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Washington, D.C.

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G-6 UN ESCO - Educational,
Scientific & Cultural Organization
Vol. 1992 - 1993



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United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO]-
Correspondence - Volume 3

CLOSE-OUT SHEET

This file is closed as of Sept. 1993.

For further correspondence, please see 001-2/93.

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		October 6, 1993
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Ikram — FAXED		D 8085
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial		<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
RE: UNESCO - Intergovernmental Conference on Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, Tokyo, October 12-13.		
<p>Further to my note to you of September 2, attached is a further letter confirming that the above meeting will take place.</p> <p>Is it likely that anyone will attend? Or should EXT send 'polite regrets' to this invitation. Please advise soonest.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> <p><i>M.</i></p>		
Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771

Received in FHC
11 Oct. 5th!!

27 SEP 1993

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
The World Bank

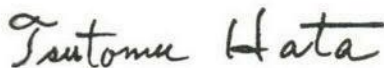
Sir,

We have the honour to confirm that, in agreement with the Cambodian authorities, the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor will take place in Tokyo on 12 - 13 October 1993. The Conference will be chaired jointly by French and Japanese Ministers.

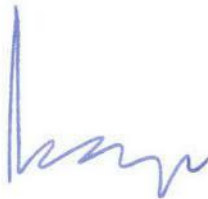
We are pleased to invite you to participate in this event which aims inter alia (i) to mobilize the support of the international community and (ii) to agree on practical and pragmatic approach for programmes to be adopted for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage and well-balanced economic development in the region. This meeting should also provide a forum for discussion and agreement on a mechanism for coordinating contribution that should come from each of the countries or organizations.

In view of the importance of the outcome of the proceedings, it is most desirable that your Government (or Organization) be represented, preferably at ministerial level (or at the highest level), at this meeting.

In order to facilitate the organization of the Conference, we should be grateful if you would kindly send details of the make-up of your Delegation to the UNESCO Secretariat at your earliest convenience.



Tsutomu Hata
Minister
for Foreign Affairs
JAPAN



Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO



Alain Juppé
Minister
of Foreign Affairs
FRANCE

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR**

TOKYO, 12-13 OCTOBER, 1993

AGENDA

1. Welcoming address by the Representative of the host country.
2. Presentation of the aims of the Conference by the Co-chairmen.
3. Statements by the Heads of Delegations on the following items:
 - (1) Mobilization of international support for the preservation, presentation and development of the historical area of Angkor by way of financial, technical or other forms of contribution and assistance by individual countries and international agencies;
 - (2) Agreement on a practical and pragmatic approach for programmes to be adopted for the preservation and development of the historical area of Angkor and its environment which are closely related; and
 - (3) Agreement on a mechanism for coordination of such bilateral and multilateral assistance by establishing an intergovernmental committee and its subcommittees for coordinating contributions and assistance to be provided by individual countries and international agencies.
4. Conclusion and Adoption of Declaration.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE
ON THE SAFEGUARDING
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR**

TOKYO, 12-13 OCTOBER, 1993

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS
DISTRIBUTED TO PARTICIPANTS**

1. Reference document composed of:
 - General introduction:
 - o What is Angkor?
 - o Preservation efforts prior 1975
 - o Angkor in turmoil
 - o The environment
 - o Tourism and conservation
 - o National administrative capacity
 - Response of the international community:
 - o UNESCO and other international organizations' initiatives
 - o Governmental initiatives
 - o Initiatives of non-governmental organizations
 - The future challenges:
 - o Monumental conservation concerns
 - o Archaeological concerns
 - o Regional development concerns
 - o National capacity building concerns
2. "*Save Angkor*" Bulletin
3. "*Looting in Angkor*" (ICOM book)

PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

	Sun. 10 Oct.	Mon. 11 Oct.	Tues. 12 Oct.	Wed. 13 Oct.
M O R N I N G			10.00-12.00 Ministerial-level session - I. * Opening ceremony (11.00-11.15 - Coffee break)	10.00-12.00 Ministerial-level Session III. Deputy Head of Del.-level session. (11.00-11.15 - Coffee break)
L U N C H			12.30-14.00 Working Lunch offered by the host country	(Lunch hosted by the French co-Chairman)
A F T E R N O O N		14.00-17.00 Drafting Committee meeting (open)	14.00-17.00 Ministerial-level session - II (15.30-15.45 - Coffee break)	(14.00-17.00 Deputy Head of Del.-level session) 14.00-17.00 Ministerial-level session - III * Adoption of the Declaration 17.00-18.00 * Press conference
D I N N E R			18.00-19.30 Reception hosted by the Japanese co-Chairman for members of Delegation	18.30-20.30 Dinner hosted by the Japanese side for the Heads of Delegation

file 66
UNESCO (U.N.)

A

ROUTING SLIP	
FROM THE DESK OF CALLIE BOUCHER OPRIE	
Date: October 15, 1993	
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Alexander Shakow, EXTDR	T 8011
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard	<input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition
<input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance	<input type="checkbox"/> Returned
<input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return
<input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation
	<input type="checkbox"/> File
RE: Establishment of World Commission on Culture	
Callie Boucher	Ext. 31773 Room. T 8111

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND
OPERATIONS POLICY (HRO)

ACTION SLIP

TO: S. Lateef / K.Y. Amoako	DUE DATE
	HROVP: Oct. 20, 1993
RE: UNESCO-Establishment of World Commission on Culture	EXC: Oct. 22, 1993
Please handle this together.	

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

RECEIVED

93 OCT -8 PM 5:04

TO: Mr. Choksi (S 13-131)

DATE: 10/08/93

TRCVP

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Federico Mayor (UNESCO) & Javier Perez de Cuellar

To: ltp

Dated: 9/23/93

Reference No.: EXC931008002

Topic: UNESCO: informing that they have just established an independent
World Commission on Culture & Dvlp...requests WB support, etc.

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

DUE DATE:

_____ HANDLE
_____ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
_____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
_____ DISCUSS WITH _____
_____ AS WE DISCUSSED
XXX PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _LTP'S_ SIGNATURE
_____ FOR YOUR FILES
_____ RETURN TO _____
_____ OTHER: _____

10/22/93

Remarks: ATTN: Mr. Lateef

Note on the World Commission on Culture and Development

The UNESCO General Conference, supported in its initiative by the United Nations General Assembly, unanimously decided to establish a World Commission on Culture and Development. The Commission was set up on 11 December 1992 by UNESCO in co-operation with the United Nations, and held its inaugural meeting at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, 17-21 March 1993. On this occasion it adopted its mandate, its work plan and budget. At the invitation of the Swedish authorities, its second meeting took place in Stockholm from 28 June to 2 July 1993.

In collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, we have appointed a number of eminent figures to serve in a personal capacity as members of the Commission. In addition to its President, the Commission consists of five honorary members, twelve members and an Executive Secretary. The level of expertise of the Commission is particularly high as its members include a former head of State, four Nobel Prize-winners and distinguished persons, men and women from all regions of the world and from the most varied intellectual and professional backgrounds. Five of them have served as government ministers.

The Commission, intersectoral and interdisciplinary in character, has been asked by UNESCO and the United Nations to prepare a World Report on Culture and Development. Like the reports of the Brandt, Brundtland and South Commissions, this should mark a major step forward in international thinking on development. The Commission has also been given the task of making recommendations for long- and short-term action aimed at providing guidance for policy-making in the spheres of both development and culture, at the national, regional and international levels. The World Report on Culture and Development will be one of the main achievements and, perhaps, the major outcome of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997), which is being celebrated under the joint auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO.

The Commission has already generated considerable interest. Both the setting up of the Commission and the launching of its work have been extensively covered in the international press.

The need for a new kind of development - human, sustainable and shared - is evident, as much in the North as in the South. The Commission will carry forward and supplement the efforts made by the international community to give a tangible form to all aspects of this new kind of development. This will be the first time the links between culture and development have been examined in a methodical, comprehensive and co-ordinated way on a global scale.

It should be emphasized that the Commission is being established at a crucial time, as the key role played by cultural factors in charting the future of every society and in personal and collective progress and well-being is being increasingly acknowledged. Culture, in its widest sense, is no longer seen merely as an ornament, but rather as both the source, the means and the end of a development focused on human resources, ecologically rational

and based on sharing. The cultural dimension of development is becoming all the more fundamental in view of the fact that culture and knowledge are occupying an essential place in all human activities. Furthermore, in the context of a human development, preserving the dynamics of cultural diversity is assuming cardinal importance.

Cultural conflicts cannot but spread, however, if development and culture, by following separate paths, condemn one another to failure. We are convinced that the Commission's work will further our understanding and awareness of these problems and exert a positive influence on the decisions and practices of those principally involved, and consequently on peace.

Development concepts and approaches should therefore be re-examined in depth and we should try to alter the practices which, in the view of many experts, made the 1980s a 'lost decade' for development. The work of the World Commission on Culture and Development provides a unique opportunity in this regard. The Commission should indeed not only open up new horizons for investigation but should also guide action towards practical solutions to the problems. It will present its report to the UNESCO General Conference and the United Nations General Assembly at the end of 1995.

The Commission has decided to seek the co-operation of all parties concerned, in a spirit of dialogue and interaction, and will organize consultations and public hearings in the different regions of the world. The views of the most distinguished figures, politicians, decision-makers from the public and private sectors, creative artists, leading experts and the professional and intellectual communities will be invaluable. However, to carry out its mission of seeking universal co-operation, the Commission needs in the first place the support of each and every individual.

The UNESCO General Conference recommended that the World Commission on Culture and Development should be financed from extra-budgetary resources, while asking the Director-General 'to provide appropriate administrative, scientific and technical support for the conduct of the work of the Commission'. Accordingly, UNESCO is providing, and will continue to provide, its full support, under its regular budget, to the Commission and its Secretariat.

The work of the Commission will, however, as was the case with the Brundtland, Brandt and South Commissions, to a large extent depend on voluntary contributions. By Resolution 3.4, adopted at its twenty-sixth session, the General Conference invites in particular Member States, international financial institutions, development agencies and private foundations and corporations to provide financial support towards the Commission's activities.

Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Finland have already made firm commitments, three of them making contributions equal to or greater than 500,000 dollars. They will nevertheless cover only a small part of the three-year budget adopted by the Commission, which amounts to 5,8 million dollars. It should be pointed out that this budget is relatively low compared to previous international commissions examining development issues, and that it is based on particularly strict principles. The members of the Commission thus receive no fee for attending the Commission's meeting, and

the administrative costs and costs for the programming of work are kept to the required minimum.

While expressing our gratitude to the group of initial donor countries whose financial contributions have made it possible to set up the Commission, we should like to point out that the appeal of the General Conference of UNESCO is not only addressed to governments. It is now vital for other categories of donors mentioned by the international community to join in the undertaking, as 3,7 million dollars still have to be raised. We should therefore be grateful if you would give your financial support to the World Commission on Culture and Development by making a contribution to the Special Account.

Another way of helping the Commission would be to put at its disposal a temporary high level staff, to provide and finance expertise for the working out of studies or research programmes, or to contribute to the financing of one of its meetings which it will be organizing in each region of the world. Thus, the meeting held in Stockholm, which was followed by a regional meeting for Europe organized in form of public hearings of personalities and experts, was entirely financed by Sweden.

Your generosity will be of decisive importance for the success of the Commission. If culture and development are one day to become everyone's chance and share, they must first become the concern of each and everyone. We should like to thank you in advance for your support to the Commission.

Please find enclosed, annexed to this note, the relevant resolutions of the UNESCO General Conference and the United Nations General Assembly (26 C/Res. 3.4 and A/Res./46.158), adopted unanimously; the list of the Commission members; the mandate adopted by the Commission as well as our speeches, delivered at the session when the work of the inaugural meeting was presented. We have also included the press releases disseminated by UNESCO on the occasion of the inaugural meeting and its second meeting, and a listing of the principal articles that have appeared in publications in different regions of the world.

Federico Mayor
Director-General of UNESCO

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
President of the World Commission
on Culture and Development

WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT
(WCCD)

List of Members

President

Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar was Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1982 to 1991. He is a diplomat and lawyer by training and was previously Ambassador of Peru to Switzerland, the Soviet Union and Venezuela, President of the Group of 77, Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly and Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions. He is a member of the Institut de France (Académie des sciences morales et politiques), President of the International Disability Foundation and Co-President of Inter-American Dialogue. Mr Pérez de Cuéllar is the holder of numerous outstanding prizes and distinctions. He was also professor of international law at the Diplomatic Academy of Peru.

Honorary members

H.R.H. Prince Talal Ibn ABDUL AZIZ AL SAUD

H.R.H. Prince Talal Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud is President of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) and was previously Minister of the Economy and Finances and Minister of Communications of Saudi Arabia, his government's Ambassador to the French Republic, and a special envoy of UNICEF. He founded the first girls's school in Riyadh and the first secondary school for boys in Mecca.

AUNG SAN Suu Kyi

Ms Aung San Suu Kyi won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1991 and founded in Myanmar (formerly Burma) the National League for Democracy. She was awarded the 1991 Sakharov Prize for freedom of spirit by the European Parliament, and the International Simón Bolívar Prize in 1992 by UNESCO. Ms Aung San is an economist, philosopher and a political scientist by training. She taught at the University of Kyoto in 1985-1986 and at the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in Simla in 1987. Prior to that, she was a member of the United Nations Secretariat in New York and then an expert in Bhutan with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since 1989, she has been under house arrest in her own country.

Claude LÉVI-STRAUSS

Mr Claude Lévi-Strauss is an anthropologist and writer and is a member of the Académie française. He was professor at the University of Sao Paulo from 1935 to 1938, leader of several ethnological expeditions to Central Brazil between 1935 and 1939, Professor at the New School for Social Research in New York from 1942 to 1945, Cultural Adviser to the French Embassy in the United States from 1946 to 1947, Director of Studies from 1950 to 1974 at the Ecole Pratique des hautes études (chair of comparative religions of peoples without a written language) and Professor from 1959 to 1982 at the Collège de France (chair of social anthropology). Mr Lévi-Strauss has also served as Secretary-General of the International Social Science Council. He is the author of such seminal works as The Elementary Structures of Kinship, A World on the wave, Race et histoire, Structural Anthropology, Mvthologiques, Le Regard éloigné, La Potière jalouse and Histoires de lynx.

Ilya PRIGOGINE

Mr Ilya Prigogine is a Belgian scientist of Russian origin, a specialist in thermodynamics and complex systems, a philosopher of science and author or co-author of numerous publications such as La Nouvelle Alliance and Entre le Temps et l'éternité. He won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1977 and is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium and of numerous national and international academies. He is Professor Emeritus at the University of Brussels, Director of the International Institutes of Physics and Chemistry, Director of the Ilya Prigogine Center for Statistical Mechanics, Thermodynamics and Complex Systems at the University of Texas and Associate Director of Studies at the Ecole des hautes écoles en sciences sociales in France. He has also been a member of the Executive Council of the Erasmus Foundation and of the Haut Conseil de la francophonie (1984-1988).

Derek WALCOTT

Mr Derek Walcott is a Caribbean poet and playwright born in Saint Lucia. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1992, holds the Queen Elizabeth II Gold Medal for Poetry and is Professor of English Literature at the University of Boston. He founded the Trinidad Theater Workshop and has also taught at the Universities of Harvard, Columbia and Yale and in various educational establishments in Saint Lucia, Jamaica and Grenada. He is the author of collections of poetry including The Star-Apple Kingdom and The Arkansas Testament, and of plays including Dream on Monkey Mountain, Ti Jean and his brothers and The Sea at Dauphin.

Members

Claude AKE

Mr Claude Ake is an economist and social scientist and is Director of the Centre for Advance Social Science at the University of Port Harcourt in Nigeria. He was previously Professor of Political Economy at the University of Port Harcourt, Dean of the Social Science Faculty at the same university and Chairman of the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA). Mr Ake is holder of the National Merit Award for 1992 and has carried out many outstanding studies on the relations between culture and development and on the economics of development.

Lourdes ARIZPE

Ms Arizpe, an anthropologist, is Director of the Institute of Anthropological Research at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). She is President of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, member of the Executive Committee of the International Social Science Council and Secretary of the Mexican Academy of Scientific Research. Ms Arizpe has published many books and articles on rural and urban migration, Indian cultures, women and development. Her studies also cover the links between culture and sustainable development.

Yoro K. FALL

Mr Yoro K. Fall, a historian, is at present Professor and Head of the History Department at the Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar, as well as Inspector-General of National Education in Senegal. He is editor-in-chief of the African monthly *Options*, has taught at the Universities of Paris I and Paris VIII and has been visiting professor at the Colegio de México and the University of Geneva. His main work concerns the History of Africa and the links between culture and development. He is, in particular, the author of *L'Afrique à la naissance de la cartographie moderne* and, with Mr Joseph Ki-Zerbo, co-author of the section on Africa of the book *L'État du monde en 1492*. Mr Fall attended the symposium 'Être historien aujourd'hui', organized in 1986 by UNESCO and the French National Commission for UNESCO. He is at present putting the finishing touches to a study for IBE on Culture, Education and Development.

Kurt FURGLER

Mr Kurt Furgler is a lawyer, economist and politician and an expert on international relations. He was President of the Swiss Confederation in 1977, 1981 and 1985 and Vice-President in 1976, 1980 and 1984. He was a member of the National Council from 1955 to 1971 and then a member of the Swiss Federal Government from 1972 to 1986, heading the Federal Justice Department from 1972 to 1983 and the Federal Department of the Economy from 1983 to 1986. He is at present Vice-President of the Club of Rome and a member of the Inter-Action Council of former heads of State and government.

Celso FURTADO

Mr Celso Furtado is a Brazilian economist who specializes in development matters. He was Minister of Planning from 1962 to 1963, Ambassador to the EEC from 1985 to 1986 and Minister of Culture from 1986 to 1988. He was also Director of Brazil's Development Bank from 1958 to 1959 and first president of the Central Development Board for Northeastern Brazil from 1959 to 1962 and from 1963 to 1964. During his years of exile, Mr Furtado held a research post at the University of Yale and, from 1964 to 1985, was Professor of Development Economics at the Sorbonne. He was a member of the South Commission from 1987 to 1990 and is the author of books such as *Le Mythe du développement économique*, *Théorie du développement économique* and *Economic Development of Latin America*.

Niki GOULANDRIS

Ms Niki Goulandris, a specialist in ecology and culture, is an economist and political scientist by training and is also a botanist and artist. She is the co-founder and vice-president of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, opened in Athens in 1964. She was Deputy Minister for Social Services in Greece from 1974 to 1975 and Deputy President of the Greek Radio and Television Corporation from 1975 to 1981. She was also Vice-President of the Greek National Tourist Organization from 1989 to 1991. She is President of 'Save the Children' in Greece and a member of the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC). Ms Goulandris was nominated 'Woman of Europe 1991' by the Commission of the European Communities. She is the author of numerous publications and has produced very well known botanical illustrations.

Mahbub ul HAQ

Mr Mahbub ul Haq is a Pakistani economist. He has been a special adviser to the Administrator of UNDP since 1989 and, in that capacity, was responsible for the publication of the World Human Development Report. In his own country, he was Minister of Finance, Minister of Planning and Development and Minister of Commerce and Economic Affairs between 1982 and 1988. He was a senator from 1985 to 1991 and Director of the Policy Planning Department of the World Bank from 1970 to 1982. He was also President of the North-South Roundtable (1979 to 1984), Eminent Adviser

to the Brandt Commission (1980 to 1982), and Governor of the IMF (1985) and of the World Bank (1988). He is the author of numerous publications, such as Strategy of Economic Planning (1966) and The Poverty Curtain (1976) and co-author with Mr Jan Pronk of the Rapport de la Haye - Le développement durable: de la théorie à la pratique (1992).

Ole Henrik MAGGA

Mr Ole Henrik Magga is a linguist and, since 1990, has been President of the Sámi (Lapp) Parliament in Norway. Prior to that, he was Head of the Department of Sámi Language and Culture at the Nordic Sámi Institute from 1980 to 1983, professor of Finno-Ugrian languages at the University of Oslo from 1987 to 1988 and associate professor at the Sámi Teachers' Training College from 1989 to 1990. He was a member of the Norwegian Delegation to the Expert Meeting on Minorities held as part of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Geneva in 1991, and to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Mr Magga is the author of numerous publications on Sámi language, culture, education and history.

Nikita MIKHALKOV

Mr Nikita Mikhalkov is a Russian film director who has made many films that have won prizes at international festivals, such as The Slave of Love, An Unfinished Piece for Mechanical Piano, Five Evenings, Several Days in the Life of I.I. Oblomov, Without Witnesses, Dark Eyes and Urga, for which he was awarded the Golden Lion at the Venice Biennale in 1991. This last film represents a particular important contribution to thinking on culture and development. Mr Mikhalkov is also President of the Cultural Foundation of the Russian Federation and director of a film-production and publishing company.

Chie NAKANE

Ms Chie Nakane is an orientalist and social anthropologist. Since 1989, she has been Vice-Chairperson of the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO and, since 1986, Director of the Shibusawa Foundation for Ethnological Studies. Prior to that, she was a professor at the Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo from 1970 to 1987, Director of that institute from 1980 to 1982. Since 1987, she has been Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo. Ms Nakane is the author of numerous publications on Asian societies.

Leila TAKLA

Ms Leila Takla is a lawyer, an expert on social-cultural and environmental matters, an expert on the status of women and a professor of law and business administration at several universities. In Egypt, she is a member of the Higher Council for Culture, the Higher University Council and the Academy of Science and Technology. She is a member of the Consultative Council of the Jimmy Carter Foundation 'Global 2000' and was previously President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian Parliament. She was the first Arab and African woman to be elected chairperson of the Culture, Science and Politics Committee of the Parliamentary Union. She is a former chairperson of the United Nations Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and President of the Egyptian Chapter of the International Council for Women in the Arts. Ms Takla is founder and President of the National Association for the Protection of the Environment (Egypt).

Elie WIESEL

Mr Elie Wiesel is an American writer of Romanian origin who won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1986. Since 1976, he has been professor of humanities at the University of Boston. He is a member of the Honorary Committee of the League against Racism and Anti-Semitism and was professor of Humanities at the University of Yale from 1982 to 1983. He holds many prizes and distinctions such as the Gold Medal of the United States Congress, the Prix Médicis, the Prix de l'Universalité de la langue française, the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Award and the Martin Luther King Award. Mr Wiesel is the author of novels and essays such as Paroles d'étranger, A Beggar in Jerusalem, Four Hassidic Masters, Le Testament d'un poète juif assassiné and From the Kingdom of Memory. Reminiscences.

Executive Secretary (ex-officio member)

Jérôme BINDÉ

Former student of the 'Ecole Normale Supérieure' (France), Mr Jérôme Bindé is 'agrégé de l'Université' and former fellow of the 'Académie de France' in Rome (Villa Médicis). Senior Lecturer of History of ideas at the 'Ecole Polytechnique' (1977-1989), he assumed various cultural functions in the press and has coordinated the editing of a book on culture and development, prepared following the International Meetings of the Sorbonne in 1983. After joining UNESCO in 1984, he was appointed Executive Secretary of the World Commission on Culture and Development and Director of the Commission's Office in December 1992.

MANDATE OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The World Commission on Culture and Development has been set up¹ at a time of historical transition, when many long and firmly established dogmas and certainties are being called into question. Now that the theories and practices which resulted in the 1980s being what some have called a "lost decade for development" are having to be reconsidered, the human factor has once again become central to our concern². Just when the rigid frontiers between ideologies and blocs are becoming indistinct, new walls are going up. A gulf is opening up between the very wealthy and the most destitute nations, as well as within societies and nations. The phenomenon of exclusion is becoming more widespread. The massive onslaught being made on the environment is causing grave threats to ecosystems and to the biosphere and is in danger of removing all idea of sustainability from development.
2. New strategies aimed at promoting a human, sustainable and shared development are now needed. The Commission is convinced that this new development can only be built on the basis of new ideas, policies and practices, which will develop only if the links between culture³ and development are explored and strengthened. In the future, development models should be focused on people and should foster cultural values instead of being prejudicial to them.
3. Although the links between culture and development are more and more clearly perceived, they have never yet been analysed in a methodical, comprehensive and co-ordinated way world-wide. Before starting its work, the Commission wishes to formulate some working hypotheses. The Commission is thus convinced that, like peace and democracy, development, which cannot be reduced to economic growth alone, has its roots

¹ The UNESCO General Conference (26 C/Res.3.4), subsequently supported in its initiative by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/46/158), decided to establish this independent commission, which was set up on 11 December 1992 by UNESCO in co-operation with the UN. The work of the Commission, as well as its World Report on Culture and Development, will constitute one of the main outcomes of the World Decade of Cultural Development (1988-1997), celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO.

² The concept of human development has gradually gained strength, thanks particularly to UNDP's Human Development Report. According to the definition given by UNDP, human development is "a process of enlarging people's choices", of which "the three essential ones are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living." The concept of human development also includes additional choices which "range from political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive, and enjoying personal self-respect and guaranteed human rights". Human development thus offers two aspects: "the formation of human capabilities...and the use people make of their acquired capabilities - for leisure, productive purposes or being active in cultural, social and political affairs." At the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the concept of sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission in its report Our Common Future, was endorsed by the international community, the link between sustainable development and human development having been compellingly established by the Earth Summit. Sustainable development is, according to the definition of the Brundtland Report, that which "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Furthermore, in the Agenda for Peace, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has proposed to increase the capability of the United Nations not only in the sphere of preventive diplomacy, peace-making and peace-keeping, but also with regard to post-conflict peace-building. He has thus suggested the implementation, in several fields, of co-operation projects that fit into the context of human development. In this regard, he spoke of the need to attack the "economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems" of conflicts in order to "achieve peace on a durable foundation" while at the same time stressing the role of the United Nations in setting up "new democratic institutions".

³ Definitions of culture are suggested in paragraph 18, which in addition refers to those that were adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies in the Mexico City Declaration (1982).

2.

in culture. Culture, indeed, is the source and the ultimate goal of development, and gives it enduring foundations. Culture also shapes, to a large extent, our acts and patterns of daily behaviour. Any development effort is thus doomed to failure if it is not founded on respect for the different cultures, for their equal dignity and their diversity, on their rich potential and on their vigour, on the resources of cultural exchange and on inter-cultural dialogue.

4. Culture and knowledge are at the heart of production, the economy and all human activity. In addition, the Commission is convinced that culture is one of the essential factors of ecologically sustainable development, since it is life-styles, and the changes that they undergo, on which the preservation of the environment and a better management of natural resources to a large extent ultimately depend. The chances of further development, the fate of future generations or even the survival of the human species thus depend on the forces of cultural change. Without a cultural and spiritual renaissance, no economic renaissance is possible. From this point of view, the Commission emphasizes the essential role of creativity and the arts.

5. On the other hand, the Commission considers that cultural conflicts cannot but spread if development and culture, by following separate paths, condemn one another to failure. The work of the Commission should further understanding and awareness of these problems and try to have a positive influence on the decisions and practices of the main partners and consequently on peace.

6. Today, the consolidation of peace is seriously threatened not only by the inequalities in socio-economic development between different populations, the increasing depletion of natural resources and rapid population growth, but also by the upsurge of nationalism and the exacerbation of feelings of ethnic adherence. We are living through a crisis of civilization, distinguished by the growing cleavage between poverty and wealth, and by the non-sustainable character of our patterns of development and consumption, and of life-styles, that, although characteristic of affluent societies, exert their influence far beyond the area in which they originated. This crisis is aggravated by the overwhelming indebtedness of the developing and the least developed countries, and of numerous industrialized countries too, and by the difficulties encountered by the South in gaining access to appropriate technology, and to the forms of culture related to scientific or educational investment and to the training of human resources. Science and technology, by introducing speed into culture and information into the economy, production and work, seem to be cutting the world in two; but the fault line now also runs across every nation.

7. The symptoms of this crisis are evident: these times of change and great transformations in which we are living are characterized by the break-up of a number of political systems, by the erosion or even collapse of nation-states and federal states, and by the re-emerging tension between the globalization of the world economy and the growing impact of the models of modernization, on the one hand, and by the equally growing claims to specific cultural characteristics, and the affirmation of cultures that have for a long time been stifled, on the other. The acceleration of the changes taking place, which are calling into question both the certainties that formed the basis of traditional cultural systems and the dogmas of the cultures that emerged from the industrial revolution, is increasing the need for stable points of reference. The scale of the upheaval is also leading to the temptation to withdraw into one's own identity, or indeed, to a rising tide of confrontations between ethnic, religious and national communities.

8. The world appears to be divided between the will to integrate - witness the achievements of regional and multilateral co-operation - and the tendency towards disintegration. With this in view, it is important to promote cultural values and patterns of behaviour that foster awareness of the oneness of the globe and of humankind. One of the most serious threats to peace and democracy is the widespread appearance of exclusion, whether based on nationalist, ethnic, religious or socio-economic criteria. The Commission holds that the battle against cultural exclusion should be central to its concerns. The inequality between the socio-cultural roles assigned to men and women within most societies also deserves its serious attention, as it is a cultural factor which hampers the progress of individual and collective well-being.

9. The great transformation which is taking place also includes some positive factors of major importance, which directly concern the relationship between culture and development. We are living through a Copernican revolution in development, although in an inverted sense, since the focus of attention is returning to human beings. If the failure of development gives rise to cultural tension in some societies, the successes of development experienced in others demonstrate the value of approaches that aim to combine the resources specific to each culture more successfully with economic, scientific and technological progress. The growing attention being paid to the human and cultural dimensions of development, is, in addition, contemporaneous with the advances of democracy in all regions of the world, which is an expression of the growing wish of those involved to take charge of their own future.

10. The world which is thus taking shape is therefore more responsive to what is possible, but at the same time it is also more complex and less predictable. The explosive development of science, a basic dimension of culture, is radically changing our view of the world. During the 19th century, the European image of modernity was divided between the convictions of tradition and the certainties of reason. However, with the scientific revolution of the 20th century, the whole globe has passed from a world of certainties - which, depending on the culture, were either relatively stable or, on the contrary, in conflict - to a world of doubt and questioning. Classical science was associated with determinism and the wish for "omniscience"; it promised man control over the world. The discoveries of relativity and quantum physics, the study of complex systems, and the calling into question of the dream of a universal science, have highlighted the fact that risk and uncertainty are at the very heart of basic science and are causing the frontier between the "hard" sciences and the humanities, and between the world of culture and that of scientific reason, to disappear. The new scientific paradigms, as well as the new information technologies, cannot fail to influence society and culture. They also introduce more risk and uncertainty into our visions of the future. This cultural upheaval cannot be underestimated: although our species has to overcome the fears and meet the challenges of the final years of the century, and although uncertainty is causing unease and anxiety to increase, the future nevertheless seems open to the possibility of progress.

11. A transition of this kind necessarily gives rise to anxieties about science and technology, and about societal models, ethical principles, the preservation of the environment, and respect for life. The Commission will, as a consequence, devote considerable attention to systems of cultural values that favour the preservation of the biosphere. The positive aspects of technology, vital for the furtherance of human development, are, however, not always sufficiently emphasized: technology, for example, allows us to preserve our cultural heritage and permits a growing participation in culture.

12. Given the scale of these transformations, which go far beyond the scope of a purely economic analysis, it is therefore more than ever necessary to examine the role, crucial in every respect, that is played by cultural factors in the conception that every society has of its own future and in the advancement of individual and collective well-being. This is the vital pre-condition for the large-scale changes that must occur in policies and practices, as well as in life-styles and attitudes, if the objectives of cultural development are to be attained and the cultural dimension is to be put at the centre of development strategies and projects.

13. With this in prospect, the Commission will, as stipulated by the UNESCO General Conference with the support of the UN General Assembly, prepare 'a World Report on Culture and Development, and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development'. This report will be presented to the UNESCO General Conference and to the UN General Assembly in 1995.

14. The Commission will attempt to establish what the major trends are that have been observed during the last few decades and to evaluate the experience acquired in the different geographical and cultural areas, using for this purpose a critical review based on the analysis of information collected from all regions and on the contributions of leading thinkers and experts. Furthermore, it will highlight the new challenges assigned to culture and development which arise from the rapid development of knowledge, technology and society, the hopes of both individuals and nations for progress and well-being, and the demands of democracy, peace, solidarity and international understanding. Accordingly, the Commission will indicate the prospects opening up as the 21st century draws near, the emerging trends, or even the various scenarios that can be envisaged, in the field of culture and development.

15. The Commission will draw up its report on the basis of this work. It will be conceived first and foremost as a guideline document. Based on a study of the present situation, this document will also endeavour to analyse the trends likely to emerge during the next few decades and to decide on the strategies to be implemented in order to deal with the most significant problems and changes that have been identified. The Commission will seek to ask five fundamental questions and place them at the heart of its deliberations:

- What are the cultural and socio-cultural factors that affect development?
- What is the cultural impact of social and economic development?
- In what way are culture and models of development interrelated?
- In what way does cultural development influence individual and collective well-being?
- What role do cultural activities and artistic creativity play, both as such and as important areas for development and international co-operation?

16. The report will also include recommendations for short- and long term action, designed to provide guidance for policy-making in the spheres of both development and culture. These recommendations should in particular aim at a development which takes into account the cultural dimension, as well as inter-cultural values. In the plan of action which the Commission will include in the report, it will seek to be concrete, pragmatic and practical. It will in particular propose such arrangements for follow-up, financing and implementation as might be necessary in order to give a fresh impulse to national policy-

making as well as to international and regional co-operation in the field of culture and development, and particularly to the action of UNESCO⁴ and of the UN⁵ system.

17. This being so, the World Report on Culture and Development will seek to capture the attention not only of decision-makers but also of the general public, the intellectual communities, those actively involved in society and the people chiefly concerned in formulating and implementing cultural and development policies. The Commission will thus distribute its report widely to those mentioned above. It will also be sent to the various UN organizations and programmes, to multilateral banks and bilateral financing institutions, to intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental bodies and to the media. Above all, the Commission will endeavour to convince political leaders, public and private decision-makers and the general public of the need for radical changes in policies, practices, attitudes and life-styles and in the relationship between the various partners in development. These changes should particularly affect the forms of international co-operation, the order of priority given in budgets to cultural development and to the cultural dimensions of development, the level of understanding of the problems and, above all, the participation of those involved.

18. To give direction to its work, the World Commission wishes to formulate a small number of guiding principles:

- 1* culture will be considered in its widest sense⁶, being taken both as the major means to, and the ultimate goal of, development; the concept of culture will be understood not only in its inclusive sense, which takes it as a set of general, universal and transmittable aptitudes, distinctive of the human condition and playing a key role in developing the life of the mind, but also in its specific sense, which denotes a multitude of extremely varied styles of life, values, manners, techniques, customs, institutions and religious beliefs. The Commission will also pay attention to new forms of cultural expression - "counter-cultures", cultures of the future, youth culture - which demonstrate that the concept of culture itself is presently undergoing a renewal;

⁴ especially during the implementation of the fourth Medium-Term Plan (1996-2001) and within the framework of the biennial programmes.

⁵ particularly during the second half of the fourth UN Development Decade and during the preparation of the fifth UN Development Decade (2001-2010).

⁶ In its preliminary critical deliberations to arrive at a precise definition of the principal meanings of the word 'culture', the Commission will assess the most recent state of the research undertaken on this matter by the intellectual and scientific communities. It will devote particular attention to the definition of culture put forward by the World Conference on Cultural Policies in the Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies (1982), which states:

"...that in its widest sense, culture may now be said to be the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs;

...that it is culture that gives man the ability to reflect upon himself. It is culture that makes us specifically human, rational beings, endowed with a critical judgement and a sense of moral commitment. It is through culture that we discern values and make choices. It is through culture that man expresses himself, becomes aware of himself, recognizes his incompleteness, questions his own achievements, seeks untiringly for new meanings and creates works through which he transcends his limitations."

6 .

- 2* the term development will be taken in its inclusive sense, that is to say the increase in the resources, opportunities and capacities for action accorded to all individuals and all groups; stress will be laid on the sustainable character of development; economic development, human development, sustainable development and cultural development constitute neither separate nor separable categories: it is development as a whole which has to be human, sustainable and focused on the qualitative aspects implied in the key notion of the cultural dimension of development;
- 3* development should therefore link respect for cultural values closely with economic growth, the preservation of the environment and the sound management of natural resources. The Commission will use the term development as implying development of the people, for the people and by the people; development which puts people at its very centre and which sustains and preserves their cultural and natural heritage, development which overcomes all kinds of human deprivation;
- 4* the fight against under-development must not be left to States alone; development is not merely a matter for governments and institutions, but the concern of all those active in society, groups and individuals, territorial and local communities, the private sector, associations and non-governmental organizations; development and participation are inseparable, since development strategies and projects must aim at each individual's well-being, and the well-being of all social groups, women and men alike;
- 5* the Commission recognizes the universality of human aspirations, and at the same time that there are many different paths to development - which must show regard for the diversity of cultures and languages rather than aiming at cultural homogenization;
- 6* it is important to state as a principle the intrinsic dignity and sovereignty of the human person, which should never be constrained by obstacles erected in the name of racial, religious, sexual, ideological or other criteria;

19. The work of the Commission will place special emphasis on the role of creativity and of creative workers, and on the preservation and transmission of the cultural heritage. The role of women and young people in the overall dynamics of culture will also be highlighted by the Commission. The Commission will pay special attention to the intrinsic value of all languages, including minority languages, classical and threatened languages, and to the preservation of languages as critical forms of cultural expression and as means of culture, communication and education.

