division has a CODEVTEL catalogue as well as an ordering and delivery system controlled by a computerized data base.

A computerized catalogue of training opportunities is also kept, in which countries and agencies (both public and private) include the programmes of courses for which foreign students are accepted.

At the same time an experimental electronic mail/computerized conference system allows countries to access and exchange updated information immediately.

The International Maritime Organization has laid special emphasis on the effective implementation and continuous improvement of global standards in maritime safety, training, legislation and the prevention of marine pollution and related areas. IMO has carried out this policy through the execution of technical co-operation activities such as maritime training projects, technical advisory services, sectoral support missions, fellowships, seminars and training events. The greatest possible emphasis has been placed on the training of qualified seafarers and shore-based personnel through "institution building" activities, such as the establishment or modernization of maritime training academies and maritime safety administrations, and other direct support in areas such as harmonization of maritime legislation, marine pollution prevention, hydrography, etc.

The following are development areas which will require continued attention in the years ahead: (i) enhancement of training standards to keep up with continual technological advances in various areas of shipping services, including technical port operations, navigation, radio communications, containerization systems, and marine pollution prevention; (ii) harmonization of maritime legislation in line with current international

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obligations and recommendations; (iii) heighten the awareness of the need to protect and preserve the marine environment from pollution from ships; and (iv) pragmatic plans to facilitate the implementation of the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS) and rescue services and the safe handling of dangerous goods.

IMO will continue to play an important role in enhancing the training capabilities of developing countries through the use of TCDC mechanisms best suited to derive the maximum utility of existing resources in developing countries such as (a) the use of maritime training facilities in developing countries; (b) the organization of regional training seminars/workshops; (c) the use of experts from developing countries; and (d) the use of existing technical co-operation arrangements at the regional level.

The development of human resources will continue to be one of the priority areas under the development co-operation programme of the World Intellectual Property Organization in its two main fields of competence, namely, industrial property and copyright and neighbouring rights. Training activities will continue to be organized by WIPO to progressively create a core of specialists in the developing countries in these two fields, as well as to spread the awareness of the importance and implications of intellectual property in the development process. Those activities, which are directed both to officials responsible for the administration of the intellectual property system of their countries and to end-users of the said system, have been considerably expanding in recent years, through a combination of group training activities (courses, seminars, workshops and similar training meetings organized in both industrialized and developing countries) and individual training programmes and study tours.

A core programme of training courses, as well as a new system for the collection and processing of applications under the programme is launched. The purpose of the new system, is to improve the dissemination of information on available training opportunities, make training plans at the country level more meaningful, allow greater flexibility to governments in the submission of candidatures and a more rational handling of the selection process, leading to better selection and placement of the candidates for training.

Efforts continue to diversify and specialize the training programme (both in terms of subject matters (e.g., patent information, licensing, new technologies, trademarks, use of industrial property for the promotion of exports, copyright and neighbouring rights), and groups of individuals to whom training opportunities are addressed (such as the judiciary, university professors, the legal profession, etc.). The diversification and regionalization of the training programme will also be enhanced through the utilization of experts and institutions from developing countries and the mechanisms of regional co-operation.

DTCD will concentrate its human resources development programmes in the following areas of technical co-operation:

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Civil service training institutions as well as specialized schools for public administration and finance must be helped to assess training needs, develop training curricula, and train trainers. Training modules should be prepared for specific priority training programmes to be used by institutions in developing countries. Interregional training programmes are needed for middle to senior level officials, for example on government auditing and accounting personnel management, management training of scientific and technical personnel and for improving the performance of public enterprises.

In the area of population, human resources development is required for skill-building at specialized levels through both formal academic training and on-the-job training. Formal academic training can be accomplished by establishing a population unit within academic institutions in order to provide teaching and research programmes. Training programmes should cover all phases of demographic analysis including the use of micro-computers, preparation of analytical reports and organization of seminars for the dissemination and utilization of results, estimates and projections.

Training in computer technology is an important element. In minerals in particular training of personnel is needed in geology, mining engineering and investment technologies, including strengthening information systems for electricity planning, and training in the operation and maintenance of power systems.

The proliferation of computers in statistical work has revealed the need for more training in the use of computer hardware, software and related technical skills to accelerate the processing of data available from population and housing census programmes and economic and social surveys. The increased emphasis on integrating population issues within overall development concerns has prompted requests for more training at higher and specialized levels.

All components of the social development work programme of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs emphasize the training of personnel, especially social administrators, social planners, social workers, criminal justice and prison personnel, community workers, para professionals and volunteers, and those working in various specialist fields in the areas for youth, aging, disabled persons, migrants, family and co-operative organization and management.

The vast majority of technical co-operation activities organized focus specifically on human resources development. Training, especially for employment, is the main focus of projects financed by the Trust Funds administered by the Social Development Division of the Centre (youth, aging, disabled persons and social defence). Training seminars or workshops especially for the training of trainers are also emphasized.

The picture is completed by programmes of information for national institutions and development of training modules and other material in the fields of social planning welfare, youth, aging, disabled persons, crime prevention and criminal justice, and co-operative management.

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Regarding training for human resources development the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services for the Advancement of Women undertakes training seminars on priority issues for the advancement of women and provides fellowships to train qualified personnel of each region and advisory services in order to strengthen the national machinery for the advancement of women. Development education kits on women are also produced.

The United Nations Environment Programme activities address indirectly the issue of development of human resources. To promote sustainable development UNEP attempts to enhance the capabilities of countries, particularly developing countries, to deal with the environmental concerns by providing them with trained decision makers, advisors and educators who will be able to assist their respective governments in incorporating an environmental dimension into their development policies, plans and activities.

Environmental education and training addresses three major target groups as follows:

- (i) The general public. General environmental education should be provided at all levels of formal education, for pupils and teachers, as well as in the various non-formal education activities for youth and adults.
- (ii) Specific occupational or social groups. Education for these groups focuses on those whose activities and influence have a particularly important bearing on the environment, in particular policy and decision makers in industry and government.
- (iii) Scientists and technicians working directly on specific environmental problems. These require basic training in one or more of the many sciences or technologies relevant to the environment, such as forestry, chemistry, ecology, toxicology, the management of hazardous industrial processes and wastes, and agricultural engineering.

Over the years, the education programme of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has expanded and is now the dominant operation of the Agency, accounting for almost 60% of its regular budget.

The education programme covers elementary and preparatory (lower-secondary) education as well as in-service and pre-service teacher education and vocational and technical training. The Agency also operates a university scholarships programme.

To promote new and systematic approaches to human settlements training, UNCHS (Habitat) provides a wide range of services in several areas as follows:

(i) Training guidelines and policies

UNCHS (Habitat) assists Member Governments in analysing training needs in the human settlements sector and in formulating national training strategies and plans. UNCHS (Habitat) also helps identify suitable institutional arrangements for training and provides support to training institutions. In

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order to promote a global and systematic approach to human settlements training, UNCHS (Habitat) organizes international, regional and subregional meetings and roundtables to promote coordination between national training institutions and multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies.

(ii) Training needs assessment

UNCHS (Habitat) provides training needs assessment services, to identify training needs which are linked to performance and productivity. Areas in which training needs assessment can be applied include (a) administration of local authorities; (b) operation of water supply, drainage, sewerage and waste disposal services; (c) repair and maintenance of roads; (d) management and financing of housing; (e) provision of utility services; and (f) operation and maintenance of equipment and inventory control.

(iii) Training materials and support services

Considerable effort is devoted to the production, field testing and dissemination of training materials for use by national and local training institutions. The objective is to provide professional trainers and officials of human settlements agencies with the necessary support for training others.

(iv) Policy seminars

UNCHS (Habitat) organizes subregional policy seminars for decision makers in the areas of: (a) urban management and finance; (b) housing policies and strategies for low-income groups; and (c) role of women in human settlements development and management.

(v) Regional courses and workshops

An important feature of UNCHS (Habitat) training activities is the implementation of regional and subregional courses and workshops, conducted in partnership with local training institutions, to promote new training methods, formats and techniques and provide an opportunity to field test new training materials in areas of (a) housing finance; (b) urban management for local authorities; (c) human settlements project management; and (d) micro-computer applications in human settlements management.

(vi) Community participation training

Courses in community participation are directed at national policy makers.

Development of human resources under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees programme has been implemented mostly within the rationale of increased social equity. Educational and training objectives are focused on increasing access of particular national, regional ethnic or social groups of refugees to educational opportunities. The central purpose of UNHCR contributions in education is geared towards improving the chances of refugees to succeed in the process of integration in the country of asylum.

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Basic problems affecting the life of a refugee student or trainee are, among others (a) disruption of studies in the country of origin; (b) legal difficulties for his/her incorporation in the existing educational system; (c) different language in the country of asylum; and (d) employment after completion of studies or training is scarce or not allowed.

In order to confront these problems, educational activities are designed to overcome obstacles and improve refugee access to educational and training opportunities. Some of these activities are:

- (a) The counselling of the refugee and referral to education/training institutions and schemes which will enable his/her reinsertion into the educational system within the previously achieved level in the country of origin.
- (b) Promote collective and/or individual recognition of studies within the most favourable treatment given to nationals, at least, in the areas of primary education, literacy and post literacy.
- (c) Design and promote a basic and integral bilingual education adapted to the refugees, so as to improve their skills of communication and socio-cultural incorporation into the country of asylum.
- (d) Promote the integration of the refugee to levels and types of education and training according to the prospective needs of qualified and semi-qualified human resources in the country of asylum.