20. Education, as an integrated action aimed at transmitting knowledge and values, establishing skills and training and perfecting people in all their aspects and throughout their lives, cannot be dissociated either from culture, of which education is, par excellence, a means of spreading and renewing, or from development, of which it is a major factor;

21. The Commission's work will be concerned with all societies, whether rich or poor, industrial, industrializing, or not industrialized. The Commission will endeavour to study the means needed for the devising and implementation of new policies and forms of co-operation in the sphere of both culture and development. The Commission will also direct its efforts to making its findings accessible to all; in addition to preparing a report and recommendations and publishing a selection of studies, the Commission will endeavour to

prepare a document - for example in the form of a declaration - brief and comprehensible to everyone, which could be distributed to schools and to the general public.

22. In pursuing its objectives, the Commission is requesting the active participation of all concerned: governments, UN organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, development agencies, multilateral and bilateral funding sources, cultural and scientific institutions, leading public figures, artists and creative workers, scientists, economists, scholars, educators, communication professionals, entrepreneurs, those in charge of cultural and development projects, experts and private individuals. The Commission will, in carrying out its mission, pay particular attention to the opinions of women's and youth organizations. The Commission is relying on the assistance of UNESCO, its National Commissions, the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development and its national committees and the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture. It is asking for the support of all the partners mentioned above and will facilitate their participation in its work.

23. In carrying out its mandate, the Commission will pay very particular attention to the topics, areas of consideration and questions suggested by the UNESCO General Conference in the resolution⁷ by which it decided to establish the Commission. With this in view, the Commission is deciding to select a limited number of lines of inquiry, among others those mentioned in the Annex to this document. It will seek to bring to light, in the course of its work, the dynamics of culture and of development and the close links which unite all the questions on which the bulk of its work will be concentrated.

8.

ANNEX

Lines of inquiry

The Commission, in its initial effort to identify a number of lines of inquiry, will consider those listed below. This list should not be considered as anticipating the final report, nor even forming an outline for it, and in no way claims to be exhaustive.

Problems of method and definition

0. The concepts of culture and development in question (definitions and methods, critical assessment, new aims); cultural development, the cultural dimension of development, human development, sustainable development;

Lines of inquiry

1. Culture, creation and creativity, innovation and development: the cultural sector as such and its various contributions to development, as a source of memory (heritage), revival and change (creation and creativity, future cultures) and income (culture and economics); the role and the situation of creative workers and artists;
2. Culture, education, human resources and development
3. Information culture, the communication society, cultural industries and development
4. The influence of cultural development on individual and collective well-being: possible measurement of cultural development (cultural development indicators) and its influence on the quality of life;
5. Links between culture and development models: socio-cultural and cultural factors affecting development; the impact of social and economic development on culture; culture, 'governability' and development models: diversity of relationships between the State, society, the people involved, forms of development and cultural change; cultures, management styles and development; integration of the cultural dimension into global or local development policies and projects;
6. Science and technology, economics, culture and development and the impact of the new technologies on cultural development;
7. Development, culture, environment: the cultural perception and assessment of environmental change; the ecological costs of investment; the preservation of the natural and biological heritage and "sustainable cultures"; culture, cities, nature;
8. Development, culture, population: the role of culture and of the transformation of attitudes and life-styles in solving development and population problems; population growth and the phenomena of cultural discontinuity;

9. Universality, specificity, culture and development: 'world culture', cultures of the world and development: the cultural impact of globalization; culture, modernization, interdependence, identities and plurality of paths to development; development and value systems - the religious factor; minority cultures, indigenous cultures, languages⁸, and development; multicultural societies, 'hybrid cultures' and development;

10. Cultural exchanges, inter-cultural relations and development: cultural contact, the culture 'clash' and development; the search for solutions to the problems of cultural conflict and new strategies for multicultural development; enrichment resulting from intensified cross-cultural exchanges;

11. Development and the culture of democracy, human rights and peace: the culture of citizenship, participation and development; exclusion and structural unemployment; the contribution of women and men to culture and development and inequalities affecting their participation; the role played by young people;

Common action: towards a cultural contract - solidarity and sharing

12. Devising of strategies, machinery for assisting decision-making and international co-operation in the sphere of development and cultural policies; plan of action and agenda for preparing the next century, implementation, financing and follow-up mechanisms, reform proposals.

Resolution adopted by the General Conference
at its 26th session

26 C/Res. 3.4 World Report on Culture and Development¹

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 41/187 by which the General Assembly proclaimed the World Decade for Cultural Development under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the United Nations,

Bearing in mind ECOSOC resolution 91/65 on the World Decade for Cultural Development, which takes note of proposals for the establishment of an international commission to prepare a report on culture and development,

Taking into account 137 EX/Decision 5.1.1 of the Executive Board, which inter alia recognizes the advisability of preparing a World Report on Culture and Development,

1. Requests the Director-General, in co-operation with the Secretary General of the United Nations:
 - (a) to establish an independent World Commission on Culture and Development comprising women and men drawn from all regions and eminent in diverse disciplines, to prepare a World Report on Culture and Development and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development;
 - (b) to appoint, after such consultations as they deem necessary, the Chairperson of the Commission and, in co-operation with the Chairperson, to select the other 12 members of the Commission;
2. Further requests the Director-General:
 - (a) to establish a special account under the terms of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO to accept voluntary contributions and from which disbursements would be made to underwrite all costs of the Commission, including those of its secretariat and publications;
 - (b) in consultation with the Chairperson, to appoint the Executive Secretary and the members of the Commission secretariat, who should constitute an interdisciplinary team;
 - (c) to make the necessary provisions to house the secretariat at UNESCO and provide appropriate administrative, scientific and technical support for the conduct of the work of the Commission;
3. Invites Member States, international financial institutions, development agencies and private foundations and corporations contribute financial and in-kind support for the Commission activities, including the preparation of the report;
4. Suggests that the World Commission should focus mainly on identifying, describing and analysing basic questions, concerns and challenges related to:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission IV at the twenty-sixth plenary meeting, on 6 November 1991.

- (a) the cultural and socio-cultural factors that affect development;
 - (b) the impact of social and economic development on culture;
 - (c) the interrelatedness of culture and models of development;
 - (d) the ways in which cultural development, and not only economic conditions, influence individual and collective well-being;
 - (e) the cultural sector as such and as an important area for development and for international co-operation;
5. Suggests that the World Commission, in specifying its mandate, take into consideration the areas cited in the annex to this resolution;
6. Further suggests that, in fulfilling its mandate, the World Commission should, inter alia:
- (a) organize regional and subregional consultations, in order to grasp the specificities of each region and to give a realistic description of achievements, problems and trends in the field of culture and development;
 - (b) seek active participation by all parties concerned, at both governmental and non-governmental level and through contacts with leading national and international personalities;
 - (c) ensure involvement by UNESCO Regional Offices, UNESCO National Commissions and National Committees for the World Decade for Cultural Development;
 - (d) maintain links with other intergovernmental bodies within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development as appropriate;
7. Expects the World Commission to:
- (a) prepare a policy-oriented World Report on Culture and Development, based on the collection and analysis of information from all regions and from diverse sources;
 - (b) arrange for the publication of particularly noteworthy studies and other materials submitted to the Commission;
 - (c) design the report so that it can engage the general public and assist those responsible for formulating and implementing cultural and development policies at both national and international levels, including the different multilateral banks and United Nations organizations and programmes;
 - (d) submit its final report to the General Conference of UNESCO and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it begins its work, also addressing its report to intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental fora, to individuals and to the general public in order to promote wide dissemination and follow-up;

8. Recommends that the World Commission, which will be financed from extra-budgetary resources, be established in 1992 and that it begin its work when sufficient resources have been received, or firmly committed, it being understood that an initial meeting of the World Commission will be convened on the basis of extra-budgetary funding, at which time it will specify its mandate, tentative work plan and budget;
9. Decides that in the event of sufficient funding not being committed, UNESCO Member States will be informed that it has proved impossible to pursue the work of the World Commission on Culture and Development.

**Annex: Suggested areas of consideration for the
World Commission on Culture and Development**

Cultural continuity, cultural diversity and identity, and the problem of the progressive loss of indigenous knowledge, traditions and languages, and of entire cultures threatened with extinction;

Positive results of growing indigenous and regional self-esteem;

Potential benefits of more widespread use of local languages in literature and newspapers;

Enrichment derived from the growing interchange between different cultures and the creative impetus to the international community gained from the rich diversity of different traditions;

Aspirations to an improved quality of life and the way in which cultural development, and not only economic conditions, affects individual and collective well-being and the cohesiveness of societies;

Participation in cultural life of various segments of the population, taking into account their cultural specificities as well as their access to contemporary global society;

Contribution of women and men to culture and development, both in their everyday activities and as artists and artisans;

Current, and diverse, conditions for creativity and productivity in the cultural sector (the visual arts, music, dance, literature, theatre, film, architecture and crafts), and the sector as a generator of income;

Relationships between culture and governance, exploring the concepts of tolerance, pluralism and a 'culture of democracy';

Links between environment and culture and the parallels between the safeguarding of the natural and the cultural heritage;

Importance of cultural factors as key variables in overall development planning and implementation, taking into account the ethical challenges to scientific advancement and economic growth.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
of the United Nations

A/Res./46/158. World Commission on Culture and Development

Date: 19 December 1991
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 78
Report: A/46/645/Add.4

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/65 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council noted the suggestion made at the 11th meeting of the First (Economic) Committee, on 18 July 1991, that the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization jointly establish an international commission to prepare a report on culture and development,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991, 36/

1. Takes note of resolution 26 C/3.4 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the establishment of a World Commission on Culture and Development;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the latter proceeds in:
 - (a) Establishing an independent World Commission on Culture and Development comprising women and men drawn from all regions and eminent in diverse disciplines, to prepare a world report on culture and development and proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development;
 - (b) Appointing, after such consultations as they deem necessary, the Chairperson of the Commission and, in cooperation with the Chairperson, selecting the other twelve members of the Commission;
3. Expects the World Commission to submit its final report to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it begins its work, and to direct its report to intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental forums, to individuals and to the general public in order to promote wide dissemination and follow-up;
4. Decides to consider the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development at an appropriate future session.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Address by
Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

President of the World Commission
on Culture and Development

at the
Inaugural meeting of the World Commission
on Culture and Development

Presentation on the work of the Commission

Mr Director-General,
Distinguished Members of the Commission,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me first of all to thank you, Mr Director-General, for the remarks you have just made, which are far more than merely kind words: they are the true expression of the concrete and generous support you have given us from the outset. It is one more example of the impetus you have succeeded in imparting to UNESCO. Like you, I believe that the Commission being now set on its initial course it can count on the co-operation it needs from the Secretariat and on your promised assistance, since what we have to do now is to put into action the guidelines the Commission has independently laid down for itself.

I should also like to thank every member of the Commission for the imagination, energy and open-mindedness with which they have set to work. Launching the work of a commission such as ours, which, as you have pointed out, is without precedent, has undoubtedly been a highly risky and most arduous exercise. The exchange and tabling of ideas, the process of feeling our way forward and adjusting our ideas by trial and error - in brief, the exercise of testing our hypotheses through open discussion and mutual criticism has been a stimulating experience.

Today I intend only to present you with the first fruits of our reflection. If we were pretentious enough to submit a report to you at this early stage, you would say that we were going a bit fast off the mark. The object of this evening's meeting is to explain our plan of work, and my intention is not to thrust conclusions at you but merely to lay the first stones of the edifice. Instead of results I should prefer to speak of tentative hypotheses upon which we have agreed.

It is true that we have fulfilled the contract given us by the General Conference of UNESCO: we have established our mandate, work plan, timetable and budget. But the Commission's work is only just beginning, and we are not going to lower the curtain immediately after raising it. With the play about to start, you will have to wait a little for the denouement. The prologue is not even over: tomorrow and the day after, at our first public hearings, we are going to listen to the views of the eminent national and international figures whose active participation was suggested by the General Conference itself. These hearings, incidentally, will take the form of a brainstorming session for an initial overview, and I want to underline their experimental nature.

You have spoken, Mr Director-General, of a world beset by 'tectonic' upheavals. I share your view and before asking ourselves what role can be played by culture and cultures in the birth of a new world, before assessing the opportunities for that alternative development we so desire, we must, I think, begin with a global and realistic assessment of the transformations and disturbances that are shaking the world and the challenges that we must meet.

In order to simplify matters, I shall mention five basic revolutions - the first of which is the scientific revolution. Faith in a self-confident science served as the basis for the industrial revolution's ambition to subjugate Nature, which was perceived as a passive, completely predictable slave that could be manipulated. But the scientific revolution of the twentieth century (and science is a fundamental dimension of culture) has, through its explosive development, overturned our view of the world. As argued in the mandate of the Commission, the European image of modernity used to be divided between the convictions of tradition and the certainties of reason.

But, as brilliantly put by Ilya Prigogine who, although unable to participate in our work, furnished illuminating comments that were of invaluable help to me in formulating the draft mandate I submitted to the Commission, the scientific revolution of the twentieth century has transformed the entire planet from a finite world of certainties (which in some cultures were relatively stable and in others were in conflict), to an infinite world of questioning and doubt. As Prigogine himself says, the time has come to renew the alliance between human history, society and knowledge and the adventure of exploring nature - a perennial alliance that has long been neglected. Our colleague spoke of the evolution of complex systems towards a greater diversity in which things are born and die or become transformed in a singular history that weaves together chance changes and laws. But humankind is still not acquainted with this science in the making. Classical science was associated with determinism, and the desire for omniscience, promising humankind control over the world. The theory of relativity, the inroads of quantum physics, the study of complex systems, the decline of the myth of Prometheus that accompanied the disillusionment with scientism and the abandoning, by the mathematicians themselves, of the dream of a universal science have demonstrated that doubt and uncertainty are at the heart of this science in the making.

The frontier between the 'human' and the 'hard' sciences has been breaking down, along with the one that separated the world of culture and scientific reason. The world that is emerging from these upheavals is as astonishing as the one that emerged from the visions of Galileo. It is more complex, more uncertain and more open to possibilities, but in it, progress becomes merely one possibility rather than being associated with a myth of earthly salvation. The new scientific culture is therefore a source of heightened anxiety and unease. It has, as stated in the mandate we have just adopted, introduced more doubt and risk into visions of the future and has prompted the reciprocal questioning of science and technology. Their dogmatic power has been thrown into doubt. The threats they pose to the most sacred ethical principles of the various cultures, to conservation of the natural and human environment and to respect for life are beginning to cause worry. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to give great attention to systems of cultural values that promote the preservation of the biosphere.

The second revolutionary upheaval is the technological revolution, which must be distinguished carefully from the scientific revolution, even if it is closely associated with it, because it carries specific consequences for culture. Obviously, it holds a formidable potential for innovation and - even if it is possible for human beings to become slaves to the robots they themselves produce - one must not be too quick to agree with Heidegger that technology is crushing culture and homogenizing society.

The enormous expansion of mass communication does of course carry with it obvious dangers of cultural erosion. However, technology also opens many channels of access to cultural pluralism through the proliferation of the media, the coming fusion of television and computer systems, its power to re-order, recreate and remake the world in accordance with multiple options and subjective ideas that are no longer governed by a unipolar view of history or the standardization of the Taylorian model of production. John Dewey wrote that without an act of re-creation, no object can be perceived as an object of art. Technology also opens the way to the flowering of aesthetic pluralism and can lead to the expansion of forms of cultural expression as well as to their destruction. Here also the future is open-ended, uncertain and full of question marks; it is, to use Borges' metaphor, a garden with branching paths.

What is certain, however, is that by erupting into the cultural sphere and overturning the classical parameters of development, which had long remained dependent on a state of knowledge and technology inherited from the nineteenth century, the new technological revolution, like its scientific counterpart, has changed the nature of the problem. Culture has been infected with time, the virus of time, or more exactly, the virus of speed. While the cultural heritage as such is, in the words of Proust, 'time revisited', the time of technology, that 'real time' of our present, is a race to the future dominated by fear of the impossibility of making up lost time. To give up the race or to be overtaken is equivalent to death. The gap is widening between those who have adapted well to these transformations, and those who have been excluded by them. In the last analysis, we have the extreme dualism of science fiction. That fiction is already our present, in which the last survivors of pre-history co-exist on the same screen with the new wizards who create computer animation - the 'virtual reality' of tomorrow.

Going even further, the eruption of 'programmed society' or the 'society of mass communication' has shaken our conception of culture, education, development and life itself. When a society focuses more on images than on the material means of production, on the fashioning of symbols than on the fashioning of things, it is acting directly in the cultural sphere - using industrial means.

In 'programmed society', the society of communication and information, what matters most is not the development neither of material production, nor of culture as the essence or innermost recess of humankind or of the individual, but the production of the flow of information, images, symbolic goods and knowledge with a price - in brief, 'cultural capital'. Does not culture then run the risk of being itself supplanted by this new empire of non-material and invisible symbols - by an economy of symbols, purely and simply commercial? Who can believe that this trend, which despite considerable variations, is in fact, through its repercussions, affecting all the countries of the world, does not exert impact on culture, on development itself and on their reciprocal relations?

While new forms of power are emerging - such as that of the 'symbol manipulators' identified by the American minister and economist, Robert Reich - together with new forms of conflict and manoeuvring for control of these new powers, outlines of new definitions of culture and new challenges to cultures and strategies of development are being sketched. The globalization of these phenomena and their highly variable intensity from one country to the other is an added source of disequilibrium and disparity. Science and technology seem to have cut the world in two. Is there not a danger that the very fabric of some cultures will be rent? For this fault-line also runs across every nation.

The third transformation is the economic revolution. I do not need to dwell on the well-known fact that we live in a world that is becoming more and more interdependent but also more and more multipolar. Here also, the links between upheavals and transformations are clear. Owing to the globalization of the world economy the cards have been re-dealt, in close liaison with both the scientific and technological revolutions to which I have referred and the new international division of labour that is coming into being. North and South are diversifying. Several 'Norths' are coming on the scene, some of which are in crisis today for having remained dependent on old, rigid models of industrial development, that were obsolete from an economic point of view, ruinous for the environment and natural resources and oblivious of the importance of the human factor. For culture and knowledge are at the heart of production, the economy and all human activity, as pointed out in our mandate. Several

'Souths' are emerging, some sinking into a 'fourth world', others becoming new industrial centres.

Moreover, the technological and economic revolution is challenging one of the main foundations of industrial society: labour. Shrunken by increasing productivity, labour in the throes of change is addressing direct and fundamental questions to culture and to development. Structural unemployment generates exclusion. However, another form of development is now possible. It calls for the work sharing that alone can remove the obstacle to cultural development by restoring human beings to their original vocation of inventing, innovating, creating. In societies in which leisure is no longer the vain consumption of goods and mere reflection of reality, but consists of culture and education, we can then say with Rimbaud that we have begun 'to change life'. This is now certainly possible for the richest societies. Do they have the will to do it? Another aim of this ineluctable change may be to restore the local relationships and ties of cultural solidarity that have been destroyed by industrial society.

The fourth revolution is the great political and cultural transformation we are passing through. It is an extraordinary and unprecedented revolution, but the memory of its images is still vivid in our minds: walls crashing down, the collapse in the East of socialist bureaucracy - do I need to go on? Because it has taken the form of a series of Pyrrhic victories, the crisis has had a direct effect on the liberal model. With economic deflation in so many countries and the inability to honour the expectations of unlimited growth that had served as a sort of promissory note legitimizing the continuity of governments in power, with the disappointments of transitional solutions in the form of turnkey imports, the liberal model, despite its successes, finds itself alone before the mirror and, even if it continues to exert a certain fascination, the fascination felt by penury in the face of abundance, seems to have developed cracks at the moment of truth once actually put to the test.

At the same time, however, the democratic revolution has continued to make progress, not without fits and starts, in all regions of the world. This too has a direct consequence on development, if by that is meant the ability of a society to transform itself and to be mistress of its own destiny. The democracy in question, however, is trying to find its bearings, and that brings it directly to culture. For today, democracy, outside of Europe and North America, is seen less as an imported model than as an internal exigency, an aspiration that comes from within the various societies themselves. It is therefore in direct contact with the mainsprings of culture, with those things that make a nation or a history individual and unique.

The third aspect of the political and cultural revolution, however, is that culture itself is caught up in the most violent of cyclones. As you have said yourself, Mr Director-General, communities close in upon themselves, upon their identities, they take up arms, they tear one another apart, they often succumb to the heady dreams of autarky or hegemony - and this they claim to do in the name of culture.

Just as in the past, genocide was justified in the name of race (but also in the name of a perverse vision of culture - the culture that burns books on the pyre and plays Schubert in front of the gas chambers), today rape, 'ethnic cleansing' and the massacre of entire peoples are justified in the name of culture. The Commission has rightly noted in its mandate that cultural conflicts cannot but spread if development and culture, by following separate paths, condemn one another to failure. Yet in the past nazism broke out in one of the most

developed countries in the world. Can culture, or another form of development, succeed in building ramparts against the contagion of the anti-culture spread by xenophobia and the refusal to understand others, which in the name of cultural identity denies the identity of neighbours, partners, those who live on the other side, or those who do not share the same faith?

The question of other people, of intercultural dialogue, will undoubtedly lie at the very heart of the Commission's work, for no true culture or development can justify deformation of one's perception of others. Our view of others is in fact a reflection of ourselves, and hate is above all self-hate. Will we succeed in finding new landmarks in a world in labour? And will that world give birth to the monsters that are spawned when reason sleeps or to children whose features we cannot yet distinguish?

The fifth revolution is quite simply, in my view, the result of all the others. The world, subjected to the crises to which I have referred, as my colleagues and myself noted in our mandate, is torn between the desire for integration and the tendency towards disintegration. Hence the crisis of the State, torn between interdependence, which deprives it of a significant part of its sovereignty, and internal fragmentation; between the aspiration towards universality and individual demands; between the globalization of phenomena and their increasing miniaturization. One of the members of the Commission quoted the words of Daniel Bell: 'The State is too great for small problems and too small for great problems.' A highly prophetic remark, which has been borne out by the break-up of a number of political systems and the decline, and even collapse of nation-States and federal States, as my colleagues have so rightly observed.

At the very moment when some are speaking of a single world, of a global village, this horizon remains distant; while the gap between the nations widens, exclusion is increasing within nations and cultural conflicts, marginalization and fragmentation are spreading like some inexorable virus. And yet, we may feel that this utopian view does hold out hope if we think of the progress, perhaps less spectacular but real enough, when one looks beyond the ups and downs of the short term, that is being made towards regional integration and a renewal of the multilateral system.

I have spoken of five major revolutions that could well characterize the new world emerging from the midst of the upheavals, which are surely only beginning. But these revolutions should, of course, be seen in relation to three major challenges that, it may be said in passing, confirm the ones UNESCO, at your initiative, Mr Director-General, has placed at the heart of its Third Medium-Term Plan.

The first challenge is the development crisis. I shall not return to this since you yourself have described it clearly. The Commission stressed at the beginning of its mandate that there was a need to re-examine the theories and practices of development that made the 1980s a 'lost decade' for development. I hasten to add that development is not doomed to failure. As the UNDP stressed in the Human Development Report, under the direction of our colleague Mahbub ul Haq, the developing countries have globally accomplished considerable progress over the past decades, as can be seen from the indicators established by the UNDP: income, average increase in life expectancy, access to education and even political freedoms. The Commission also stressed in its mandate that if culture and development become divorced, both are condemned to failure, the success of development in certain countries

shows clearly the advantage of approaches that aim to better combine the specific resources of each culture and economic, scientific and technological progress.

Underdevelopment is not inevitable. The solution is to be found through new formulae, through a rigorous alchemy in which only models based on no existing model, can succeed. As Montaigne suggests, we must make our honey from each flower. Each society can find its own way. None are predestined to fail in this area. The Earth is said to have had its 'lost souls', but there are no lost souls where development is concerned.

The second challenge is that of environment. The Commission is convinced that we are going through a crisis of civilization characterized by the nonsustainable nature of our patterns of development and consumption, and of lifestyles that, although characteristic of affluent societies, exert their influence far beyond the area in which they originated. Although the diversity of cultures is an example, in the vast heritage of humankind, of 'sustainable cultures' that have succeeded in living in symbiosis with their surrounding ecosystems, or else have adapted to different or changing environments, the Commission emphasizes strongly that culture is one of the essential factors of sustainable development. We have to admit clearly that the indefinite extension of the present development patterns, which are based on excessive consumption of natural resources and the leaving out of account of environmental costs, can finally only constitute a threat to the biosphere as a whole. The 'cultural contract' I said I hoped would be achieved and the 'natural contract' evoked by Michel Serres are two essential pillars supporting the new development strategies, which, as the Commission noted, must be focused on people.

The third challenge is that of peace. And peace must go hand in hand with human rights, since, peace without them is no more than the 'peace' of powerful rulers and their legions. The culture of peace, the culture of democracy and the culture of human rights are strongly interlinked. We have moved within a very short time from the bipolar order of the Cold War to the multipolar chaos of a hot war, where each seat of conflagration is fuelled by fanaticism posing as the defender of one culture or another. It is true that culture in itself is not peaceful; Plato, in fact, held that it is also a form of violence: that of the edification of the human subject, which cannot be eliminated from culture and education unless one accepts the illusion that nature is good in itself. Yet 'violence' in culture can only be a victory over primitive impulses and not an aggression. When we abuse language by speaking of 'Nazi culture' we forget that it was at culture that the famous revolver was pointed. If culture is an opening and a self-fulfilment, then surely the pseudo-cultures in their boots and helmets, clutching on to perverted concepts of identity, are nothing other than anti-culture.

I shall not list the other challenges ahead: you have already referred to them, Mr Director-General, and I think they are contained in the mandate of the Commission and broadly outlined in the picture I have sketched out. What strikes my colleagues and me is that the links between culture and development cannot be examined without reference to the realities of the world, the inequalities and imbalances of which it is composed, the gap between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, the overwhelming indebtedness, the spreading of exclusion or the difficulties of the South in gaining access to appropriate technologies and to forms of culture or education linked with scientific or educational investment.

What, then, are the fundamental questions the Commission should ask in the face of this analysis full of light and shade? My colleagues agreed in the mandate of the Commission that there are five basic questions. The first of these is: what are the cultural and

sociocultural factors that affect development? This is a crucial issue if we wish to open up new windows on another form of development. The second question is: what is the cultural impact of social and economic development? Again, we need to know the answer before we can think of changing development. How can cultures whose relationship with development is not always a story-book romance be made to flourish? Thirdly: in what way are culture and models of development interrelated? Fourthly: in what way does development influence individual and collective well-being? And fifthly: what role do cultural activities and artistic creativity play, both as such and as important areas for development and international co-operation?

To reply to these five central questions we felt that we should set ourselves six guiding principles to shape certain conceptions and approaches. Firstly: 'Culture will be considered by the Commission in its widest sense, being taken both as the major means to, and the ultimate goal of, development, both in its inclusive sense, which takes it as a set of general, universal and transmittable aptitudes, distinctive of the human condition and playing a key role not only in intellectual development, but also in its specific sense, which denotes a multitude of extremely varied lifestyles, values, manners, customs, institutions and religious beliefs. The Commission will also pay attention to new forms of cultural expression - 'counter cultures', cultures of the future, youth cultures - that demonstrate that the concept of culture itself is presently undergoing a renewal'.

Secondly: 'The term development will be taken in its inclusive sense, that is to say the increase in the resources, opportunities and capacities for action accorded to all individuals and all groups. Stress will be laid on the sustainable character of development. Economic development, human development, sustainable development and cultural development constitute neither separate nor separable categories: it is development as a whole that has to be human, sustainable and focused on the qualitative aspects implied in the key notion of the cultural dimension of development'.

Thirdly: 'Development should therefore link respect for cultural values closely with economic growth, the preservation of the environment and the sound management of natural resources. The Commission will use the term development as implying development of the people, for the people and by the people; a development which puts people at its very centre and which sustains and preserves their cultural and natural heritage, development which overcomes all kinds of human deprivation'.

Fourthly: 'The fight against under-development must not be left to States alone; development is not merely a matter for governments and institutions, but the concern of all those active in society, groups and individuals, territorial and local communities, the private sector, associations and non-governmental organizations; development and participation are inseparable, since development strategies and projects must aim at each individual's well-being and the well-being of all social groups, women and men alike'.

Fifthly: 'The Commission recognizes the universality of human aspirations, and at the same time that there are many different paths to development - which must show regard for the diversity of cultures and languages rather than aiming at cultural homogenization'.

Sixthly: 'It is important to state as a principle the intrinsic dignity and sovereignty of the human person, which should never be constrained by obstacles erected in the name of racial, religious, sexual, ideological or other criteria'.

The Commission has also set itself some objectives or focuses of concern. It will accordingly assign great importance in its work to the role of creativity and artists and to the preservation and transmission of the cultural heritage. The role of women and of youth in the overall dynamics of culture will also be stressed. Particular attention will be paid to the intrinsic value of all languages, including minority languages, ancient languages and languages that are in danger of becoming extinct and to the preservation of languages as critical forms of cultural expression and as vehicles of culture, communication and education.

Our work will be concerned with all societies, whether rich or poor, industrial, industrializing, or not industrialized. The Commission will endeavour to study the means needed to formulate and implement new policies and forms of co-operation in culture and development. We will also seek to instruct: in addition to the report and recommendations the Commission will prepare and the selection of studies it will publish, it will endeavour to prepare a document - in the form of a declaration, for example - that is both short and easily understood by all, and that could be distributed in schools and to the general public.

The Commission also stressed that education, as an integrated action aimed at transmitting knowledge and values, establishing skills and training and perfecting people in all their aspects and throughout their lives, cannot be dissociated either from culture, of which it is, par excellence, a means of spreading and renewing, or from development, of which it is a major factor.

On the basis of these guidelines, the Commission decided on a small number of lines of inquiry, which are listed in the annex to the mandate we adopted, and which I will present briefly. Of course, these lines of inquiry are not designed to prefigure the final report, or even to serve as an outline for it. They constitute an initial draft designed to facilitate the Commission's in-depth reflection.

The first line of inquiry concerns culture, creation and creativity, innovation and development. In other words, how does cultural activity as such contribute to development? As a source of memory (i.e. the vast field of the heritage, physical or symbolic)? As a source of renewal and of change? The role of creation and of creativity will be given priority attention here. As a source of income? What part does culture play in economic development? It seems absolutely necessary to give thought in this connection to the role and the status of creative workers and artists.

Culture, education, human resources and development. This is the second line of inquiry, and to my mind it goes without saying that fruitful co-operation must be established in this areas with the Delors Commission. Education, as the Commission emphasized in its mandate, is a key link in the connecting structure between culture and development. What methods are likely to ensure better symbiosis between each person's culture, the education that transforms us, and the development to which both should contribute but which in return should be geared to the cultural and educational goals I mentioned earlier? Should we not open up a line of research in this field to ensure that there is no repetition of the failure of socially maladjusted models of cultural and educational development? Culture can permeate development only if it first permeates education and if in return education effectively promotes fulfilment in one's own culture, and not merely social or professional selection, which very often and in many societies leads to the brain drain.

The third line of inquiry relates to information culture, the communication society, cultural industries and development. I will not dwell on this point, which I spoke on at length earlier.

For our fourth line of inquiry we shall look at the influence of cultural development on individual and collective well-being. Over and above the qualitative analysis, is it possible in this field to devise a yardstick, a very hypothetical one, I hasten to add, of cultural development (or, more precisely, of the policies of cultural development) in the form of indicators? Although this question cannot be dismissed out of hand it does indeed raise obvious difficulties, if only of the comparability of data even among industrialized countries. Is it possible then to evaluate the impact of cultural development on the quality of life by other means? I will refrain at this stage from giving answers that will require in-depth reflection on the part of the Commission.

Links between culture and development models constitute the fifth line of inquiry, under which we could attempt to answer some of the questions of substance I have mentioned. What cultural factors have an influence on development? What is the impact of social and economic development on culture? What is the link between culture, 'governability' and development models, and between cultures, styles of management and development? What lesson is to be learnt from the diversity of relations between States, societies, sections of society, styles of development and cultural changes? Lastly - and this is a crucial question - how can the cultural dimension be integrated into global or local development strategies and projects? The question of how is in this instance more important than the question of why. It is a matter of giving the members of society the capacity concretely to promote better integration of culture and development, for only such integration can lead to societal self-transformation in which development becomes the expression of the people rather than an objective imposed from without.

The sixth, and of course essential, line of inquiry concerns science and technology, economics, culture and development. I touched on these issues earlier at the beginning of this presentation and merely wish to add that the impact of the new technologies on cultural development could be paid all the attention it deserves within the framework of this line of inquiry.

The seventh line of inquiry links development, culture and the environment. This theme cannot but appeal to us since it concerns one of the crucial problem areas of our time. What is the role of cultural perceptions in the evaluation of environmental change? What are the ecological costs of investments? Are there any 'sustainable cultures', and can we learn lessons from them to preserve the natural and biological heritage better? What new relations bring cultures, the city and nature together? Will it be possible to preserve cultural diversity, which may play a role that is still not clear in the very survival of humankind, as biological diversity does?

Our eighth line of inquiry is to do with development, culture, and population. The Commission will try to bring out the role of culture and of the change in attitudes and lifestyles in solving development and population problems, and to elucidate the links between population growth and cultural discontinuity.

The ninth line of inquiry concerns universality, specificity, culture and development. Some predict the advent of a 'world culture', a global village. How could such a world

culture co-exist with the cultures of the world? What new bridges could be built between modernization and interdependence on the one hand, and culture, identities and the plurality of paths to development on the other? What kind of relations should there be between development and value systems? How can minority and indigenous cultures be preserved within the framework of states in which the rule of law prevails, and how can the action required in this area be reconciled with development? How can languages, the very source and vehicle of cultures, be promoted? In that connection, it will no doubt also be necessary to raise questions concerning multicultural societies and 'hybrid cultures': can they propose original solutions to the problems of development?

Cultural exchanges, intercultural relations and development: This tenth line of inquiry is the subject of extensive literature, but the answers are not always very apparent. Problems of cultural conflict require bold, fresh solutions. Is it possible to devise new strategies for multicultural development? This is a question of worldwide significance today when few societies can boast cultural homogeneity. How can we measure the enrichment that results from the stepping-up of intercultural exchanges and give dialogue another chance, when all too often, indifference, contempt and the breakdown of relations are the features that prevail?

Our final line of inquiry concerns development and the culture of democracy, human rights and peace. Should we not establish the foundations for a new kind of citizenship based on cultural participation and its association with development? At a time when structural unemployment is on the increase, the struggle against exclusion is a priority in this context, as is the promotion of women's participation in culture and development on a basis of equality. The role of young people and their marginalization should also command the Commission's full attention, for a new kind of development will come about only with a new generation of citizens who claim their rights and accept their duties in full.

There are two other lines of inquiry that may be described as transverse, they concern the initial methodological work required and the turning of ideas into action, in accordance with the wishes of the General Conference. Our work must result in the devising of strategies, machinery for assisting decision-making and implementation, financing and follow-up mechanisms, in short, proposals for reforms without which the World Report and the recommendations of the Commission could remain a dead letter.

I am well aware that these few lines of inquiry are vast, ambitious and complex, and we realize the enormity of the challenge. The Commission has decided that its plan of action must be concrete, pragmatic and practical; we are committed to this by our mandate. Culture cannot save the world, but it can improve it. It is our intention to light a few beacons. I am convinced that our action will, by the force of example, lend a new impetus to national policies and international and regional co-operation in the sphere of culture and development, and that UNESCO and the United Nations system will discover there some ideas on which to base their own future action.

Finally, I should like to go quickly over working and budgetary methods, which we discussed in this first part of our inaugural meeting along with the adoption of our mandate.

First, methods of work; I shall be very brief as we have largely followed the working hypotheses formulated by the General Conference and spelled out by the Director-General, in agreement with me, when the Commission was set up. In order to focus more accurately on the cultural specificities and problems of each region the Commission will meet in the

various parts of the world, holding regional and, wherever possible and necessary, sub-regional consultations within the limitations imposed by a well filled, finite timetable. These regional consultations will take the form of public hearings of prominent individuals and experts.

The other arrangements decided on - consultations with the topmost experts, programme of studies to be undertaken, committees and working groups - are fairly standard and were already outlined when the Commission was established. Clearly, the Commission will have contacts, as necessary, with essential partners who can help it to carry out its task and who were referred to in the General Conference resolution, such as the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development. I should add that the Commission will be receptive to written contributions from its partners and from scientific institutions, universities, individual experts and researchers and all those in a position to contribute to its work.

Lastly, I come to the budget: The resolution adopted by the General Conference stipulated that the Commission would adopt its budget at this inaugural meeting. This three-year budget amounts to some 5.8 million dollars, not including the support UNESCO is generously providing from its regular budget. Given the objectives it is in fact a modest budget - even a rather austere one. The inaugural meeting, including the holding of our public hearings, has in fact cost no more than some \$ 60,000. Compared with the budget of the Brundtland Commission (taking the falling purchasing power of the dollar into account) or the budget of the South Commission, the budget adopted by the Commission is very tight.

But it is essential that all the Member States, which unanimously adopted the decision to set up the Commission, join forthwith the initial group of donor States by paying voluntary contributions into the Commission's Special Account or by funding its regional meetings. If Member States fail to make a practical commitment of this kind I doubt that our venture can be brought to a successful conclusion, and the Member States should be aware of this as of now. The Commission has nevertheless been established under the most favourable auspices: since its creation last December it has generated a considerable response in the quality media in all regions of the world. It is vital that the hopes raised do not subside. The campaign to mobilize resources has now been launched; the Commission's future depends on everyone's response.

As I have already said, culture and development must become everyone's business if they are to offer an opportunity and a future to each individual.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Address by
Mr Federico Mayor

Director-General
of the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO)

at the presentation on the work
of the World Commission on Culture and Development

UNESCO, 19 March 1993

Mr Chairperson,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed fitting that the first meeting of the World Commission on Culture and Development should be held here in UNESCO - which so often provides the venue for dialogue that takes place between the intellectual communities of the world's nations but transcends national boundaries. First, let me express my thanks to all you, ladies and gentlemen of the Commission, for having agreed to shoulder the burden of a task that epitomizes the original aspirations of the founders of UNESCO: to bring together the world's cultures and to establish, over and above the delicate consultation and co-ordination governments must strive to achieve, an equally essential true meeting of minds.

In the language of Virgil and Cicero *unesco* is a verb meaning 'I unite'. But union is not the same as unity or uniformity. The Commission, with its rich variety of cultures and learning, affords ample evidence of that. You personify the very essence of your mission. Indeed, how can we strengthen the links between culture and development unless we first listen to the voice of our neighbour? Unless we first achieve understanding in place of misunderstanding, recognition in place of rejection? Your way forward must surely be - by listening, exchanging views, discussing, thinking and acting together - to transmit a message in which several voices, while remaining separate, come together - as in music - in the harmony of a combined score.

Mr Chairperson, UNESCO and the United Nations are confident that your Commission will give us inspiration, advice and action. You are a man of culture - of many cultures - and you are also a man of action. Your authority and experience have made you the architect of dialogue and, on many occasions, a peacemaker with a touch of magic. Who else could provide not only the vision, the wisdom and the willingness to listen but also the intellectual courage and decisiveness that will be crucial to the effectiveness of this Commission? Just how valuable your work will be is obvious when we see the hopes for the future born of the peoples' spring of 1989 faltering in the face of mounting intolerance, chauvinism and extremism vying with extremism.

Our twentieth-century *fin de siècle* is a turning-point in history. An old order passes, and the surface of the entire globe begins to break up. In the plate tectonics of history pieces of the earth are on the move. We cannot stand idly by as mere passive witnesses to the ultrarapid mutations of our world as it adapts to historic, social, economic and cultural upheaval on an unprecedented scale.

We have a duty to find new ways of freeing the human race from the threats and fears of this *fin de siècle*. Of course, all this is nothing new - the world has known for a long time the scourges of poverty and underdevelopment, alienation and exclusion, destruction of the environment, illiteracy and unequal access to health care, war and genocide, hunger and malnutrition, massive indebtedness, unemployment, lack of equal opportunities for women, the scandal of great wealth alongside abject poverty, the population explosion and communal strife. I, for one, do not hark back to a bright era of the 1960s and 1970s. Those years may

have been good for some, but for the vast majority they were dark years, in which the voice of human suffering was smothered under the heavy blanket of dictatorship and totalitarianism.

But today we are witnessing the hope born of democratic revolution, to the East and to the South, being extinguished by anxiety and turning to despair, as reality falls short of expectations and problems overwhelm idealism, as development founders in so many parts of the world; and, above all, as the developed countries fail to achieve happiness and the tried and trusted ways of doing things are found to be outdated. We must 'reinvent' the future; we must find imaginative ways of redistributing both work and leisure. We must learn to give of ourselves. We must be prepared to make sacrifices in the search for new strategies. We must find a better way to share our one remaining unspoiled treasure - our future.

In the days before the onslaught of modernization economic activity was thought of in 'traditional' societies as merely one aspect of a wider existence. It was part of a daily routine conditioned by the rhythms of nature, faith and social relations. Over the centuries the means of production and innovation developed, or were transformed, slowly, in harmony with the seasons and the environment, in concert with myths and customs. Individual initiative formed an integral part of the collective enterprise. Each and every member of the community was guided in his or her behaviour by an understanding of the common culture and standards of the group.

It is in Europe that we can see the first signs of the rapid disruption of this natural balance. With advances in science and technology and the advent of industrialized society, a social system and methods of production were developed that led increasingly to separation of the individual from the community, of culture from nature, of work from leisure. And human beings were themselves fragmented, with the growing specialization of productive labour. By its progressive reduction of human relations to quantifiable factors the industrial revolution began a standardizing process, in which the natural differences between individuals were replaced by a heightened potential for social conflict; in which human beings could be treated as abstractions - added and subtracted, counted and manipulated. In short, spiritual and cultural values no longer played a part in the material world.

No doubt the power and influence wielded over material things by industrialized society derive in part from the logic of this process whereby complex entities are separated out and systematically reduced to simpler and simpler elements. In short, it has pulled everything apart in order to put it together again. By its technical division of labour it has enabled ever more complex processes to be mastered. Meanwhile, however, a gulf has developed. The talents and resources of the developing countries, under the pressure of ever growing populations, have been drawn towards increasingly wealthy countries with lower population growth. What is lacking today is the sense of a world vision. We have lost the respect for our neighbour and the sense of community that alone can help us to prevent the rise of fanaticism and extremism and the massive migration of those for whom there is nothing left but frustration and suffering.

Of course, the gulf is not only between nations. It can be seen within the very heart of nations. In the developing countries, in fact, the polarization of society, something virtually unknown in the past, is enlarging the gap between the incomes of certain privileged classes and those of the rest. And so it is that disparities arise in opportunities for education and participation in the cultural and political life of a country.

Can we allow ourselves to remain unmoved by the mute confrontation between the rich countries and the poor? The emptiness of industrial society, the loneliness at the heart of a society based on material wealth, all this was foreshadowed in T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*. A person in such a society too often amounts to nothing more than 'a handful of dust' for the registrar's records, a shadow travelling on the underground, a shadow working at a desk, a shadow in front of a television screen encountering the fleeting shadows of others - the shadows of his family and perhaps even his own - if he is still human enough to possess one. Hannah Arendt talks of 'the culture crisis'. But a culture crisis is a crisis affecting society itself and the values on which it is founded. Is it surprising that a civilization based on industrial activity should be in crisis, if we are not prepared to share work being revolutionized and made increasingly scarce by the relentless march of productivity? For this could be the way to redefine the purpose of development in industrial communities, by giving it an educating and civilizing function to replace the old inflexible notion of the three stages of life: youth, a time to learn; maturity, a time to produce; old age, a time to rest and await death. Tomorrow's civilization must enrich all life's activities, at every stage of life's journey.

In the moral crisis confronting affluent societies sense itself has been lost and must be found again. But how are we to grapple with the misery confronting the poor countries of the world, in which the gulf between rich and poor is even wider, even more unbridgeable, where extreme poverty can preclude all hope of gaining the stability of the world of work and the chance to develop as a human being? In those countries access to areas of civilization and culture that depend on investment in science, technology and education is usually out of the question. Worldwide, 92 per cent of young people between the ages of 18 and 23 have no access to higher education.

Culture is now a top priority on the political agenda. It has become a prerequisite for peace and security. In assigning you the task of strengthening the links between culture and development and of preparing a report on the global situation the General Conference of UNESCO and the General Assembly of the United Nations have entrusted you with a task of critical importance that is in every way unprecedented. And this is my point: never before has the relationship between culture and development been the subject of comprehensive, co-ordinated investigation on a world scale.

Sceptics say 'if you want to bury a problem set up a committee!'. But I believe UNESCO and the United Nations are right to put their faith in a commission instead. And in any case the Brundtland Commission gave the lie to the indifferent and the cynical. For it was due largely to the Brundtland Commission that the need for sustainable development gradually became accepted, that the need for it was enshrined in the Rio Summit - although that has turned out to be only a curtain raiser, since the extent to which Agenda 21 has been implemented is still far below expectations - and that no leading politician can ignore issues to do with development and with the environment. It was the worldwide response to its report *Our Common Future* that gave the decisive push.

The report by your Commission will be equally action-oriented. You will be drawing up recommendations that will serve as guidelines for policies on development and culture. I am well aware that your job will not be easy. As everyone knows, to define what is meant by culture is in itself no easy task - perhaps because culture defines us rather than the other way round! As was so aptly said by one of our great contemporary philosophers, Jacques Derrida (who is due to attend your public hearings at the weekend), culture is the name we give to the unfathomable enigma confronting those who peer into its depths.

But your task is no less important - inevitable even - for all that. In the first place, the need for it is blindly obvious, given that a large part of the world is now facing the *development crisis* forecast 15 years ago by a few incisive thinkers such as Edgar Morin. The generally accepted ideas and the dogma, the standard thinking about stages of growth, the convenient idea of ready-made 'development solutions' - all that has flown out of the window. What we need now is a radical rethinking of the idea of development if we are not to find ourselves entering the twenty-first century in a state of disarray.

Secondly, it is quite clear that the *relationship between culture and development* lies at the heart of our problems, and equally clearly it is at the point where culture and development interact that we will find the beginnings of a solution to those problems. If, as in Plato's image of the team of horses, culture and development do not pull together each will cause the other to fail. Amid the wreckage of failed development, culture will surely regress into decline and decay, or fall easy prey to isolationism, brute force or despotism.

As you have pointed out, Mr Chairperson, the failure of development creates a breeding ground for the 'conflict of cultures'. Only when each community is at ease with its individual system of values, inseparable from its culture and heritage, can development again yoke the power of economics and culture in the service of modernization.

To paraphrase Malraux, I firmly believe the twenty-first century will be the century of culture or it will be nothing. It will be the century of the intellect or it will be nothing. It will be the century of solidarity or it will be nothing.

But if we deceive ourselves into believing that culture is the be-all and end-all of development we are in grave danger: of the trivialization of culture through commerce in cultural images; of cultural erosion under the onslaught of standardized development; of a severing of the dialogue and interaction between cultures and of their giving way to hatred and violence; of the triumph of tribalism over the nation-state; of the Pyrrhic victory of extremism over co-operation. The danger that closed minds will triumph over open ones; that the dead hand of conformity will suffocate the spirit of creativity and innovation. In an age of bloody revolution Victor Hugo wrote of a sinister propensity for dying. Will this be our epitaph, engraved on the ruins of Sarajevo? Will this be our obituary, written in the sands of an Africa torn by bloody civil wars, drained of its lifeblood by famine and emigration?

Dostoevsky believed that beauty would be the salvation of the world. We know, however, that culture cannot save us any more than beauty or education can. But I have every confidence that the World Commission on Culture and Development, acting in total independence, will help to ensure that the power of culture will light our way and show us how to create a more congenial world, a world endowed with a greater sense of fellowship, a world in which the full potential of humankind can be realized. We are witnessing the passing of an era, but its successor is not yet born. We can only guess at the shape of things to come - it is up to you, ladies and gentlemen, to draw it for us, to map out the roads we must follow and point the way.

Mr Chairperson, before I hand over to you and hear your presentation on the Commission's work may I assure you of UNESCO's continuing whole-hearted support. The Commission can count on the assistance of the whole Secretariat. You will assuredly have the benefit of contributions from the ad hoc Forum of Reflection, and the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century. For my part, I am convinced your work will bring success, not only to UNESCO but to the whole United Nations system, since

it will constitute a vital contribution to the building of peace urged on us by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Allow me to quote you, Mr Chairperson. Five years ago, when we launched the World Decade for Cultural Development, in which the World Commission on Culture and Development will play a major role, you pointed out the lesson we have learned from the United Nations development decades. One of the reasons why some of the goals the international community had set itself had not been achieved was that in many development projects there had been a failure to appreciate the importance of the human factor, the complex network of relations and beliefs, of values and motivation, that is the very bedrock of a culture. Without the support of hearts and minds there is indeed little chance that will-power, imagination and energy will be released to furnish development with the dynamism and resources it needs.

I should like to conclude by pointing out - as I have had occasion to point out before - that culture is not a brake on development: it is the very source of development. History has demonstrated this time and again - from ancient China to the Renaissance and the European Enlightenment, from the Islam of medieval times to the Japan of Tokugawa and Meiji. Culture is not an obstacle in the path of development, to be negotiated or broken down. It is its opportunity and its stimulus. It is the mainspring - and also the horizon and goal - of all human transformation. Culture must be our choice if we wish to choose a different kind of development: development that is humane, sustainable and imbued with fellowship. To choose culture is not just an act of faith, it is above all an act of will.

Unless it has culture as both foundation and goal, development will go the way of all ephemeral creations, like a ghost town built in a gold rush and abandoned overnight. Culture is not just a spiritual supplement to development: it is its very heart and soul, the heart and soul the world's societies, in both North and South, need to rediscover together by drawing up the 'cultural contract' of fellowship and sharing for which you, Mr Chairperson, have already laid the foundations.

The Cultural Contract

Towards A New Kind Of Development

By JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

THE period we are living in is the one of all transitions: dogmas, certainties, what I might term "received policies" in the way one says "received ideas" are being called into question. We have to radically review conceptions of development and reshape practices, that, in the view of many experts, had made the 1980s a "lost decade" for development.

However, at a time when faith in economic growth alone has lost ground, the notion of human development has gradually taken hold. At the Earth Summit, the concept of sustainable development was given the stamp of approval by the international community. Now, everyone is starting to be aware that development, while it presupposes growth, cannot be reduced to mere economic development, and that the key to preserving nature is culture.

A new kind of development - human, sustainable and shared - is necessary. But it can only be built on the basis of new approaches, policies and practices, which will flourish only if the links between culture and development are explored and strengthened. Nevertheless, while these are more and more clearly perceived, they have yet never been analysed in a global and co-ordinated way. By filling this gap the World Commission on Culture and Development will help the efforts of the international community to promote another kind of development in all its different dimensions.

Ultimate Goal

If development, indeed, begins in human culture, both in humankind's material culture and in its symbolic culture, it must also lead to the cultural fulfilment of each and everyone. For it is culture that is the source and ultimate goal of development, which gives it its impetus, its quality, its meaning and its enduring foundation.

The cultural dimension of development today assumes all the greater significance since culture and knowledge are beginning to occupy an ever more important place in production, the economy and, indeed, all human activities. It is, moreover, culture that moulds our acts and our patterns of behaviour. It is not mere elitist commerce with works of the mind: it is language, thinking, innovation, creation, critical discernment and action that exerts an impact upon the world.

Any development effort that is not founded on the rich creative potential that culture offers is, therefore, liable not only to be doomed to fail, but also to impair the diversity of cultures and their dynamism which is nourished by

exchange and dialogue. Moreover, a new kind of development can only be established if, both prior and subsequent to policy-making, attitudes and lifestyles are radically evolving, which in turn must entail genuine cultural changes. The conclusion of an authentic social and moral contract, or even of the "natural contract" evoked by the French philosopher Michel Serres, thus requires the conception of a new "impact", the cultural contract.

Interdependence

At a time when the world is divided, and very frequently rent, between integration and disintegration, it is patent that not only the problem but also the possibility of solutions lie at the meeting point of culture and development, whether the goal is to allay ethnic and inter-cultural conflicts, to combat inequalities or to defuse the tensions between the globalisation of phenomena and the fragmentation of cultural and political consciousness. What is at stake today is the nature of the links - currently undergoing a metamorphosis - between the global, the national and the local levels, between what is universal and what is specific, between growing interdependence and the protagonists' no less swiftly mounting determination to achieve autonomy and independence.

It is apparent to all that culture and ethnic conflicts cannot but be exacerbated if development and culture, by following separate paths, condemn one another to failure and if minority or indigenous cultures do not enjoy effective protection within the framework of states. Peace is no more than a fragile respite wrested by diplomacy if it is not based on development with a human face. A concrete lesson moreover valid for all continents, should be drawn from the tragedies which rend ex-Yugoslavia or the republics born of the dismemberment of the Soviet Union, the map of the "war of cultures", this hot and chaotic war, which has substituted for the bipolar order of cold war, almost coincides with the map of underdevelopment, which also sets fire to urban ghettos of rich countries. I am convinced that the work of our commission will further the comprehension of such problems.

We should not forget that education and democracy are twin offspring of culture and development: democracy's most effective shield is educated and responsible citizens. As Plutarch pointed out long ago, "the city is the best teacher". Education, which is, as science, an essential dimension of

culture, is first and foremost a long relationship with cultural, economic and social development. It is a cultural issue, before being a technical question.

It is clear that we must take up an unprecedented challenge. For we are living through a Copernican revolution in development. But it is a Copernican revolution in reverse, since it is humankind and its culture, the Earth and its nature that are now returning to take their rightful place at the hub of the world system. In this perspective, the work of our commission will doubtless mark a major step forward in international thinking on development. For it is not enough to repeat that the cultural dimension of development must be taken into account: it is also necessary to say how.

Solidarity

Our commission is required, in a spirit of dialogue, to associate all the partners concerned with its work. It will hold consultations and public hearings in the different regions of the world, and will collect views and advice of leading figures, policy-makers, creative people, intellectuals and experts. It will need assistance from everyone, but also the solidarity of all, since its work will be financed as that of the Brundtland, Brandt or South commissions by voluntary financial contributions. Norway, the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland have already taken firm commitments in this respect, so far amounting to some US\$ 1.5 million, which corresponds to more than one third of the budget estimate (US\$ 5.6 million). I wish to thank them all. It is necessary for others to now join this challenging enterprise. Moreover, the international community, by a decision of the UNESCO general conference, has invited "member states, international financial institutions, development agencies and private foundations and corporations to contribute financial and in-kind support for the commission's activation".

It is essential, as much from the symbolic as from the practical point of view, that this call be heard in the North and in the South. Indeed, culture and development have to be everybody's concern. I should end by paraphrasing an African proverb: culture and development, like love, are the only things that grow when they are shared.

(The author is former secretary-general of the UN and currently president of the World Commission on Culture and Development).

CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT: AN AGENDA FOR THE FUTURE

Paris, 8 July - The World Commission on Culture and Development, chaired by former United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, held a regional consultation for Europe during its second meeting from 28 June to 2 July in Stockholm.

The Commission then took part in a seminar organized in Norway on the theme "Majority-Minority Relations - the Case of the Sami in Scandinavia". Both meetings were entirely financed by the host countries.

In Stockholm, the Pérez de Cuéllar Commission unanimously called on the authorities in Myanmar (formerly Burma) to free Aung San Suu Kyi, winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize and honorary member of the Commission.

Set up as an independent body by UNESCO in co-operation with the United Nations, the Commission is expected to present a world report on culture and development to UNESCO's General Conference and the UN General Assembly in 1995, and which will be widely disseminated. According to its mandate, it will prepare a "concrete, pragmatic and practical" plan of action, and will make recommendations intended to guide policy-makers in both the fields of culture and development.

During the meeting in Stockholm, Finland announced it would be making a financial contribution to the work of the Commission, thus joining the initial group of donors (Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland).

The Commission, which is funded by voluntary contributions, adopted last March a three-year budget of USD5.8 million. Of this, USD2.1 million have already been pledged by six UNESCO Member States. Governments, international institutions, development aid agencies, foundations and private companies will be approached for the remaining USD3.7 million.

Swedish Minister of Culture Birgit Friggebo, who participated actively in the regional consultation, pointed out that the Brundtland Commission report on environment and development, "Our Common Future", did not tackle the cultural dimension of these issues. The work of the Commission, she added, should provide a basis for a culture and development Agenda which would complement Agenda 21 adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Responding to her comments, Mr Pérez de Cuéllar said that for ages culture and development "inhabited separate planets". "We are now becoming aware that there is only one planet, only one earth on which to combine the resources of culture - all cultures - with the forces of development," he added.

At the regional consultation, some 20 leading personalities - ministers, decision-makers, heads of international organizations and of National Commissions for UNESCO, specialists in cultural policy and development issues, academics and artists addressed the Commission members. Among those taking part in these public hearings were Jean-Louis Bianco (France), Andrej Capuder (Slovenia), Ivanka Corti (Italy), Ingrid Eide (Norway), Rod Fisher (United Kingdom), Nilüfer Göle (Turkey), Inkeri Aarnio Lwoff (Finland), Vladimir Makanin (Russia), Riccardo Petrella (European Communities), Adriaan van der Staay (Netherlands) and Carl Tham (Sweden).

The experts meeting in Stockholm discussed the models of development and the cultural policies needed at a time when employment is getting increasingly scarce in a work-oriented society, and when exclusion is on the rise. In view of the apparently irreversible changes currently taking place, particularly in technology, the participants suggested that wherever full employment is unattainable, new policies could encourage the creation of "a fully active society" based on integration, participation and cultural and social creativity.

Hans Sand, President of the Cultural Committee of the Council of Europe, and Raymond Weber, its Director of Education, Culture and Sports, proposed that the Council contribute to the work of the Commission by preparing a regional report on culture and development in collaboration with other European bodies. This suggestion was warmly welcomed by the Commission.

In addition, the latter decided to reduce its lines of inquiry from twelve to seven for the sake of greater concentration and efficiency. The Commission also discussed a number of these lines and approved in principle the proposals concerning its information strategy.

Following the Stockholm meeting, the members of the Commission travelled to Kautokeino, in northern Norway, to take part in a two-day seminar on "Majority-Minority Relations - The Case of the Sami in Scandinavia".

The event, which also included tours of the region, was presided over by the Norwegian Minister of Culture, Åse Kleveland, in collaboration with the Secretary of State for Culture, Lene Løken, Ole Henrik Magga, member of the Commission and President of the Sami parliament in Norway, and Ingrid Eide, Chairperson of the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO. Sami leaders and experts as well as Nordic researchers and journalists also took part in the seminar.

On this occasion, Ms Kleveland stressed the importance of a democratic culture in helping to solve ethnic conflicts peacefully and to promote better links between culture and development.

THE WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT BEGINS ITS WORK

Paris, 23 March - The World Commission on Culture and Development, set up by UNESCO in cooperation with the United Nations, adopted its mandate, work plan and budget at the end of its inaugural meeting held in Paris from 17 to 21 March.

The independent Commission's task is to come up with proposals designed to ensure a sustainable, human and shared development.

It will present a World Report on Culture and Development to UNESCO's General Conference and the UN General Assembly in 1995. The Report will be widely disseminated and will contain a plan of action which is to be "concrete, pragmatic and practical", indicated the President of the Commission, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, former UN Secretary-General.

The Commission will in particular make recommendations aimed at providing guidance for policy-makers in the spheres of culture and development.

Presenting the work of the Commission with Mr Pérez de Cuéllar, the Director-General of UNESCO, Federico Mayor, said that culture is not an obstacle in the way of development, but is its "chance and its leaven". "Culture is the springboard of all human change, but it is also its horizon and its objective. Choosing culture", he said, "is not only an act of faith, it is above all an act of will."

Mr Pérez de Cuéllar pointed out that five fundamental questions will be at the centre of the Commission's work: the impact of cultural and socio-cultural factors on development; the impact of social and economic development on culture; the relationship between culture and models of development; the influence of cultural development on individual and collective well-being; the role of cultural activities and artistic creativity as such and also in development and international cooperation.

The Commission felt that "in the future, development models should be focused on people and should foster cultural values, instead of being prejudicial to them". Development cannot be reduced to economic growth alone, it said. "After the 1980s, which some have called 'a lost decade for development', the human factor has once again become central to our concerns".

It further emphasized that "culture and knowledge are at heart of all human activity", and that "without a cultural and spiritual renaissance, no economic renaissance is possible".

In its mandate, the Commission stressed that the consolidation of peace is "seriously threatened not only by the inequalities in socio-economic development between different populations, the increasing depletion of natural resources and rapid population growth, but also by the upsurge of nationalism and ethnic feelings".

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The Commission defined a small number of principles to guide its work, and drew up a list of twelve topics for discussion: creativity; education and human resources; the society of information and communication; cultural development; links between culture and development models; science, technology and economy; the environment; population; the relationship between universality and specificity; cultural exchanges and intercultural relations; the culture of democracy, human rights and peace.

Development, the Commission pointed out, is the "increase in the resources, opportunities and capacities for action accorded to all individuals and all groups". It is therefore "not merely a matter for governments and institutions, but the concern of all those active in society".

It is, it added, "important to recognize both the universality of human aspirations and the plurality of paths to development, a development which must respect the diversity of cultures and languages" - especially minority and disappearing languages - "rather than aiming at cultural homogenization". "The dignity and intrinsic value of the human person must never be constrained by racial, religious, ideological, sexual or other barriers," the Commission said.

The importance of education as a means of dissemination of culture and as a key factor of development was also underlined.

On the occasion of its inaugural meeting, some twenty eminent international figures addressed the Commission, including ministers and decision-makers, intellectuals, economists, artists and development experts. Such consultations will be repeated during each of the five or six meetings it will hold during the next three years in the different regions of the world.

One of the public speakers, the philosopher Michel Serres, proposed that UNESCO should become a "global open university", and develop teaching across borders with the help of mass communications.

Other speakers included philosopher Jacques Derrida, writer Jean d'Ormesson, sociologist Alain Touraine and economists Jacques Lesourne, Director of 'Le Monde', Professor Michio Morishima of the London School of Economics, and Carl Tham, Director of the Swedish International Development Authority.

Experts on development issues, such as Ignacy Sachs and the historians Marc Ferro and Elikia M'Bokolo also participated, as did Catherine Lalumière, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Bronislaw Geremek, historian and member of the Polish parliament, Åse Kleveland, Norwegian Minister for Cultural Affairs, and the architect Christian de Portzamparc.

The Commission, which will rely largely on extra-budgetary funding, adopted a budget of USD 5.8 million for three and a half years. Of this, USD 1.5 million has already been pledged by donor countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland). The remaining 4.3 million still have to be solicited from governments, international or national development banks or agencies, private foundations and corporations.

WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT
Press coverage (selection)

a) *Press releases in international press agencies:*

AFP (11.12.92, 21.03.93, 29.06.93)
REUTER (11.12.92)
APS (11.12.92)
IPS (11.12.92)
TASS (11.12.92)
EFE (11.12.92)
CCIC (19.03.93)
APIC (22.03.93)
TTA (02.04.93)

b) *A reporting on the Commission has been broadcasted by CNN in March 1993.*

c) *Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar's article which presents the objectives of the Commission has been published in a number of newspapers, such as:*

"Le Monde", France (12.12.92)
"Folha de São Paulo", Brazil (13.12.92)
"La Tercera de la Hora", Chile (13.12.92)
"El País", Spain (14.12.92)
"El Cronista", Argentina (15.12.92)
"Excelsior", Mexico (16.12.92)
"Expreso", Peru (20.12.92)
"Le Soir", Belgium (21.12.92)
"Le Journal de Genève", Switzerland (21.12.92)
"El Nacional", Venezuela (22.12.92)
"The Times of India", India (23.12.92)
"Jornal de Brasília", Brazil (24.12.92)
"Diário de Notícias", Portugal (30.12.92)
"Berlingske Tidende", Denmark (03.01.93)
"Jydske Vestkysten", Denmark (03.01.93)
"Aalborg Stiftstidende", Denmark (03.01.93)
"Le Devoir", Canada (07.01.93)
"Chosun Ilbo", Republic of Korea (11.01.93)
"NRC Handelblad", Netherlands (19.01.93)
"Al-Ahram", Egypt (21.01.93)
"Stavanger Aftenblad", Norway (10.02.92)
"The Guardian", Nigeria (13.02.93)
"Options", Senegal (15.02.93)
"El Watan", Algeria (27.02.93)
"Presencia", Bolivia (03.93)
"Eleftherotypia", Greece (02.03.93)
"The News", Pakistan (05.03.93)
"La Presse", Tunisia (08.03.93)
"De Standaard", Belgium (11.03.93)

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"Le Soleil", Senegal (12.03.93)
 "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", Switzerland (20-21.03.93)
 "Nueva Frontera", Colombia (29.03.93)
 "Manila Bulletin", Philippines (07.04.93)

d) *Articles on the Commission have also been published in a number of newspapers, such as:*

"Le Monde", France (01.08.92)
 "Diário de Notícias", Portugal (23.10.92)
 "El País", Spain (12.12.92)
 "Folha de São Paulo", Brazil (12.12.92)
 "El Universal", Mexico (12.12.92)
 "Aftenposten", Norway (12.12.92)
 "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", Switzerland (12-13.12.92)
 "L'Express", Mauritius (13.12.92)
 "El Correo Español", Spain (13.12.92)
 "L'Opinion", Algeria (14.12.92)
 "The Times of India", India (14.12.92)
 "Tribuna da imprensa", Brazil (14.12.92)
 "Cameroon Tribune", Cameroon (16.12.92)
 "Le Devoir", Canada (16.12.92)
 "Le Droit", Canada (16.12.92)
 "El Diario de Caracas", Venezuela (23.12.92)
 "Sunday Observer", Indonesia (27.12.92)
 "Der Standard", Austria (04.01.93)
 "Jornal de Brasilia", Brazil (09.01.93)
 "Correio Brasiliense", Brazil (10.01.93)
 "Tribuna da imprensa", Brazil (14.01.93)
 "Stavanger Aftenblad", Norway (13.03.93)
 "Libération", France (21.03.93)
 "El Nacional", Venezuela (03.93)
 "Svenska Dagbladet", Sweden (03.04.93)
 "Skånska Dagbladet", Sweden (03.04.93)
 "Manila Bulletin", Philippines (01.06.93)
 "Times Educational Supplement", United Kingdom (09/07/93)

e) *Information on the Commission have been broadcasted among others on the following radio stations:*

"Radio Vatican", Vatican (14.12.92 & 18.03.93)
 "Africa N° 1", Gabon/France (19.03.93)
 "BBC Africa", U.K. (19.03.93)
 "Radio Nederland", Netherlands (23.03.93)
 "France Culture", France (30.03.93)

66 UNESCO (Annex)

The World Bank
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BY FACSIMILE

September 9, 1993

Dear Mr. Nhouyvanisvong:

I refer to your letter SHS/PHD/93/547 of July 20 inviting World Bank representation at the International and Inter-Agency Forum on Culture and Development, to be held in Seoul, Korea, from September 20 to 22, 1993.

Unfortunately, the Bank will be unable to send a representative to this meeting due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time. We would, however, be interested in receiving a copy of the report of the proceedings should one be made available.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75732 Paris
France

cc: Moock (ESP) and Shivakumar (EA1PH)

MMcDonald

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

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
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BY FACSIMILE

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***** ACTIVITY REPORT *****

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référence : SHS/PHD/93/547

8/2/93

20 July 1993

Dear Mr Preston,

Within the Approved Programme and Budget for 1992-1993, UNESCO is organizing jointly with the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, University of Kyungnam in Seoul, from 20 to 22 September 1993, an International and Inter-Agency Forum on Culture and Development.

The main objectives of the Forum are to elucidate the relation between culture and development, identify the role of culture in the new era of world transition, and the contribution of cultural development to national overall development and peace-making processes within multicultural contexts, assessing technological factors on cultural dynamism, framing cultural policies in order to make development policies and strategies to mobilize culturally oriented human resources in the development process.

On behalf of the Director-General, I have the honour to invite your Organization to send a representative to this meeting. I am attaching herewith an Information Note as well as a Background Note for your comments and consideration. The active participation and contributions of the representative of your Organization in this Forum will be most welcome.

Mr Lewis T. PRESTON
President
WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

If your Organization accepts to participate in this Forum we hope to receive, in due course, the name of your representative to the Forum.

Yours sincerely,



K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations

UNESCO

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY FORUM ON CULTURE AND
DEVELOPMENT, SEOUL (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)
20 - 22 SEPTEMBER 1993

I REFERENCE

26 C/5, MPA VI, SUB-PROGRAMME VI.2.1,
ACTION 1: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:
ACTIVITIES OF THE UN SYSTEM AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS, PARAGRAPH 06206

II OBJECTIVES AND SUBSTANTIVE ASPECTS OF THE FORUM

SEE THE BACKGROUND NOTE TO BE SENT BY SEPARATE MAIL

III PLACE

HILTON HOTEL, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

IV COOPERATION OF THE HOST COUNTRY

THE INSTITUTE FOR FAR EASTERN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF
KYONGNAM, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF KOREA WILL BE
ASSOCIATED WITH UNESCO IN ORGANIZING THE FORUM

V NUMBER OF CHIEF PARTICIPANTS: AROUND 26

2 from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 3 or 4
from the Republic of Korea, 4 from Asian and Pacific
countries, 3 from North America, 3 from South America and
Caribbean countries, 4 from Western Europe, 2 from
Eastern Europe, 4 from Africa, 1 from the Arab States

VI NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES OF UN SYSTEM: AROUND 6

VII NUMBER OF OBSERVERS OF NGO'S: AROUND 3

VIII NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS TO BE PRESENTED: AROUND 10 TO BE
DISPATCHED BY SEPARATE MAIL

IX WORKING LANGUAGES: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

X PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORUM: See Annex

XI CONTACT PERSONS

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UNESCO

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY FORUM ON CULTURE AND
DEVELOPMENT, SEOUL (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)
20 - 22 SEPTEMBER 1993

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

19 SEPTEMBER (SUNDAY)

17.00 - 18.00 REGISTRATION

18.00 - 20.00 RECEPTION

20 SEPTEMBER (MONDAY)

MORNING OPENING AND PRESENTATION OF THE SECRETARIAT PAPER AND ORIENTATION PAPER

AFTERNOON

SESSION I NEW ERA: NEW CULTURE: WORLD COMMUNITY IN TRANSITION;
CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT: UNILATERAL, RECIPROCAL OR DIALECTICAL?

21 SEPTEMBER (TUESDAY)

MORNING

SESSION II CULTURAL ENDOWMENTS, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

AFTERNOON

SESSION III NEW CONCEPT AND HUMAN ACTION IN INTEGRATING CULTURE INTO DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

22 SEPTEMBER (WEDNESDAY)

MORNING

SESSION IV SOUTH AND NORTH KOREAN EXPERIENCES IN CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

AFTERNOON

CLOSING SESSION
ADOPTING OF RECOMMENDATIONS
CLOSING REMARKS

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

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY FORUM
ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Seoul, Republic of Korea
20 - 22 September 1993

BACKGROUND NOTE

INTRODUCTION

Industrialization in the nineteenth century changed the face of the world, introducing a new way of building society. In our century, science and technology have changed it even more rapidly. Modernization, the pattern of economic growth under capitalism, and the wave of consumerism in the 1950's have aggravated economic disparities between nations which admittedly existed before this century. The difference is that the means of communications are now allowing us to take stock of these disparities. The desire to even out this inequality gave birth to the concept of development in the 1960's: Integrated development which takes culture also into account in the process of development.

With telecommunications came the notion of the global village, where cultures previously unknown to each other are now in direct contact, and facing all the intercultural issues that it implies. One result of this contact is the genesis of a newly enlarged meaning of "culture", one which, as defined and adopted by the UNESCO World Decade for Cultural Development, "includes knowledge, art, morals, rights, customs and all means used by man to interact in society" (1). The definition of culture has evolved to include not only arts and letters, but also more basic ethnic characteristics.

PURPOSE OF THE FORUM

The Second International and Inter-Agency Forum on Culture and Sustainable Development like its predecessor concerning the environment also aims to consider a non-economic dimension of development. In this case, the cultural dimension of development will be the specific subject of our debate.

The focus of this Forum is not, especially, a methodological one, where we will propose different strategies for development in each country. Rather, it is one which recognizes the evolutionary themes of culture and development,

their interaction, past difficulties in joining the two ideas, and the polemics that surround them. This is a policy-oriented forum, one in which we wish to present what has already been accomplished, both by research and direct participation, in order to present a clear outline of the issues that member states face in their attempts to include culture in their policy formulation. In a sense, it will be limited in its scope, for one must also include international development agencies, who hold key positions in deciding what projects to undertake and how to formulate them. However, it does not mean that this forum will be less effective, for recognition by the beneficiaries of the problems of development means already that one half of the donor-beneficiary team is reached.

In rethinking new approaches and actions and policy, one must first examine the issues concerning the relationship between culture and development. What is the present relationship between the two? What types of development should be considered? What are the economic and social benefits to be extracted? What policies need to be installed to ensure a successful outcome of the development project? How do people and institutions play a role in realizing this success?

A review of the World Community is necessary to reflect the evolution towards a new global cultural perspective if equal advantages are to be felt by both actor and beneficiary. How do we define the new era of transition in which we are living?

At the macro level one must also consider the exchange between culture and development. Are one culture's values and ideas imposed upon another? Or is there a reciprocal relationship?