UNHCR has geared its efforts towards the formal sector of education, giving special relevance to primary education. Although guidelines for secondary education emphasize the need to orientate educational assistance to the formal vocational level, existing vocational and training structures in developing countries are scarce, and special challenges are presented to refugee educational programmes.

The guiding criteria of the training strategy of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women are: (i) operation through networks of international, regional, national and local institutions; (ii) training of trainers so as to obtain a multiplier effect; (iii) training in-situ, primarily in developing countries to stimulate grass-root participation; and (iv) influencing training activities within and outside the United Nations system through its role as a catalyst for developmental change.

In view of the general scarcity of adequate training material on women and development, INSTRAW will continue to concentrate its efforts on innovative training methodologies which focuses less on conventional approaches towards training and more on participatory methodologies, with an accent on simultaneous awareness-raising and information delivery using new communication tools. This strategy is supported by an active research programme that incorporates up-to-date information on the status of women world wide and translates it into training materials in the form of multi-media modules and/or packages. As instruments for human resources

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development, these modules seek to provide a clear, well-structured and analytical overview of the issues involved in linking women to development issues.

This technique is particularly effective with rural and/or illiterate audiences. Relevant sections of these training packages could also be used in management development seminars and training programmes for community-level workers in various sectors.

INSTRAW's training activities are directed at three main target audiences. The first comprises development practitioners at all levels including planners, policy-makers, technical personnel, administrators and extension workers. Women's organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with women and development fall within the second target group. The third group includes United Nations field staff. All of the Institute's training materials are elaborated with two main objectives in mind: to sensitize both men and women as to the importance of integrating women's components into development programming as well as to train women in the procedural approach, at both national and project levels, for such integration.

The Institute will continue its activity in training and advisory services so as to contribute to building up national and regional research and training capacities in order to expedite both the acquisition of knowledge on women's role in development, and upgrading women's capacities in line with national development priorities. The Institute will continue to adapt and refine its training strategies by continuous monitoring and evaluation in order to contribute meaningfully to the investment in human resources and women's advancement.

A proposed statute for the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute would provide an expanded mandate for training. The Institute would carry out training activities at the inter-regional level and, at the request of interested countries, also at the national level. The Institute hopes to focus in this respect on the strengthening of relevant research capacities and structures in developing countries.

(5) Other human resources development activities

ILO's work will increasingly focus on management and small enterprise development and on training for a better utilization of technology. Particular attention will be paid to technology transfer, joint ventures and the management of technological innovation in enterprises in developing countries. Practical advice will be provided on developing organizational structures that encourage technological innovation and on ways of promoting innovation at sectoral and country level.

A total approach to resource management, enterprise productivity and performance will be promoted. Training packages will be developed and field assistance provided in priority areas such as maintenance management, waste reduction, quality management and energy conservation. The approaches will include self-development techniques, computer-assisted training, distance learning and flexible training materials suitable for multiple uses and easy adaptation. Training in accountancy procedures will be emphasized and new types of accounting projects will be linked with management information systems designed for optimum control and use of resources. In mobilizing

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resources for development entrepreneurship training will be promoted. ILO efforts to encourage small and medium-sized enterprises will be continued through practical advice to Member States on policies to create a favourable business climate for local small enterprises.

UNESCO facilitates the changes and transitions that are now recognized as necessary by the international community as a whole, in the fields where the convergence of aspiration gives rise to a broad consensus. These fields are: the formulation of national science and technology policies corresponding to the needs and aspirations of society; the progress of knowledge indispensable for the development and rational use of natural resources, while respecting the human environment; and, finally, the principles, methods and strategies of co-operative action for integrated and endogenous development.

UNESCO encourages a renewal of values of peace and human rights within a context of general understanding among peoples. The most important aspect of this task is ethical and standard-setting action, based on the recognition of the equal dignity of all cultures and the vital nature of cultural identity, and underpinned by the struggle against prejudice, intolerance and racism. An essential role is given to one of the constant objectives of the organization: to contribute to peace, international understanding, and respect of human rights and the rights of peoples, all complementary aspects of the same humanist approach which advocates an equitable development, free from any discrimination.

The Social development activities of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs contribute to human resources development through its programmes dealing with popular participation and social welfare and with specific population groups (youth, aging, disabled persons, migrants). The aim is to improve the skills, capacity, social functioning and productivity of people, especially those who are particularly disadvantaged or discriminated against by adapting social institutions and creating opportunities, and to equip people to avail themselves of the opportunities available. The Interregional Consultation on Development Social Welfare Policies and Programmes have skill development and the creation thereby of income-earning opportunities as a major goal. The activities related to criminal justice have the training for work and self-reliance of offenders, ex offenders and delinquents as major components.

The development of the human condition in recent years among Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA has been both positive and negative. The positive developments have taken place due to a desire on the part of the refugee community to improve their situation and to a decision by UNRWA to concentrate on assisting the most needy sectors of the refugee population. In the refugee camps the Agency has extended the network of paved roads; camp communities, with assistance from UNRWA, have constructed paved pathways and surface water drains; electricity networks have been installed in nearly all camps; many refugee shelters are connected to a piped water supply. Food, clothing, blankets, small sums of cash and assistance in the repair or reconstruction of shelters is provided. Community day-care centres for the disabled, adult education courses and women's activity centres have been established together with income-generating self-support programmes.

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On the negative side, refugee camps have been destroyed by military action, have been damaged and the condition of life of the refugee population has deteriorated due to severe measures taken by the occupying authorities and a downturn in the economic situation.

ESCAP's work programme has traditionally focused on human resources development. The Commission's activities in the field of economic and social development have consistently accorded priority to those conditions that would improve productivity as well as the standard of living of the great majority of the people in the Asia-Pacific region who are included among the rural and urban poor and such other disadvantaged groups as isolated communities, indigenous minorities, women, youth, and other underprivileged and vulnerable groups.

The Commission has in recent years been according increasing attention to projects aimed at alleviating poverty, generating increased productivity among specific disadvantaged target groups and enhancing the participation in development of all sections of society. In this connection, the secretariat has given increasing consideration, inter alia, to activities to strengthen national policy and planning, increase public awareness through information dissemination, improve understanding of the issues through research studies and surveys, and provide training to key enabler groups such as local level officials and community leaders in generating human resources development. A number of intersectoral projects are currently underway with human resources development as their specific focus.

The World Food Programme indicated that hunger, by continuously threatening the human condition, constitutes a major obstacle to the development and deployment of human resources. The most fundamental change of all that is needed for hunger to be eliminated in policies and programmes that put the improvement of the human condition in the forefront and at the centre of economic development.

Accordingly, WFP is shifting from the emphasis on a "welfare" approach in its human resource development projects towards one which stresses self reliance, sustainability, and improved nutritional status for the poorest sections of the population.

An effective way to combat the poverty cycle that is gripping many developing countries is to invest in "human capital". A primary development objective has always been to invest in the future of a country by improving the health and education of its people, particularly children. WFP supports human resources development by feeding vulnerable groups, mothers, infants and



Executive Board Consejo Ejecutivo المجلس التنفيذي
Conseil exécutif Исполнительный совет 執行局

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

The Chairman

reference: SCX/4119

27 February

*Recd 3/6
This has already
been answered.*

Dear President,

I am writing to you following my telex 03090 of 3 February 1989. In this regard, I would like to inform you that the Executive Board has introduced the practice of inviting, at each of its ordinary sessions, heads of international organizations and eminent personalities who are particularly familiar with the work of the Organization, to address the Board on subjects related to Unesco's fields of competence.

The Director-General, Mr F. Mayor, has informed me of his conversation with you in Oslo last July concerning relations between the World Bank and Unesco and we have agreed that it would be valuable for the Board if you could speak to it at its forthcoming 131st session, which will be held from 17 May to 23 June 1989.

I have, therefore, great pleasure in confirming the invitation for you, in your capacity as President of the World Bank, to address the members of the Executive Board at a meeting which would take place on Friday, 16 June 1989.

The idea is that you would give a talk lasting some twenty to thirty minutes on those activities of your Organization which you think would interest Board members, collaboration with Unesco and perspectives for the future. Your talk would be followed by a discussion.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

J. I. Vargas
José I. Vargas

Mr Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

*file 66
UNESCO*

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

February 27, 1989

Dear Mr. Vargas,

I have just returned from abroad to find your telex of February 3, 1989, inviting me to address the Executive Board of UNESCO on June 16. Much as I would like to accept your kind invitation, my heavy schedule towards the end of the Bank's fiscal year makes overseas travel at that time particularly difficult. However, if convenient to you, I would be pleased to share with your Executive Board at its meeting next fall our perspectives on major development issues of common interest and on planned actions to strengthen Bank/UNESCO cooperation.

Thank you for your invitation. I hope that a convenient date can be arranged later in the year.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

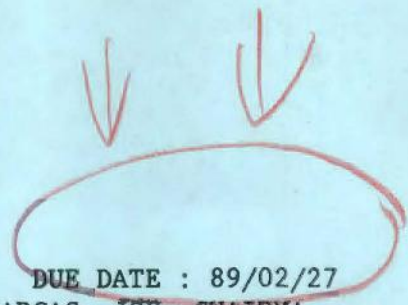
Mr. Joe Vargas
Chairman, Executive Board
United Nations Educational Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
FRANCE

cc: Ms. Hamilton

CBoucher/jqa

M.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR



CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/02/27

DUE DATE : 89/02/27

LOG NUMBER : 890207022

FROM : VARGAS: JOE, CHAIRMA

SUBJECT : T - UNESCO EX. BOARD: INV. TO ADDRESS THE 131ST BD SESSION 6/16/8

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :LET'S SAY NO TO JUN 16- BUT WELCOME OTHER DATE (MHAUG) MR. MAYOR
RAISED THIS W/MR. CONABLE AT MTG ON 2/6, BBC WOULD LIKE TO DO
SOMETIME DUE TO HIS HEAVY SCHED THRU END OF FY, PERHAPS FALL?

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

890207022
RECEIVED

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/02/03

DUE DATE : 89/02/27

89 FEB -8 AM 11:54

LOG NUMBER : 890203003

FROM : Joe Vargas

POLICY, PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT : UNESCO Executive Board: Invitation to address the 131st Board
Session, June 16, 1989.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (J-3073)

ACTION:

____ APPROVED
____ PLEASE HANDLE
____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
____ FOR THE FILES
____ ✓ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
____ ✓ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE
____ AS WE DISCUSSED
____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : Let's say no to Jun16 -but welcome other date (MHaug) Mr. Mayor raised this w/Mr. Conable at mtg on 2/6, BBC would like to do ~~but~~ sometime due to his heavy travel sched thru end of FY, perhaps in the Fall?

ZCZC DIST1825 JWS0414

EXC

.TCP D.S.

* EXC - EXECUTIVE OFFICES *

JWS0414 JHI820 IN 03/09:59 OUT 03/10:01

UNESC Z 204461F

ZCZC

ATTN MR BARBER CONABLE
PRESIDENT
WORLDBANK WASHINGTON DC

TLX03090.

REX YIR CONVERSATION IN OSLO LAST JULY WITH
UNESCO DIRGEN MR MAYOR, I HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN INVITING
YOU TO ADDRESS OUR EXEC BOARD DURING ITS 131ST SESSION ON
QUESTIONS REGARDING RELATIONS, COOPERATION AND PERSPEC-
TIVES BETWEEN WORLDBANK AND UNESCO.

131ST BOARD SESSION WILL TAKE PLACE 17MAY TO 23JUNE89.

IN PRINCIPLE 16JUNE IS RESERVED FOR RECEIVING EMINENT PER-
SONALITIES.

I HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCEPT THIS INVITATION.

BEST REGARDS

JOEE VARGAS CHAIRMAN UNESCO EXECBOARD

03FEB89

====

UNESC Z 204461F

=02031030

NNNN

ZCZC DIST1825 JWS0414

EXC

.TCP D.S.

* EXC - EXECUTIVE OFFICES *

RECEIVED
MARCH 9 AM 11:54



JWS0414 JH1820 IN 03/07:59 OUT 03/10:01

UNESC Z 204461F

ZCZC

ATTN MR BARBER CONABLE
PRESIDENT
WORLDBANK WASHINGTON DC

TLX03090.

REX YIR CONVERSATION IN OSLO LAST JULY WITH
UNESCO DIRGEN MR MAYOR, I HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN INVITING
YOU TO ADDRESS OUR EXEC BOARD DURING ITS 131ST SESSION ON
QUESTIONS REGARDING RELATIONS, COOPERATION AND PERSPEC-
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BEST REGARDS

JOEE VARGAS CHAIRMAN UNESCO EXECBOARD

03FEB89

====

UNESC Z 204461F

Handwritten notes:
found
H. Duchon
pote

=02031030

NNNN

February 22, 1989

Dear Dr. Meinel:

I refer to your letter C/1/d/Engl.1 of December 14, 1988 inviting The World Bank to be represented as an observer at the International Symposium on Innovative Methods of Technical and Vocational Education, to be held in Hamburg from June 5 to 9, 1989.

I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately the Bank will not be able to send a representative on this occasion due to work pressures and other commitments of staff concerned with this subject already scheduled at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Michael F. Carter
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Dr. Hans Meinel
General Secretary
German Commission for UNESCO
Colmantstrasse 15
D-5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Cleared in substance with & cc: Mr. Haddad (PHREE)

MMcDonald

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 1/4/89 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. Haddad | | S 6029 | |
| 2/17 | | | |
| 'NO' | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | | URGENT | |
| <p>MARKS: Re: German Commission for Unesco - Symposium on Innovative Methods of Technical and Vocational Education, Hamburg, June 5-9.</p> <p>Attached the invitation and agenda. Would appreciate your advice on whether this meeting is of interest and if staff attendance would be considered. SPR will then respond accordingly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Many thanks.</p> | | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | | ROOM NO.: J 3057 | EXTENSION: 3-3782 |



DER GENERALSEKRETÄR

December 14, 1988

C/1/d/Engl.1

The World Bank
1818 H Street N. W.

Washington, D. C. 20433

USA

Subject: International Symposium on Innovative Methods of Technical and Vocational Education

Dear Sir or Madam!

The Ministry of Education of the Federal Republic of Germany, under contract with UNESCO, is organizing an International Symposium on Innovative Methods of Technical and Vocational Education, scheduled to take place in Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany) from June 5 to 9, 1988.

The Symposium will review national experience with innovative methods of technical and vocational education, including training methodology and in particular co-operative training programmes in which technical and vocational education institutions and enterprises are involved in both the industrialized and developing countries. A provisional agenda for this Symposium as well as an Information Note is attached.

RECEIVED

1988 DEC 23 AM 11: 04

The working languages of the Symposium will be English, French and German and simultaneous interpretation will be provided.

In view of your Organization's experience and interest in technical and vocational education, we are pleased to invite you to send an observer from your organization to this Symposium.

If, as I hope, you are able to accept this invitation, I should be grateful to receive your reply not later than 15 February 1989, indicating the name and title of the person designated for this purpose.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Hans Meinel

U N E S C O

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INNOVATIVE METHODS
OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany
June 5 - 9, 1989)

Information Note

1. This International Symposium is organized in cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany pursuant to Paragraph 05310 of UNESCO's Programme and Budget (24 C/5) for 1988-1989 on innovative methods of technical and vocational education involving educational institutions and enterprises.

A number of participants will be invited in their personal capacity as well as a few observers from relevant organizations concerned with technical and vocational education to exchange views and experience pertaining to the subject of the symposium.

2. The main objective of the symposium will be to review innovative national experience concerning training methodology in technical and vocational education and, in particular, co-operative training programmes involving technical and vocational education institutions and enterprises in industrialized and developing countries.
3. The working languages of the symposium will be English, French and German. Simultaneous interpretation of the discussions into these languages will be ensured.
4. The following documents will be made available to the participants:
 - a) A discussion guide, which will be used as a basis for the work of the meeting.
 - b) Short country reports by participants, reflecting the situation in their countries.

- c) The UNESCO Revised Recommendation concerning technical and vocational education.
 - d) A copy of the final report of the International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Berlin, GDR, 1987).
5. A report containing a summary of the discussions will be prepared after the meeting and forwarded to the participants and observers in due course.
 6. Working hours will normally be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 7. The meeting will be held at the
UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION
Feldbrunnenstr. 58
D-2000 Hamburg 13
Federal Republic of Germany
 8. All communications and enquiries should be addressed as follows:
Postal address:
Federal Ministry of Education and Science
Referat I B 1
Attn.: Ms S. Ehmke
Heinemannstr. 2
D-5300 Bonn 2
Telephone: (0228) 57-2276
Telex: 88 56 66
Telefax: (0228) 57 20 96
 9. The Federal Ministry of Education and Science of the Federal Republic of Germany will arrange for field visits to educational institutions and enterprises concerned with TVE and training during the period of the symposium.
Details of the dates and times of these visits will be communicated to the participants at the meeting.

GENERAL INFORMATION NOTE

1. Place of the Symposium

UNESCO Institute for Education
Feldbrunnenstr. 58
D- 200 Hamburg 13
Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: (49) 44 78 43
Telex Number: 216 41 46 uie d
Telefax: EDINST hamburg

2. Facilities available at the Symposium:

conference secretariat (telephone, copying machines)
video equipment

3. Hotel accommodation

Arrangements for hotel accommodation will be made
by the host country

4. Visa formalities

Visas for entry into the Federal Republic of Germany
have to be requested by participants from their local
German embassy.

5. Proposed field visits and cultural programme

Detailed information will be made available to the
participants, together with the symposium programme.

6. Climatic conditions in Hamburg at the time of the symposium:

usually sunny and warm (20° - 25°C),
sometimes rainy.