Are science and technology applied to existing resources to further their output and usefulness? When this is accomplished, both the beneficiary society and the development institutions profit. Local resources must be placed at the

center of the development process; one way to achieve this would be for the development agencies to involve local institutions (2).

Another issue facing development is the role of the institutional setting, especially to exchange ideas and experiences. International organizations, NGO's, and governments themselves should all add the cultural factor to their equations in the planning and policy stages, so that this factor will already be inherent at the programme and projects level.

Once, then, the results are known and the need for change is recognized, a global approach must be installed, not only in development, but in all areas of cross-cultural communication. This orientation must be followed through with human action on the part of development actors and local beneficiaries alike. Development projects of the past show that ignoring the effects on local culture results in projects that do not fit in existing local value systems and institutions. With an orientation constructed to consider the human factor, culture will no longer be a barrier that prevents understanding and progress.

In recognition of the fact that we live in a *post-modern* society, can we build a cultural policy which encourages new approaches and treats culture as the unique cloak of identity that it is? Can we even propose a common cultural policy, given the fact that this international forum will represent a diversity of cultures and actors of whom each must apply its own experience of reality in formulating policy?

The Republic of Korea provides an excellent example of a non industrialized country which became today one of the four economic dragons of the Asia and Pacific region. Specific cultural factors -- the role of the State as a paternal guide of industry, coupled with a Confucian tradition and philosophy -- will show how development policy need not hold to a

Westernized, capitalistic approach to succeed. An in-depth view of the Korean experience provides a concrete and contemporary example of how culture, when introduced as a fundamental factor in development, can determine the success of economic activities.

As part of the UNESCO World Decade for Cultural Development and a joint project with the University of Kyungnam in the Republic of Korea, this forum will target timely issues such as these, then discuss country reports which will reflect national and local efforts to include the cultural dimension in sustainable development.

EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE FORUM

This Forum is another chapter in UNESCO's continuing campaign to emphasize the importance of culture in development, encourage innovative thinking, and serve as a focal point in policy changes. One of the ultimate goals of this movement is to involve development personnel at all levels (policy makers, programme designers, project managers and coordinators, technical staff, and evaluators) -- as well as the beneficiaries of the project at all levels of society -- in the creation of new culturally sensitive policies for development. In addition, this Forum will highlight one country's successful programme and policy to encourage innovative thinking among other actors.

To induce innovation and build from the experiences of others, researchers should present issues and themes as well as practical findings and outcomes of actual projects. Since these issues involve theoretical ideas, reflection is necessary on what tools (Indicators, planning methods, etc.) could be used for integrating culture in the formulation of development policies. The Forum should highlight the most effective and practical guidelines for the realization of feedback mechanisms which can measure the effectiveness of a development project in its cultural context.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUB-THEMES

SESSION I

- New Era, New Culture: World Community in Transition

The "Post-World War II era began , ... colonial systems fell and were replaced by democratic social welfare societies, who dominate in the world not by colonial power, but by economic and technological superiority above hundreds of newly independent poor countries... Technological civilization is being now proclaimed to be leading the whole humanity in the new phase of the 'information society', after the two previous phases of agriculture and industry" (3). Post-War society valued science and technology, which could be used as a tool to balance out an adversary's power. But the rapid industrialization and technological race left many countries far behind, thus giving birth to the terms "developed" and "underdeveloped" or "developing". Alfred Sauvy's umbrella term, the "Third World", appeared in the 1960's; it included all the underdeveloped, independent nations that did not belong in the "First World" of developed nations. The technologically advanced world once again played a dominant role in these former colonies, but with the intention of developing them into self-sufficient nations this time. Seeing that these nations did not enjoy the same level of material wealth as the industrialized ones, the scientific and technological model adopted by the West was assumed to be advanced.

Developed and developing nations continued to play out their respective roles until the late 1980's, when one of the two economically and technologically advanced countries revealed itself to be in economic shambles. In the void created by the absence of balance, other countries -- having developed and evolved to a point that they can no longer be considered truly "developing" -- are enjoying a more influential role in

the world, leading to a new democratization and "globalization" of world culture. At the same time, telecommunications, air travel and computers, have crisscrossed the earth with new networks of information that have placed cultures in contact that never knew of each other previously. We are thus witnessing a rise of many voices at once, rather than the dominance of just a few, each one speaking a different language, knowing a different culture, and demanding equal participation on the world stage. New actions are emerging to challenge the old system.

A flood of new literature recognizes the timeliness of questioning the new world order. How to define the new culture -- or cultures? What studies are being undertaken to help us understand the transition of the world community? What new order will emerge when the transition is complete?

Most researchers who study the future recognize that the world will be increasingly multicultural. "Multiculturalism has become almost a characteristic feature of the modern industrialized societies" (4). As pointed out by Dr Pauline C.P. Chan, multiculturalism is a social phenomenon of ethnic diversity (5). Ideally, a multicultural society recognizes the plurality of social values and beliefs without making a distinction between them or prioritizing one culture's identity over another's (6). In his article "Influence of the East on the Cultural Renewal of the West", Bart Van Steenbergen even speaks of the possibility of the "Weast", a hybrid culture which will embody aspects of both Eastern and Western Culture

We are already witnessing signs of interest in globalization and multiculturalism. One prime example is the study of the Japanese "economic miracle" by American business managers. New studies and schools of thought are being built around the idea of a blending of all cultures, rather than the dominance of one. Cross-cultural communication is an area devoted to studying the boundaries that exist between cultures and how they can be overcome. Encouraging news is that local

cultures are now being studied by Western technocrats in order to adapt development projects to local realities.

We also envision this new world as one which will affect different areas in different ways. The globalization of information, of advanced technology, still only reaches a small part of the world (7). This is another reason for the time of transition, during which culture is allowed to "catch up" with technology. Since cultural changes evolve much more slowly than technological ones, societies are bound to experience conflicts arising from the change in their environment. It is evident at this moment in Germany, where East Germans and West Germans must culturally and economically adjust mutually to the new conditions of their change. Furthermore, the growing young population in developing countries, coupled with the aging population of industrialized nations, will result in a large wave of migration from the South towards the North, creating enormous potential for ethnic and cultural conflict. Says van Steenbergen, industrialized nations "do believe in the possibility and desirability of cultural export to other parts of the globe, but the absorption of elements from other cultures is a different story" (8).

The new perspective for development is the increasing sensitivity towards cultural diversity resulting in an increasing awareness of the need to adapt development projects to the local cultural context. Before the 1970's the term 'cultural dimension of development' was either unheard of or not taken seriously. Today, it is an issue becoming more urgent and important as we look towards the future in terms of development.

- Culture and development: Unilateral, Reciprocal or Dialectical?

When considering the relationship between culture and development, a definition of the two terms is of obvious importance. Culture is defined here as set out in the

introduction. Development, on the other hand, is less evident. It tends to take on strictly economic considerations that do not recognize its different interpretations, of which the following is only one:

Development is a value term, or as we would say in philosophical jargon, a value-laden term, a term loaded with value content. Why is that so? Because Development attempts to respond to deeper social and philosophical questions. Development is not for the sake of Development, but in order to improve the human condition, in order to bring about human happiness, or at least to help humans along the road to happiness (9).

Past development policy, however, as recognized by the Western countries who, for the most part, were involved in development projects in other parts of the world, did not necessarily recognize the plurality of the term and concentrated on the strictly economic viewpoint.

Western development theory first originated with the modernization school in the 1950's and 1960's, which saw the underdevelopment of the Third World as the result of flawed, imperfect, traditional societies which should be changed or even abolished in order to conform to the successful contemporary model. Thus we see the rupture that came between the culture of each society and the development strategies that were imposed upon it in order to alleviate the society's sickness. According to the dependency school theory which developed at about the same period, the Third World remains economically backward not because the Societies are flawed or traditional, but because they are being exploited by the First World. In this model, the Third World represents the 'periphery' surrounding the First World, or the 'core' which exploited the periphery first through colonialism, then by withholding capital surplus from these nations. In both cases, development is seen in a unilateral light, moving from core to periphery, modern to traditional (10). Development was seen

from this consistently economic points of view up to the 1980's.

Yet the rise of newly industrialized countries has challenged the strictly economic model, and has aided in the recognition of culture's role in development. East Asian countries such as Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong have proven that the Western capitalistic style is not the only path to development. Models of development that are ideal for some societies due to the social infrastructure already in place fail miserably when applied in areas where such factors are non-existent. For instance, in Japanese society a benevolent union of government and corporations exists to help in long-term economic planning, which has been a background feature of Japanese society since modernization in the 19th Century. To restructure the society by applying, for instance, the American approach of a balance between the two (via anti-trust laws) would fundamentally change the structure of business's relationship with government. This would have a negative affect on Japanese society by reducing the social weight of the *Ziabatsu*, the huge corporations which are not only seen as employers, but also as responsible for the social well-being of their workers (11).

Another reason for the changing view of the interaction of culture and development is the emergence of Wallerstein's world-system perspective of social change. According to Wallerstein, the world is not divided along a single front, consisting of developed and underdeveloped countries. Instead, each nation is an actor among many affected by all sorts of external influences, including politics, economy, culture, religion, wars, climate, geography, population, history, etc. To allow one factor primacy over the others is to simply distort that factor's level of importance. This perspective is thus more capable of realizing a rounded, pluralistic view of development, one which recognizes culture as an important influence (12).

Finally, another fact that may result in a more balanced relationship between culture and development is the failure of past development projects which did not take the cultural context into consideration. We are finally beginning to recognize that the single industrialized approach cannot be applied everywhere, but that we must consider HOW to go about improving a society's resources and outlook:

During the Beijing conference, whose main theme was the Futures of Development, Western scholars almost unanimously pleaded with the Chinese hosts: please do not repeat our mistakes; please do not hurry, please realize that our technological and economic models are not innocent; please realize that you are bringing into your midst a Trojan horse. However, our pleas were listened to but apparently not heard. That is to say, the Chinese hosts were, as it were, saying, "We know what you mean, but what other option do we have but to develop? Thus, again, to develop or not to develop is not the question. The question is HOW to develop (13).

Development in itself is obviously a noble goal, but it should not overlook the value or sensitivity of culture. A reciprocal relationship between culture and development implies a mutual, complementary one. To incorporate culture into development policy, it is first necessary to change the relationship from a unilateral one which reflects the prevalence of northern industrialized culture, to one which recognizes cultural diversity.

SESSION II

- Cultural Endowments, Technology and Development

In speaking of cultural endowments, it must first be said that we recognize it here to include not only physical endowments such as buildings, monuments, historical sites, and the like, but also human resources, historical artifacts, etc.

Technology brought with it a change in philosophy. It was thought to be a science which could be applied regardless of human conditions, one which could improve one sector of society without affecting others, such as the sociocultural one. "From the perspective of the technological imperative - culture is seen, if at all, as forming a context, a background for the development of technologies. What provides the center of focus, however, is technological development itself... Processes of technological development in different countries are systematically compared, and the analysis typically isolates culture in one or another of its forms. In this sense, culture appears only as a context, a cultural context for technology and technological policy decision" (14). Yet we have found that in development, the human condition is one which cannot be ignored.

Examples of how technology failed to take into account the cultural factor abound. In the Sudan, Americans complained that the locals did not take advantage of the opportunities for improvement that were presented to them. They later discovered the reason: the Sudanese view the future as a reflection of the past known by the forefathers, and change should thus be instituted slowly. Therefore, radical changes in work structure or daily routine were not accepted (15).

Workers in Zambia did not adapt well to life in the factories; there were complaints of high absenteeism, high turnover, poor work quality, frequent accidents, etc. Beliefs in the powers of sorcery led workers to abandon their posts if they thought their co-workers might influence them. Similarly, the personnel sent to the sites found that they could not communicate with the workers. "Those sent to another culture to do the task have had as little training and preparation for it as those who have been on the receiving end. In other words, the workers could not be expected to manage culturally alien demands made on them any better than the expatriate personnel

could be expected to manage a situation which to them was similarly alien" (16).

The obvious impact on the morale of the local community and their acceptance of such development projects illustrates the importance of ex-ante assessment of a development project.

How can culture be instituted into the development plan to avoid a discrepancy between local reality and technical development? Technology is not a development tool which is bound for failure; it must simply take into consideration the ability of the society to adapt to the changes. Culture should not be seen as an element which is simply "tacked on once development is under way" (17). "Culture plays an active role in the development of technology; as a vehicle for identifying problems, culture helps... to inspire social innovations, new institutional arrangements and the like. It is these that may be said to make up the cultural context of technological policy and decision-making" (18). It must be a factor considered throughout the development process, from the bottom up.

Similarly, the NEED to develop is one which must come from the society itself:

One would argue that there is no amount of economic aid or transfer of technology that can pull countries of Africa out of their economic predicament. Both the harnessing and the generation of economic resources must be a result of a felt need from within, and this must be appreciated in the light of direct involvement by the people concerned themselves (19).

Japan experienced a rapid technological expansion which encountered relatively little resistance, simply because the technology that was imported from the West was presented by the government in such a way as to make it palatable to Japanese society (20). Science and technology must be introduced into a society in such a way that local cultural endowments are

neither exploited nor devalued. Development projects need to build on local human skills and potential in order to achieve a sustainable orientation of development. Cultural establishments can be used to their full potential, both as already existing resources and as a means of building psychological acceptance for the new development project (21).

- **Institutional Settings for Culturally designed development.**

There are three levels where development actors can institute change in development policy, without mentioning the various actors that can be involved in such a change.

In a multicultural world, it is obviously imperative to discuss cultural development at an international level, where cultural differences are an intrinsic reality. With this in mind, UNESCO created the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, which is responsible for "following and evaluating the implementation of the Plan of action for the Decade" (22). Any type of international gathering serves as a setting for discussion. The role of this kind of institutional setting is essential for taking into account how to improve the human condition by considering peoples' cultural identity in all development activities (23). At the international level countries learn of the firsthand experiences of others, which then may be included in the formation of their own cultural development policy at the national level. They exchange ideas, air their own opinions, let their needs be known to other members of the international community, and have the opportunity to interact with different cultures.

At the national level, a country makes several important decisions concerning the role of its culture. Ahmed Gouitaa states that at the national level a country decides what its future image should be, the objectives for obtaining this image, and the strategies to be implemented in national policy

for obtaining its goals. The national plan also determines what programmes will be implemented and how development planning shall be carried out within a society. The national plan involves a consensus on the part of various development actors: political decision-makers, institutions and social groups (24).

The local level is the most important in instituting change in the development process -- and probably the most overlooked. At this level, one must consider the behavior, roles, functions, and attitudes of each participant carrying out the development project; the local population's attitude is regarded before a development project can be catered to the community's needs. At the same time it is often the local community which determines the success or failure of a development project. One cannot just take development strategy foreign to a country and expect it to be adopted wholeheartedly. It "distorts the reality of physical development and frustrates by pre-empting the local incentive. Foreign-inspired development technologies will always reduce the receiver to a mere robot and permanently incapacitate him in the exercise of choosing the best possibilities peculiar to him and also necessary for his own self-realization" (25). A lack of qualified local personnel often eliminates a developing country's potential to participate fully in a project (26).

The contribution of NGO's to the development process, as actors who remain uninhibited by national governmental policy, should not be forgotten. One of the findings of the International Forum on Sustainable Development in Paris in 1991 was that NGO's, as well as the media, played a substantial role in changing social policy to reflect cultural diversity. In this regard, the NGO is recognized for its special potential as a freely moving actor which, at the local level, provides valuable insight into a cultural environment's norms. It can often act as the liaison between the local community and the government or development agency which is instituting the project (27).

SESSION III

- **New concept and Human Action in integrating Culture into development strategies.**

Authentic participation is a process which increases the participants' awareness of values, issues and the possibility of making choices, influencing the content of development, generating new ways of doing things, and also safeguarding the participants' right to an equitable share in the fruits of development (28).

Over the last 50 years, several theories and models have been formulated for economic growth (29) which have influenced the formulation of development policies in Third World countries and the development aid policies of northern donors. In their eagerness to promote science and technology, however, development actors may forget to consult the local community. They must not fail to consider this resource, valuable both in ideological and human resources terms.

In reality, despite the recognition that technology and resources were needed to aid the Third World, donors cannot understand why models of development that flourished in the north would encounter any difficulties or resistance in the Third World. "The paradox is, as we see it, that a blind acceptance of technological development patterns as a given thing... frequently leads to disaster. Instead, indigenous approaches must be found which provide a genuinely appropriate policy for encouraging technological development and open up new possibilities for exploiting available options" (30). Now, an awareness of the need to adapt development policy to local reality exists, but change cannot come about simply by recognizing this issue. Rather, it requires formulating an approach which reflects the desire for change, and then applying this approach with human action.

Important questions need to be asked. Who is making the decisions and with what goals in mind? Who will determine a new approach and at what level? Is participation considered a means or an end in the development process?

Formulating a new axiom implies rethinking the current one. Through discussions and exchanges at the international level, development actors profit from the experiences of others. A global approach can be put into place to recognize the needs of each local area, beginning with its own input, to reflect the potential of popular, local action by those who will be directly affected by a project.

Human potential -- including but not limited to needs identification, participation in project planning, and ex-post evaluation -- represents an important economic resource that is often overlooked. In this sense, it is ironic that these resources are not utilized to their full economic and cultural extent in the effort to improve material and humanistic well-being.

- **Culturally sound development Policy in the Post-Modern Era**

The post-modern era implies a recognition of the diversity of development possibilities, each which will be best in a specific context. As cultures differ, so must the development projects adapted to particular environments that are intended to improve the human quality of life of these societies.

As noted by Augustin Girard (31), in the years to come cultural policies must undertake a way to meet the needs of societies which are in the process of transformation. The challenge is not to create a new development policy, but rather to define guidelines which determine what type of development is needed in each society; and then how the reference to past experiences, new ideas, experiments, and empirical research will all be helpful in building a new sensitivity that no longer inflicts or imposes one model on others, but rather

allows local, creative spirit to flourish and participate in the development process.

Cultural policies cannot be formulated based on the same indicators used for national economic policies. Instead, all requirements of multicultural societies must be taken into account, including those which imply formulating cultural indicators as a means of measurement despite their abstract nature. Although there have been a number of studies and proposals in this area, there still remains a long road to travel in the process of pinpointing sociocultural indicators which will competently reflect such intangible factors.

A cultural policy per se implies one which is more fundamental and does not change with the circumstances. One of the goals of this Forum is to build awareness of the fact that in each case, a cultural policy CANNOT be determined at the international level. Rather, it is up to each actor in the development process to redefine and rethink its own policies, in order to make them more culturally sensitive. However, participants at this Forum will be able to exchange views to create a Forum for elaborating consistent cultural policies.

Furthermore, the participants in this forum as well as all sociocultural, political, and economic actors must realize the plurality of actors and interdependence of the world system we are currently living in. We must recognize the fact that the Term "Third World" is no longer valid, that some "underdeveloped" countries have now reached economic levels surpassing even the industrialized powers of the north.

Finally, a redefinition of development is necessary, one which is a more coherent reflection of the multiplicity of the term "development". We need to realize clearly that the quality of human life cannot be reduced to the quantity of goods that we consume. Ultimately, the quality of life resides in the realization of our total human potential, including its aesthetic, cultural and spiritual aspects. The idea of the

quality of life as an embodiment and an expression of our spirituality must be built in our new models of Sustainable Development" (32).

SESSION IV

- Culture and Development: The South and North Korean Experiences

In this section, the experts of South and North Korea will present their experiences with culture and development. This section will provide, especially, a thought-provoking insight into cultural policies at the national level, as well as examples of the input of the cultural dimension of development at the project level.

NOTES

1. Interregional Symposium on the Conditions of Interaction between the Processes of Modernization and Traditional Cultural Values of Different Societies (19-23 June 1989), Final Report, Paris, UNESCO, P. 4.
2. Soulymane Bachir Diagne, *La Culture du Développement*, Dakar, CODESRIA, 1991.
3. Tae-Ho Yoo, *The Review of Conceptual and Methodological Studies on the Cultural Dimension of Development*.
4. Ibrahim H.A. Rahman, *Development and Cultural Identity*, in *The Futures of Development*, UNESCO Future-Oriented Studies Programme, 1991, P. 89.
5. Pauline Choi-Ping Chan, *Multiculturalism and its Implications for Education Policy: A Conceptual Clarification*, Paris, International Institute for Educational Planning, 1992, P. 1.
6. Ibidem.
- B. Van Steenberg, Bart. *Influence of the East on the Cultural Renewal of the West in The Futures of Development*, UNESCO Future-Oriented Studies, 1991, P. 121.
8. E. Masini (Mrs), *The Future of Development: Cultural, Scientific, Economic and Political Perspectives in Futures of Development*, UNESCO Future-Oriented Studies, 1991.P.79.
9. B. Van Steenberg, op. cit., P. 115.
10. Henryk Skolimowski, *Philosophy, Values and Development in Futures of Development*, UNESCO Future-Oriented Studies, 1991, P. 79.

11. Stephen Yeh, **Understanding Development: Modernization and Cultural Values in Asia and the Pacific Region**, UNESCO, 1989, PP. 2-7.
12. Ibidem, PP. 14 -21.
13. Ibidem, PP. 2-5.
14. H. Skolimowski, op. cit., P. 82.
15. Erik Baar and Andrew Jamison, **The Technology and Culture Problematic in The Cultural Dimension of Development**, Report of the Afro-Nordic Seminar on the Cultural Dimension of Development, 22-26 April 1985, UNESCO, 1985, P. 121.
16. Discussion for Hjort and Manger Papers in **The Cultural Dimension of Development**, Report of the Afro-Nordic Seminar on the Cultural Dimension of Development, 22-26 April 1985, UNESCO 1985, P. 73.
17. Marja-Liisa Swantz, **Transfer of Knowledge for Development in The Cultural Dimension of Development**, Report of the Afro-Nordic Seminar on the Cultural Dimension of Development, 22-26 April 1985, UNESCO 1985, PP. 99-101.
18. Marja-Liisa Swantz, Preface, **The Cultural Dimension of Development**, Report of the Afro-Nordic Seminar on the Cultural Dimension of Development, 22-26 April 1985, UNESCO, P. 9.
19. Joseph M. Nyasani, **Reflections on Culture and Development Dilemma in The Cultural Dimension of Development**, Report of the Afro-Nordic Seminar on The Cultural Dimension of Dimension of Development, 22-26 April 1985, UNESCO, 1985, P. 19.
20. E. Baar and A. Jamison, op. cit., P. 139.

21. Dominique Lecourt, *Le Monde diplomatique*, February 1993
22. Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, First Session (12-16 September 1988), Final Report, Paris, UNESCO, P. 3.
23. Ibidem.
24. Ahmed Gouitaa, *La dimension culturelle du développement in Actes du Séminaire sur l'Intégration de l'Education, de la Science et de la Culture dans la planification du développement*, Rabat, 1988, P. 146-155.
25. J. Nyasani, *op. cit.*, P. 20.
26. Xavier Dupuis, *Culture et Développement*, UNESCO, Paris, 1991, P. 29.
27. *Final Report of International Conference, 43rd Session, 14-19 September 1992*, International Bureau of Education (Geneva), UNESCO
28. Stephen Yeh, *op. cit.*, P. 67.
29. Such as Keynes, Marx and Rostow's growth stages.
30. E. Baark and A. Jamison, *op. cit.*, P. 137.
31. A. Girard, *op. cit.*, PP. 1-11.
32. H. Skolimoski, *op. cit.*, P. 84.

66 UNESCO (mm'D)

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

1818 H Street, N.W.
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U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

BY FACSIMILE

July 30, 1993

Dear Mr. Power:

I refer to your letter ED/ECS/SE/ENV/1.5.1 of July 8 concerning the Consultation Meeting with UN Agencies and relevant intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations concerned with environmental education and information, which is now scheduled to take place in Paris on September 13 and 14, 1993.

Unfortunately, because of changing commitments and other work pressures on staff at that time, it now seems unlikely that the Bank can send a representative to this meeting. However, should this situation change in any way we would inform you accordingly. In any event, we would be interested in learning the outcome of these discussions and look forward to receiving a copy of the report of the proceedings when available.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mrs. Handwerger (Paris), Mr. Moock (ESP)

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

July 30, 1993

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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

WORLD BANK EXTDR

(AUTO)

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FILE	FILE TYPE	OPTION	TEL NO.	PAGE	RESULT
039	MEMORY TX		901133145671690	01/01	OK

ERRORS

1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL 2) BUSY 3) NO ANSWER 4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

The World BankINTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVASBY FACSIMILE

July 30, 1993

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ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		July 30, 1993
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Moock		S 6035
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial		<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
RE: UNESCO Meeting September 13-14.		
<p>Re our ems on this. Attached is copy of the latest invitation. I will send you a copy separately of the interim response I indicated I would send to the Secretariat.</p>		
Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 30-Jul-1993 10:09am

TO: Peter Russell Moock (PETER MOOCK)

FROM: Maureen McDonald, EXTDR (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

EXT.: 31771

SUBJECT: September 13-14 Meeting at UNESCO

Thanks for your em. Sorry, I thought I had sent this latest invitation over to you, but will do so now. Given that any sort of coverage by Paris Office seems highly unlikely at this time, I will send off a reply indicating that 'unexpected commitments will now prevent staff attendance at this meeting, but should that situation change in any way, we would get back to them'. Then if you find that anyone has plans to travel that way and could attend we can send a follow-up letter. We agree that a special 15-page paper is too much to ask but if there is anything already on hand that is felt would be a useful contribution, I am sure Gretchen would be pleased to send it over to the Secretariat.

CC: GRETCHEN HANDWERGER (GRETCHEN HANDWERGER @A1@PARIS)

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 29-Jul-1993 06:33pm

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Peter Russell Moock, ESP (PETER MOOCK)

EXT.: 34893

SUBJECT: RE: September 13-14 Meeting at UNESCO

We sent Gretchen earlier a paper produced by this Department on this topic. I cannot put resources into producing a special 15-page paper for this meeting, especially since the Paris office may or may not have someone to send. I will see if either of the two staff in ESP who know much about this topic, including the senior person who had arranged to attend when the meeting was scheduled to take place in June, will be able to combine participation at the seminar in September with other travel, or if they wish to send documentation, in which case we will contact Gretchen for logistical details. If not, then I think the Bank should decline the invitation.

Do I need to respond to UNESCO, or will you, or Gretchen? I do not have the invitation.

CC: GRETCHEN HANDWERGER (GRETCHEN HANDWERGER @A1@PARIS)

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 29-Jul-1993 11:07am

TO: Peter Russell Moock (PETER MOOCK)

FROM: Maureen McDonald, EXTDR (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

EXT.: 31771

SUBJECT: September 13-14 Meeting at UNESCO

This meeting seems to require much more involvement from the Bank than the Paris Office could provide and reading Gretchen's em and the various activities going on at that time it seems highly unlikely that they could be of much assistance. Are you willing to send anyone from here? Whatever your decision, would you send a written contribution? Or simply decline citing commitments which have now overtaken staff availability?

Many thanks.

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: July 29, 1993 03:22am EST

TO: MAUREEN M. MCDONALD (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD @A1@VAX12)

FROM: Gretchen Handwerger, OPRIE (GRETCHEN HANDWERGER AT A1 AT PARIS)

EXT.: 40 69 30 19

SUBJECT: September 13-14 Meeting at UNESCO

Thanks for sending me the letter from UNESCO about the postponed (to September 13-14) UNESCO meeting on environmental education and informaion (a follow-up to UNCED 1992). Unfortunately, I have DAC meetings both those days. Claudia von Monbart (who was going to attend the June meeting if I couldn't) will be in India at that time and it looks as though the rest of the public affairs officers will be out touting the Annual Report. I'll check back with them in late August/early September when they're back from leave and their schedules are a little more set. In the meantime, please keep me posted as to the likelihood of headquarters representation. Also, please remind Mook or whoever, that even if we do manage to find a EO staff member to represent the Bank, someone in Washington would have to prepare the "written text (15 pages maximum) with a two-page resume in English" and send us "relevant documents for distribution to participants" if the Bank is interested in either presentation or distribution. In otherwords, if we're able to help out at all, it will probably only be with a warm, albeit interested, I hope, body.

CC: INSTITUTIONAL ISC FILES (INSTITUTIONAL ISC FILES @A1@VAX12)
CC: Cathy Russell (CATHY RUSSELL AT A1 AT PARIS)
CC: SONIA BENAVIDES PAZ (SONIA BENAVIDES PAZ @A1@VAX12)
CC: Julian Grenfell (JULIAN GRENFELL AT A1 AT PARIS)
CC: SARWAR LATEEF (SARWAR LATEEF @A1@VAX12)



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télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

ED/ECS/SE/ENV/1.5/1.1

8 July 1993

référence :

Dear Mr. Shakow,

I was pleased to learn through your letter dated 27 May 1993 that a representative of your European Office will be participating in the Consultation Meeting with UN Agencies and relevant intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations concerned with environmental education (EE) and information, organized as a follow-up to UNCED 1992, in the context of the UNESCO-UNEP International Environmental Education Programme (IIEP).

As you have been informed, the meeting has been postponed (see fax 4 June 93) and will take place from **13 to 14 September 1993, in Room VII, UNESCO Headquarters, Place de Fontenoy, Paris.** The draft agenda of the meeting and relevant documents are attached herewith for your information.

At the meeting, a brief presentation on EE and information activities of your agency/organization would be appreciated. You may send us a written text (15 pages maximum) with a 2-page résumé in English, as well as copies of relevant documents in EE, for distribution to participants.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Colin N. Power".

Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education

Mr. Alexander Shakow
Director, External Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Attachments : 1. The draft agenda
2. Environmental Education and Information brochure
3. CONNECT - June 1992 issue
4. Chapter 36, Agenda 21
5. IIEP publications list



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référence : ED/ECS/SE/ENV/1.5/1.1

4 June 1993


Dear Mr. Preston,

This is a follow-up to our invitation letter DG/1.5/1.1 dated 17 April 1993 with respect to the holding, within the framework of the UNESCO-UNEP International Environmental Education Programme (IEEP), of a consultation with relevant United Nations Agencies and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental education and information at UNESCO, Paris, from 14-15 June 1993.

As we have already explained by telephone, I hereby confirm that in order to adequately prepare this consultation it is preferable to change its dates from 14-15 June 1993 to 13-14 September 1993. Its venue is the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

Looking forward to our continued co-operation, I appreciate your understanding and apologize for any inconvenience the above change of dates may cause.

Yours sincerely,


for Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

Consultation with UN Agencies and relevant
intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
concerned with environmental education and information
13-14 September 1993, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Opening session.
2. Presentation and discussion of environmental education and information programmes of participating Agencies and organizations in the post-UNCED context.
3. Methods of work for undertaking a UN system-wide comprehensive review of environmental education (Chapter 36 of Agenda 21).
4. Action required for establishing a programme to integrate UNCED decisions related to environmental education into the existing United Nations framework.
5. Closing session.



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270602 Paris

F A C S I M I L E

référence : ED/ECS/SE/ENV/1.5/1.1

OUTGOING FAX NO: ED/FAX

4911

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE : 7 June 1993

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 2

TO : Mr Lewis T. Preston
President

FAX NO: (19-1-202) 477 63 91

ADD. : World Bank, 1818 H Str. NW, Washington D.C., USA

FROM : Assistant Director-General
for Education
UNESCO

FAX NO: (33-1) 45.67.16.90



66 UNESCO (Summit)

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

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Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

July 29, 1993

Dear Mr. Nhouyvanisvong:

I refer to your letter CII/IPDC/93/919 of July 16 inviting World Bank representation at the 14th Session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), to be held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from October 5 to 8, 1993.

Unfortunately, the Bank will be unable to send a representative to this meeting due to work pressures and other commitments of staff already scheduled at that time.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Nr. K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mrs. Handwerger (Paris)

MMcDonald



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270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90
IPDC Téléfax : 44.49.01.32
référence : CII/IPDC/93/919

16 JUL 1993

Sir,

On behalf of the Director-General, I have the honour to inform you that the fourteenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) will take place at UNESCO Headquarters from 5 to 8 October 1993. The meeting will open at 10.00 a.m. on 5 October in Room II. 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 at your earliest convenience the name(s) of the person(s) designated to attend.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "K. Nhouyvanisvong".

K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations

Mr Lewis Preston
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
United States of America

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION**

Provisional Agenda of the XIVth Session
of the Intergovernmental Council

(Paris, 5 - 8 October 1993)

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 Thirteenth session of the Council
5. Report by the Director-General or his representative on the activities of IPDC since the Thirteenth session of the Council. Progress report on current projects
6. Discussion on IPDC's activities, on the financial situation and progress report on current projects. Announcement of new contributions
7. Examination of the evaluation of terminated projects
8. Examination and financing of new projects submitted to the Council
9. IPDC Budget for 1994
10. Award of the 1993 IPDC-UNESCO Prize for Rural Communication
11. Date and place of the Fifteenth session of the Council
12. Any other business
13. Adoption of the report of the session
14. Closure of the session

66 UNESCO (Annex)

The World Bank
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Cable Address: INDEVAS

BY FACSIMILE

July 26, 1993

Dear Mr. Power:

I thank you for your letter ECS/TVE/93.244 of June 18 inviting World Bank representation as an observer to the First Session of the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC) Advisory Committee, to be held in Berlin, Germany, from September 20 to 22, 1993.

Unfortunately, the Bank will not be able to send a representative to this meeting due to work pressures and other commitments of staff already scheduled at that time.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General for Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mr. Adams (ESP)
Mrs. Handwerker (Paris)

MMcDonald

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General for Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

***** ACTIVITY REPORT *****

TRANSMISSION OK

CONNECTION TEL	901133145671690
CONNECTION ID	
START TIME	07/27 10:08
USAGE TIME	00'49
PAGES	1
RESULT	OK

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 15-Jul-1993 10:30am

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Arvil Van Adams, ESP (ARVIL VAN ADAMS)

EXT.: 33435

SUBJECT: UNESCO and CINTERFOR Invitations to Mr. Preston

I am respond on behalf of Peter Moock to the two invitations to Mr. Preston you forwarded, one from UNESCO and the International Advisory Committee on Technical and Vocational Education and the second from CINTERFOR and the 30th Technical Committee Meeting. The UNESCO invitation was date 18 June and signed by Colin N. Power. The CINTERFOR invitation was date 28 June and signed by Jorge Capriata.

We would recommend that Mr. Preston express appreciation and extend his best wishes for the success of both activities, but that the two invitations be declined. The relevant staff are committed to other activities on these dates and would be unable to attend as observers.

CC: Peter Russell Moock (PETER MOOCK)

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		July 9, 1993
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Moock		S 6035
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial		<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
RE: UNESCO International Advisory Committee on Technical and Vocational Education, Berlin, September 20-22.		
<p>Attached, the invitation to the above meeting inviting Bank representation as an observer. Would you please let me know whether or not acceptance of this invitation would be considered? EXT will respond accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p>		
Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771



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270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

référence : ECS/TVE/93.244

18 JUN 1993

Dear Mr. Preston,

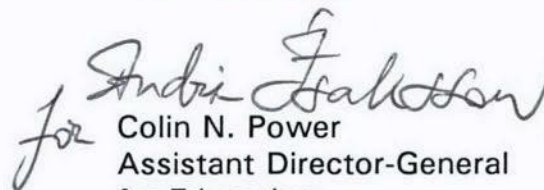
The General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-sixth session, adopted Resolution 1.8 inviting the Director-General to launch in 1992/1993 an International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC) with a view to promoting international exchange and co-operation among institutions in the Member States for research and development in technical and vocational education.

An International Advisory Committee has been established to advise the Organization on the UNEVOC programme. In accordance with the Statutes, (a copy of which is attached for your information), the Director-General has nominated the ten members of the Committee from Member States representing different education systems and regions of the world. The first session of the Committee will take place at the UNEVOC Implementation Unit in Berlin, Germany from 20 to 22 September 1993. The working languages of the meeting will be English and French.

I take pleasure in inviting your Organization to send an observer to this first session of the UNEVOC Advisory Committee and should be grateful if you would inform me of your decision at your earliest convenience.

Further details on the meeting will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

for 
Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

Hundred and fortieth Session

140 EX/2
PARIS, 9 October 1992
Original: English

Item 3.1.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT BY THE BUREAU ON QUESTIONS
THAT DO NOT APPEAR TO REQUIRE DEBATE**

In the provisional agenda for the 140th session it would appear that the following items may be defined as questions that, in accordance with 103 EX/Decision 3.2.1, paragraph 2(c), 'do not appear to require debate'.

In conformity with paragraph 2 of decision 3.1.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 113th session, however, it is still open to any member to 'request a discussion of any item for which the Bureau' has 'recommended adoption of decisions without discussion'; 'in that case, the item mentioned shall be discussed by the Board'.

DRAFT STATUTES OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Item 5.2.4 of the provisional agenda

**DRAFT STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROJECT ON
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (140 EX/30)**

Suggested decision:

The Executive Board,

1. *Having examined* document 140 EX/30 on the establishment of an International Advisory Committee for the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC),
2. *Approves* the Statutes of the above-mentioned International Advisory Committee, the text of which is annexed to this decision.