UNESCO

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INNOVATIVE METHODS
OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany,
June 5 - 9, 1989)

Provisional Agenda

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Proposed discussion theme</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| Monday, June 5 | I. Technical and vocational education systems - comparative study on selected systems - case studies - enterprise-based vocational education - school-based vocational education |
| Tuesday, June 6 | - vocational education in schools and enterprises General discussion on technical and vocational education systems II. Curriculum development and training methodology - comparative study - film presentation (basic training) |
| Wednesday, June 7 | Field visits Cultural programme |

Thursday, June 8

Curriculum development and
training methodology (cont'd)

Case studies on theoretical and
practical aspects of vocational
education

- in the context of on-the-job
learning
- through programmes organized
in schools
 - course instruction
 - project instruction
 - learning in school-run
enterprises

Friday, June 9

Final discussion

Summary

66 UNESCO (inmc)

ZCZC RDR0047 RDRS0151
WDIAL
REF : SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO IPDC
-DRAFTED BY: MAUREEN McDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: MCARTER
-CC:

EXT:33382

842 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:ZHAOCHUN XU, ADG FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS
IBRDPAR
-INTBAFRAD, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:TRZECIAK
-FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO UNESCO SECRETARIAT
BT

WASHINGTON DC - 14-FEB-1989
REYURLET CC/IPDC/88/214 OF JANUARY 25 CONCERNING TENTH SESSION OF
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION (IPDC), PARIS, MARCH 7-13. REGRET
INFORM YOU WORLD BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED ON THIS OCCASION.
REGARDS, MICHAEL CARTER, ACTING DIRECTOR, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND
REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

=02141243

IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

NNNN

WORLD BANK TMSS



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris
téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : CC/IPDC/88/214

25 JAN. 1989

Dear Mr Conable,

I have pleasure, on behalf of the Director-General, in inviting your Organization to be represented at the tenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which will take place at Unesco Headquarters from 7 to 13 March 1989. ... A copy of the Provisional Agenda is attached.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to accept this invitation and should be grateful if you would kindly let me know the names of the persons designated to attend, at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General for
External Relations

Mr Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank/
International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
United States of America

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

Tenth Session
Paris, 7-13 March 1989

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the IPDC Council
2. Address by the Director-General or his representative
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session
4. Report by the Chairman on the activities of the Bureau since the ninth session of the Council
5. Report by the Director-General or his representative on the activities of IPDC since the ninth session of the Council
6. Discussion on IPDC's activities and on the financial situation of the Programme. Announcement of new contributions.
7. IPDC procedures and working methods
8. World Communication Report
9. IPDC budget for 1989
10. Examination and financing of new projects submitted to the Council
11. Award of the 1989 IPDC-Unesco Prize for Rural Communication
12. Date and place of the eleventh session of the Council
13. Any other business
14. Adoption of the report of the session
15. Closure of the session

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

OFFICIAL FILE
COPY

G-6
UNESCO
(WW)

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

February 2, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of December 21, 1988, introducing Mr. Andri Isaksson and Mr. Paulos Asrat of the UNESCO Office for Liaison with the United Nations in New York. We were pleased to welcome them to the Bank last week as members of the UNESCO team headed by Mr. Lourie. As you know, our respective staffs concluded a week of fruitful negotiations which augur well for expanding cooperation between the Bank and UNESCO. We look forward to working closely with your representatives in New York.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational,
Scientific & Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS

Cleared with & cc: Mrs. Hamilton

CBoucher/jqa



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/7.6/293

21 DEC. 1988

Dear Mr Conable,

I am pleased to inform you that I have appointed Mr Andri Isaksson (Iceland) as Director of the Unesco Office for Liaison with the United Nations in New York. In this capacity, Mr Isaksson will be my representative in dealings with the United Nations Secretary-General and also with other intergovernmental organizations located in North America.

Also recently transferred to the New York Office is Mr Paulos Asrat who, under the authority and general supervision of its Director, will assume liaison functions with certain organizations, programmes and funds, including the World Bank.

I very much hope that Mr Isaksson's appointment will further enhance the close relations which already exist between Unesco and the World Bank, and am confident that he and the staff of the Office will be provided with all the assistance they may require to carry out their tasks successfully.

It would be appreciated if you could arrange to receive Mr Isaksson at an early opportunity. He assumed his duties on 28 November last.

Yours sincerely,

Kindst regards

Federico Mayor

Mr Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

file - unesco
at _____

BRIEFING NOTE ON THE UNESCO/BANK DISCUSSIONS

January 24 and 25, 1989

PHASING OUT THE CURRENT PROGRAM

After consultation, it appears that the FY89 program will be delivered on schedule. At mid-year, the budget was 45% expended and the remaining funds are committed. After discussion with Mr. Bahr, the acting director of the Program, it seems that all products will be delivered on time. The regional divisions have not signalled any significant shortcomings in quality.

The principal issue we confront in terminating the program on schedule is the continuing contractual obligations to personnel through FY90 and, in one case, through FY91. We have obtained from UNESCO detailed accounting of the costs implicit in the severance of these staff.

There are three possible scenarios:

I. Contracts of the professional and general service staff run to their term. This implies about 3.75 staff years of higher level staff in FY90 and one staff year in FY91 (of a senior technical educator on a regular rather than fixed term contract). Here, the maximum costs would be \$1.18 million comprising mainly the additional months of service plus repatriation and severance costs.

Comment: This is undesirable, not only on the basis of costs but because it would give the semblance of a continuing formal arrangement beyond the expiration date of the program. Moreover, given UNESCO's plans to reorganize their services to multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies (see below), there would be no guarantee of full access to their services. Additionally, there are certain elements in the costs estimated by UNESCO which we question. 1/

II. Contracts are terminated on June 30, 1989 upon the expiration of the current agreement. The maximum costs here would be \$866,000 (again, any adjustment for the items we question). This would mean that all staff would be terminated with severance payments and repatriation costs.

Comment: This has the advantage of ending the program on schedule without "loose ends". The same cost elements noted in I above would require modification. The main objection remains the cost. (It must be mentioned that at one juncture the UNESCO staff floated the possibility of their then re-hiring certain of the staff for the new department described in II below. We expressed our concern about staff having benefited from the termination arrangements being re-hired.

1/ Mr. Papineau is a Bank staff member on LWOP. We do not consider he is eligible for termination benefits. Mr. Mason has been on LWOP in his home country since early 1988. The Bank has not benefited from his services and may not do so in CY 1989 since no return date to UNESCO is indicated. Mr. Secco and Mrs. Thomas are due to retire/finish contract, respectively, before the end of the program. Mr. Duvieusart was hired for two years (carrying him through FY90) contrary to the Bank's indication that its obligations would not go beyond FY89.

III. UNESCO making best efforts to re-deploy staff within the organization, with a limited number of the staff being terminated on June 30, 1989. In cases where staff would be re-deployed within UNESCO, the Bank's liability for compensation does not arise. We estimate that the Bank's liability for compensation might, as a consequence of re-deployment, be in the order of \$436,000.

Comment: In this regard, UNESCO has established a new department for providing technical assistance to multilateral and bi-lateral agencies, as well as to member states. It is envisaged that the Bank would figure among this clientele. The emphasis in staffing will be on economists, planners and implementation specialists. There would be a core group of twelve or so staff, with other staff being drawn from the services of UNESCO at large, on a demand basis. Given the criteria for the appointment of staff to the new department and the calibre of some of the higher level staff still present in FY90, it would seem that there would be a very good possibility of these staff being re-assigned to that department, particularly since we have been told that the selection will be objective and not biased in favor of staff with seniority.^{2/} We also consider that some of the support staff with regular contracts (who are mainly bi-lingual) might also be eligible for re-assignment. It is more than likely that UNESCO has already made an initial assessment of the possibilities of re-assignment since the new department comes into existence on February 1, 1989. We were also told that a group parallel to the CP which serves the AfDB would be transferred laterally to the new department. (Thus, it must be presumed that those staff meet the objective criteria.) Clearly, we should expect the CP staff to be given the same treatment as the AfDB group.

RECOMMENDED POSITION: UNESCO make best efforts to redeploy staff of the current program. On this basis, a reasonable time period (up to June 30, 1989) would be set for re-deployment to be effected. Any staff not terminated or redeployed at that date would no longer be our liability unless some extension had been agreed for a given individual to facilitate re-deployment.

UNESCO'S LIKELY POSITION

Throughout these discussions, our UNESCO colleagues' principal thesis was that, given the weakened condition of UNESCO (many good staff had left and the budget constraints were severe), we should give some thought to pre-financing posts in the new department. While they recognized that the new department would compete for business in the market (like the ILO), that market was not yet developed, hence they needed "venture capital" in the form of pre-financed posts. We said that such pre-financing would be unlikely.

^{2/} The following higher level staff would seem to be eligible for re-deployment:

Bahr, Dolbnin, Duvieusart, Schiefelbein, Smyth
This would reduce the compensation of higher level staff from \$611,900 to \$234,800. Assuming support staff with regular contracts were re-assigned, this would reduce the support staff compensation from \$254,000 to \$202,000. The total amount would go from \$866,000 to \$436,000 (not inclusive of any corrections implicit in Fn.1 above).

It was indicated that UNESCO might not consider the new relationship as truly collaborative if it did not have some such element of support. UNESCO further asked whether the Bank would consider extending the secondment of the senior staff member (Mr. Prosser) currently assigned to UNESCO (and paid by the Bank). Similarly, could the Bank staff member (Mr. Papineau) on leave of absence (paid by UNESCO) be extended? We indicated that this was doubtful, at least with regard to the specific individuals concerned.

The Bank might consider another secondment as a "sweetener" in the event that UNESCO makes best efforts to re-assign Program staff, thus reducing our compensation "bill". Moreover, this approach would demonstrate support without the inconvenience of financing UNESCO posts.

PRINCIPLES OF FUTURE COLLABORATION

- I. The Bank and UNESCO can benefit mutually from collaboration in the areas of policy, research and operations in Education, the Environment, Science and Technology.
- II. Given the difficulties of operating (and now terminating) a formal program, future collaboration should not be based on such arrangements nor have the appearance of them.
- III. Cooperation should be worked out on a case-by-case basis dependent on the nature of the activities concerned.
- IV. There would be no obligation on either part to use the other's services but in all cases services would be fully reimbursed at agreed rates and administrative arrangements.

MODES OF COLLABORATION

OPERATIONS: While we do not rule out programs of cooperation with very specific objectives and fixed limits in time, we envisage our recourse to UNESCO's services as being principally demand-driven and determined by Bank task managers. Terms of reference and product/performance specifications would be provided by the task manager. UNESCO should provide a fixed schedule of charges for staff services and for other costs to avoid case by case negotiation. They would, of course, be at liberty - like any other purveyor of services - to modify charges to reflect market conditions. The nature of the services provided could range, depending on the contracting division, from limited inputs by specialist staff to the contracting of a major task. There are already precedents for this.

POLICY: We envisage the Bank and UNESCO working together on special initiatives such as the world-wide conference on "Education for All". There are other areas where our respective strengths are complementary: UNESCO's information networks and data bases in science, technology and the environment, and especially in education. The IIEP and the Regional Offices can play a major role in the dissemination of good practice and

policy lessons. The IBE has special strengths in documentary research and the preparation of case studies. Certain of these collaborative efforts would be jointly financed; in other cases, one agency's services would be sought to strengthen the capacity of the other, on a fully reimbursable basis. Again, we would proceed case-by-case.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: To the extent that UNESCO is interested in providing TA and services financed by loans or credits, they would compete on the same basis as others. In brief, we consider they would benefit from adopting the same *modus operandi* that the ILO has established with the Bank. For instance, UNESCO's regional offices could offer an important advantage in the management of technical assistance, if appropriately staffed. The regional office in Chile will supervise a major TA contract with the Ministry of Education in Argentina, to be financed by the Bank.

In terms of operations in the education sector, this approach could be implemented without delay. Relations have been established with the TDs and the SODs. Moreover, the volume of services provided in FY89 and the degree of satisfaction of the Bank "customers" would already provide UNESCO with a reasonable estimate of the volume of services they might expect to provide in FY90. Of course, the Bank divisions will wish to know more about the new UNESCO department which will provide services to the Bank and other clientele, particularly with regard to its staffing and to the arrangements for quality control but also with respect to confidentiality especially with regard to situations where UNESCO might be a competitor in the provision of TA financed by loans/credits. We have encouraged UNESCO to make closer contact with PHR divisions over the next few weeks since this is the crucial time with regard to the preparation of the FY90 budget. We understand that Mr. Bahr is already making contacts in this regard. In the future, it is recommended that the regional technical divisions be the main contact points with UNESCO.

With regard to the proposed new domains of collaboration (the environment, science and technology), a general principle would be that we do not engage jointly in basic research but initiate cooperation in fields where the general application of research findings may be envisaged. At this juncture, the Bank's comparative advantages in economic and financial analysis and in project design and implementation can be brought to bear on regional and country interventions.

We are off to a good start in the environment sector but we will wish to make sure that our relationship does not emphasize this sector at the expense of the promising prospects for collaboration in science and technology. The development of biotechnology and natural product chemistry, for example, hold great promise for the refinement of industrial processes based on plant material and substrates, with consequences for the development of economically and environmentally sustainable agricultural sectors in the LDCs. The possibility of the Bank's collaborating in UNESCO's "MIRCEN" program should be explored in this regard. UNESCO might also provide individual staff to participate in the identification and preparation of projects in science and technology (for example, the proposed second science and technology project in Brazil). In terms of the environment, the Environmental Plan for the Mediterranean is a clear area for collaboration. So, too, is eventual

participation of UNESCO staff in the Environment Department's task forces on selected environmental issues.

We still need to learn more about UNESCO's capabilities in many areas and this is likely to take some months. To facilitate communication and coordination, Mr. Arrhenius, principal scientific adviser, would be the main contact person with UNESCO on science, technology and the environment.

AREAS OF COLLABORATION

In the Education Sector:

- I. Increased participation of UNESCO planners and economists in Bank CESW.
- II. Inputs from specialized UNESCO staff in such fields as curriculum development and educational materials and in higher education.
- III. Training by the IIEP of senior policy staff from Borrower countries.
- IV. Participation of the Regional Offices of UNESCO in training Borrower education staff and in the dissemination of policy lessons and good practice.
- V. Enhanced collaboration in the area of educational statistics, notably the collation of data on educational costs and on higher education and documentary research by the International Bureau of Education.

In the Science, Technology and Environment Sectors:

- I. Sharing knowledge acquired by UNESCO's scientific departments and by the international scientific programs they sponsor (such as "Man and the Biosphere").
- II. Tapping the expertise of UNESCO in the dissemination and instruction of science, technology, the environment and health/nutrition through new curricula for primary and secondary schools.
- III. In general, access to the information networks and data bases which UNESCO has developed on a number of scientific themes.
- IV. Further collaboration with regard to the Environmental Plan for the Mediterranean and on specific environmental themes such as dry lands management, deforestation inter alia

LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS

- I. In terms of general exchanges between the two institutions in the areas of policy and research in education, the contact point in the Bank would be the Population and Human Resources Department's Education and Employment Division.
- II. For matters pertaining to operational assistance in education, the division chiefs in operations would be the reference point, with any general questions being addressed to CODOP.
- III. In the case of Science, Technology and the Environment, Mr. Erik Arrhenius, would be the principal channel of communication.
- IV. With regard to the provision of TA under loans and credits, Mr. Raphaeli in CODOP, would provide guidance on Bank policy and procedure.

Wilson/Haddad



INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
COMMISSION OCEANOGRAPHIQUE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE
COMISION OCEANOGRAFICA INTERGUBERNAMENTAL
МЕЖПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ОКЕАНОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ

اللجنة الدولية الحكومية لعلم المحيطات

66 UNESCO (min. 15)

MM

cable address : Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris

Unesco
7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris

Telephone : 45 68 10 00
extension:
83978

Your reference : IOC/5/8.0.2 TCOPC/15

23 January 1989

In reply refer to :

IOC Circular Letter No: 1216
(Available in English only)

To: Executive Heads of UN Organizations
Members of ICSPRO (UN, FAO, WMO, IMO) and others (UNEP, IAEA)
Executive Heads of other intergovernmental and non-governmental
organizations cooperating with the Commission (ICSU, SCOR, ICES,
ICSEM, IHO, CPPS)

cc: Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission

Subject: **Third session of the IOC Technical Committee on Ocean Processes
and Climate, Paris, 27-29 June 1989**

I have the honour to invite you to participate in the third
session of the IOC Technical Committee on Ocean Processes and Climate, to be
held from 27 to 29 June 1989 at Unesco Headquarters (Room XII).
Registration will take place from 8.30 to 9.30 on 27 June 1989 at the
registration desk outside Conference Room XII.

The Provisional Agenda (document IOC/TC-OPC-III/1 prov.), the
Annotated Provisional Agenda (document IOC/TC-OPC-III/2), and the
Provisional List of Documents (document IOC/TC-OPC-III/4 prov.) are enclosed
herewith. Other working documents will be sent directly to the
participants.

The Executive Summary and Recommendations of the Third session of
the Technical Committee will be submitted to the Fifteenth session of the
IOC Assembly to be held in Paris from 4 to 19 July 1989.

It would be greatly appreciated if the names, official addresses
and designations (Delegate, Representative or Observer) of participants
could be forwarded to the Secretary of IOC as soon as possible but not later
than **1 May 1989**, so that we could send them working documents for the
session.


G. Kullenberg
Secretary IOC

Chairman :

Prof. Ulf Lie
Department of Marine Biology
University of Bergen
5065 Blomsterdalen (Norway)

Secretary :

Dr. Mario Ruivo
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Unesco
Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris (France)

Vice-Chairmen

Prof. Manuel M. Murillo
Centro de Investigación en Ciencias
del Mar y Limnología - CIMAR
Universidad de Costa Rica
San José (Costa Rica)

Prof. Alexander Yankov
Sofia State University
Bul. Rouski 15
Sofia 1000 (Bulgaria)

M. Samuel Allela
Director
Kenya Marine and Fisheries
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Mombasa (Kenya)

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Deputy Chairman, Natural Sciences
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Jakarta (Indonesia)

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IOC/TC-OPC-III/2
Paris, 23 January 1989
Original: English

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
(of Unesco)

Third session of the IOC Technical Committee
on Ocean Processes and Climate
Unesco, Paris, 27-29 June 1989

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. **OPENING**

The Chairman of the Technical Committee on Ocean Processes and Climate, Prof. K. Voigt, will call the Technical Committee to order at 10.00 on 27 June 1989.

The Secretary of IOC will welcome the participants.

2. **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

2.1 **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

The Technical Committee will be invited to adopt the Agenda for the Session (Document IOC/TC-OPC-III/1 prov.).