Annex

Draft Statutes of the International Advisory Committee for the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC)

Article 1

An International Advisory Committee for the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education, called hereinafter 'the Committee', is hereby established until the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

Article 2

The Committee shall be responsible for advising the Organization on the preparation and implementation of the programme foreseen under the work plan of the UNEVOC project.

Article 3

1. The Committee shall be composed of ten members, who shall be nominated by the Director-General and shall serve in their personal capacity.
2. The term of office of the members of the Committee shall expire at the end of the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference. In the event of the resignation or death of a member of the Committee, the Director-General shall nominate a replacement for the remainder of his or her term of office.
3. The members of the Committee shall be chosen for their competence in the field of technical and vocational education, in order to represent the various disciplines and trends of thought encountered in this field within the Member States. Membership of the Committee shall be in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation.
4. In addition to the ten members mentioned above, the Director-General may invite to sessions of the Committee, as non-voting participants, persons who by reason of their functions and qualifications can assist the Committee in its work.

Article 4

The Director-General shall convene the Committee in ordinary session once every year. He may convene extraordinary sessions.

Article 5

1. At each of its sessions the Committee shall elect a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a rapporteur, who shall constitute the Bureau of the Committee. They shall remain in office until the following session.
2. The Director-General shall convene the Bureau and he shall be represented at its meetings.

Article 6

1. The Director-General shall designate members of the Secretariat of UNESCO to represent him on the Committee without the right to vote.
2. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretariat of UNESCO.

Article 7

The travel and subsistence expenses of the Committee members and other persons referred to in Article 3 shall normally be borne by UNESCO, in accordance with the provisions of the rules regarding travel.

Article 8

1. Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO may send observers to meetings of the Committee.
2. The United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to meetings of the Committee.
3. The Director-General may extend invitations to send observers to meetings of the Committee to:
 - (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (b) intergovernmental organizations; and
 - (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 9

1. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure, which shall be submitted to the Director-General for approval.
2. The Director-General shall draw up the agenda of the sessions of the Committee, after consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.
3. After each session, the Committee shall present the report on its work and recommendations to the Director-General. The Director-General shall inform the Executive Committee of the results of the Advisory Committee's deliberations.

Article 10

These Statutes may be amended by the Executive Board on its own initiative or on the proposal of the Director-General.

Item 5.3.2 of the provisional agenda

**DRAFT STATUTES OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA (140 EX/29)**

Suggested decision:

The Executive Board,

1. *Having considered* document 140 EX/29 on the establishment of a Regional Science and Technology Advisory Committee for South-East Asia,
2. *Approves* the draft Statutes of the Regional Advisory Committee for South-East Asia as reproduced in the annex to document 140 EX/29.

Annex

**Draft Statutes of the Regional Science and Technology
Advisory Committee for South-East Asia**

Article 1

A Regional Science and Technology Advisory Committee for South-East Asia (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee'), is hereby established.

Article 2

The Committee shall advise the Organization on measures for reinforcing regional co-operation in science and technology in South-East Asia and the Pacific in order to ensure that the limited resources available for activities in this field are being allocated to the greatest effect having regard to the present and future needs of Member States. The Committee will have the following main tasks:

1. to advise on regional strategies and to make recommendations for a plan of action prior to the General Conference of UNESCO;
2. to advise UNESCO - on the basis of the foregoing - on the preparation of region-specific inputs into UNESCO's Medium-Term Plan (every six years) and Programme and Budget (every two years);
3. to advise on ways and means of strengthening the extra-budgetary programmes of UNESCO;
4. to make recommendations for enhancing the capacity of UNESCO to respond rapidly and effectively to global, regional and national needs.

Article 3

1. The Committee shall be composed of personalities from Member States in South-East Asia and the Pacific serving in a personal capacity. The Director-General shall, after consulting the authorities of Member States of the region concerned, appoint one member from each participating Member State.

2. The term of office of members of the Committee shall be four years. Members of the Committee shall be eligible for reappointment. The Director-General, in appointing the first members of the Committee shall designate half of the members whose first term of office shall cease two years after their appointment. In the event of resignation, incapacity or death of a member of the Committee the Director-General shall appoint a replacement for the remainder of the term.
3. In addition to the members of the Committee, the Director-General may invite to sessions of the Committee, as non-voting participants, persons who by reason of their functions and special knowledge and experience can assist the Committee in its work.

Article 4

1. The Director of UNESCO's Regional Office for Science and Technology for South-East Asia (ROSTSEA), acting on behalf of the Director-General shall convene the Committee in an ordinary session at least once every two years. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Director-General.
2. At each of its sessions, the Committee shall elect a chairman, one or more vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, who shall form the Bureau of the Committee. They shall remain in office until the following session.

Article 5

1. The Director-General shall designate members of the UNESCO Secretariat to represent him on the Committee without the right to vote.
2. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by UNESCO/ROSTSEA.

Article 6

The travel and subsistence expenses of members and other persons referred to in Article 3 shall be borne by UNESCO, in accordance with the provisions of the Organization's travel rules.

Article 7

1. Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO may send observers to meetings of the Committee.
2. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to meetings of the Committee.
3. The Director-General may extend invitations to send observers to meetings of the Committee to:
 - (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (b) intergovernmental organizations; and

- (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning UNESCO's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Article 8

1. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure which shall be submitted to the Director-General for approval.
2. The agenda of the sessions of the Committee shall be drawn up by the Director-General, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee.
3. After each session, the Committee shall present a report on its work and recommendations to the Director-General.

Article 9

These Statutes may be amended by the Executive Board, on its own initiative, or following proposals of the Director-General.

1.8. Technical and vocational education

The General Conference,

Emphasizing the role of technical and vocational education as an important agent of cultural, economic and social development,

Stressing the need to increase national capacities in this area, particularly those of the least developed countries and countries in the process of economic transition,

Considering the diversity of existing systems of and terminologies in technical and vocational education,

Noting that technical and vocational education covers initial training in industrial and commercial technology and in agriculture and crafts,

Recognizing the need to foster linkages between technical and vocational education and general education at all levels of the education system,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the International Congress on the Development and Improvement of Technical and Vocational Education (Berlin, Germany, 1987), notably those aimed at strengthening links between education and the world of work,

Taking into account the results of the UNESCO Symposium 'Innovative Methods of Technical and Vocational Education' (Hamburg, Germany, 1989), in particular those relating to the variety of approaches to systematic vocational learning both within and outside schools, and to the roles that technical and vocational education can play in national education systems,

Taking into consideration the Convention on Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth

session, in particular Article 6 which calls for the promotion of international co-operation and exchanges in this field,

Recalling 25 C/Resolution 1.21, inviting the Director-General to develop prospects for UNESCO's activities in the field of technical and vocational education beyond the year 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the feasibility study on the establishment of an International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education based on 25 C/Resolution 1.21, notably the proposed programme areas for such a centre,

Taking note of the results of UNESCO's European Colloquium on 'Education, Training, Employment' (Poitiers, France, 1991), in particular a proposal to strengthen regional and international co-operation through an international centre for research and exchange of information and experience in technical and vocational education,

Recognizing the existing fruitful co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the International Labour Organisation,

Stressing that UNESCO has a specific role to play in the field of technical and vocational education,

1. Welcomes the recommendation of the Executive Board (136 EX/Decision 4.1, para. 26) that higher priority be given to technical and vocational education and that more resources be allocated to that field;
2. Invites Member States to undertake joint efforts for the development of UNESCO's programme in technical and vocational education, particularly by contributing human, technical and financial resources:
3. Requests the Director-General:
 - (a) to devote particular attention to the development of UNESCO's programme in the field of technical and vocational education and to maintain close co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and other relevant organizations;
 - (b) to launch in 1992-1993, on the basis of the feasibility study on the establishment of an International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education, the first phase of an international UNESCO Technical and Vocational Education Project (UNEVOC), designed to:
 - (i) foster the international exchange of ideas and experience and promote studies on policy issues;
 - (ii) strengthen national research and development capabilities;
 - (iii) facilitate access to data bases and documentation;the Project will be supported by an appropriate network and guided by an international advisory board composed of specialists from the different regions;
 - (c) to give special consideration, within the project, to the needs of the least developed countries and of Member States in the throes of radical economic and social transition;
 - (d) to prepare, in the light of the performance and development of the UNEVOC project and its evaluation, taking account of existing specialized institutions, particularly the Turin Centre of ILO, and avoiding duplication of work, a proposal with a view to the adoption of a decision on the future of the project at the twenty-eighth session of the General Conference;
 - (e) to mobilize extra-budgetary resources, particularly from other organizations within the United Nations system, for programme activities carried out under the UNEVOC project.

66 UNESCO (mm1D)

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

BY FACSIMILE

June 14, 1993

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 forwarding on to Mr. Preston a copy of the letter from His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Joaquin Balaquer; the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Federico Mayor; and the Administrator of UNDP, Mr. William H. Draper III, inviting him to participate in the Contributors Round Table Discussions that will take place in UNESCO during the days of June 16 and 17, 1993. Unfortunately, Mr. Preston will be unable to attend these discussions due to previously scheduled commitments at that time.

However, after consulting with staff in our Latin American and Caribbean Region responsible for country operations programs in the Dominican Republic, I am pleased to inform you that they are arranging for a representative to attend these discussions on behalf of the Bank.

Please accept our best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

His Excellency
Jose del Carmen Ariza
Ambassador
The Dominican Republic
1715 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

cc: Messrs. de Tray (LA3C1), van der Gaag (LA3HR)
Mrs. Handwerker (Paris)

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

June 14, 1993

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 forwarding on to Mr. Preston a copy of the letter from His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Joaquin Balaquer; the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Federico Mayor; and the Administrator of UNDP, Mr. William H. Draper III, inviting him to participate in the Contributors Round Table Discussions that will take place in UNESCO during the days of June 16 and 17, 1993. Unfortunately, Mr. Preston will be unable to attend these discussions due to previously scheduled commitments at that time.

However, after consulting with staff in our Latin American and Caribbean Region responsible for country operations programs in the Dominican Republic, I am pleased to inform you that they are arranging for a representative to attend these discussions on behalf of the Bank.

Please accept our best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

His Excellency
Jose del Carmen Ariza
Ambassador
The Dominican Republic
1715 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

***** ACTIVITY REPORT *****

TRANSMISSION OK

CONNECTION TEL 926580577

CONNECTION ID

START TIME 06/14 18:13

USAGE TIME 00'38

PAGES 1

RESULT OK

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

Date

6/11

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Dna -

fr Maween

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Prepare Reply

Approval

Per Our Conversation

Information

Recommendation

Remarks

Thanks!

From

Chris

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 14-Jun-1993 10:10am

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Dennis de Tray, LA3C1 (DENNIS DE TRAY)

EXT.: 31967


SUBJECT: DomRep invitation to Preston

Maureen:

The Bank is sending a representative to these meetings, but staff level, not management. Jacques van der Gaag's division is handling. It is obviously too late to do anything more except say thank you, we are sending someone, and good luck.

Dennis

CC: Jacques Van Der Gaag (JACQUES VAN DER GAAG)

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		June 11, 1993
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. de Tray		I 5057
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial		<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
RE: Dominican Republic - Donors' Round Table at Unesco Headquarters in Paris, June 16-17.		
<p>The attached communication was sent to the President's Office by the Ambassador today - the original has not yet been received.</p> <p>The timing is indeed short, but perhaps you are aware of this meeting. In any event, would be grateful for your advice on how EXT should respond.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p>		
 Maureen McDonald		EXTDR, Room T 8-108
		31771



*The Ambassador of
The Dominican Republic*

Washington, D. C.

June 11, 1993

Mr. Lewis Preston
President
The World Bank
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Preston:

We have received by fax copy of the letter addressed to you by His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Joaquín Balaguer; the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. Federico Mayor; and the Administrator of PNUD, Mr. William H. Draper III, in which they invite you to participate in the Contributors Round Table Discussions that will take place in UNESCO during the days 16 and 17 of June.

Due to the proximity of such dates we have decided to forward it on to your office by fax.

Regards,


José del Carmen Ariza
AMBASSADOR

JCA:ck

Enclos.

República Dominicana

Mr. Lewis Preston
President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.
USA

Distinguido Señor:

Como es de su conocimiento, el Gobierno de la República Dominicana ha desarrollado en los últimos años un agresivo programa económico, cuyas primeras señales de éxito son ya visibles.

El Gobierno, empeñado como está en continuar con su programa de estabilización y reforma económica, está también consciente de la necesidad de profundizar estos esfuerzos con un Plan de Acción para el Desarrollo Humano, que mejore las condiciones de vida de la población y apoye la creación de una estructura productiva más eficiente y competitiva.

Como parte de nuestros esfuerzos en este sentido, durante los últimos tres años nos hemos propuesto la elaboración de un innovador "Plan Decenal de Educación", con amplia participación y consenso de parte de todas las organizaciones del Estado y la sociedad civil. El Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo y la UNESCO han colaborado permanentemente en esta experiencia.

El gran éxito de esta primera fase ha permitido la movilización de algunos recursos para apoyar la ejecución del Plan. Para lograr su adecuado desarrollo durante los diez años de ejecución, sin embargo, se requiere el aporte de recursos adicionales, cuya importancia se magnifica dada la trascendencia de la educación en el proceso de desarrollo de la República Dominicana.

Estamos seguros de que el programa educativo de la República Dominicana merece la solidaridad de la comunidad internacional, particularmente en periodos como el actual, de seria austeridad económica. Es por lo tanto un honor para nosotros invitarle a participar, o a designar un representante suyo de alto nivel, en la Mesa Redonda de Donadores que tendrá lugar en la sede de la UNESCO, los días 16 y 17 de junio de 1993. La Agenda se anexa a la presente, y en su oportunidad le haremos llegar la documentación pertinente

República Dominicana

Le agradeceremos comunicarnos su decisión a la UNESCO, Oficina del Director General; a la Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Bellas Artes y Cultos, Oficina de la Ministro de Educación, o al Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en Santo Domingo, Oficina del Representante Residente.

Con la muestra de la más alta consideración y estima,

Federico Mayor
Director General
UNESCO

Joaquín Balaguer
Presidente de la República

William H. Draper III
Administrador
PNUD

Favor contestar a:

UNESCO:

Oficina del Director General
7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700, Paris

Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Bellas Artes y Cultos

Santo Domingo, República Dominicana
Fax: 809-682-0788

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

Ave. Anacaona #9
Santo Domingo, República Dominicana
Fax: 809-531-3507



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

téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

Maureen

référence : ED/ECS/SE/ENV/1.5/1.1

4 June 1993

Dear Mr. Preston,

This is a follow-up to our invitation letter DG/1.5/1.1 dated 17 April 1993 with respect to the holding, within the framework of the UNESCO-UNEP International Environmental Education Programme (IEEP), of a consultation with relevant United Nations Agencies and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental education and information at UNESCO, Paris, from 14-15 June 1993.

As we have already explained by telephone, I hereby confirm that in order to adequately prepare this consultation it is preferable to change its dates from 14-15 June 1993 to 13-14 September 1993. Its venue is the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

Looking forward to our continued co-operation, I appreciate your understanding and apologize for any inconvenience the above change of dates may cause.

Yours sincerely,

Andri Sakellari
for Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

June 3, 1993

Mr. Hedayat Ahmed
Director
UNESCO Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific
Box 967 Prakanong Post Office
Bangkok 10110, Thailand

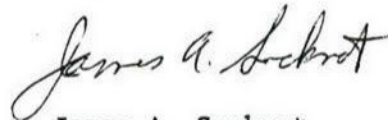
Dear Mr. Ahmed:

On May 12, Mr. Alexander Shakow, Director of External Affairs, wrote to you, informing you that I would participate as the World Bank's representative in the roundtable on "Roles and Responsibilities of the Donor Community in Basic Education," to be held in Kuala Lumpur on June 23 in conjunction with the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP VI).

I regret to inform you that due to an unavoidable change in my travel plans, I will be unable to participate in the MINEDAP VI meeting or the roundtable of donors meeting. However, Mr. Vincent Greaney, Education Specialist in my Division, will participate in both events on behalf of the Bank. Unfortunately, because of adjustments in his travel schedule to enable him to be in Kuala Lumpur from June 21-24, Mr. Greaney will be unable to attend the Advisory Committee meeting June 14-17.

With best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,



James A. Socknat
Chief

Human Resources and Social Development Division
Asia Technical Department

bcc: Ms. McDonald ✓
Messrs. Babson, Greaney

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

66 UNESCO (mm'D)

June 3, 1993

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

Dear Mr. Mayor:

On May 12, Mr. Alexander Shakow, Director of External Affairs, wrote to you, informing you that I would participate as the World Bank's representative in the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP VI) to be held in Kuala Lumpur, June 21-24, 1993.

I regret to inform you that due to an unavoidable change in my travel plans, I will be unable to participate in the MINEDAP VI meeting. However, Mr. Vincent Greaney, Education Specialist in my Division, will participate in the meeting on behalf of the Bank.

With best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,



James A. Socknat
Chief

Human Resources and Social Development Division
Asia Technical Department

bcc: Ms. McDonald ✓
Messrs. Babson, Greaney

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

May 14, 1993

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I refer to your letter DG/14.2/93/48 of April 23 transmitting a copy of resolution 47/124 proclaiming 1995 as the International Year for Tolerance, the contents of which we have duly noted. While we have no specific suggestions to offer on this initiative at this time, we are bringing it to the attention of staff in the Bank concerned with this subject.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

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

cc: Mr. Verspoor (ESP)
Mmes. Perera (EXC), Peters (EXTDR)

Log Nos: EXT930507005/XIE930510001

MMcDonald

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

TO:

Callie Boucher (T8111)

DATE:

5/10/93

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Federico Mayor - UNESCO - Paris

To: President

Dated: 4/23/93

Reference No.: XIE930510001

Topic: 1) Resolution passed by 47th Gral.Assem. proclaiming 1995 the
Year of Tolerance. Requesting suggestions for celebration by 5/15

Incoming Reference Number: EXT930507005

Incoming Action Requested: TO HANDLE

Requested Due Date: 5/10/93

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

DUE DATE:

XXX HANDLE
REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
DISCUSS WITH _____
AS WE DISCUSSED
PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
FOR YOUR FILES
RETURN TO _____
OTHER: _____

5/25/93

Remarks: cc: C. Perera (EXC); D. Peters (EXTDR)

AB

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

TO: Sarwar Lateef (OPRIE) DATE: 5/07/93

93 MAY 7 PM 4 55

RECEIVED
EXTIE

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:
From: Federico Mayor - UNESCO - Paris
To: President
Dated: 4/23/93 Reference No.: EXT930507005
Topic: 1) Resolution passed by 47th Gral.Assem. proclaiming 1995 the
Year of Tolerance. Requesting suggestions for celebration by 5/15

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: | DUE DATE: |

XXX HANDLE 5/10/93
____ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
____ DISCUSS WITH _____
____ AS WE DISCUSSED
____ PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
____ FOR YOUR FILES
____ RETURN TO _____
____ OTHER: _____

Remarks: cc: C. Perera (EXC); D. Peters (EXTDR)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

Date

5/6/93

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Lateef, OPRIE

T-8101

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Prepare Reply

Approval

Per Our Conversation

Information

Recommendation

Remarks

Pls inform EXC how handled and send us copy of response. Tks.

From

Dora Peters

OPRIE



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
adresse télégraphique : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

Le Directeur général

référence : DG/14.2/93/48

Le 23 avril 1993

Monsieur le Président,

Par sa résolution 47/124 parvenue à l'UNESCO le 12 mars 1993, la quarante-septième session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a pris note avec satisfaction de la résolution 5.6 adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO à sa vingt-sixième session et s'est félicitée de l'initiative de celle-ci tendant à proclamer l'année 1995 Année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance. Elle m'a prié de "préparer, en coopération avec les autres organisations intéressées, des suggestions concernant la célébration de l'Année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance et de les présenter à l'Assemblée générale à sa quarante-huitième session, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil économique et social".

Vous trouverez, ci-joint, le texte de ces deux résolutions.

Conformément au souhait de l'Assemblée générale, l'UNESCO a donc entrepris l'élaboration d'un plan d'action pour la mise en oeuvre des divers aspects de cette activité. Aussi souhaiterais-je connaître votre avis sur les activités et manifestations que votre institution considère souhaitable de retenir pour la célébration de l'Année de la tolérance ou qu'elle envisage d'inclure dans son programme pour 1995.

.../...

M. Lewis T. Preston
Président
Banque Mondiale/Société financière internationale (SFI)
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

L'ECOSOC siégeant à la fin du mois de juin 1993, je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir me faire parvenir vos commentaires ou, le cas échéant, vos propositions avant le 15 mai 1993, pour permettre au Secrétariat de s'en inspirer dans l'élaboration du document synoptique qui sera présenté à la prochaine session de l'ECOSOC.

En vous remerciant de votre coopération, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a tall vertical stroke followed by several horizontal and curved strokes.

Federico Mayor



Assemblée générale

Distr.
GENERALE

A/RES/47/124
22 février 1993

Quarante-septième session
Point 97 b de l'ordre du jour

RÉSOLUTION ADOPTÉE PAR L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

[sur le rapport de la Troisième Commission (A/47/678/Add.2)]

47/124. Année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance

L'Assemblée générale,

Rappelant que la Charte des Nations Unies affirme dans son Préambule la pratique de la tolérance comme l'un des principes à appliquer en vue d'atteindre les fins poursuivies par les Nations Unies, à savoir empêcher la guerre et maintenir la paix,

Rappelant également que l'un des buts des Nations Unies, tels qu'ils sont énoncés dans la Charte, est de réaliser la coopération internationale en résolvant les problèmes internationaux d'ordre économique, social, intellectuel ou humanitaire, en développant et en encourageant le respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales pour tous, sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion,

Tenant compte de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme 1/ et des Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme 2/,

Prenant note avec satisfaction de la résolution 5.6 de la Conférence générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture, concernant la possibilité de proclamer l'année 1995 année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance 3/,

1/ Résolution 217 A (III).

2/ Résolution 2200 A (XXI), annexe.

3/ Voir Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture, Actes de la Conférence générale, vingt-sixième session, vol. 1, Résolutions.

/...

Prenant note de la décision 1992/267 du Conseil économique et social, en date du 30 juillet 1992, et de la note du Secrétaire général 4/,

Ayant à l'esprit sa décision 35/424 du 5 décembre 1980 et la résolution 1980/67 du Conseil économique et social, en date du 25 juillet 1980, qui contient les principes directeurs concernant les années internationales et anniversaires,

1. Se félicite de l'initiative de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture tendant à proclamer l'année 1995 année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance;

2. Prie le Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture de préparer, en coopération avec les autres organisations intéressées, des suggestions concernant la célébration de l'année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance et de les présenter à l'Assemblée générale à sa quarante-huitième session, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil économique et social;

3. Invite le Conseil économique et social à examiner à sa prochaine session la question de la proclamation de l'année 1995 année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance et à présenter une recommandation à l'Assemblée générale à sa quarante-huitième session;

4. Encourage l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture à préparer, conformément à la résolution 5.6 de la Conférence générale, une déclaration sur la tolérance;

5. Décide d'examiner la question à sa quarante-huitième session.

92^e séance plénière
18 décembre 1992

5.5 Contribution de l'UNESCO au XIXe Congrès mondial de philosophie
(Moscou, 1993)

La Conférence générale,

Soulignant le rôle important de la philosophie dans l'appréhension des problèmes majeurs du monde contemporain,

Notant l'importance croissante de la discussion philosophique des problèmes éthiques et moraux, dans le contexte du développement scientifique et technologique actuel,

Saluant les mesures prises par le Directeur général pour renforcer, par l'introduction d'aspects éthiques, les activités de la Division de la philosophie de l'UNESCO,

Reconnaissant la nécessité de soutenir l'enseignement de la philosophie en sensibilisant le public, dans ce domaine, aux problèmes d'actualité et à leur discussion,

1. Souligne l'importance particulière de la tenue du XIXe Congrès mondial de philosophie (Moscou, 1993) ;
2. Invite le Directeur général à examiner la possibilité de prêter son concours à la tenue du congrès susmentionné.

5.6 Consultations avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies en vue
de déclarer l'année 1995 année des Nations Unies pour
la tolérance

La Conférence générale,

Considérant que la Charte des Nations Unies affirme dès le Préambule la pratique de la tolérance comme l'un des principes à appliquer en vue d'atteindre les fins poursuivies par les Nations Unies pour empêcher la guerre et maintenir la paix,

Rappelant les dispositions pertinentes de l'Acte constitutif de l'UNESCO en faveur de la connaissance et de la compréhension mutuelles,

Rappelant les résolutions 6.21 et 3.331 (d) adoptées par la Conférence générale respectivement à ses treizième et quinzième sessions, ainsi que les recommandations pertinentes ultérieures, et en particulier les résolutions 5.1 (point 2 A (c)), 5.2 et 7.1 (point 2 A (a) (iv)), qu'elle a adoptées à sa vingt-cinquième session,

Rappelant les directives figurant dans le troisième Plan à moyen terme (25 C/4 approuvé, par. 394) en ce qui concerne le dialogue des différents courants philosophiques et spirituels, et son rôle dans l'éducation, fondée sur les valeurs communes de paix, de tolérance et de dignité humaine,

Profondément préoccupée par les nouvelles formes d'intolérance qui menacent les idéaux pour lesquels l'Organisation des Nations Unies fut fondée et en vue desquels l'UNESCO ne cesse d'oeuvrer dans le domaine de ses compétences propres,

Convaincue que la réflexion morale contribue à une meilleure maîtrise des effets négatifs de la modernité sur l'environnement naturel ainsi que sur les sociétés et les cultures,

Persuadée que la tolérance, en tant reconnaissance et appréciation d'autrui, coexistence, capacité d'écoute et d'échange, est le fondement sûr de toute société civile juste et éclairée, aussi bien que d'un ordre mondial équitable,

1. Lance un appel à tous les Etats membres pour qu'ils développent un esprit de tolérance fondé sur leurs valeurs philosophiques, religieuses et culturelles, sur leur tradition humaniste ainsi que sur les valeurs universelles les plus avérées ;
2. Invite le Directeur général à :
 - (a) explorer la possibilité de renforcer le programme éthique de l'Organisation ainsi que l'étude spécifique des valeurs spirituelles, morales et culturelles et de leur évolution ;
 - (b) encourager les Etats membres à sensibiliser leurs opinions publiques aux problèmes de la tolérance et de la compréhension mutuelle et à favoriser une prise de conscience positive et constructive des différences en tant que sources d'un enrichissement mutuel ;
 - (c) explorer les voies et moyens de favoriser la tolérance internationale en accord avec les buts et principes des Nations Unies ;
 - (d) examiner, en consultation avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies, la marche à suivre en vue de déclarer l'année 1995, qui marque le cinquantième de l'UNESCO, année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance et à préparer une déclaration sur la tolérance qui pourrait être discutée et éventuellement adoptée à cette occasion.

e Contribution de l'UNESCO aux études prospectives et aux stratégies relatives au développement

e.1 Champ majeur de programme VI "Contribution de l'UNESCO aux études prospectives et aux stratégies relatives au développement"¹

La Conférence générale,

Rappelant la résolution 25 C/106 figurant dans le Plan à moyen terme pour 1990-1995 et relative au champ majeur de programme VI "Contribution de l'UNESCO aux études prospectives et aux stratégies relatives au développement",

1. Résolution adoptée sur le rapport de la Commission V à la 22^e séance plénière, le 2 novembre 1991.

66 UN-5300 (Am)

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

BY FACSIMILE

May 12, 1993

Dear Mr. Ahmed:

I refer to your letter 118.3/3810/93 of April 28 inviting World Bank participation in the roundtable on "Roles and Responsibilities of the Donor Community in Basic Education", to be held in Kuala Lumpur on June 23 in conjunction with the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP VI).

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. James A. Socknat, Chief, Human Resources Development Division, Asia Region Technical Department, the Bank's representative to the Conference of Ministers, will be available to participate in the roundtable. For any additional information regarding his participation, Mr. Socknat can be contacted at the following: Tel: (202) 458-1232 or Fax: (202) 477-0357.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Hedayat Ahmed
Director
UNESCO Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific
Box 967 Prakanong Post Office
Bangkok 10110
Thailand

Copy to: Regional Education Adviser, UNICEF
P.O. Box 2-154, Bangkok 10200
Thailand

cc: Messrs. Socknat (ASTHR)
Babson (Bangkok)

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

May 12, 1993

Dear Mr. Ahmed:

I refer to your letter 118.3/3810/93 of April 28 inviting World Bank participation in the roundtable on "Roles and Responsibilities of the Donor Community in Basic Education", to be held in Kuala Lumpur on June 23 in conjunction with the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP VI).

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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Hedayat Ahmed
Director
UNESCO Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific
Box 967 Prakanong Post Office
Bangkok 10110
Thailand

Copy to: Regional Education Adviser, UNICEF
P.O. Box 2-154, Bangkok 10200
Thailand

***** ACTIVITY REPORT *****

TRANSMISSION OK

CONNECTION TEL	90116623910866
CONNECTION ID	
START TIME	05/12 17:13
USAGE TIME	00'31
PAGES	1
RESULT	OK

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		May 7, 1993
NAME	ROOM NO.	
Mr. Socknat	E 9069	
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File	
RE: UNESCO Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, June 21-24		
<p>Attached is an invitation to participate in a roundtable on "Roles and Responsibilities of the Donor Community in Basic Education", to be held on June 23.</p> <p>We still need to send Unesco a final yes or no re Bank representation at the Conference itself. If the answer is no, then we will send regrets to this as well.</p> <p>Appreciate it if you would let me know whether a decision has been made as to Bank participation in the Conference and hence in the Roundtable.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p>		
Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771

5/11

yes

yes



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
PRINCIPAL REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
BUREAU REGIONAL PRINCIPAL POUR L'ASIE ET LE PACIFIQUE

Cable: UNESCO, BANGKOK Telex: 20591 TH
Facsimile : 391-0866
Telephone : Main Office 391-0577
: RUSHSAP 381-1347
: IPS/ASTINFO 390-2564

920 Sukhumvit Road
Postal Address: Box 967 Prakanong Post Office
Bangkok 10110, Thailand

REF. 118.3/3810/93

28 April 1993

Dear Mr. Preston,

You should have received by now a letter from the UNESCO Director-General dated 28 December 1992 inviting your organization to send a representative to the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP VI). The Conference will take place in Kuala Lumpur from 21-24 June 1993.

The agenda will focus on enhancing the role of education as a dynamic force for the twenty-first century by renewing commitments to Education for All and by examining the changing demands on education. MINEDAP VI will also consider how to promote regional and international co-operation in education including the mobilization of resources.

To support that aim, the conference will include a roundtable on "Roles and Responsibilities of the Donor Community in Basic Education". The roundtable is scheduled to take place in the afternoon of Wednesday 23 June 1993. I would like to invite you or your representative to participate in this roundtable by making a short presentation and by responding to questions or comments from the audience. The objective of the roundtable is to discuss issues related to the role and responsibilities of donor agencies in the achievement of Education for All - not simply to present an inventory of donor activities and funds provided.

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
Ref. 118.3/3810/93


Page 2
28 April 1993

I would be very pleased if you can accept this invitation to participate in the roundtable discussion. For your information, more detailed guidelines are enclosed. There will be a brief co-ordination meeting of the roundtable presenters a few days before the roundtable at a time and place to be announced later. Since UNICEF will be assisting in organizing the donors' roundtable, please copy your reply to this letter to:

Regional Education Adviser
UNICEF
P.O. Box 2-154
19 Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 10200
Thailand

I look forward to hearing from you soon and to meeting you in Kuala Lumpur.

Yours sincerely,



Hedayat Ahmed
Director

ROUNDTABLE ON ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DONOR COMMUNITY
IN BASIC EDUCATION

GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTATION

Objectives:

The roundtable is intended to stimulate discussion on the role and responsibilities of the donor community in helping to achieve Education for All. Presentations should therefore be structured around such questions as:

- (a) how should priorities for donor assistance be determined within the overall framework of EFA goals?
- (b) from the donor's point of view, what are the main EFA priorities?
- (c) how can donors most effectively co-ordinate their support for EFA?
- (d) what is the most productive role for a donor in policy dialogue?
and
- (e) what are the donor's main responsibilities in assisting EFA?

Timing:

The roundtable has been allocated a total of 90 minutes. Half of this will be for donor presentations and half for interaction with the audience. This means that each donor will have only FIVE MINUTES to present its views. Extending beyond this will reduce the time for comments from the audience, effectively narrowing the range of participation and dialogue.

Format and materials:

After an introductory, issue-focussed presentation by UNESCO, each donor representative will speak. Use of two or three overhead projector transparencies to structure the presentation is encouraged. More detailed handouts on the role and activities of a donor can be distributed. Multiple copies of handouts can be made at the meeting, provided that they do not exceed four or five pages in length. Originals should be made available early in the week. Tables for display of materials will also be available if sufficient advance notice is given.

Organizational meeting:

An announcement will be made early during the conference regarding a brief meeting of roundtable presenters. This meeting will discuss details of arrangements and seek to resolve any problem or queries which may emerge.

Agencies participating:

The following agencies have been invited to make presentations at the donors' roundtable; UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, AIDAB, SIDA and the EFA NGO Network. They represent the main WCEFA sponsoring groups: the UN agencies, the multilateral donors, bilateral donors and NGOs.

66 UNESCO (mm17)

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

BY FACSIMILE

May 12, 1993

Dear Mr. Mayor:

On January 29, I wrote to you concerning possible World Bank representation at the Sixth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific, to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from June 21 to 24, 1993.

I am now pleased to inform you that Mr. James A. Socknat, Chief, Human Resources Development Division, Asia Region Technical Department, will attend the Conference on behalf of the Bank. For any additional information regarding his participation, Mr. Socknat can be contacted at the following: Tel: (202) 458-1232 or Fax: (202) 477-0357.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

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

cc: Messrs. Socknat (ASTHR)
Babson (Bangkok)

MMcDonald

The World Bank
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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

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

***** ACTIVITY REPORT *****

TRANSMISSION OK

CONNECTION TEL	901133147348557
CONNECTION ID	
START TIME	05/12 17:09
USAGE TIME	00'29
PAGES	1
RESULT	OK

66 UNESCO (MM'D)

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

BY FACSIMILE

April 29, 1993

Dear Sir:

I refer to your communication DG/16.2/30.6/1091 of April 14 inviting World Bank representation at the 141st Session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to be held in Paris from May 10 to 28, 1993.

I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, the Bank will be unable to send a representative on this occasion due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

The Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Messrs. Verspoor (ESP), Wyss (Paris)
Mrs. Handwerger (Paris)

MMcDonald

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

The Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

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WORLD BANK EXTDR

(AUTO)

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FILE	FILE TYPE	OPTION	TEL NO.	PAGE	RESULT
091	MEMORY TX		901133145671690	01/01	OK

ERRORS

1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL 2) BUSY 3) NO ANSWER 4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

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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BY FACSIMILE

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Sincerely yours,

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M McD
To handle

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
EUROPEAN OFFICE
66, avenue d'Iéna, 75116 PARIS

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

INTBAFRAD PARIS: **Date:** April 21, 1993

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2

TO: Mr. K. Sarwar Lateef, OPRIE
 cc Mr. Callie Boucher, OPRIE *done*
 Fax: (19-1-202) 676 0576

FROM: *pp* Gretchen Handwerger *G*
 World Bank, Paris office

SUBJECT: UNESCO Executive Board Meeting
 May 10-28, 1993

=====

Sarwar/Callie:

Per the attached, please can you let me know if anyone is planning to attend?

Many thanks.



Gretchen:

I thought we agreed you would send these requests to me! In any event, Sarwar has sent me a message saying "you should NOT attend"!!

So, unless anyone other than you wants to go, we will send 'polite regrets' to Unesco.

Regards,

M.
Maureen-

Enclosures: 1 page

TELEPHONE: (1) 40.69.30.23 or 19
FACSIMILE NUMBER: (1) 47-23-74-36

M. 4/21
SL does
not want
Opetchen
to attend this

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
EUROPEAN OFFICE
66, avenue d'Iéna, 75116 PARIS

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

INTBAFRAD PARIS: Date: April 21, 1993
NUMBER OF PAGES: 2
TO: Ms. Maureen McDonald, EXTDR
 Fax: (19-1-202) 676 0574
FROM: p Gretchen Handwerger *GR*
 World Bank, Paris office
SUBJECT: UNESCO Executive Board Meeting
 May 10-28, 1993

~~Maureen:~~

Per the attached, please can you let me know if anyone is planning to attend?

Many thanks.

→ Gretchen:

No one from Headquarters - we rarely, if ever, attend Board sessions. However, if Paris Office staff are free and want to look in from time to time, that's fine! Let me know if we should respond from here.

Regards,

M.
Maureen (4/21)

Enclosures: 1 page

TELEPHONE: (1) 40.69.30.23 or 19
FACSIMILE NUMBER: (1) 47-23-74-36



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) 568.10.00
international + (33.1) 568.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris

The Director-General

DG/16.2/30.6/1091

reference :

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has the honour to invite the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and intergovernmental organizations to be represented at the 141th session of the Executive Board, which will be held in Paris from 10 to 28 May 1993. The provisional agenda of the session (document 141 EX/1 (prov.)) is annexed hereto.