2.2 **DESIGNATION OF A RAPPORTEUR**

The Technical Committee is requested to designate a Rapporteur for the Session, under Rule of Procedure No. 25(3).

2.3 **CONDUCT OF THE SESSION**

The Technical Committee should as far as possible, work in Plenary, but ad hoc Sessional Drafting Groups may be constituted if necessary.

3. **REPORT OF THE SECRETARY ON THE INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The Senior Assistant Secretary will present the report on the activities related to the Technical Committee since its second session, held in March 1989. Document IOC/TC-OPC-III/6 will be made available at the meeting.

4. **PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WORLD OCEAN CIRCULATION EXPERIMENT (WOCE)**

In accordance with Resolution EC-XXI.1 "Ocean Processes and Climate" of the twenty-first session of the IOC Executive Council, the Technical Committee will be requested to consider the proposals of the International WOCE Scientific Conference and the results of the Consultations of the Chairman of IOC and the President of SCOR on the institutional arrangements for WOCE, and to submit a report on this matter to the Fifteenth session of the IOC Assembly for its consideration.

The International WOCE Scientific Conference, sponsored jointly by IOC, WMO, ICSU and SCOR, was held in Paris from 28 November to 2 December 1988. The proposals of the Conference and the results of the consultations of the Chairman of IOC and the President of SCOR on institutional arrangements will be submitted to the Technical Committee as document IOC/TC-OPC-III/7. The report of the International WOCE Scientific Conference will be available at the session.

5. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TROPICAL OCEAN AND GLOBAL ATMOSPHERE (TOGA) PROGRAMME**

The report and recommendations of the Second session of the WMO-IOC Intergovernmental TOGA Board, held in Geneva from 5 to 9 December 1988 will be submitted to the Technical Committee. Document "WMO/IOC Intergovernmental TOGA Board". Report of the Second session, Geneva, 5-9 December 1988 WCRP special report.

The Technical Committee will be requested to consider and to advise IOC on the implementation of the recommendations of the TOGA Board related and addressed to IOC.

The WMO Executive Council, at its Fortieth session, endorsed the proposal to organize an International Scientific Conference on TOGA, to be held at Honolulu, from 16 to 20 July 1990, and invited IOC to co-sponsor the Conference. The objectives and scope of the Conference were further discussed by the TOGA Board.

The Technical Committee will be invited to advise the IOC Assembly on IOC participation and support for the Conference.

6. **GLOBAL OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

Pursuant to the proposal of the Executive Council, at its twenty-first session, an ad hoc Expert Consultation on Global Ocean Observing System will be held in March 1989 to consider and recommend actions to be taken by IOC in co-operation with WMO and other organizations for the progressive development of ocean-observing systems and related ocean services, with a view to establishing the basis for an integrated global ocean monitoring system, a World Ocean Watch.

The report and recommendations of the ad hoc expert consultation will be submitted to the Technical Committee. The draft Implementation Plan for the Global Sea-Level Observing System (GLOSS) will be also submitted to the Committee (Document IOC-XV/8 Annex 4).

The Technical Committee will be invited to make recommendations to the IOC Assembly on steps required to initiate development of global ocean observing system and on the approval of the Implementation Plan for the Global Sea-Level Observing System.

7. OCEAN DYNAMICS AND CIRCULATION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

The building up of capacities and the observing systems for coastal zone and shelf sea studies is of great importance for various problems dealing with marine pollution, living and non-living resources and coastal zone management as well as for the global open-ocean programmes (WOCE and JGOFS).

An ad hoc Expert Consultation on Coastal Dynamics and Shelf Seas Physical Oceanography and the development of globally compatible studies and systems of observations was held in Paris from 4 to 7 January 1989 to address those issues.

The report and recommendations of the ad hoc Expert Consultation will be submitted to the Technical Committee (Document IOC/INF-769).

The Technical Committee will be requested to consider the document and prepare recommendations to the IOC Assembly on further actions to be taken by IOC to develop observing systems and projects dealing with coastal dynamics and shelf sea physical oceanography.

8. OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PROGRAMMES RELATED TO THE WCRP

Under this Agenda item representatives of Member States and international organizations may wish to report on other programmes related to the WCRP.

The Committee will be informed in particular on the proposals of the IOC Expert Consultation and Workshop on Ocean Dynamics and Climate in South America, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 18-22 July 1988.

9. IOC PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF OCEAN DYNAMICS AND CLIMATE FOR 1990-1991 AND 1990-1995

The Technical Committee will be requested to consider relevant parts of the Proposal on the IOC Programme of Work and Budget for 1990-1991 (Document IOC-XV/8 Annex 7) and Draft Unesco Medium-term Plan: IOC Contribution and Role (Document IOC-XV/8 Annex).

The Committee will be requested in the light of the discussion under previous agenda items make comments and proposals to the IOC Assembly with regard to future activities of IOC in the field of ocean dynamics and climate and its role in those activities.

The Committee will also be requested to advise IOC on its participation in the Second World Climate Conference to be held in Geneva in second half of 1990.

10. **ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

The Technical Committee will be requested to elect its Chairman to serve for the next two sessions and two intersessional periods in accordance with the IOC Manual, Section 5 para 2.3.

11. **DATES AND PLACE OF THE FOURTH SESSION**

The Committee will be invited to consider and propose the dates and place for the Fourth Session.

12. **ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

The Committee will be requested to adopt the Summary Report and Recommendations of the Session to be submitted to the fifteenth session of the IOC Assembly to be held from 4 to 19 July 1989.

13. **CLOSURE**

The Chairman of the Committee will be requested to close the Session on the 29 June 1989.

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
 (of Unesco)

**Third session of the IOC Technical Committee
 on Ocean Processes and Climate**
 Unesco, Paris, 27-29 June 1989

PROVISIONAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

| Document Code | Title | Languages available |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| WORKING DOCUMENTS | | |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/1 prov. | Provisional Agenda | E F S R |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/2 | Annotated Provisional Agenda | E F S R |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/3 prov. | Draft Summary Report of the Session | E only |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/4 prov. | Provisional List of Documents | E only |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/5 prov. | Provisional List of Participants | E/F/S |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/6 | Report on Intersessional Activities | E only |
| IOC/TC-OPC-III/7 | Proposals on the Institutional Arrangements for WOCE | E only |
| WCRP series | Report of the International WOCE Scientific Conference (Paris, 28 November - 2 December 1988) | E only |
| WCRP series | Report of the Second Session of WMO-IOC Intergovernmental TOGA Board (Geneva, 5-9 December 1989) | E only |

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| Document Code | Title | Languages available |
|------------------|--|---------------------|
| IOC/INF-777 | Report of the Ad hoc Expert Consultation on Global Ocean Observing System (Paris, 20-24 March 1989) | E only |
| IOC/INF-769 | Report of an <u>Ad hoc</u> Expert Consultation on the Dynamics of Coastal Zones and Shelf Seas and the Development of Globally Compatible Studies and Systems of Observation | E only |
| IOC-XV/8 Annex 4 | Proposed Implementation Plan for the Global Sea-Level Observing System | E only |

INFORMATION AND OTHER REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--------|
| WCRP-11 July 1988 | World Ocean Circulation Experiment Implementation Plan - Volume I Detailed Requirements | E only |
| WCRP-12 July 1988 | World Ocean Circulation Experiment Implementation Plan - Volume II Scientific Background | E only |

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
(of Unesco)

**Third session of the IOC Technical Committee
on Ocean Processes and Climate**
Unesco, Paris, 27-29 June 1989

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. **OPENING**
2. **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**
 - 2.1 **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**
 - 2.2 **DESIGNATION OF A RAPPORTEUR**
 - 2.3 **CONDUCT OF THE SESSION**
3. **REPORT OF THE SECRETARY ON THE INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**
4. **PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WORLD OCEAN CIRCULATION EXPERIMENT (WOCE)**
5. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TROPICAL OCEAN AND GLOBAL ATMOSPHERE PROGRAMME (TOGA)**
6. **GLOBAL OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**
7. **OCEAN DYNAMICS AND CIRCULATION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF**
8. **OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PROGRAMMES RELATED TO THE WCRP**
9. **IOC PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF OCEAN DYNAMICS AND CLIMATE FOR 1990-1991 AND 1990-1995**
10. **ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**
11. **ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**
12. **CLOSURE**

SC-89/CONF-216/COL-2

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

ci: me/CB/RJ
File UNESCO
66 UNICEF

DATE: January 19, 1989

TO: Mr. W. David Hopper, PPRSV

FROM: Wadi D. Haddad, Chief, PHREE *in H*

EXTENSION: 33279

SUBJECT: World Conference on Education

1. When Mr. Mayor wrote to Mr. Conable, July 12, 1988, asking the Bank to join UNESCO and UNICEF in co-sponsoring a global conference on "Basic Education for All by 2000," we reacted favorably because we believed then that co-sponsoring such an activity would yield significant benefits to the Bank. In addition, a joint initiative of the three UN agencies that are most directly involved in educational development was considered a potentially powerful instrument to broaden the commitment to primary education development worldwide and to promote policies aimed at improving quality, efficiency and equity of first-level education in line with the Bank's own initiative of Accelerated Educational Development.