The first plenary meeting will be held on Monday 10 May at 10 a.m. in Room X. At that meeting the Board will adopt its agenda, decide which items to refer to its commissions and draw up a timetable of work for the session.

The Director-General would appreciate receiving as soon as possible the names of the representatives designated to attend this session on behalf of their organization, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of his highest consideration.



Paris, 14 April 1993

The President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.D. 20233
United States of America

cc. Monsieur le Directeur
Banque mondiale
66 avenue d'Iéna
75116 PARIS

Cent quarante et unième session
(10-28 mai 1993)

141 EX/1 (Prov.)
PARIS, le 11 mars 1993
Original français/anglais

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
1	ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR		141 EX/1 (Prov.)
2	APPROBATION DES PROCES- VERBAUX DE LA 140e SESSION		140 EX/SR. 1-17
3	METHODES DE TRAVAIL DE L'ORGANISATION		
3.1	<u>Méthodes de travail de la Conférence générale et du 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	141 EX/2
3.1.2	Examen de la périodicité des sessions de la Conférence générale et de ses répercus- sions sur l'élaboration des documents C/4 et C/5 ainsi que sur la fréquence et la du- rée des conférences internationales d'Etats et des réunions des comités intergouver- nementaux	140 EX/Déc., 3.1.2	141 EX/4
3.1.3	Mise en oeuvre de la résolution 26 C/19.3 (partie III, paragraphes 5 et 6)	26 C/Rés., 19.3 140 EX/Déc., 5.6.1 Partie B	141 EX/5

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
3.1.4	Rapport du Conseil exécutif à la vingt-septième session de la Conférence générale sur les mesures prises pour donner suite à la résolution 26 C/19.3 (partie III, paragraphe 6 (b))	140 EX/Déc., 3.1.3	
3.2	Examen des communications transmises au Comité sur les conventions et recommandations en exécution de la décision 104 EX/3.3 et rapport du Comité à ce sujet	104 EX/Déc., 3.3	141 EX/CR/HR. 141 EX/3 PRIV.
3.3	Nom et mandat du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations	140 EX/Déc., 3.2	141 EX/6
3.4	<u>Corps commun d'inspection des Nations Unies</u>		
3.4.1	Rapports du Corps commun d'inspection intéressant l'UNESCO	129 EX/Déc., 3.3.1	141 EX/7
4	PROGRAMME ET BUDGET POUR 1994-1995		
4.1	Examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 1994-1995 (27 C/5) et recommandations du Conseil exécutif	Art. V.B.5 (a) de l'Acte constitutif Art. 3.4 et 3.6 du Règlement financier	27 C/5 141 EX/INF.5
5	EXECUTION DU PROGRAMME		
5.1	<u>Rapport du Directeur général</u>		
5.1.1	Rapport sur l'activité de l'Organisation depuis la 140e session	103 EX/Déc., 3.2.1 (3)	141 EX/INF.3 (Parties I, II et III)
5.2	<u>Education</u>		
5.2.1	Application de la résolution 26 C/16 concernant les institutions éducatives et culturelles dans les territoires arabes occupés	139 EX/Déc., 4.3.1	141 EX/8

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
5.2.2	Rapport du Directeur général sur le renforcement du Centre européen pour l'enseignement supérieur (CEPES)	139 EX/Déc., 4.3.4	141 EX/9
5.2.3	Propositions du Directeur général - y compris l'esquisse d'une politique intersectorielle - concernant le projet UNITWIN et le programme des chaires UNESCO	140 EX/Déc., 5.2.1	141 EX/10
5.2.4	Deuxième consultation des Etats membres sur la mise en oeuvre de la Recommandations révisée concernant l'enseignement technique et professionnel	24 C/Rés., 5.3	141 EX/11
5.2.5	Rapport du Directeur général concernant la mise en oeuvre de la Recommandation sur le développement de l'éducation des adultes	24 C/Rés., 2.7	141 EX/12
5.2.6	Rapport du Directeur général sur le cadre juridique de l'Institut international de planification de l'éducation	140 EX/Déc., 7.4	141 EX/13
5.2.7	Opportunité d'adopter un instrument normatif international concernant la condition du personnel enseignant du supérieur	26 C/Rés., 1.16	141 EX/32
5.3	<u>Sciences exactes et naturelles</u>		
5.3.1	Proposition de transfert du Centre international de physique théorique à l'UNESCO	26 C/Rés., 1.12	141 EX/14
5.4.1	Etude sur les aspects techniques et juridiques de l'opportunité d'élaborer un nouvel instrument international concernant la lutte contre le dopage dans le sport, couvrant l'éducation, la prévention, la coopération et l'information dans ce domaine	26 C/Rés., 1.12	141 EX/15

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
5.4.2	Programme d'action pour promouvoir une culture de paix	140 EX/Déc., 5.4.2	141 EX/16
5.4.3	Proclamation de l'Année des Nations Unies pour la tolérance et déclaration sur la tolérance	26 C/Rés., 5.6 A/RES/47/124	141 EX/17
5.4.4	Protection et promotion des droits des minorités dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO	Point proposé par M. Krogh (Danemark)	141 EX/34
5.5	<u>Culture</u>		
5.5.1	Rapport du Directeur général sur le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO pour la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel	26 C/Rés., 3.9 140 EX/Déc., 5.5.2	141 EX/18
5.5.2	Rapport du Directeur général sur la conservation des monuments d'Angkor	Point proposé par le Directeur général	141 EX/33
5.5.3	Projet d'amendements aux statuts du Comité scientifique international pour la rédaction d'une Histoire des civilisations de l'Asie centrale	Point proposé par le Directeur général	141 EX/35
6	CONFERENCE GENERALE		
6.1	Préparation de l'ordre du jour provisoire de la vingt-septième session de la Conférence générale	Art. V.B.5 (a) de l'Acte constitutif Art. 9 du Règlement intérieur de la Conférence générale	141 EX/19
6.2	Projet de plan pour l'organisation des travaux de la vingt-septième session de la Conférence générale	Idem	141 EX/20
6.3	Invitations à la vingt-septième session de la Conférence générale	Art. 6 du Règlement intérieur de la Conférence générale	141 EX/21

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
6.4	Forme du rapport du Conseil exécutif sur sa propre activité en 1992-1993 qui sera soumis à la Conférence générale à sa vingt-septième session		
7	RELATIONS AVEC LES ETATS MEMBRES ET LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES		
7.1	Groupement des nouveaux Etats membres pour les élections au Conseil exécutif	26 C/Rés., 0,8	141 EX/INF.4
7.2	Décisions et activités récentes des organisations du système des Nations Unies intéressant l'action de l'UNESCO	103 EX/Déc., 6.1 et 6.2 124 EX/Déc., 6.1	141 EX/22
7.2.1	Suivi de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement		
7.2.2	Conférence et événements majeurs en 1993-1996		
7.2.3	Activités opérationnelles		
7.3	Classement des organisations internationales non gouvernementales et des fondations	Directives concernant les relations de l'UNESCO avec les ONG ainsi qu'avec les fondations et autres institutions similaires	141 EX/23
7.4	Propositions du Directeur général concernant les subventions au bénéfice de certaines organisations internationales non gouvernementales en 1994-1995 et la création d'un programme spécial de soutien aux ONG	140 EX/Déc., 4.1, B et Directives concernant les relations de l'UNESCO avec les ONG	141 EX/24
8	QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATIVES ET FINANCIERES		
8.1	Rapport du Directeur général sur les ajustements budgétaires autorisés à l'intérieur de la Résolution portant ouverture de crédits pour 1992-1993	26 C/Rés., 14	141 EX/25

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
8.2	Rapport du Directeur général sur la situation de trésorerie de l'Organisation et sur les mesures adoptées pour faire face aux problèmes de trésorerie	140 EX/Déc., 7.3	141 EX/26
8.3	Dix-huitième rapport annuel de la Commission de la fonction publique internationale	114 EX/Déc., 8.5	141 EX/27
8.4	Politique du personnel : réponses au questionnaire adressé aux Etats membres	26 C/Rés., 28.2, par. 3 (c)	141 EX/28
8.5	Répartition géographique du personnel au sein du Secrétariat et examen du mode de calcul des contingents attribués aux Etats membres	140 EX/Déc., 7.6	141 EX/29
8.6	Consultation en application de l'article 54 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif	Art. 54 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil	
9	QUESTIONS GENERALES		
9.1	Examen des résultats de la première réunion du Forum de réflexion ad hoc	139 EX/Déc., 7.3, par. 9	
9.2	Propositions des Etats membres pour la célébration d'anniversaires en 1994-1995	132 EX/Déc., 9.1	141 EX/30
9.3	Rapport du Directeur général sur la mise en oeuvre de la décision 140 EX/8.4	140 EX/Déc., 8.4	141 EX/31
9.4	Dates de la 142e session		

Tenth Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba
12 - 16 July 1993

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aspects about Cuba

Place and Dates of the Tenth Conference

Languages of work

Registration and accrediting of the participants

Conference supporting personnel

Passports, visas, airline bookings

Currency, change

Lodging Service

Climate

Aspects about Cuba

The Republic of Cuba has an extension of 110,860,63 Km² and it is made up of an island of the same name, the biggest in the Archipiélago of the Antilles, and more than 1660 keys and islands.

Cuba is located at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico and its shape is long and narrow. It limits to the North with the Florida Peninsula, to the South with Jamaica, to the East with Haiti and to the West with the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico).

The country is divided into 14 provinces and 169 municipalities being Havana its capital city with approximately 2 million 80 thousand inhabitants. Its population is nearly 11 million inhabitants and its yearly growing rate is a little over 9%.

In the economic field, sugar constitutes the most important export product. Other important crops are tobacco, citric fruit and coffee. Cuba is a great nickel producer, having one tenth of the world nickel reserves, it also exploits cooper, iron and chrome. Likewise, it also outstands as one of the firsts lobster exporters of the world and it also elaborates great quantities of shrimp and tuna fish. Tourism has increased in the last year.

Place and Dates of the Tenth Conference

The Tenth Regional Conference of the National Commissions of UNESCO of Latin America and the Caribbean will be held from July 12th to July 16th, 1993 in the Convention Center (Calle 146 e/ 11 y 13, Playa, La Habana, Cuba; Telephones: (53-7) 22-6011 to 19; Telex: 511609 PALCO CU; Fax: (53-7) 22-8382 and (53-7) 33-1657.

Documents of work

The Tenth Conference Preparatory Committee elaborated the documentos that are detailed below and which will be distributed by the National Cuban Commission of the UNESCO, as host country. They are as follow:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 10RC/NC/LAC/1 | Provisional Agenda |
| 10RC/NC/LAC/2 | Provisional Draft Agenda |
| 10RC/NC/LAC/3 | Provisional Calendar |
| 10RC/NC/LAC/4 | Regulation Project |
| 10RC/NC/LAC/INF.1 | Guide for the elaboration of documents |
| 10RC/NC/LAC/INF.2 | Registering Form |
| 10RC/NC/LAC/INF.3 | General Information |

The rest of the documents made by different National Commissions will be reproduced and distributed to all the region.

Languages of work

The languages of work of the Tenth Conference are Spanish, English and French. Simultaneous interpretation will be offered in these three languages. The work documents will be published in Spanish and English.

Any language other than the official ones could be used by any participant as long as he provides the interpretation service to one of the official languages of work.

Registration and accrediting of the participants

The participants could make their registration and accrediting in the hotel chosen for the lodging, on Sunday July 11th, 1993 from 15 to 17 hours in the place that will be established for that purpose.

Those participants who arrive after this date, would make their registration and accrediting in the Convention Center.

Conference supporting personnel

The Convention Center will offer the service of Room Officers during the Conference work sessions.

The Cuban National Commission of the UNESCO will be in charge of the personnel that will do the work in the activities of the Conference Secretariat.

The Cuban National Commission specialists will at the same time give the support required by the participants.

On the other hand, the Cuban National Commission will welcome and give farewell to the participants in their arrival and departure from the country and will offer transportation service from the International Airport "José Martí" to the hotel.

Passports, visas and airline bookings

In regards to Latin America and the Caribbean all persons traveling to Cuba should be provided by an up-to-date passport and a valid visa for their stay.

After receiving the registration form that will be sent together with the invitation letter, the National Cuban Commission would communicate to the Cuban Embassies accredited in the country of the participants the granting of the corresponding visa.

In the case of those countries(*) where there is not a Cuban Embassy, the visa would be placed in the International Airport "José Martí", thus, a telex/cable/fax would be sent to the airline in which the inhabitants of these countries would travel.

(*) Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominique, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Dutch Antilles.

They should give the National Cuban Commission the cable/telex/fax number of the corresponding airline.

The observers of the other National Commissions, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Institutions that might have the intention of participating in the Tenth Conference and which are in the same case, will proceed in a similar way.

In the case of the participants return trips, we appreciate to previously bring date and flight, in this way the organizers will be in charge of their confirmation.

Currency. Change

The Cuban National currency is the PESO.

Nineteen types of currencies are accepted in the main hotels, restaurants, touristshops and other indicated stores and also most of the traveler checks.

The currencies are: U.S. and Canadian dollar; German and Finnish marks; Dutch florints; Italian lira; French, Swiss and Belgian francs; Sterling pound; Spanish peseta; Japanese yen; Mexican peso; Venezuelan Bolivar; Austrian chelin; Portuguese escudo; Swedish, Danish and Norwegian crowns.

The change rate would be the one in effect at the moment of the event and could only be changed in cash or in traveler checks.

International credit cards are accepted in the main hotels and tourist resorts in the country (Visa, Eurocard, Access, Mastercard and Dimmers). Cash-Advance service is offered in the Havana Libre Hotel offices. No credit cards backed by the U.S. Banks would be accepted.

Lodging service

The National Cuban Commission has contracted the services of the Copacabana Hotel located West of the capital and near the Convention Center.

The preferential rates are the following:

	<u>Simple</u>	<u>Double(*)</u>
Room with Bathroom	U.S. 50.00	U.S. 35.00

The price includes the lodging plus breakfast.

(*) Per person

Climate

Cuban climate is sub-tropical, with a humid season from May to October and a dry one from November to April. The weather varies a little the year round. The average yearly temperature is 25°C (77°F). The maximum and minimum average temperature are 35°C (95°F) and 19°C (66°F) respectively. The relative humidity has little variation that goes from 78 to 80%.

Ten Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba

12 - 16 July 1993

REGISTRATION FORM

Instructions

1. Please complete a Registration Form for each person attending.
2. Please print or type in English, French or Spanish, using block letters.
3. When complete, this form should be returned to:

Cuban National Commission for UNESCO
Ave. Kohly 151 esq. 32
Nuevo Vedado
Ciudad Habana, Cuba
Fax: (53-7) 33-3085
(53-7) 33-3144

Personal Details

Title: (Mr, Ms, Dr, Professor) _____

Family Name: _____

Given Name: _____

Name for Name Card: _____

Country/National Commission/Organisation being represented: _____

Preferred language: English () French () Spanish ()

Official position on delegation: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

Telex No. _____

Fax No. _____

Data requirements for the issuing of visas:

Passport (type and number): _____

Date and place of issuing: _____

Date of expiry: _____

Date and place of birth: _____

Travel Details:

Arrive Havana: Flight No. _____ Time: _____

Depart Havana: Flight No. _____ Time: _____

For all administrative and logistic enquiries please contact:

CUBAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

66 UNESCO (mm17)

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

BY FACSIMILE

April 26, 1993

Dear Dr. Garcia Fernandez:

I refer to your letter of January 30, which we received on April 23 only, inviting World Bank representation as an observer at the Tenth Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Havana, Cuba, from July 12 to 16, 1993.

I thank you for the invitation. It seems unlikely that the Bank will be able to send a representative to this meeting given current work schedules and other commitments of staff concerned with this subject. However, should this situation change in any way, we would inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Dr. Oscar Garcia Fernandez
President
Cuban National Commission for UNESCO
Ave. Kohly 151 esq. 32
Nuevo Vedado
Ciudad Habana, Cuba

Copy to: Division of National Commissions and Clubs
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

MMcDonald

The World Bank
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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Dr. Oscar Garcia Fernandez
President
Cuban National Commission for UNESCO
Ave. Kohly 151 esq. 32
Nuevo Vedado
Ciudad Habana, Cuba

 Copy to: Division of National Commissions and Clubs
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

WORLD BANK EXTDR

(AUTO)

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

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

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COMISION CUBANA DE LA UNESCO

AVE. KOHLY 151. ESQ. 32

NUEVO VEDADO

TELEFONOS: 3-6161 30-3116

RS/34

Havana, January 30th, 1993

Dear Sir,

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Tenth Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO in Latin America and the Caribbean will be held in Havana, from 12 to 16 July 1993, as decided by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference at its first meeting held in Havana from 5 to 7 January 1993. The official working languages of the Conference will be Spanish, English and French.

On behalf of the Cuban National Commission for UNESCO, I have the honour to invite your Organization to send an observer(s) to the above-mentioned Conference. Please find enclosed herewith the following documents:

- . Provisional Agenda of the Conference
- . Provisional Annotated Agenda of the Conference
- . Draft Rules of Procedure of the Conference
- . General Information
- . Pre-registration Form

I should be grateful if you would inform me of the names and titles of your Organization's representative(s) to the Conference by 30 April 1993 at the latest. You are also kindly requested to send a copy of your reply to the Division of National Commissions and UNESCO Clubs, at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

It would also be appreciated if you could complete the Conference pre-registration form and return it to me not later than 30 April 1993, for timely issuance of visas and reservation of hotel accommodation. Please ensure that the Cuban National Commission is duly informed of the date, and time of arrival in Havana of your Delegation.

Your faithfully,


Dr. Oscar García Fernández Dr.C.
President

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank/International
Finance Corporation (IFC)

Tenth Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba

12 - 16 July 1993

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. *Opening of the Conference*
2. *Election of the Chairman of the Conference*
3. *Adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference*
4. *Election of Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur-General and Rapporteur(s)*
5. *Adoption of the Agenda of the Conference*
6. *Report of the action taken for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Ninth Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO in Latin America and the Caribbean, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 10-14 July 1989*
7. *Review of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5 Draft)*
8. *The role of National Commissions for UNESCO in the process of Decentralization strengthening of cooperation between National Commissions and the UNESCO Secretariat (Headquarters and Field Units)*
9. *Sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation between National Commissions within the framework of UNESCO's activities*
10. *Contribution of National Commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean to the follow-up action on the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990)*
11. *Exchange of Views on the next Medium-Term Plan*
12. *Dates and venue of the next Regional Conference of National Commissions*
13. *Adoption of the Final Report*
14. *Closing of the Conference*

Tenth Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba
12 - 16 July 1993

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference

2. Election of the Chairman of the Conference

The Chairman of the Ninth Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 10-14 July 1989) will act as chairman of the Conference until the election of the Chairman of the Tenth Regional Conference.

3. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference

4. Election of Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur-General and Rapporteur(s)

5. Adoption of the Agenda of the Conference

6. Report of the action taken for the implementation of the Recommendations of the Ninth Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO in Latin America and the Caribbean, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 10-14 July 1989

On the basis of the report to be prepared by the Brazilian National Commission, in cooperation with other National Commissions in the region, the Conference will take note of the action taken by the Latin American and Caribbean National Commissions and other concerned bodies.

7. Review of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5 Draft)

The Conference will review 27 C/5 Draft taking into account the Decision of the 141st. session of the Executive Board and the papers to be prepared by the National Commissions on Major Programme Areas I to V, as follows:

-Major Programme Area I: Education and the future, Argentina National Commission in cooperation with the National Commissions of Mexico and Chile.

-Major Programme Area II: Science for progress and the environment, Uruguay National Commission in cooperation with the National Commissions of Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia.

- Major Programme Area III: Culture: past, present and future, Cuba National Commission in cooperation with the National Commissions of Jamaica and Brazil.
- Major Programme Area IV: Communication, information and informatics in the service of humanity, the Colombia National Commission with the National Commissions of Venezuela and Ecuador.
- Major Programme Area V: Social change, peace and human rights, Trinidad and Tobago National Commission, in cooperation with the National Commissions of Colombia and Costa Rica.

8. The role of National Commissions for UNESCO in the Process of Decentralization - strengthening of cooperation between National Commissions and the UNESCO Secretariat (Headquarters and Field Units)

The discussion under this agenda item should take into account Decision 3.3 of the 136th session of the Executive Board on the In-depth Study on decentralization and, in particular, its related Recommendations under Sections I, II, III, IV, V and VI, as well as the information to be provided by the UNESCO Field Units in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Conference will examine ways and means by which National Commissions may effectively contribute to the process of decentralization and the further development of cooperation between National Commissions and the UNESCO Secretariat (Headquarters and Field Units).

The following working documents will be prepared for this agenda item:

- I) An analytical working document which will take into account (I) the present decentralized structure/UNESCO Field Units in Latin America and the Caribbean (II) Decision 3.3 of the 136th session of the Executive Board, to be prepared by the Mexico National Commissions for UNESCO, Cuba and Chile.
- II) Background information papers to be prepared by the UNESCO Field Units in Latin American and the Caribbean on:
 - a. The structure of the Offices
 - b. The main activities of the Offices since the Ninth Regional Conference
 - c. Specific problems and suggestions concerning their cooperation with National Commissions.

9. Sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation between National Commissions within the framework of UNESCO's activities

The Conference will review the present and future cooperation between National Commissions at the sub-regional, regional and interregional levels. The Conference will also examine the National Commissions' contribution to the work of the Organization and will highlight, concretely and realistically, the existing working conditions of the Commissions and the support required from Governments/UNESCO Secretariat in view of the programme activities in 27 C/5 Draft.

Working documents will be prepared on this agenda item by:

The Saint Lucia National Commission for UNESCO, on sub-regional and regional cooperation; Brazil.

The Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO on interregional cooperation Chile.

10. Contribution of National Commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean to the follow-up action on the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990)

The World Conference on Education for All (WCEA) (Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990) called for rigorous follow-up action at country, regional and global levels during the 1990s. The participants will have the opportunity to share their experiences and ideas regarding the kinds of follow-up action that have been taken and that need to be planned. The discussion should focus on the role that National Commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean can play in following up the Jomtien Conference at the country and regional levels, taking into account the relevant programmes such as the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAC).

To facilitate the discussion on this item, the following background information papers/documentation will be provided by UNESCO Secretariat:

- I) Follow-up action in Latin America and the Caribbean on WCEA to be prepared by ORLEAC.
- II) Background documentation on the work of the International Commission on Education for the 21st Century.
- III) Recommendations of the fifth session of the Inter-Governmental Committee for PROMEDLAC.

11. Exchange of Views on the next Medium-Term Plan

The Conference will examine this item in the light of the discussion/proposals of the Ad Hoc Forum of Reflection and the discussions and/or Decision of the 141st session of the Executive Board.

The Conference will also examine the role of National Commissions in medium-term planning.

In order to facilitate the discussion on this item, the Secretariat of UNESCO will prepare a short information paper summarizing the views of the Ad Hoc Forum and the 141st session of the Executive Board.

12. Dates and venue of the next Regional Conference of National Commissions

13. Adoption of the Final Report

14. Closing of the Conference

Tenth Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba
12 - 16 July 1993

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME/TIMETABLE

Sunday, 11 July

15:00 - 17:00 Registration at Hotel

Monday, 12 July

09:00 - 10:30 Opening of the Conference at the Palacio de las Convenciones,
venue for the 10th Regional Conference

10:30 - 10:50 Break

10:50 - 11:30 Agenda items 2, 3, 4 and 5

11:30 - 12:00 Agenda item 6

12:00 - 13:00 Agenda items 7(a) and 10

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 16:00 Continuation, agenda items 7(a) and 10

16:00 - 16:20 Break

16:20 - 17:30 Continuation agenda items 7(a) and 10

19:30 Reception hosted by the Director General of UNESCO

Tuesday, 13 July

09:00 - 11:00 Agenda item 7(b)

11:00 - 11:20 Break

11:20 - 13:00 Agenda item 7(c)

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 15:30 Continuation, agenda item 7(c)

15:30 - 15:50 Break

15:50 - 18:00 Agenda item 7(d)

Wednesday, 14 July

09:00 - 11:00 *Agenda item 7(c)*
11:00 - 11:20 *Break*
11:20 - 13:00 *Agenda item 8*
13:00 - 14:30 *Lunch*
14:30 - 16:00 *Continuation agenda item 8*
16:00 - 16:20 *Break*
16:20 - 18:00 *Agenda item 9*
18:00 - 20:30 *Free*
20:30 *Cultural Activity*

Thursday, 15 July

09:00 - 11:00 *Continuation agenda item 9*
11:00 - 11:20 *Break*
11:20 - 13:00 *Agenda item 11 and 12*
13:00 - 14:30 *Lunch*
14:30 - 16:00 *Drafting group(s)*
16:00 - 17:00 *Free*
17:00 *Visit to the Old Havana City*

Friday, 16 July

09:00 - 14:30 *Free*
14:30 - 16:00 *Agenda item 13 -Adoption of the Final Report-*
16:00 - 16:30 *Agenda item 14 -Closing of the Conference-*

Tenth Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba

12 - 16 July 1993

DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE

I- INVITATION TO THE CONFERENCE

Rule 1. Participants

Delegates of the National Commissions of the following Member States may take part in the proceedings of the Conference, with the right to vote: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as the Associate Member State Netherlands Antilles.

The delegation of each National Commission shall consist of not more than five delegates.

Each delegation may also include not more than five alternate delegates and as many advisers and experts as each National Commission deems necessary.

Rule 2. UNESCO Representatives

The Director-General of UNESCO and his representatives may take part in the work of the Conference without the right to vote.

Rule 3. Observers

The following may attend the Conference, without the right to vote:

- a) The Member State in Latin America and the Caribbean which has not yet established its National Commission: St. Christopher and Nevis.

- b) *Representatives of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean which are Associate Member States of UNESCO and have not yet established their National Commissions: Aruba and British Virgin Islands.*
- c) *The National Commissions of Member States of UNESCO outside Latin America and the Caribbean.*
- d) *The United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system as specified by UNESCO.*
- e) *Representatives of regional intergovernmental organizations with which UNESCO has concluded a mutual representation agreement.*
- f) *Representatives of the Standing Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations.*

II- ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 4. Elections

The Conference shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a General Rapporteur and two Co-Rapporteurs.

Rule 5. The General Committee

The General Committee shall consist of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the General Rapporteur. The Director-General of UNESCO or his representatives and the Secretary-General of the Conference may attend meetings of the General Committee without the right to vote.

Rule 6. Working Groups

The Conference may establish working groups for drafting or other tasks, as required.

Rule 7. Duties of the Chairman

The Chairman shall declare the opening and closing each plenary session of the Conference. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of the rules, grant permission 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 be entitled to a personal vote, not counted as a vote by a National Commission, in order to break a tie in the voting.

If the Chairman is to be absent during a meeting or any part of it, he shall appoint, in turn, each of the Vice-Chairman to take his place. The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall have the same powers and responsibilities as the Chairman.

III-CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 8. Character of the sessions

All sessions will be held in public, except when the General Committee may decide otherwise.

Rule 9. Order of speeches and time limit

1) The consent of the Chairman must be obtained whenever a delegate or observer wishes to make a statement. 2) The Chairman shall call upon the speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak. 3) For the convenience of the discussions, the Chairman may limit the time allotted for each speaker.

Rule 10. Points of order

In the course of a debate, any delegation may raise a point of order and such point of order shall be immediately ruled on by the Chairman. An appeal may be made against the ruling of the Chairman and shall be put to the vote immediately.

Rule 11. Adjournment and closure

During the discussion of any matter any delegation may, at any time, move for adjournment or closure of the discussion or of the session. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 12. Recommendations and amendments

No draft recommendation or amendment to a draft recommendation shall be discussed or put to the vote unless copies of it in the working languages have been distributed to all delegations.

All draft recommendations shall be transmitted to the Secretariat of the Conference at least 24 hours before their discussion.

Recommendations shall be addressed, in the first place, to the National Commissions invited, which may transmit them to their respective Governments. They may also be addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO.

Rule 13. Working languages

The working languages of the Conference shall be Spanish, English and French. Speeches delivered in one of these languages shall be interpreted into the others. Working papers shall be distributed in Spanish and English.

Delegates may address the Conference in a language that is not a working languages, at their option.

Rule 14. Voting

In case of voting, decisions will be taken by simple majority of votes.

Each Delegation within the meaning of Rule 1 of the present Rules of Procedure shall have one vote.

For purposes of these Rules, the expression "delegations present and voting" means delegations that vote yes or no. Delegations that abstain from voting will be considered "not voting". Delegations will have the right to include in the proceedings the reason for their vote or abstention.

Rule 15. Amendments

When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When several amendments to a proposal are moved, the Conference shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the President to be farthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then the amendment next farthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. A motion shall be considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 16. Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Conference shall be provided by the host National Commission which will appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference.

Rule 17. Duties of the Secretariat

It shall be the duty of the Secretariat of the Conference to receive and distributed documents, reports and recommendations and to perform any other work required for the efficient running of the Conference. It will make the necessary arrangements for the translation of documents. The Secretariat shall also offer the facilities for the reception and accomodation of the visitors, as well as offering them the facilities for making the necessary arrangements for the transportation and other services required for the work of the Conference.

The Secretariat of the Conference may, at any time, with approval of the Chairman, make statements on any question under consideration, either orally or in writing, to the Conference.

IV- AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**Rule 18. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure**

The present rules shall be submitted to the Conference for adoption. They may be amended by decision of the Conference.

Tenth Regional Conference of
National Commissions for UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Havana, Cuba

12 - 16 July 1993

A. Guidelines for the Preparation of Background Material and Working Documents
(recommended by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference)

1. In cases where the preparation of working documents and/or background information papers requires prior consultation with other National Commissions, with UNESCO Headquarters and/or with UNESCO Field Units in Latin America and the Caribbean, responsibility for such consultation and the obtaining of necessary information rests with those National Commissions charged with the preparation of documents.
2. Working documents/background papers should be as brief as possible and include, where appropriate, suggestions/recommendations, in order to ensure pertinent discussion at the Conference.
3. Working documents should be prepared in either English or Spanish and type with double-spacing.
4. Two copies of the documents/papers should be sent respectively to the Cuban National Commission and to the Division of National Commissions and UNESCO Clubs (BRX/NAC, UNESCO, Paris), in sufficient time to ensure receipt by 14 May 1993. The Cuban National Commission for UNESCO will send copies of these working papers to all National Commissions in the region.
5. The Secretariat of UNESCO (Headquarters and Field Units) will send copies of all other papers and/or information/background documents to all National Commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. All National Commissions are kindly requested to bring to the Conference at least one copy of the Approved Medium Term Plan for 1990-1995 (25 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5 draft)

C. Presentation of the working documents

With the objective of saving time, the presentation of the working documents should not exceed 10 to 15 minutes.

The presentation should make emphasis in the main recommendations and conclusion of the working document.

66 UNESCO (mmid)

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

BY FACSIMILE

April 5, 1993

Dear Mr. Schiefelbein:

I refer to your letters to Mr. Preston and Mr. Husain of March 12 and 17 respectively, inviting World Bank representation at the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Santiago, Chile, from June 8 to 11, 1993.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. S. Shahid Husain, Vice President for Latin America and the Caribbean, will attend this meeting on behalf of the Bank together with representatives of the LAC Country Departments.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Ernesto Schiefelbein
Director a.i. OREALC
UNESCO Regional Office of Education
in Latin America and the Caribbean
Casilla 3187
Santiago, Chile

cc: Messrs. Husain (LACVP)
Aiyer (LATDR)

Log No: LAC930325002

MMcDonald

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

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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Ernesto Schiefelbein
Director a.i. OREALC
UNESCO Regional Office of Education
in Latin America and the Caribbean
Casilla 3187
Santiago, Chile

WORLD BANK EXTDR

(AUTO)

THE FOLLOWING FILE(S) ERASED

FILE	FILE TYPE	OPTION	TEL NO.	PAGE	RESULT
041	MEMORY TX		90115622091875	01/01	OK

ERRORS

1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL 2) BUSY 3) NO ANSWER 4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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Washington, D.C. 20433
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Log. No. 355

RECEIVED

ROUTING SLIP		Date: 93 MAR 25 PM 2:47		
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		March 24, 1993		
NAME	ROOM NO.			
Mr. Aiyer 	I 4025			
Mr. Verspoor	S 6029			
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File </td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File			
RE: Unesco Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, June 8-11.				
<p>Attached is the invitation to the above meeting. Appreciate your advice on interest in your areas for staff attendance. EXT will respond to the Secretariat accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Mr. S-Shahid Ansari</i> <i>will attend this meeting for the Bank. So will representatives of some of the Country Departments.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Aiyer</i> <i>April 1, 1993.</i></p>				
 Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108	31771			

MAR 25 1993

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		March 24, 1993
NAME	ROOM NO.	
Mr. Aiyer	I 4025	
Mr. Verspoor 	S 6029	
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard	<input type="checkbox"/> Returned	
<input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance	<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return	
<input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> File	
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Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771



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

Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe

OREALC

Enrique Delpiano 2058
 (Plaza Pedro de Valdivia)
 Casilla 3187
 Santiago, Chile

Télex 340258 UNEDOC
 Telefax 2091875
 Teléfono * 204 90 32

*Mr. Angler
 pls handle
 for Mr. Husain*

REIS/DIR/93/195

March 17, 1992

Dear Mr. Husain:

*Spoke to Ms Mc Donald - She
 will respond to both letters with a
 copy to Mr. Simon Cuiya
 15 sep 4/1/93*

I am enclosing a copy of the letter to Mr. Preston inviting the World Bank to send top level representatives to the meeting of PROMEDLAC V. This meeting which is held every two years will be attended by the Ministers of Education of most of the countries of Latin America.

I have had discussions with World Bank high-level staff who work on education in Latin America regarding their possible participation in the working sessions of the meeting.

In addition, I would like to invite you to attend and address this meeting. In particular, would you be able to address the inaugural session of PROMEDLAC V, on the afternoon of June 8, 1993, we would very much appreciate your confirmation as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Ernesto Schiefelbein
 Ernesto Schiefelbein
 Director a.i. OREALC

Mr. S. Shahid Husain
 The World Bank
 Vice President
 Latin America & the Caribbean
 Regional Office (LAC)
 Washington D.C.
 U.S.A.

*LACYSOS 20002
 due cob 4/15/93*



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

Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe

Mannell

OREALC

Enrique Delpiano 2058
(Plaza Pedro de Valdivia)
Casilla 3187
Santiago, Chile

Télex 340258 UNESCO CK
Telefax 2091875
Teléfono * 204 90 32

REF. S/DIR/93/181

March 12, 1993

Dear Mr. Preston,

The preparation of the World Conference on Education for All and its follow-up have given us the opportunity to forge closer links of co-operation between The World Bank and UNESCO. In the particular case of Latin America and the Caribbean, one of the forms taken by this Inter-Agency Work has been the Major Project in the Field of Education.

PROMEDLAC V assumes special importance on that account. We hope that our determination to co-ordinate efforts to achieve quality education for all can be expressed on that occasion in the form of new agreements.

In accordance with resolution 1.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session and at the generous invitation of the Government of Chile, UNESCO will hold the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAC V) in Santiago de Chile, from 8 to 11 June 1993.

In accordance with the Committee's Statutes and on behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO, I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to send top-level representatives who share our analysis of the problems and the firm commitment demanded by the tasks that await us.

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

In conformity with the Committee's Statutes, PROMEDLAC V will be attended by the Ministers of Education of the Latin America and Caribbean region and by senior officials responsible for formulating education policies.

You will find enclosed the provisional agenda for the session (ED-93/PROMEDLAC/1) and the Rules of Procedure of the Committee (ED-93/PROMEDLAC/2). Other documents will be forwarded in due course.

The working languages of the session will be English and Spanish.

I should be obliged if you would, kindly let me know, at your earliest convenience the names and official titles of the persons you have designated as your representatives.