2. In the joint meeting of heads of agencies held in New York, October 22, 1988, you gave your support to the above initiative within three boundary conditions:

- (a) You expressed the Bank's dissatisfaction with the title of the conference because of the suggestion that "basic education" includes "anti-schooling" and nonformal alternatives to primary education. Moreover, the Bank considered it irresponsible to advocate basic education for all by 2000; in its dialogue with countries, the Bank emphasizes sectoral adjustment and policy reforms that call for setting priorities in resource allocations within the education sector and over time in the light of national economic constraints. It was then agreed, as a compromise, to define the aim of the conference in terms of forging a global commitment to providing (i) good quality primary schooling for all children, and (ii) essential knowledge for adults to cope with the demands of the modern world. Since we suspected that the issue goes beyond the title into the substance of the conference, we proposed, and it was agreed, that a synopsis be prepared to define clearly the scope and framework of the conference and cleared within each agency through the normal channels.
- (b) You expressed the Bank's dissatisfaction with the proposed 3-tier management structure because it lacked efficiency, accountability, and professional leadership. It was then agreed that an Executive Secretary--totally dedicated to the

conference--be appointed to coordinate and guide the preparatory work at all management levels.

- (c) You were skeptical about the feasibility to hold such a conference in September 1989, and suggested September 1990. As a compromise, the tentative date was set for February 1990.

3. After three months of discussions, we find ourselves back where we were in October 1988. The extra time we had given ourselves to prepare for the conference has been wasted, and the objections you raised in October have been circumvented:

- (a) Although the title of the conference was initially changed to a version that was acceptable to us, UNICEF now, and to some extent UNESCO, would like to go back to the term "basic education" on the assumption that only the Bank within the whole international community objects to the term. Moreover, the first draft of the synopsis, in attempting to satisfy the divergent policies of the three agencies simultaneously, turned out to be diluted and inconsistent. The concept "core education" remains very fuzzy and ambiguous, adult literacy is over-emphasized, and resource issues are hardly recognized.
- (b) The Bank accepted the idea of appointing an "ambassador-at-large" with the clear understanding that an Executive Secretary would be appointed at the same time to provide professional leadership and managerial control. UNICEF continues to believe that the existing 3-tier administrative arrangements, which you objected to last October, are "suitable and sufficient, and provide the necessary coordinated framework for tripartite managerial functions." (See attached.) In addition, UNICEF is taking over the management of the initiative in a de facto manner and unilaterally by assigning full-time staff to handle organizational responsibilities.

4. In summary, after three months of attempts to resolve the above outstanding issues, we are back to square one. UNESCO is ambivalent, and UNICEF is trying in indirect ways to outmaneuver the Bank and maintain the status quo regarding the two main issues which you objected to last October, namely the scope and the management of the conference.

5. In view of the above, I propose a re-evaluation of our involvement in this initiative and recommend a meeting involving yourself, Mr. Rajagopalan, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Shakow before the proposed meeting of the Working Group January 30-31 in preparation for the proposed meeting of the heads of agencies on February 6, 1989.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Rajagopalan (o/r), Mr. Shakow
Cleared with: Mrs. Ann O. Hamilton

WDHaddad:so (wh disk 3 world)



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

UNICEF HOUSE
Three United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 326-7000
Telex 17598VTRT

FAX

2
071

To: Mr. Dieter Berstecher, Chief, Unit for
Cooperation with WFP and UNICEF,
Unesco Paris

10 January 1989

From: Nigel Fisher
Secretary, Working Group

Nigel Fisher

REF: BEAC/89/0003

Re: Draft Terms of Reference for the Executive Secretary, World Conference on Education for All

I refer to your fax of 3 January 1989. Thank you for the comprehensively-drafted terms of reference. UNICEF views are as follows:

1. We view the role of the Executive Secretary as advocate for the Conference to governments and others, acting in an "ambassadorial" role to mobilise support for, and commitment to, the Conference and its objectives. Our specific comments on items 1 and 2 of your draft terms are:
 - #1. The Executive Secretary would not represent the three co-sponsoring agencies, but would represent the Conference itself.
 - #2. The Executive Secretary would visit as many countries as possible (not only "major" countries), to meet with heads of state, senior government officials and others.
2. We do not see the Executive Secretary as having the broad managerial and administrative roles outlined in items #3 to #6. We believe that the existing arrangements under the tripartite structure are suitable and sufficient, and provide the necessary coordinated framework for tripartite managerial functions. We do not see the need for the Executive Secretary to assume responsibility for these functions, except with reference to the specific organisation of the Conference itself (see below).
3. We do not see the need for recruitment of a consultant "Executive Assistant". As UNICEF has designated two P-5 level professionals to work full-time on the tripartite initiative, we are of the view that I, as Secretary to the Working Group, could provide all necessary professional assistance to the Executive Secretary, and provide the necessary managerial linkages between the Executive Secretary and the Working Group.

...../2



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
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- 2 -

4. Additional specific remarks relating to items #3 to #6 of the draft terms:
- #3. We assume that the World Bank would continue to act as convenor of the Steering Committee, but await the opinion of the Bank, and of the Working Group as a whole on this.
 - #4. The Executive Secretary would submit a workplan and periodic reports, but the three agencies will have to agree on the terms of reference for the post before the parameters of the workplan can be defined.
We do agree that the Executive Secretary should have a coordinating responsibility for organisation of the Bangkok Conference itself.
 - #5. UNICEF would continue to convene the Working Group.

5. Terms of Service

The Working Group, and subsequently the Heads of Agency, do still need to reach agreement on the terms of reference of the Executive Secretary; thus recruitment for the position appears premature at this time. However, as UNICEF does support the candidacy of Ms. Inayatullah for the position, and assuming that the three agencies are all agreed on at least the ambassadorial functions of the post, we are willing to go with a UNESCO decision on the timing of the contract, if it is important to resolve this now with Ms. Inayatullah, and so long as emphasis is placed on the external representation role (with the proviso that the three agencies still have to come to an agreement, in due course, on any "other assignments").

With best regards.

cc. Messrs. Haddad and Verspoor, World Bank, Washington D.C.
Messrs. Grant, Jolly and Nyi Nyi, UNICEF New York.

torexsec/2

WORLDBANK TMSS

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WDIAL
REF : SPRIE
OINFO

-SUBJECT: UNESCO PANEL
-DRAFTED BY: MAUREEN McDONALD
-AUTHORIZED BY: DBECKMANN
-CC: MR. HADDAD (PHREE)

EXT:33382

842 204461 =
-UNESCO, PARIS, FRANCE
-ATTN:ZHAOCHUN XU, ADG FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS
BT
WASHINGTON DC - 13-JAN-1989

REYURLET DEV/EPI/04/3.15.2B/575 OF DECEMBER 8 CONCERNING ADVISORY
PANEL ON EFFECTS, IN UNESCO'S FIELDS OF COMPETENCE, OF POLICIES AND
MEASURES OF FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY ADJUSTMENT RESULTING FROM WORLD
ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, PARIS, MARCH 6-9. REGRET INFORM YOU WORLD
BANK UNABLE BE REPRESENTED DUE WORK PRESSURES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS
OF STAFF CONCERNED WITH THIS SUBJECT. REGARDS, DAVID BECKMANN,
ACTING CHIEF, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION, STRATEGIC
PLANNING AND REVIEW DEPARTMENT, INTBAFRAD.

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IN DROPCOPY OF:RDRR

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|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | DATE: 12/22/88 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. Haddad | | S 6029 |
| <i>1/11</i> | | |
| <i>'NO'</i> | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION | NOTE AND RETURN | |
| APPROVAL | NOTE AND SEND ON | |
| CLEARANCE | PER OUR CONVERSATION | |
| COMMENT | PER YOUR REQUEST | |
| FOR ACTION | PREPARE REPLY | |
| INFORMATION | RECOMMENDATION | |
| INITIAL | SIGNATURE | |
| NOTE AND FILE | URGENT | |
| <p>REMARKS: Re: Unesco Advisory Panel on "Effects of Policies & measures of financial & budgetary adjustments, Paris, March 6-9, 1989.</p> <p>Attached the invitation. Appreciate your advice on whether attendance at this meeting would be considered. SBR will then respond accordingly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Many thanks.</p> | | |
| FROM: Maureen McDonald | ROOM NO.: J 3050 | EXTENSION: 3-3382 |



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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270602 Paris

référence : DEV/EPD/04/3.15.2b/575

- 8 SEP 1988

Subject: Advisory panel on "The effects, in Unesco's fields of competence, of policies and measures of financial and budgetary adjustment resulting from world economic difficulties")
UNESCO (Paris), 6-9 March 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

On behalf of the Director-General of Unesco, I have the honour to invite you to be represented at the above-mentioned advisory panel which will be held at Unesco Headquarters from 6 to 9 March 1989.

This meeting is being organized by Unesco within the framework of Sub-programme VIII.1.3 ("Analysis of the international dimensions of development") of the Programme and Budget for 1988-1989 approved by the 24th Session of the General Conference.

The purpose of this meeting will be to :

- a) Analyze and synthesize the most significant and prospective results of national and regional studies undertaken by experts on the mechanisms and economic, social, cultural and political consequences of the international debt of different developing countries in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mr. Barber B. CONABLE, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

- b) Analyze the effects, in Unesco's fields of competence (education, science, technology, culture, communication), of different political adjustments taking into account the active, potential and creative role of these fields in the development process.
- c) Formulate suggestions, conclusions and proposals for decision-makers on measures to be taken on an international or national level aiming at the implementation of development policies in Unesco's fields of competence with a view to assisting countries to meet difficulties created due to the external debt and financial constraints resulting therefrom.