Yours sincerely,


E. Schiefelbein
Director a.i.

2 Enclosures

Distribution: Restricted

ED-93/PROMEDLAC/1
Santiago, Chile,
1 March 1993
Original : Spanish

FIFTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE MAJOR PROJECT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Santiago, Chile, 8-11 June 1993

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session
2. Election of the Chairman of the Committee
3. Election of the five Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Organization of the work of the session
6. Achievements, limitations and obstacles encountered in attaining the objectives of the Major Project in the Field of Education
7. Challenges to education: institutional and pedagogical responses. Round Table N° 1: The Ministry of Education and modern management of the education system. Round Table N° 2: The reading-writing process as a key factor for the improvement of quality of education for children, adults and bi-lingual education
8. Guidelines and priorities for subregional, regional, interregional and international co-operation as a follow-up to the World Declaration on Education for All adopted by WCEFA, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990
9. Activities of the Bureau of the Committee in the period 1994-1995
10. Proposals to the modification of Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Committee
11. Invitations to PROMEDLAC VI
12. Adoption of the recommendations and the final report
13. Closure of the session



Quinta reunión del Comité Regional Intergubernamental del Proyecto Principal en la Esfera de la Educación en América Latina y el Caribe (PROMEDLAC V) Santiago, 8 - 11 de Junio 1993

Cinquième session du Comité régional Intergouvernemental du projet majeur dans le domaine de l'éducation en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes (PROMEDLAC V) Santiago, 8 - 11 juin 1993

Fifth session of the Regional Intergovernmental Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAC V) Santiago, 8 - 11 June 1993

SOLICITUD DE RESERVA DE HOTEL ¹⁾ / DEMANDE DE RESERVATION DE CHAMBRES D'HOTEL ¹⁾ / HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST ¹⁾

Se ruega a los participantes que remitan por correo aéreo (o envíen la información por telex o fax) **a más tardar el ²⁾ 7 de mayo de 1993, a :**

Prière d'envoyer par voie aérienne (ou par télex ou fax les renseignements équivalents) **au plus tard le ²⁾ 7 mai 1993, à :**

Please complete and airmail (or telex/fax information) **not later than May, 7, 1993 to :**

Dirección postal / Adresse postale / Postal address

Para PROMEDLAC V
Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales
Ministerio de Educación
Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins 1371 Oficina 610
SANTIAGO
Chile
Tel : (56-2) 671 0518 & (56-2) 698 3351 ext. 1610
Fax : (56-2) 696 8874 & (56-2) 698 7831

SIRVASE DACTILOGRAFAR O ESCRIBIR EN MAYUSCULAS / PRIERE DE DACTYLOGRAPHIER OU D'ECRIRE EN LETRES MAJUSCULES / PLEASE TYPE OR USE CAPITAL LETTERS

(Sr./Sra./Srta.) ³⁾ / (M./Mme/Mlle) ³⁾ / (Mr./Ms.) ³⁾

APELLIDO / NOM / FAMILY NAME

NOMBRE / PRENOM / GIVEN NAME

CARGO / FONCTION / FUNCTION

Pais u Organización / Pays ou Organisation / Country or Organization

Jefe de Delegación / Chef de délégation / Head of Delegation Delegado / Délégué / Delegate Suplente / Suppléant / Alternate Observador / Observateur / Observer

Dirección postal / Adresse postale / Mailing address

..... Tel. Télex Fax

LLEGADA (lugar, fecha, hora y vuelo) / ARRIVEE (lieu, date, heure et vol) / ARRIVAL (place, date, time and flight) :

SALIDA (lugar, fecha, hora y vuelo) / DEPART (lieu, date, heure et vol) / DEPARTURE (place, date, time and flight)

FECHAS Y DETALLES DE LA RESERVA EN EL HOTEL CARRERA, SEDE DE LA REUNION

DEL (Fecha) / DU (date) / FROM (date) AL / AU / TO

HABITACION / CHAMBRE / ROOM : Simple / Single Doble / Double

Acompañado(a) de su cónyuge u otro miembro de la familia / Accompagné(e) par son conjoint ou autre membre de sa famille / Accompanied by spouse or other member of family : Si / Oui / Yes No / Non

Fecha / Date Firma / Signature

- 1) - El presente formulario debe ser llenado individualmente por cada participante. Es posible solicitar ejemplares adicionales a la UNESCO. La présente formule doit être remplie individuellement par chaque participant. Des exemplaires supplémentaires peuvent être obtenus auprès de l'UNESCO. Form to be filled individually by each participant. Extra copies can be obtained from UNESCO.
- 2) - Después de esta fecha las autoridades chilenas no podrán garantizar la reserva / Après cette date les autorités chiliennes ne seront plus en mesure d'assurer les réservations / After that date, it will not be possible for the Chilean authorities to make any reservation.
- 3) Táchese lo que no se aplica / Rayer la mention inutile / Delete whichever is not applicable

Distribution: limited

ED-93/PROMEDLAC/INF.1
SANTIAGO, March 1993
Original: Spanish

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**FIFTH MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE MAJOR PROJECT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (PROMEDLAC V)**

SANTIAGO, CHILE, 8-11 JUNE 1993

GENERAL INFORMATION

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Seat of the meeting

1. At the generous invitation of the Government of Chile, the Fifth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (**PROMEDLAC V**) will be held in Santiago de Chile. Sessions will be held at the Hotel Carrera, calle Teatinos N°180.

2. The Secretariat for the meeting will operate from the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, as from 7 June 1993. From then on, all communications and queries, except hotel reservation requests (see paragraphs 17-21), should be sent to:

Postal address: Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y El Caribe (OREALC)
PROMEDLAC V
Calle Enrique Delpiano 2058
Apartado Aéreo 3187, Correo 9
SANTIAGO-CHILE

Telephone : (56-2) 204 90 32

Telex : 340258 UNESCO CK (begin message with reference PARA PROMEDLAC V)

Fax : (56-2) 209 18 75 (begin message with reference PARA PROMEDLAC V)

Since 7 June 1993, the secretariat will function at Hotel Carrera, seat of the meeting. From then on, all communications, including private mail, should be sent to:

Postal address: Secretaría de la UNESCO-PROMEDLAC V
Hotel Carrera
Calle Teatinos N°180
Apartado Aéreo 2272
SANTIAGO-CHILE

Telephone : (56-2) 698 20 11

Telex : 340222 (begin message with reference PARA PROMEDLAC V)

Fax : (56-2) 672 10 83 (begin message with reference PARA PROMEDLAC V)

3. During the meeting participants will be able to obtain their mail, messages and cables from the reception service.

Registration

4. Participants are requested to register at the delegates reception service on monday, 7 june 1993, between 9.30 and 13.15 and 14.15 and 18.15 on monday, either tuesday, 8 june, at 9.00 or after the opening session.

5. On registration participants will be given a complete set of working documents and their name badges. To facilitate contacts with fellow participants and with the UNESCO Secretariat, participants are requested to wear their badges, clearly visible, throughout the period of the meeting.

Opening session

6. The opening session will be held at 10 a.m. on tuesday, 8 june 1993, in the Salón de Gala at Hotel Carrera. Participants are requested to be in their seats by 9.45 a.m.

7. The first regular plenary session, at which the meeting will adopt its agenda and elect its Steering Committee, will be held at the "Salón de Gala" as soon as possible after the opening ceremony.

Organization of work

8. The work of the meeting will be organized as follows:

The meeting will conduct its business in plenary sessions; two working groups (for drafting the documents to be submitted in plenary sessions) and two round tables on specific subjects. The proposed schedule of work will be examined by the Steering Committee at its first meeting and submitted to second the plenary meeting for approval (ED-93/PROMEDLAC/INF.2).

Provisional working hours

9. Sessions will normally be held at the following times: ¹

Morning : 10.00 a.m. to 13.00 p.m.

Afternoon: 15.00 p.m. to 18.00 p.m.

10. For the convenience of participants, a timetable of meetings will be posted up each day. It is advisable to check this timetable for any possible changes. Such changes will in any case be announced during the meetings.

¹ During the breaks the host country will ensure service coffee, biscuits and non-alcoholic beverages.

Working languages

11. The working languages of the meeting will be english and spanish. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided from and into the working languages. Speakers may, however, use any other language they wish, provided that they make their own arrangements for interpretation into one of the working languages.

Working documents for the meeting

12. The working documents for the meeting are listed in document ED/93/PROMEDLAC/INF.3. The main working documents will be issued in the working languages of the meeting and sent to participants in advance. Additional copies will be available at the seat of the meeting. Documents prepared during the meeting, including the draft final report, will be issued in english and spanish.

13. Participants are reminded that Secretariat will not be in a position to type, translate and/or reproduce any documents other than those relating directly to the work of the meeting, that is to say draft resolutions, draft reports, etc. Heads of delegations and other participants are therefore requested to bring with them typed copies of their main statements in order to facilitate the work of the Secretariat and the Press Liaison Office.

Press, radio and television

14. A UNESCO Information and Press Liaison Office will operate at the seat of the meeting. Representatives of the press, radio, television and photographic agencies will be able to follow the work of the meeting.

15. The Information Office will provide journalists with the documents for the meeting, background papers and press releases on request. The Office will also organize press conferences, if and as required, and assist journalists in organizing interviews with delegates and key Secretariat officials.

Additional facilities

16. a. Medical care
A medical and infirmary service will available to participants at the seat of the meeting.

b. Travel agency
There will also be a travel agency at the seat of the meeting.

c. Telex, Fax and foreign exchange services
Foreign exchange, postal, telex and Fax services will be provided at the seat of the meeting.

Hotel

17. Hotel reservations in the "Hotel Carrera" will be made by the Chilean authorities at the request of delegates and observers. Participants are therefore requested to take careful note of the information given below as regards the procedure to be followed for booking hotel rooms. All delegates and observers wishing to book rooms are requested to fill in the enclosed form, which should be signed and returned so as to arrive in Santiago de Chile not later than 7 May 1993, to the following address:

Postal address: PARA PROMEDLAC V
Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales
Ministerio de Educación
Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins 1371, Oficina 610
SANTIAGO-CHILE

Telephone(s) : (56-2) 671 05 18 or 698 33 51, annex 1610

Fax : (56-2) 696 88 74 or 698 78 31 (begin message
with reference PARA PROMEDLAC V)

18. As hotel rooms are expected to be very much in demand during the meeting, reservation forms must reach the Chilean authorities by the date specified above. It will not be possible otherwise to guarantee reservation of the desired accommodation.

19. Hotel rates

("Continental" Breakfast included)

<u>Name of Hotel</u>	<u>Single room</u>	<u>Single room</u>
Hotel Carrera Teatinos 180 P.O. Box 2272 Santiago de Chile Telephone: (56-2) 698 20 11 Fax : (56-2) 672 10 83	US\$ 96	US\$ 115

20. The hotel rates mentioned above do not include the Chilean Value Added Tax (I.V.A.) presently at 18%. However, non-resident foreign participants whose payment for hotel bills is in US\$ dollars (including food and drinks), travellers' cheques or American Express Credit Cards are exempt from the I.V.A. tax. Those participants using personal cheques are not exempt from the I.V.A. tax.

21. The prices mentioned above specifically apply only to official participants.

Bar and restaurant services

22. Participants will have access to a coffee bar and a restaurant at the "Hotel Carrera". They will also benefit of bank services and travel agencies.

Reception on arrival at the airport

23. Participants will find a reception service at "Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez" international airport, in Santiago, which will assist them with the entry formalities. Bus services will be made available by the Chilean authorities between the airport and the "Hotel Carrera", on arrival and departure.

24. To enable the Chilean authorities to make the necessary arrangements, participants are requested to indicate as soon as possible, and at 7 May 1993 at the latest, the date of their arrival in Santiago, the flight number of their head of delegation and other participants and details regarding their departure from Chile.

Transport

25. Transport will be provided by the Government of Chile for all the official activities of the meeting and those organized on the occasion of the meeting.

Entry formalities

26. All persons entering Chile must be in possession of a valid national passport and the appropriate visa. For further information on such requirements, participants are advised to consult the nearest Chilean Consulate well in advance.

27. Participants are kindly invited to keep the entry form that will be delivered to them at their arrival in Chile. This will be requested by the Chilean Immigration Authorities at the airport when leaving the host country.

28. It should be noted that an airport tax of US\$ 12,50 or the equivalent in local currency is payable on departure.

Health regulations

29. There are no specific health regulations for entry into Chile and no vaccinations are required. However, the participants are requested not bringing fruit, green vegetables or whatever fresh food.

Currency regulations

30. There is no limit on the amount of foreign bank notes or travellers' cheques that visitors may bring with them into Chile.

31. The monetary unit is the peso chileno (symbol \$), available in the following denominations:

Notes: 500, 1.000, 5.000 and 10.000 pesos

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 pesos

32. The official rate of exchange in march 1993 was \$385 for one US dollar.

Climate and clothing

33. June is a rainy and cool month in Santiago. The minimum and maximum temperatures in june are usually approximately 3°C and 12°C. Morning and night are in general cool. Participants are advised to bring winter clothes.

Electricity

34. The voltage is 220 and 60 cycles.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE MAJOR PROJECT IN THE FIELD OF
EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

RULES OF PROCEDURE

(adopted by the Committee at its first session
and amended at its second session)

Rule 1 - Membership

Art.III.1
of the
Statutes

1.1 The Committee shall consist of the members defined in Article III of its Statutes.

Art.III.2 &
IV.2 of the
Statutes

1.2 The members of the Committee shall choose their representatives taking due account of the terms of reference of the Committee. Each member of the Committee may send to the sessions such experts or advisers as it considers necessary.

Rule 2 - Terms of Reference

Within the framework of the decisions of the General Conference concerning the Major Project, the Committee shall be responsible for performing the functions assigned to it by Article II of its Statutes.

Rule 3 - Sessions

Art.IV.1
of the
Statutes

3.1 The Committee shall meet in ordinary session once every two years.

3.2 Ordinary sessions of the Committee are convened by the Director-General of Unesco in consultation with the Bureau of the Committee.

3.3 The Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee shall determine the date and place of the sessions.

3.4 Extraordinary sessions may be convened either by decision of the Committee itself, or at the request of the Director-General, or at the request of at least one-third of its members. In the latter two cases, the convening of the Committee shall be subject to the prior agreement of the majority of its members, which agreement shall be communicated to the Director-General. The place and date of extraordinary sessions shall be determined by the Director-General after consulting the members of the Bureau, unless already determined by the Committee when deciding itself to hold an extraordinary session.

3.5 All Member States and Associate Members shall be informed in good time of the date and place of the Committee's sessions.

Rule 4 - Representatives and Observers

Art.VI.1
of the
Statutes

4.1 Representatives of Member States and Associate Members of Unesco not members of the Committee may participate without the right to vote in all meetings of the Committee, except meetings of the Bureau, as observers.

Art.VI.2
of the
Statutes

4.2 Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Committee, except meetings of the Bureau.

Art.VI.3
of the
Statutes

4.3 The Committee shall decide upon the invitations as observers of States which are not members of Unesco but are members of one or more organizations in the United Nations system, and United Nations Organizations with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements, and international governmental or non-governmental organizations and institutions and foundations which have significant links with the region.

4.4 The Committee may decide that certain particularly well qualified persons in the fields of interest of the Committee will be invited and consulted on matters within their competence.

Rule 5 - Provisional agenda

- 5.1 The provisional agenda of the sessions shall be prepared by the Secretariat after consulting the members of the Bureau. This consultation will normally take place by correspondence.
- 5.2 The provisional agenda of the ordinary sessions shall be communicated to the members of the Committee at least two months before the opening of each session.
- 5.3 The provisional agenda shall also be communicated to all Member States and Associate Members of Unesco, as well as organizations and individuals invited in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4, to participate in the proceedings of the Committee.
- 5.4 The provisional agenda shall include:
- all items the inclusion of which has been decided upon by the Committee;
 - all items proposed by members of the Committee;
 - all items proposed by the Bureau;
 - all items proposed by organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - all items proposed by the Director-General of Unesco.

Rule 6 - Adoption of the agenda

At the beginning of each session, the Committee shall adopt the agenda for that session.

Rule 7 - Amendments, deletions and new items

The Committee may, during a session, modify the order of items on the agenda or add or delete items. A two-thirds majority of the members present and voting shall be required for the addition or deletion of any item to the adopted agenda.

Rule 8 - Bureau

Art.V.1
of the
Statutes

8.1

At the beginning of its ordinary sessions the Committee shall elect a Chairman, five Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who shall together constitute the Bureau of the Committee and who shall remain in office until the following ordinary session of the Committee. The Vice-Chairmen shall be elected successively, in order of precedence, from the first to the fifth, and shall as such exercise equal functions except as provided for in Rule 10.1.

8.2

When a member of the Bureau ceases to represent a State member of the Committee or resigns or is unable to carry out his functions the State he represents shall have the right to appoint another member to represent it at the meeting, but the new member shall not on appointment act as Chairman. This provision shall be valid even for meetings of the Bureau alone.

Art.V.2
of the
Statutes

8.3

The Bureau shall carry out the functions assigned to it by the Committee.

Art.V.3
of the
Statutes

8.4

The Bureau may be convened between sessions of the Committee by the Director-General of Unesco, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Chairman of the Committee or of a majority of the members of the Bureau. In such a case the reasons for convening the meeting of the Bureau shall be stated in the request therefor.

Rule 9 - General powers of the Chairman

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these Rules, the Chairman shall have the following powers: he shall declare the opening and closing of meetings, 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, taking account of the provisions of these Rules, shall control the proceedings and the maintenance of order.

Rule 10 - Functions of Vice-Chairmen

- 10.1 Should the Chairman cease to represent a State member of the Committee or resign or be unable to carry out his functions he shall be replaced as Chairman, until the expiry of his term of office, by the appropriate Vice-Chairman in accordance with the order of precedence established and the provisions of Rule 8.2.
- 10.2 In the absence of the Chairman during a session his functions shall be exercised by one of the Vice-Chairmen.

Art.IV.4
of the
Statutes

Rule 11 - Subsidiary organs

In order to perform the duties assigned to it by its Statutes, the Committee may establish whatever subsidiary organs it deems necessary for the conduct of its work, subject to the availability of the necessary financial provision.

Rule 12 - Secretariat

- 12.1 The Director-General of Unesco or his representative shall participate in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary organs including the Bureau without the right to vote. He may at any time submit either oral or written statements on any question under consideration.
- 12.2 The Director-General shall place at the disposal of the Committee a member of the Secretariat of Unesco who shall act as Secretary; he shall also provide the staff and other means required for its operation.
- 12.3 The Secretary of the Committee shall attend all meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary organs including its Bureau. He may make oral as well as written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 13 - Working languages

English, French and Spanish shall be the working languages of the Committee. Simultaneous interpretation and documents will be provided in the three languages.

Rule 14 - Use of other languages

Any speaker may speak in a language other than the working languages on the condition that he provides for the interpretation of his speech into one of the said working languages.

Rule 15 - Working documents

The working documents of each ordinary session of the Committee shall, as a rule, be communicated to the members six weeks before the opening of the session.

Rule 16 - Reports

The Committee shall submit reports on its activities to the General Conference of Unesco at each of its ordinary sessions.

Rule 17 - Quorum

- 17.1 A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.
- 17.2 At meetings of subsidiary organs of the Committee including the Bureau a quorum shall be constituted by a majority of the members of the organ in question.
- 17.3 If at meetings of subsidiary organs, after ten minutes' adjournment, there is still no quorum as above defined, the Chairman may request the agreement of all members actually present temporarily to waive paragraph 17.2 above.

Rule 18 - Publicity of meetings

All meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary organs, except the Bureau shall be open to the public unless the Committee decides otherwise.

Rule 19 - Right to speak

- 19.1 Observers of Member States and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system as provided in paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of Rule 4 of these Rules may, with the authorization of the Chairman, participate in the debates of the Committee or of its subsidiary organs.

19.2 The observers provided for in subparagraphs 4.3 and 4.4 may be authorized by the Chairman, after consulting the Committee, to address the Committee or its subsidiary organs on matters within their competence.

Rule 20 - Order of speeches

The Chairman shall call upon the members in the order in which they have expressed the desire to speak. Then he calls upon the other speakers in the same order.

Rule 21 - Time-limit on speeches

The Committee may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker.

Rule 22 - Points of order

During the discussion on any matter, a member of the Committee may at any time raise a point of order, which shall forthwith be decided upon by the Chairman. Any member of the Committee may appeal against the ruling of the Chairman which can only be overruled by a majority of the members present and voting. A member may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 23 - Suspension, adjournment, closure

Any member of the Committee may, at any time, propose the suspension or adjournment of a meeting or the adjournment or closure of a debate. Such a motion shall be put to the vote immediately and decided by a majority of the members present and voting. Subject to the provisions of Rule 22 above, the following motions shall have priority, in the order indicated below, over all other proposals or motions:

- (a) suspension of the meeting;
- (b) adjournment of the meeting;
- (c) adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion;
- (d) closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

Art. IV.2
of the
Statutes

Rule 24 - Voting rights

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.

Rule 25 - Voting

25.1 Decisions shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting, except in the cases provided for in Rules 7, 30, 31 and 32.

25.2 For the purpose of these Rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

Rule 26 - Show of hands and roll-call

Voting shall normally be by show of hands. However, any member may, before the voting starts, request a roll-call. The vote or abstention of each member participating in a roll-call shall be recorded in the report.

Rule 27 - Voting on amendments

27.1 When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first.

27.2 When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the Chairman to be furthest removed from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest therefrom and so forth, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on. If no amendment is adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

27.3 A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 28 - Secret ballot

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot unless, in the absence of objections by any of its members, the Committee decides otherwise.

Rule 29 - Equally divided votes

If a vote is equally divided, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 30 - Special consultation by correspondence

Should the approval of the Committee be required for measures of exceptional urgency and importance while the Committee is not in session, the Bureau may, through the intermediary of the Secretariat consult the members by correspondence. The proposed measure shall be adopted if it is approved by two-thirds of the members.

Rule 31 - Amendment

These Rules of Procedure except when they reproduce provisions of the Committee Statutes or decisions of the General Conference, may be amended by a decision of the Committee taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, provided that the proposal for amendment has been placed on the agenda.

Rule 32 - Suspension

Any provision of these Rules, with the exception of one which reproduces a clause of the Statutes or a General Conference decision, may be suspended by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Statement to the Executive Board of WHO, January 21, 1994
Geneva, Switzerland

by Mrs. Janet de Merode, Director
Population, Health and Nutrition Department, World Bank

Bill: WHO

G-6 (L Padua worked on this)

1. I am very pleased to have the opportunity to address the members of the WHO Executive Board on critical issues of global health, and specifically, the global response to HIV/AIDS. The document before you proposes a significant step forward in combatting this disabling and disheartening epidemic. We owe a great debt to WHO for helping the global community recognize the severity of the situation, for organizing excellent technical interventions, and for inviting the international community to develop a coherent response.

2. I would like to make three points at the very beginning. First, in an epidemic that has vast medical, social, demographic, economic and cultural aspects, country ownership of national strategies is fundamental. Each country must develop policies and strategies that will work in their cultural and political context.

3. Second, countries cannot and should not do this alone. An international response is needed. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a global event, which crosses all borders and all boundaries. Represented here today are many of the players in the global response. It is important that the policy advice given to countries be consistent among international and UN agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs.

4. Third, there is no room for creating or exaggerating policy differences in order to compete for scarce resources. The international response must be to coordinate efforts to raise funds and to organize their effective allocation. Resource mobilization to combat this epidemic must involve local communities, national systems, NGOs, bilateral aid agencies and

the international community. WHO, given its mandate on global health issues, must take the lead.

5. These three reasons present a compelling case for a common institutional framework that is focussed on serving country needs. This is essential and must be pursued vigorously. But the HIV/AIDS epidemic will not wait for the implementation of a new institutional framework. We need to engage all possible actions now.

6. Urgently, we must take collective responsibility for serving country needs. Each staff member in each UN agency must know this and act accordingly. Common policy and a technical consensus must be carved out. We can merge fund-raising efforts immediately. This last action alone will convey the seriousness of our intent to act collectively in the name of this crisis.

7. If we can do this, we will do much. Not just for HIV/AIDS control. We will be establishing a new model for a unified United Nations serving countries to provide better health care for their people. We will contribute more to stronger health care systems. We will be better prepared for tackling the next virus after HIV.

8. Let me assure you of the Bank's deepest commitment to this goal. We will commit our best staff talent and a continued high level of resources to it.

9. Finally, let me close by again signaling our respect for WHO's leadership in this terribly complex issue of such immense human proportions. And thank you again for permitting me to address you.

The World Bank and HIV/AIDS: Questions and Answers

- The following Q&As were developed to assist you in answering questions about the Bank's position, especially at the WHO Executive Board Meeting in Geneva, Jan. 21-22, 1994. Questions 1-4 are on the issue at hand -- the Joint and Cosponsored Program. Question 5 is on the perennial structural adjustment issue. Question 6 places the epidemic in the context of the global health system.
- In formulating these questions, we have reflected possible perceptions in donor countries and the press. Therefore the questions may not reflect reality.
- In all your answers, the three themes you want to reiterate are that (a) there must be a common international policy; (b) the response must be decentralized and owned by the countries themselves; (c) financing the strategy must be better organized.

Six Questions

1. With the Joint and Cosponsored Program on HIV/AIDS (Option A), the UN had a chance to present a united front and combine its resources on a matter of global importance. Why is the Bank not joining the Program?
2. What problems do you have with the Program as now being considered? What alternative recommendations do you have to coordinate the global response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic?
3. Why is the World Bank unwilling to collaborate with the UN on HIV/AIDS matters?
4. How is the World Bank contributing to the global response to AIDS?
5. The World Bank seems to have two faces. While you point to your project work on STDs and HIV/AIDS and on the health sector generally, your colleagues drive countries and their people into poverty through adjustment programs and ineffective lending which leads to more debt. Given the role of poverty in the spread of HIV, don't you contribute to the epidemic?
6. What health reforms are required to deal effectively with the HIV/AIDS pandemic?

Question 1

- With the Joint and Cosponsored Program on HIV/AIDS (Option A) the UN had a chance to present a united front and combine its resources on a matter of global importance. Why is the Bank not joining the Program?

Answer 1

- The international community has not yet reached agreement on policy and strategy or on an action-oriented program to back it up. The Bank is concerned that by focussing primarily on the administrative aspects of a unified response, at the expense of ensuring a technical consensus on HIV/AIDS policy and strategy, we could delay rather than expedite an effective response to this terrible pandemic, and lose precious time.
- On policy, staff in the various institutions have different views on the relative priority for biomedical interventions to deal with the biological causes of the epidemic, and actions at the social, economic and moral levels.
- On strategy, Option A at present suggests that consensus on a HIV/AIDS strategy can be forced on UN agencies and their partners through a centralized structure. Such a centralized structure proved effective for dealing with smallpox based on a single cost-effective biomedical intervention. This model does NOT apply to HIV/AIDS, because: (1) there is at present no cure or vaccine, and (2) the complex response has to be multisectoral in nature and sensitive to local culture and ethical standards. Countries need to be in the driver's seat regarding HIV/AIDS policy and strategy development.

Question 2

- What problems do you have with the Program as now being considered? What alternative recommendations do you have to coordinate the Global Response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic?

Answer 2

- The HIV/AIDS epidemic will not wait for the implementation of a new institutional framework. A lot can be done right now to make the UN response to HIV/AIDS more effective.
- WHA Resolution 46.37 is a response to several pressing problems in the global effort on AIDS prevention that could be addressed immediately without major structural change, e.g. (1) conflicting policy advice from UN agencies working on AIDS prevention; (2) lack of coordination of the UN effort at country level; (3) competitiveness for donor funding, which results in a duplication of fund-raising efforts and a needless emphasis on policy differences; and (4) constraints put on GPA's effectiveness by bureaucratic complexities.
- We propose that we in the UN adopt a two-pronged action plan, which would balance a set of immediate actions with further discussions on institutional reform. The short-term action plan would include:
 - intensive dialogue among the UN and other partners on the content of policy and strategy advice to countries on HIV/AIDS;

- formal communication of the heads of the UN organizations to their staff stating that an effective collective UN response is of the highest priority;
 - appointment of a task force to coordinate fund raising for HIV/AIDS;
 - adoption of a calendar of joint missions and ongoing local coordination meetings to support countries in policy development and programs.
- We would actively pursue the development of a revised institutional framework for an effective and efficient UN response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The following principles will guide the World Bank in its discussions:
- client countries must be in the driver's seat;
 - priority must be given to reaching consensus on the content of the program rather than effecting institutional change at the international level;
 - AIDS control work must be mainstreamed into the overall work of the agencies in strengthening health systems in developing countries;
 - responsibility for the program must lie squarely with WHO, whose mandate on global health matters is clear;
 - a small body should be appointed by the UN agencies active in AIDS work to oversee the program, reporting to WHO and to ECOSOC;
 - one staff member per UN organization should be located in the new Program in Geneva to serve as interface between the Program and their organization;
 - administrative overhead must be kept to a minimum;
 - a broad forum should be created for involving countries, NGOs and bilateral aid agencies in the development of a consensus for strategy and policy.

Question 3

Why is the Bank unwilling to cooperate with the UN on HIV/AIDS matters?

Answer 3

- First, our policy has always been to closely coordinate HIV/AIDS policy and strategy matters with WHO/GPA. We have every intention of continuing our collaboration with the new Program.
- We have a very strong record of collaboration with the UN on HIV/AIDS. In terms of on-going work and coordination there are no significant differences. We collaborate on policy (as

evidenced in the 1993 WDR on Health), do joint analytical work, and coordinate closely our support to countries. We developed our Agenda for AIDS in Africa and its subsequent review jointly with GPA.

- As one example of country coordination, the Bank and GPA worked together closely with the Government of Tanzania on an HIV/AIDS impact study; we jointly analyzed the development impact of the epidemic and reviewed options of cost-effective responses to stem it and cope with its consequences. We collaborate with GPA on all of the over 40 projects we are funding that deal with the epidemic. This collaboration has led in some cases to formal agreements involving WHO, UNDP, and the Bank, e.g. in Zaire and Uganda.
- Second, our Vice-President for Human Resources Development has offered to intensify dialogue with UN colleagues on what to do about the epidemic. WHO has agreed to discuss outstanding issues. We look forward to a first meeting on this matter in February.
- Third, we suggest that incentives be put in place for UN staff to promote effective collaboration. Staff in each agency need to work according to their comparative advantage, and ensure that the UN organizations complement each other to the satisfaction of the countries they serve. Our Vice President has proposed that heads of agencies restate this in a formal communication to their staff.
- Fourth, we will continue our dialogue with UN organizations to define more precisely the new institutional framework for collaboration, and to determine its costs.

Question 4

How is the World Bank contributing to the Global Response to AIDS?

Answer 4

PROJECT OPERATIONS

- The World Bank is now the leading international agency financing AIDS activities in the world (\$382 million committed, of which about \$97 million is currently supporting activities in Africa, and is projected to double by two-thirds by FY95 for this region).
- The number of projects with AIDS-related activities financed by the Bank has increased from one project in 1986, to 44 projects in 1994.
- Four free-standing AIDS projects were approved during the past four years; Zaire, India, Zimbabwe, and Brazil.
- From 1986 until FY93, about 30 percent (\$382 million) of total Bank lending for health (\$1.2 billion) has been allocated to HIV/AIDS activities, out of which 12 percent has been earmarked for Africa.

- By FY95, another 20 percent (\$ 124 million out of \$616 million) has been committed, so far, for HIV/AIDS activities, and more remains to be determined.
- These figures show the increased commitment of the governments to fight the disease.
- Since FY89 the Bank has provided special grants of \$1 million per year to WHO/GPA for HIV/AIDS operational research, and will provide a sixth grant in FY94.
- Projects approved have focused on several elements for the prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission. These are, in descending order of frequency in the projects:
 - Promoting safer sexual behavior
 - Promoting safe blood
 - Providing care and support
 - Programme management
 - Providing STD care
 - Providing condoms
 - Social and economic impact
 - Preventing unsafe drug use behaviors
 - Providing voluntary counselling and testing

To meet their objectives, the projects make provision for the following activities:

- Information, Education, and Communication
- Training
- Surveillance/Epidemiology
- Provision of commodities: drugs for AIDS-related diseases, syringes, sterilization kits
- Logistics
- Operational research
- Counselling
- Monitoring, and supervision
- Publication

NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Development of Multisectoral AIDS action Agenda for Africa (1988).
- Multisectoral studies on social economic impact.
- Organization by EDI of AIDS policy seminars for high-level African decision-makers.
- Participation in the organization of the AFDB symposium on HIV/AIDS and development in Africa.
- Active dialogue with policy makers; assessing magnitude of the problem and developing policy and programs.

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF MULTINATIONAL AND NATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

The Bank participates actively in UN and donor advisory and governing bodies on AIDS: WHO Global Management Committee; WHO Task Force on AIDS Coordination; USAID Technical Advisory Group; WHO Expert Committee; Inter-Agency Advisory Group on AIDS; UN Cosponsored Program on AIDS Study.

NGOs involvement in PHN projects is becoming more and more substantial, and is the highest in the Bank:

- In FY90, 19 percent of all World Bank projects with NGO involvement were PHN projects, 16 percent in FY91, 12 percent in FY92, and 22 percent in FY93.
- Within the PHN sector, from FY90 to FY92, 50 percent of PHN projects involved NGOs; this involvement increased to about two-thirds in FY93.

The Bank works most actively with grass-root NGOs (community based associations): from 1973 till FY91, 58 percent of NGO involvement stemmed from grass-root NGOs, increasing to 73 percent in FY92, and 84 percent in FY93.

(Attached charts that summarize Bank work and collaboration, can be shared with those interested.)

Question 5

The World Bank seems to have two faces. While you point to your project work on STDs and HIV/AIDS and on the health sector generally, your colleagues drive countries and their people into poverty through adjustment and ineffective lending which leads to more debt. Given the role of poverty in the spread of HIV, don't you contribute to the epidemic?

Answer 5

- Structural Adjustment Reform (SAR) is a complex issue. SAR is different in each country, and will be as effective as is the country's commitment to reforms.
- The arguments linking SAR and AIDS generally state that adjustment increases poverty, which in turn increases vulnerability to AIDS. A number of possible reasons are cited: less use of health care facilities; less access to condoms; increased prostitution. Another link -- reduced social spending -- is also cited.
- To prove such causation is difficult, even if on the surface it seems reasonable. It is quite possible that SAR reduces vulnerability to AIDS. Research shows that countries that have participated in "intensive adjustment lending" achieved faster economic growth than did other countries. Middle-income countries boosted their growth rates by an average of 4% and low-income countries by an average of 2% over what would have occurred without adjustment.

- Since health is helped by economic recovery and faster long-term growth, SAR benefits health in the long-run. SAR is associated with a slower increase in mortality rates than would otherwise be the case during economic downturns. Public spending on health has recovered faster in countries receiving adjustment lending.
- There is no doubt that during the short term transition, some populations (urban middle-income and poor) experience painful economic decline. Consequently, countries have begun to use resources to support basic health and social services targeted to the poor during economic transition.
- Critics have suggested that during these transition periods, persons who do not benefit from the targeted social services become more vulnerable to HIV. UNICEF (Cornia, 1987) undertook studies that concluded that "indiscriminate cuts" in health expenditure could lead to declines in health. Other authors have questioned the direct or permanent effects of adjustment, but the issue of maintaining health care during adjustment is important. Currently, 30 percent of Bank adjustment lending to Africa contains commitments to increased social expenditures.
- However, all researchers should be careful about the assumption that poverty is or need be a determinant factor in HIV transmission. We have as yet no data to support or refute this assumption. We do have data that show that all socio-economic strata are at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. And we do know that HIV/AIDS creates poverty.

Question 6

What health reforms are required to deal effectively with the HIV/AIDS pandemic?

Answer 6

- The AIDS epidemic is symptomatic of a global health crisis. Its economic dimensions are being discussed in many quarters. But clearly that crisis has many other dimensions. They are conceptual, strategic, managerial and institutional.
- To quote Dr. Tarantola of the Harvard School of Public Health in the French Journal *Liberation*: in Bangladesh, women leave deforested rural areas to engage in prostitution in towns. What is needed to stem the ensuing HIV cases: planting trees or distributing condoms?
- We need to develop a better understanding of what determines the quality of people's health.
 - We realize that people, not health services, maintain health. But how do peoples' interactions within the household, with the community, with service providers and with the environment at large eventually determine their health?
 - Female literacy, water and sanitation, food, health services are "inputs" which people can use for their health. But how do culture, income and other factors affect people's effective use of these inputs?

- Government policy influences people's health through a vast range of decisions, going well beyond health care policy. But how do Government policies affect health decisions at the household level?

- We have to reconcile single purpose programs with efforts to strengthen service delivery systems. For people to enjoy music they need both records and a record player. For people to be in good health they need cost-effective interventions delivered by a performing health care system. We are literally flooded with experts advertising "records": the EPI record, the MCH/FP record, the TB record, the STD/AIDS record.... Unfortunately the record player is often broken.

- For example, for women to get the benefits of the treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, the required cost-effective interventions for detection and treatment must be available to them through the local health facility. The international health community is not yet focussing adequately on the development of health systems required for ensuring effective utilization of health, population and nutrition interventions.

- We also need to ensure that health staff (providers and managers at all levels) care. Throughout the world, clients complain about health provider attitudes. Private providers maximize profits, bureaucrats maximize power. Both goals are often at odds with caring for patients and curing them. Too often Ministries of Health staff care more about their individual powers than about the quality and equity of health services -- a characteristic shared with international multi- and bilateral agencies involved in international health. AIDS, a disease without an effective cure, has reminded the international health community that people want to be cared for, - even when no cost-effective cure is at hand. We must address the question of how a country, and indeed the whole international community, can foster attitudes that provide caring service to clients.

- We don't know how the current momentous global changes will affect the management of health matters at global level. Technology has brought people together. The global village is becoming a reality. One used to say: "Think globally, act locally". The emerging global community expects some form of global policy making process that can "Think locally, while acting globally".

Jill: WHO
G-6

January 6, 1994

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary General
United Nations
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Boutros-Ghali:

Thank you for your letter of December 13, 1993 concerning the Joint and Cosponsored United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS. I fully agree with your aim of ensuring coherent United Nations system action. Our policy has always been to closely coordinate HIV/AIDS policy and strategy matters with WHO/GPA. We have every intention of continuing our collaboration with the new program.