Approximately twenty highly qualified specialists from various geo-cultural regions of the world have been invited to participate in a personal capacity in this meeting. The working languages will be French and English, with simultaneous interpretation in both languages.

If, as I hope, it is possible for you to accept this invitation, I should be grateful if you would communicate the name(s) of your representative(s) at your earliest convenience.

The Secretariat has prepared an orientation paper and reference document which will be forwarded to you, together with the provisional agenda and working documents, at a later date.

For any further information, please contact Mr. Erwin S. Solomon, Director, Division of Study and Planning of Development, Bureau of Studies, Action and Co-ordination for Development.

Yours sincerely,



Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 13, 1989

TO: Mr. V. Rajagopalan, PREVP

FROM: R. L. P. Harris, ^{Act} CODOP

EXTENSION: 73353

SUBJECT: Future Collaboration with UNESCO

1. #5
~~2. MUC/CB/RET~~
2. P. U. UNESCO

1. A meeting was held on January 9, 1989 with representatives of the operational divisions handling education, PREVP, PHR, LEG, PBD and EDI, to prepare a recommendation on the framework for future collaboration with UNESCO in the field of education, and the approach to phasing out the current Cooperative Program. The results of the meeting would be an input to the negotiations with UNESCO beginning January 24 on future Bank/UNESCO collaboration.

2. The meeting was unanimous that it would be best not to have any formal agreement with UNESCO regarding future collaboration. Within this framework (or absence of framework), the following principles would apply:

- (a) The two institutions would work together as co-equals on areas of common interest, either through the joint conduct of mutual activities, or through the sharing back and forth of staff.
- (b) There would be no obligation on the part of either institution to employ the services of the other.
- (c) There would be complete reciprocity and full reimbursement by one institution to the other for specific, time-bound tasks or individual services, at rates and with administrative arrangements to be agreed on a case-by-case basis.

3. Regarding the phasing out of the CP, the meeting was again unanimous that all activities under the current cost-sharing arrangements should be terminated by June 30, 1989. Any remaining financial obligations by the Bank should be negotiated under the terms of the existing Bank/UNESCO agreement. The Bank should seek to use any such obligations to reimburse UNESCO for services or tasks to be agreed, but they should not be used to perpetuate the present CP arrangements beyond June 30, 1989.

4. The meeting also discussed potential areas for future Bank/UNESCO collaboration in education and other sectors. These include but are not limited to:

- (a) Educational statistics.
- (b) Training in Africa through IIEP.
- (c) UNESCO staff participation in Bank CESW, lending and supervision tasks in education.
- (d) Development of human resources and national research capacities in science and technology.

(e) Other areas involving science, technology and the environment, such as biotechnology and natural product chemistry, marine biology, and man in the biosphere.

cc: Messrs/Ms. Arrhenius, Hamilton (PREVP); Shakow (SPRDR); Vergin, Baudon, Robless (OPNSV); Dubey (EAS); Piddington, Warford (ENV); Haddad, Wilson (PHREE); Clifford (PBD); Forget (LEG); Harbison (EMTPH); Heyneman (EDI); ter Weele (ASTPH); Moock, Socknat (AFTED); Lee, Casley, Srinivasan, Veraart (COD)

RLPHarris:tha
CODOP:PC#4:AY4

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*File: G-6
UNESCO
(WW)*

1/11 2/11 3/11

DATE: January 9, 1989

TO: Distribution

FROM: V. Rajagopalan, Vice President, PRE

VR

*CB
I think you should do this.
MR
11.1*

EXTENSION: 33419

SUBJECT: Negotiations of Future Collaboration with UNESCO

1. Mr. Conable, in his letter of August 22, 1988, advised Mr. Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, of the Bank's wish to terminate the Cooperative Program arrangements with UNESCO as of June 30, 1989. He also suggested that the two agencies begin discussions with the following objectives in mind:

- to formulate mutually advantageous avenues and modalities of future collaboration, including specific ways to strengthen liaison arrangements between the two agencies;
- to consider in detail areas of common interest and concern in the work of UNESCO and the Bank;
- to explore opportunities for participation by UNESCO in the implementation of technical assistance components of projects financed by the Bank; and
- to make the detailed arrangements for termination of the CP, including any financial consequences.

(Copy of Mr. Conable's letter attached.)

2. Accordingly, a meeting will be held with the UNESCO team on January 24 and the morning of January 25 in Washington.

3. The UNESCO team will consist of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| S. Lourie (team leader) | Assistant Director-General, and Director of Bureau of Studies and Programming |
| A. Chiba | Deputy Assistant Director-General, Education |
| J. Hallak | Director of IIEP |
| G. Carceles | Director, Statistics Division |
| Von Droste | Director, Ecological Science Division |
| K. Barre (team secretary) | Economist, Education and Finance Division |

4. You are hereby invited to participate in the negotiations with UNESCO. Mr. Mike Wilson, Principal Education Specialist, PHREE, will act as negotiating team secretary, and Ms. Lourdes Hamilton will provide administrative assistance.

5. In preparation for these discussions, the Bank education and science teams that reviewed the future of the Bank/UNESCO relations in July 1988, have been asked to reconvene to provide input into the arrangements for the phasing out of the CP and the establishment of parameters for future collaboration. In addition, Mr. Barre will visit the Bank, January 17-19, with an advance UNESCO team to meet with a Bank team at the working level (Wilson, Veraart, Forget, Clifford, ...) to work out the legal, financial, and administrative implications of the termination of the CP as well as any suggested modalities of future collaboration.

6. As a result of both of the above activities, background briefing papers and a provisional agenda for the general negotiations will be prepared. Please reserve the morning of January 23 for us to meet as a team and review the Bank's options and preferences in preparation for the meetings the following two days.

7. You will be provided with further details shortly. Meanwhile, if you have any questions, please contact Wadi D. Haddad (ext. 33279) or Mike Wilson (ext. 33445).

Attachment

Distribution

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Messrs./Mmes. | H. Vergin | (F-1220) |
| | A. Hamilton | (S-6055) |
| | A. Shakow | (J-3073) |
| | E. Arrhenius | (S-5119) |
| | W. Haddad | (S-6029) |
| | K. Challa | (J-3241) |
| | L. Forget | (E-7043) |
| | J. Socknat | (J-7101) |
| | R. Harris | (B-11-025) |
| | M. Wilson | (S-6041) |
| | M. Veraart | (B-11-031) |
| | L. Hamilton | (S-5057) |

cc: Messrs. Hopper, Qureshi, Lee
Mrs. Haug

WDHaddad:so
(wh disk 3 unes)

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 22, 1988

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Since our meeting last April, Bank staff have been exploring how best to translate our mutual desire for expanded and deepened collaboration into operational reality. We have identified a wide range of topics — in education, science and technology, management of natural resources and the environment — on which collaboration between UNESCO and the Bank should provide valuable benefits for both institutions, and, most importantly, through us to member countries.

Bank staff have also examined a variety of approaches through which this enhanced cooperation may be conducted. I am sure similar thinking has been going on at UNESCO. My colleagues are now ready to explore with UNESCO staff a broad approach to collaboration that will involve the full range of UNESCO expertise and take advantage of complementarities in the strengths of our two institutions.

During the past 25 years, collaboration with UNESCO has taken place mainly within the framework of the Cooperative Program (CP). During this time the Bank has gained much from UNESCO's contributions, particularly in the early years when the Bank lacked expertise needed for identification and preparation of education projects. I believe we are in agreement, however, that the CP format is no longer appropriate in light of changing world development requirements and evolving Bank/UNESCO response capacity. The CP is also clearly too narrow and formalistic to serve as the basis for the broadened collaboration we now seek.

On the basis of these changed circumstances and opportunities, and in line with provisions of the 1964 Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank and UNESCO, we wish to terminate the Cooperative Program arrangements as of June 30, 1989. To facilitate the implementation of this decision, we would expect UNESCO to institute an immediate freeze on any hiring of staff for the CP and on extensions of present CP appointments.

August 22, 1988

Thus, I suggest that our two agencies now begin discussions with the following objectives in mind:

- to formulate mutually advantageous avenues and modalities of future collaboration, including specific ways to strengthen liaison arrangements between the two agencies;
- to consider in detail areas of common interest and concern in the work of UNESCO and the Bank;
- to explore opportunities for participation by UNESCO in the implementation of technical assistance components of projects financed by the Bank; and
- to make the detailed arrangements for termination of the CP, including any financial consequences.

There is now an opportunity for these two agencies to make a major combined contribution to the resolution of important development problems faced by our members. We look forward to close collaboration with you in the future. Because of the importance of this work I have asked Mr. Visvanathan Rajagopalan, Vice President, Sector Policy and Research, to lead the Bank's team in these discussions. I would be grateful if the person you charge with leadership on your side would be in touch with Mr. Rajagopalan as soon as possible to arrange for an early initiation of these conversations.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,



Barber B. Conable

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan, Vergin, Raphaeli, Forget, Rivero, Challa, Haddad

cc: Messrs. Hopper, o/r, Qureshi, o/r, Piddington, Arrhenius, Lee, Ms. Hamilton

WHaddad/AShadow/eb