As you know, the Bank is concerned that by focussing primarily on the administrative aspects of a unified response, at the expense of ensuring a technical consensus on HIV/AIDS policy and strategy, we could delay rather than expedite an effective response to this terrible pandemic. My staff stands ready to support the work of developing this technical consensus as soon as possible, and to structure the administrative costs of the new program to ensure that most resources are allocated to effective country support.

In view of these concerns, Mr. Choksi, Vice-President, Human Resources Development and Operations Policy, has written Dr. Nakajima (see attached letter) to make four concrete proposals regarding the WHO HIV/AIDS program which could be adopted rapidly without significant, and perhaps costly, structural change. We expect that WHO's response will further the dialogue on issues and concerns that still need to be addressed.

I can assure you that my staff remains committed to the fullest collaborative effort of the UN system in facing the global challenge of HIV/AIDS. I can also assure you that the Bank looks to WHO for leadership on this most critical issue.

In view of his interest, I am taking the liberty of copying this letter to Dr. Nakajima.

Sincerely,

Lewis T. Preston

cc: Dr. Nakajima (WHO)

bcc: Messrs./Mmes. Wimalasiri (EXC); Choksi, Psacharopoulos (HROVP); Shakow (EXTDR);
Lateef (OPRIE); Adams, Pachter (OPRDR); de Merode, Barrientos, Lamboray (PHN)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Bill: WPA
6-6

Mr. Donald
LP-8.9.1.

M.
9/23

DATE: September 17, 1993

TO: Mr. Kevin Cleaver, AFTDR

FROM: Ishrat Z. Husain and A. Edward Elmendorf, AFTHR

EXTENSION: 34091

SUBJECT: WHO Regional Committee of Ministers of Health, Sept. 1-8; African Population Advisory Committee (APAC) Work: BTO Report

This memorandum reports on the Bank's participation in the 43rd Meeting of the WHO Regional Committee of African Ministers of Health, held in Gabarone, Botswana, from September 1-8. Mrs. Husain attended the first several days, and Mr. Elmendorf was present throughout the meeting. On the way to Botswana she stopped briefly in Kenya, for consultations on the work of the African Population Advisory Committee (APAC); this report also covers these meetings, and discussions on APAC in Botswana. Mr. Elmendorf visited donors in Belgium and the Netherlands on his way back from Botswana.

1. Summary. The WHO meeting marked further steps forward in the cooperation between WHO and the Bank in Africa. Critical comments about the Bank were infrequent, and there appeared to be an increasing recognition of the growing importance of the Bank in health in Africa. Knowledge and acceptance of our study of *Better Health in Africa* (BHA), are growing; aside from Minister Stamps of Zimbabwe, WDR93 was not well known. The Ministers of Health gave explicit endorsement of BHA follow-up work, including a Consultative Group and Ministerial Conference. Prospects for financial support from the Netherlands for BHA follow-up work appear to be reasonably good. Next steps include processing of BHA through final review, approval and a Board seminar planned for December, and submission of a proposal to the Netherlands. The Ministerial Conference could possibly take place in May, 1994, following the World Health Assembly. The APAC work in Kenya is going well, and the APAC Chairman has endorsed proposals for enhanced country action programs.

Regional Committee Meeting

2. Political Tone and Issues. The tone for the Regional Committee debate was set by the opening statement of President Masire of Botswana (Annex I). The President stressed many themes set forth in our study of *Better Health in Africa* (BHA). In particular, he cited public sector priorities as being health policy formulation and monitoring, promotion of cost-effective interventions in health centers and district hospitals, dissemination of health-related information, and establishment and monitoring of health-related norms. The WHO Regional Director for Africa, Dr. Monekosso, remarked informally to us that the President's speech sounded like BHA.

3. The meeting was noteworthy for the reference by many delegations (including Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, and the OAU) to the democratic winds sweeping through Africa. The proximity of South Africa, and the presence of a joint team from the ANC/PAC underscored these trends. Dr. Monekosso openly supported these democratic perspectives on health, as did also the WHO Director-General,

in brief remarks to the meeting. The report of the Regional Director's Advisory Committee mentioned the following among expected health consequences of 'pluralistic democracies': better equity in resource allocation for health; mobilization of new resources for health; involvement of communities in the decision-making process, based on better communication between the governors and the governed; increased financial contributions of communities to health; and improved management of health services.

4. The Regional Committee also discussed WHO's response to global change. The WHO Executive Board had previously adopted a report on this subject which stated:

"'Health for All' has provided a valid and timeless aspirational goal. The association of 'Health for All' with the Year 2000 has been a motivational concept for the past fifteen years. However, it can now be seen as limiting, sometimes misunderstood, and proposing a time frame which is not universally attainable... The Year 2000 can represent only the first milestone in the continuum towards 'Health for All'."

The Program Sub-Committee observed the need to ensure that 'the end of the Cold War and subsequent realignment would not negatively affect the African Region, particularly with regards to resource allocation for health.' The debate on this matter in the Regional Committee also took cognizance of the external pressures on WHO from its principal donors. Several speakers, however, including Botswana and Mozambique, pointedly referred to WHO as an organization under stress.

5. The African Regional Director is now entering his ninth year of office, and new elections for the post of Regional Director will take place in September, 1994. Informally, the election campaign has already begun. Dr. Monekosso is reported to be a candidate to succeed himself. Dr. E. Samba of The Gambia, who is well known in the Bank from his work as Director of the Onchocerciasis Program based in Ouagadougou, was actively contacting delegations on his candidacy during the meeting.

6. Tokyo Conference on African Development. In informal discussions with us, and then in plenary session, Dr. Nakajima stated that the Secretary-General of the UN had asked him to represent the UN at the October 5-6 Tokyo Conference on African Development. Dr. Nakajima expressed the hope that the Conference could expand its consideration of AIDS to cover health issues more generally. We were sympathetic to this idea, and encouraged him to contact the Japanese authorities. After Mrs. Husain's departure, Mr. Elmendorf had the opportunity to consult informally with GCA Executive Secretary Ouattara on these possibilities; Mr. Ouattara advised that separate consideration of health might prove impossible, but thought that expansion of the communique beyond AIDS to encompass health more generally might be feasible. We have submitted proposals in this sense to Ms. Urakawa in AFRVP.

7. Better Health in Africa (BHA). While BHA was not on the Regional Committee's agenda, further progress, beyond the meeting of the expert review panel in Paris in July, was made in obtaining African ownership of BHA. Copies of the discussion draft were given to each delegation, with the concurrence of the WHO Regional Director, and nearly 100 additional copies were separately picked up informally by delegation members and WHO staff. Dr. Monekosso indicated informally some reservations about the future role of the Paris review panel, but warmly welcomed the idea of a consultative group of donors and Africans to work together on follow-up. The future role of the panel as a 'think tank' resource was endorsed informally by several ministers. Mrs. Husain's statement (Annex II) underscored the importance of the follow-up

process. The only overlap between the Regional Committee delegations and the Paris panel was participation in both meetings by Minister Simao of Mozambique and Dr. Limbassa of CAR. Minister Simao was supportive of our ideas, and we worked informally with him and Dr. Monekosso on a resolution.

8. The Regional Committee resolved (Annex III) to request the Regional Director to intensify cooperation with the Bank and others on BHA, especially on follow-up at the international as well as at the country level. The resolution also "invites bilateral and multilateral donors to provide financial support necessary to make possible the organization of follow-up activities, including formation of a Consultative Group and the holding of a Ministerial Conference, after the publication of the final version of BHA." This decision gives us a good basis to move forward with other donors in the months ahead.

9. In meetings initiated by individual delegations at the Regional Committee meeting, Mr. Elmendorf discussed a number of operational issues and specific possibilities for BHA follow-up at the country level. He will report individually to the SODs concerned on these discussions. Ethiopia's absence at the meeting was noteworthy. Minister Simao of Mozambique showed considerable interest in hosting a BHA follow-up workshop for lusophone countries; it was agreed that we would now prepare a specific proposal, in consultation with our SOD colleagues. Dr. Boostrom will take the lead on this matter, in consultation with AF6PH.

10. Structural Adjustment and the World Bank. Much of the heat that used to characterize debates on health and structural adjustment, and the role of the Bank, seemed to have dissipated at the Regional Committee. Dr. Nakajima referred to adjustment as being at the origin of the economic crisis, but did not get much attention on this point. However, the Minister of Health of Zimbabwe did capture attention with criticism of the donor community, and called - with applause - for the establishment, by the Bretton Woods Institutions, of a country category called 'high debt service countries'. In extended written remarks, which he did not read, he also gave a frank and balanced statement of changes needed in health strategies, including strengthening of individual and private sector contributions to health, strengthening the efficiency of resource use in the health sector, and undertaking comprehensive reforms. He added, in words that merit close attention by all: "*Recession, structural adjustment policies and plans have provided us opportunities for creativity, innovation, and boldness.*" A number of other delegations - including Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Nigeria - referred, neutrally or approvingly, to actions and programs that they were undertaking with the Bank.

11. It appeared that Ministries of Health were in fact experimenting, with increasing boldness and greater readiness to question conventional wisdom, with different responses to the challenges provided to the health sector by economic decline. The Minister of Health of Benin, for example, spoke of operational research underway on arrangements to make unused and poorly maintained public health infrastructure available, to local authorities and unemployed medical graduates, for them to conclude contracts for financing, use, and maintenance of the facilities without further substantial MOH involvement.

12. There was widespread interest in Mr. Jaycox's May 1993 address on African capacity building, and the AFRO staff circulated copies to all delegations.

13. Specific Health Sector Issues. Highlights of the discussions and documents on specific health sector issues of interest to the Bank are contained in Annex V. In addition to Mrs. Husain's plenary statement in the Regional Committee, Mr. Elmendorf intervened briefly in the

debate on AIDS, and on pharmaceuticals. He also had two interviews with South African radio reporters, and was the guest at a weekly local radio talk and music show, Development Forum, sponsored by UNFPA. Copies of the Regional Committee documents, and further information on the Regional Committee meeting, may be obtained from Mr. Elmendorf (ext. 35570).

Cooperation with other Donors on BHA

14. Bilaterals/EC. On his return from Botswana, Mr. Elmendorf discussed BHA and especially BHA follow-up with the Belgian, EC and Dutch authorities. The Belgians were, as in the past, most interested in supporting health care system development, especially in Rwanda (where Belgium has a social sector lead responsibility among the donors) and in Burundi, and to focus coordination efforts at the country level. The EC staff were concentrating on the reorientation of their activities in light of the extensive financing by the EC of recurrent health expenditures from counterpart funds resulting from the provision of BOP support under the SPA program. In 15 countries, the EC was reported to be financing between 5 and over 100 percent of non-salary MOH expenditures. This experience led the EC to be most concerned about developing new skills in planning, budgeting and accounting in African MOHs. EC work in this area was most advanced in Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, and Mali. The EC found that this activity opened basic issues of health policy that had never been faced previously by the EC, and called for greater cooperation than ever with the Bank. Countries where the EC would be most open to assuming a lead role on BHA follow-up were Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Madagascar, Uganda, Benin, Namibia, and - possibly - Ethiopia.

15. In meetings in Dutch Foreign Ministry units concerned with foreign assistance, including the Director of the Africa Department, the Chief of the Multilateral Division, and the Health Advisor, Mr. Elmendorf found considerable Dutch interest in cooperation on BHA follow-up. It was agreed that a specific proposal would now be prepared for discussion with the Dutch authorities.

16. Cooperation with UNICEF. In his plenary statement at the Regional Committee and in informal discussions, and in a subsequent letter to Mrs. Husain, Mr. Cole Dodge, UNICEF Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, stressed the importance, for health improvement in Africa and for BHA, of the National Plans of Action (NPAs) sponsored by UNICEF. He made it clear that ample coverage of the goals of the 1990 World Summit for Children and the NPA process would facilitate UNICEF support for BHA follow-up work. Dodge expressed interest in visiting Washington for follow-up consultations on this point; he would also like to meet Bank staff on capacity building, in light of Mr. Jaycox's statement on this subject to the African-American Institute early this year.

17. Following the Regional Committee meeting, Dr. Knippenberg of UNICEF's Western and Central Africa Office in Abidjan visited the Bank on September 15, to consult on various aspects of BHA follow-up, including the possibility of preparing professional/technical guidance, among WHO, UNICEF and the Bank, for the work of local, country-level task forces on the implementation of the Bamako Initiative, support to district-based health systems, the NPA process, and BHA follow-up. The preparation of such guidance might involve the participation of members of the BHA panel. The idea would be to lighten the burden on African governments by helping them to respond flexibly, and jointly rather than separately and independently, to the various WHO, UNICEF and Bank (BHA and WDR) initiatives. The guidance would help field staff of WHO and UNICEF respond to the joint instructions of the Regional Directors of both organizations (Annex IV) to stimulate national capacity building through local task forces. As

this idea matures, we will also work with SOD and PHN staff, to make sure that whatever emerges is responsive to their concerns as well as ours in AFTHR.

Next Steps on BHA

18. The actions ahead on BHA include:

- Processing of the revised text through final review, senior management approval and a Board Seminar, planned for mid-December
- Preparing a proposal for donor financing of the preparatory work and Ministerial Conference with donors; the proposal should at least be submitted to the Netherlands, Norway, USAID, and UNDP
- Intensifying the substantial follow-up work, including work with the SODs on country-specific actions, design of the Ministerial Conference and Consultative Group, and further work on planned AFTHR technical working papers elaborating on specific BHA themes - pharmaceuticals, health centers and Ministries of Health; in discussions with Dr. Monekosso, it appeared that the most suitable, and least expensive time and place for the Ministerial Conference would be mid-May, 1994, in Europe following the World Health Assembly.

African Population Advisory Committee (APAC) Work

19. Mrs. Husain stopped in Nairobi en route to Botswana to discuss the work program of APAC with Mr. Okoth-Ogendo, member of APAC and currently Chairman of the National Council of Population and Development (NCPD) in Kenya. Mr. Okoth-Ogendo expressed his satisfaction with ongoing APAC activity in Kenya, i.e. exercise called "Agenda for Improving Population Program Implementation" (Agenda). The exercise in one district where it was initiated (Machokes) is going on well. The recent Bank mission that restructured the Bank's population project has tentatively agreed to fund the ongoing Agenda activities and its expansion in other districts.

20. We also discussed the APAC/GCA proposal to develop enhanced country action programs in a few countries possibly in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya and Nigeria. The proposal calls for APAC/GCA organizing a meeting of representatives of these countries (Ministers of Health, Finance, Planning and Population and Donor Agencies) to have brainstorming discussion on intensive program.

21. Mr. Okoth-Ogendo advised that the meeting on enhanced country action programs be divided into two parts -- one technical and brainstorming with technical agencies to be followed by a meeting with Ministers of Finance, Planning and donors. The two meetings would determine the contents of the enhanced programs. The second meeting would focus on resource mobilization. He was willing to host the first meeting in Kenya sometime in January 1994. I sympathized with this idea and promised to discuss the matter with Mr. Patrick Balopi, Chairman of APAC and Minister for Labor and Home Affairs in the Government of Botswana.

22. In Botswana Mrs. Husain met with Mr. Balopi. He agreed with Mr. Okoth-Ogendo's proposal and promised to interrupt his vacation, if necessary, to chair the meeting in Kenya in January. He also agreed to host the second meeting in Gaborone if an alternative venue is not available. Overall, he expressed satisfaction with APAC's work.

23. Copies of the recent report on the work of the African Population Advisory Committee were made available to interested delegations at the Regional Committee meeting.

cc: Messrs./Mmes. Pannenberg (2), Maas (2), Berk (2), I. Porter (2), Fredriksen (2), Grawe (2), Wai, Dia, P.C. Mohan, J. de Merode, Ouattara, Lamboray, Wai, Lateef, A. Williams, McDonald, Gyepi-Garbrah, Drabo, Roseberry, Yusuf, Tadros, P. C. Mohan, Ali, Sy, Ainsworth, Urakawa; AFTHR DMT



ORGANIZAÇÃO MUNDIAL DA SAÚDE
SEDE REGIONAL EM ÁFRICA

REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

AFR/RC43/CONF.DOC/3
1 September 1993

Thirty-third sessionGaborone, Botswana, 1-8 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR KETUMILE MASIRE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 43RD SESSION OF THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR AFRICA: GABORONE - 1ST SEPTEMBER 1993

The Chairman of the 43rd Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa,
Speaker of the National Assembly,
Honourable Ministers,
Director-General of WHO,
Heads of Diplomatic and Consular Missions to Botswana,
Regional Director for African Region of WHO,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed an honour and privilege for me to welcome to Botswana this august assembly under the auspices of World Health Organization and its Regional Office for Africa. I am particularly pleased to welcome to Gaborone, our Capital City, representatives of the 44 Member States of our Region, all United Nations Agencies, the World Bank and representatives from other organizations who have observer status with the WHO or are in special relationship with the organization. I hope that you will have the opportunity to visit some places of interest in our country while you are here. I believe some of you have never come this far south of our continent and this occasion presents that opportunity.

Mr Chairman, Botswana and the world at large is watching with keen interest the political changes that are taking place in Africa and particularly in South Africa. We hope the constitutional talks that are taking place now will eventually result in the anticipated multiparty elections scheduled for 27 April 1994, to pave the way for a Democratically elected Government in South Africa. The political events taking place in Somalia, Mozambique, Congo, Zaire, Rwanda and Liberia are of grave concern. We can only hope that solutions will soon be found in order to divert our efforts collectively towards Health for All Africans despite our ailing economies. Despite the important gains made in major health indicators, African countries still have to pursue the improvement of the health of their communities, and the challenges ahead remain immense. Large populations of our continent are plagued by infectious and parasitic diseases and have limited or no access to reliable health care and essential drugs. This sad state of affairs is compounded by poverty, malnutrition and undesirable environmental conditions such as impure water, poor sanitation, air pollution and industrial wastes.

Because health is both a goal and a measure of development, renewed emphasis is needed on restructuring the health sector in many African countries, not so much as a reaction to negative or uncertain government revenues, but to derive the most from a broader restructuring of social and economic policies that seek to increase efficiency gains, maximize equity and assure sustainability. A good amount of information on causes of ill health and the impact of different interventions on health status in Africa have lead to a clear understanding that better health can most effectively be achieved by a multisectoral approach rather than through medical interventions.

Health gains can be dramatically improved by removing certain constraints in the health care system and in related areas that have an impact on health, for example, status of women, education, and improved water supply and sanitation. Prospects for mobilizing financial resources for health are promising in many African countries, especially when fee-for-service is accompanied by quality improvements in the delivery of services, and when cost recovery schemes have strong roots in community mobilization, management and accountability. However, since many rural communities are so poor, health care will need to be heavily subsidized from state funds for the foreseeable future in virtually all the countries of the Region. It is therefore essential to find ways of reducing the negative impact of economic structural adjustment programmes on health care financing, so that the poor in communities continue to be assured of access to essential health care.

Households and communities are the key decision makers in health. Through their daily response to disease, they mitigate and prevent its impact on their well-being. Consistent with official commitments to public health care in Africa, there is need to increase the ability of households to access a variety of inputs known to impact on health and to use them most effectively. Experience across Africa reveals that households and communities can be placed at the centre of national health strategies. However, we know that households and communities do not have all the resources they need to better their health. Governments therefore have a critical role to play in improving health in Africa, not as direct providers of health care in a top-bottom model, but as the leaders in activities which create a facilitating environment for better health, rendering public and private sector initiatives more complementary in the process.

In view of these realities therefore, priorities in the public sector should include:

- (a) The formulation of clear national health policies, with provisions to monitor and evaluate progress towards achievable targets.
- (b) The promotion of cost-effective health interventions that jointly maximize efficiency and equity.
- (c) The dissemination of health information and education on health conditions such as AIDS.
- (d) The setting up and promotion of health standards and norms such as essential drug lists and staffing norms.

Analysis of epidemiological and demographic characteristics leaves little doubt that a basic "package" of services comprising of curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative care, can go a long way to support Africans in their quest for better health, particularly vulnerable groups.

The experience of several African countries suggests that a cost-effective "package" of services can be extended to rural, peri-urban and even urban centres in the form of district based health care, featuring a district hospital, several clinics/health centres, and prominent community involvement in multisectoral interventions such as water and sanitation. At the tertiary level of health care, as provided by referral or teaching hospitals, priority would be given to supporting the provision of basic and referral package of care in a district based system. This three phase African health scenario as a basic package of health care, suggests that the system is affordable in most countries.

Mr Chairman, the rapid population growth we see in our African countries makes closing the critical gaps between basic health needs and actual services provided difficult. Supply must increase at an even greater rate than the exponential growth of population. Failure to keep supply paced with population growth exacerbates the already existing problems of poverty, food shortages, inadequate health care and illiteracy. Rapid population growth in Africa has arisen largely from the net effect of two faces: consistently high fertility rates in most countries, and

a reduction in mortality due to better health care. High fertility rates, resulting in 5-6 children on average per woman during her reproductive life, have persisted due to traditional preferences for large families, perceived risks of child loss due to high infant and childhood mortality, relatively widespread illiteracy, poor access to modern forms of family planning, and the abandonment of traditional birth spacing practices.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic which poses a great threat to modern society, is one of the most important current global socioeconomic and development problems. Unprecedented partnerships need to be formed between our countries, organizations, groups and individuals in the attempt to halt the spread of the Human Immuno-deficiency virus, and to provide care for those who are affected and also for the anticipated large numbers of orphans whose parents will have died of AIDS.

The only weapon available to fight this deadly disease is health education coupled with behavioural change. This is because to date there is no known cure or vaccine. In Botswana all the Districts have in place HIV/AIDS Committees which have developed plans for the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The Ministers of Education, Labour and Home Affairs and Local Government, Lands and Housing have been identified as the key Ministries to carry out the first phases of a multisectoral national response. Focal points for HIV/AIDS Control have therefore been identified in these Ministries. Plans for responding to the epidemic are being produced by each of these Ministries with technical support from the Ministry of Health. Nongovernmental Organizations are also involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and control, and these include Botswana Red Cross, Botswana Council of Women, Young Women Christian Association, Churches and others. Extension workers in Agriculture, youth officers, social workers and teachers have integrated HIV/AIDS information into their work with the community.

We have to realistically acknowledge that the spread of AIDS cannot be effectively controlled by using one prevention intervention alone, but that a combination of complimentary strategies will be more effective. In this regard, the promotion and the use of condoms is an essential complimentary strategy to the behavioural change, and for certain groups it may be the only feasible strategy for risk reduction. This however does not detract us from promoting faithful monogamous relationships as the best method of preventing transmission.

Malaria is another disease that takes many lives of our communities every year. There were times in the past when the global picture of malaria was that of decline. However malaria has resurfaced even in communities where it was once eradicated, this time with strong vigor to survive conventional measures of control.

The epidemiology of malaria in Botswana ranges from malaria free areas in the Southern of the country to areas of low endemicity in the Central and Northern parts of Botswana where transmission is seasonal and unstable.

The disease in Northern Botswana therefore occurs in epidemics, the size of each epidemic depending on the amounts of rainfall during that season. As endemicity is low, the level of immunity in the communities is also low, resulting in serious morbidity during the epidemics.

My Government, through the Ministry of Health is in the process of strengthening the Malaria Control Programme, which includes all the components of control as advocated by the World Health Organization.

The National Programme for the Control of Malaria has been in place since 1974 and it is integrated in the Primary Health Care system. Within the affected districts the malaria control activities fall under the District Health Teams. The teams undertake sector control activities and also apply other control strategies, working closely with health facilities of different levels of sophistication from Mobile stops, Health posts, Clinics, Primary Hospitals, District Hospitals to National Referral Hospitals. The objectives of the programme are:

- to prevent and reduce morbidity and mortality from malaria to lowest possible levels; and
- to prevent and lower transmission to lowest possible levels.

Through health education and community awareness and involvement, simple measures of source reduction have provided an avenue for people to take more responsibility for protecting themselves from malaria transmission by such means as the use of mosquito nets, household insecticides, protective clothing, filling up of breeding places and others.

We hope that the long talked about vaccine for the prevention of malaria will soon become available to our countries.

Mr Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, may I wish you very fruitful deliberations for the next one week of your meeting. It is now my pleasure to declare this 43rd Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for Africa officially open.

A Vision for Households and Better Health in Africa

Message of Ishrat Z. Husain, The World Bank

WHO Regional Committee for Africa, September 1, 1993

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Regional Director of WHO/AFRO, and distinguished participants, it is a great honor for me to bring a message on behalf of the World Bank to this august body again. I am extremely grateful to you, your Excellencies and Dr. Monekosso, for providing the World Bank this opportunity. Thanks to Dr. Monekosso a new era of cooperation in Africa, between WHO and the World Bank, is emerging. With the support of all of you, we wish to strengthen it.

Your Excellencies, 1978, the year of the Alma Ata Declaration, 1985, the year of the Lusaka Conference, and 1990, the year of the World Summit for Children, were defining years for African governments and the international community in their efforts to improve health in Africa. I submit that 1993 promises to be another such year.

Regardless of their level of development, countries are now, more than ever, realizing that good health is basic to human welfare and a fundamental objective of social and economic development. Dr. Monekosso very lucidly elaborated on this point this morning.

Your Excellencies, a renewed commitment to take action to

realize the vision for better health in Africa is needed, and needed urgently. The vision, and - I believe - the challenge, facing African societies, is to increase the ability of individuals, households and communities to exercise control over their health. It is the responsibility of governments to provide an effective environment for this. This environment will encourage self-care as a primary vehicle for health improvement. Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to add that our host country, Botswana, has done an outstanding job in creating such an environment. We would do well to follow the sage prescriptions offered by the President of Botswana in his opening address this morning.

We at the World Bank are committed to providing assistance to help countries build on the success stories of African countries, to help make the vision of better health in Africa a reality. This commitment by the World Bank is reflected in the preparation of two key documents on health this year, *World Development Report 1993*, entitled *Investing in Health*, and the study of *Better Health in Africa* of which you are aware. These documents outline possibilities and processes necessary to realize the vision.

Better Health in Africa builds on your initiatives, and draws heavily on inputs from WHO and UNICEF staff. It could be taken as a point of departure for introducing further health strategy improvements and serve as a catalyst for change.

Last year I reported to you on the progress of the *Better*

Health study - then at the stage of a preliminary draft - and on possible strategies for follow-up. Today we would like to share with you some of the key findings of the study - now in a discussion draft being completed for publication in light of comments. I would like to relate them to the realization of the vision of better health in Africa.

The study argues that health in Africa can be significantly improved despite binding financial constraints. It sees households and communities at the center of health improvement. However, a renewed focus on households as the primary agents of change does not reduce the responsibility of governments, rather it changes the roles they must play. The study urgently recommends action in three areas - three "i's" - information, implementation and impact.

First, information. Informing households and communities about the determinants of health and the power they have over them are, primarily, government responsibilities. There is an information revolution throughout the world that must be applied to health. The information revolution can be a catalyst for inter-sectoral action to improve the health and well-being of households and communities. It can strengthen their decision-making capacity. The goal is to achieve improvements in health, not just in health care. This requires the commitment and coordinated effort of all sectors and levels of government, private voluntary organizations, and the private sector, along with the coordinated support of the

international community.

Second, implementation. Significant improvements in health can be achieved within existing resource envelopes. Here, again, Ministries of Health can be pioneers, by making health services models of efficiency. This process can be strengthened through increased community participation and effective decentralization. *Better Health in Africa* challenges you to set your own country-specific targets in these areas.

Third, impact. While comprehensive national health policies are being adopted, it is critical to determine sets of realistic operational goals and appropriate indicators of performance and impact, to aid in monitoring and evaluating progress. Here, again, development of simple management information systems with the use of appropriate modern technology can be of immense value.

As a step in operationalizing the *Better Health* study, a 'think tank' meeting of an independent panel, jointly sponsored by WHO, the African Development Bank, UNICEF, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and The World Bank, was held from July 7-9, 1993. The panel was convened to review the draft of *Better Health in Africa*, and to give advice on follow-up.

The report was very favorably received by the panel. In addition to the many comments and suggestions on the text, which

will be taken into account in the revision, a number of proposals were made for follow-up work. Subject to your views, two main actions may be envisaged in light of the work of the panel:

(i) First, the holding of an international conference of African Ministers of Health with senior officials of donor institutions. Such a conference could be held once *Better Health in Africa* has been published, probably early next year. The conference could launch a Consultative Group on Health in Africa which could organize and sponsor operational research and consensus-building on outstanding health issues in Africa.

(ii) Second, the organization of country-level workshops, to prepare national and country-specific follow-up agendas for health improvement. Such workshops could, where appropriate, serve to integrate and support the work of individual agencies, such as WHO and UNICEF on district-level planning, within a larger framework of national strategies.

Only African ownership, conviction and leadership can assure the effective implementation of the proposals in *Better Health in Africa*. We look to you for guidance and advice, not only on the content of the draft, but also on processes for effective follow-up. Copies of the draft of the paper are available here in Gabarone - in English and French - for those who are interested. World Bank staff are available for informal consultation with you

on the study, especially on follow-up at both the international and country levels.

Before concluding, I would like to make a few observations about AIDS. The World Bank is increasing its involvement with African countries in their efforts to prevent further HIV transmission and mitigate its adverse effects. Demand for condoms, for AIDS prevention and family planning, has risen dramatically in some African countries. Low cost supply and distribution possibilities exist. We are working, under the auspices of the Global Coalition for Africa, to integrate AIDS prevention and family planning activities, and would gladly discuss possibilities with interested delegations.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word about the World Bank's overall financial support to health status improvement in Africa. Over the past six years World Bank support for health in Africa has grown dramatically. The value of annual commitments has increased from an average of \$75 million to \$285 million in the past few years. Over \$1 billion of World Bank resources is being invested in health projects supported by the Bank that are currently in execution in Africa. Future health lending is expected to grow even further, as health is the most rapidly expanding area of World Bank lending. The extent of lending depends on absorptive capacity.

Your Excellencies, healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have. There is great potential for change during the closing years of this decade and opening years of the new millennium. The pace and direction of change depend on your vision, your commitment, and your leadership.

Let us, together, form partnerships that build the foundation for improving the life of every child, woman and man in Africa.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

Forty-third session

AFR/RC43/R10
7 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH FOR ALL STRATEGIES

The Regional Committee,

Noting the progress by Member States on Health for All (HFA) strategies contained in the Regional Director's Report,

Welcoming the statement in the Regional Director's Report that the WHO/AFRO staff have continued to cooperate in the World Bank study of *"Better Health in Africa"*,

Having received the message of the World Bank on World Development Report 1993, on Investing in Health, and on *Better Health in Africa*,

Considering that, in their essence, the proposals in *Better Health in Africa* fall within the African Health Development Framework articulated by the Regional Office for Africa,

Noting that member countries have already initiated community-based district-focused activities,

1. REQUESTS the Regional Director to pursue and intensify the cooperation, with the World Bank and others concerned, on *Better Health in Africa*, and especially on its follow-up at the international as well as at the country level, with emphasis on community-based and district-focused interventions,
2. INVITES bilateral and multilateral donors to provide financial support necessary to make possible the organization of follow-up activities, including formation of a Consultative Group and the holding of a Ministerial Conference, after the publication of the final version of *Better Health in Africa*,
3. REQUESTS the Regional Director, in consultation with the World Bank, to report on the implementation of this resolution at the 44th Regional Committee.

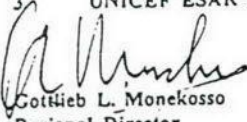



TO:

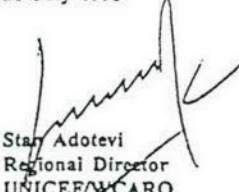
1. WHO and UNICEF Representatives
2. WHO Africa Region
3. UNICEF ESAR and WCAR

28 July 1993

FROM:


Gottlieb L. Monekosso
Regional Director
WHO/AFRO


Cole Dodge
Regional Director
UNICEF/ESARO


Stan Adotevi
Regional Director
UNICEF/WCARO

Letter from Regional Directors to WHO and UNICEF Country Representatives

ON: PRIORITY AREAS FOR WHO-UNICEF COLLABORATION

The ninth annual meeting of the WHO-UNICEF Regional Directors was held in Nairobi from 27 - 28 July 1993 and was attended by representatives of the World Bank, UNFPA and other regional organizations.

Following our letter to you in 1992, we again note with satisfaction the increased level of collaboration between our two organizations at country level. WHO and UNICEF collaborated effectively during the International Conference on African Community Health (CISCA) held in Brazzaville in September 1992 and the OAU International Conference on Assistance to the African Child (ICAAC) held in November 1992.

Last year's meeting reaffirmed the great relevance of our jointly conceived Initiative (that is the Bamako Initiative -BI-) as a core strategy for dealing with the current crisis facing the health sector. Indeed, the presentations at CISCA provided abundant evidence of the increasing role that communities have taken upon themselves to initiate and manage essential health care activities within the context of decentralized district health systems. At the January 1993 meeting of the African and Middle East UNICEF Representatives, there was a reaffirmation of the need to accelerate the BI for the attainment of the national health goals. The BI strategy recognizes that the strengthening of health systems and the implementation of priority health programmes such as EPI, CDD and malaria control are in fact complementary activities.

Governments are increasingly recognizing that they can be most effective in supporting a process of strengthening decentralized community-based district health care. However, the economic crisis coupled with an inadequate interagency coordination, have weakened the capacity and sustainability of national institutions, especially the Ministries of Health, to provide effective support to accelerated strengthening of district health systems.

Further progress has been made by our two organizations in the joint development of a framework and selection of a set of indicators for the analysis of the performance of district health systems as well as the impact of our joint interventions on community health. The existing community health indicators and criteria for district operability developed by WHO/AFRO will provide the basis for our joint effort. This would further help in the planning of appropriate country-specific strategies, implementation and monitoring of relevant activities.

In your joint efforts, you are encouraged to collaborate with other agencies as well as other health programmes, including health care financing and AIDS prevention and control. Such collaboration should have as one of its major objectives the introduction of catalytic resources that Member States can afford and sustain.

We also urge you to jointly continue to stimulate and support a national capacity building process for improved health in your country. This should involve the creation or strengthening of national task forces which should include the Ministry of Health, other relevant ministries such as finance and planning, as well as representatives from multi- and bilateral agencies, Non Governmental Organizations and experts from various national and international institutions involved in public health.

These local task forces should have the following roles:

1. to review the present performance of district health systems, plan, cost and implement activities that will ensure effective delivery of the priority health programmes, in order to achieve the "national health for all goals";
2. to facilitate a process of building management capacity, empowering communities and households through their active participation in management, in order to enhance sustainability;
3. to promote resource mobilization for health including increased allocation of resources from governments and the external partners to health, as well as increased participation of the communities within the context of cost-sharing mechanisms.

Finally, we count on you to ensure that the follow-up plan of action of the World Summit for Children is fully integrated into the national health plans which your joint efforts should also help Member States to implement.

Specific Health Sector Issues at the WHO Regional Committee for
Africa

(a) AIDS. Many delegations complained bitterly about the decline in the resources being made available by WHO/GPA for national AIDS prevention and control programs. GPA Director Merson was equally frank in explaining that the donors had not made the necessary resources available to GPA. One implication seemed clear, namely, that the Bank is likely to be needed increasingly for financial support to AIDS prevention and control programs. Ed Elmendorf referred in the debate to the desirability of integrating condom promotion for family planning and for AIDS prevention; the idea received a positive response from the AFRO AIDS program manager, Dr. Fasan.

(b) Health Transition. Several delegations, including Mauritius and Lesotho, referred to the beginnings of the health transition in their countries. The WHO documentation heightened attention to the issue by referring pointedly - but without any reference to priorities or cost-effectiveness - to the desirability of cardiovascular disease programs in Africa. The Program Sub-Committee stressed control of cardiovascular and other non-communicable diseases through appropriate means of prevention. In a resolution adopted at the end of the session, the Regional Committee requested the Regional Director to lend technical support to members for the formulation of national cardiovascular disease control and prevention programs and their integration in PHC. This is an area that we will need to watch closely, since Africa's western-trained physicians and particularly their political leaders, may be tempted, with little attention to cost-effectiveness, to devote resources to the chronic diseases of the few before the countries have conquered the communicable diseases of the many.

(c) Women and Health. A discussion on extending the role of nurses in disease surveillance was driven into a more general, and quite passionate discussion on the roles of physicians and nurses. As the debate continued, it gradually became clear that the issue was as much gender as professional role and training. The Nigerian (male) delegate said that the 'glass ceiling' had yet to come down in many countries, and spoke of the 'scandalous' maternal mortality rates in many African countries. The Namibian delegate made a convincing statement on the importance of women in health, and stated that his government had adopted a rule that at least two-thirds of key posts must be filled by women. Asked about the difficulty of implementing such a regulation, he said there was none, because the department of women's affairs was located in the Office of the President.

(d) Non-Governmental Organizations. The importance of NGO roles in health was widely acknowledged, though there were a number of expressions of concern that bilateral donors were circumventing African governments, and their priority setting role, by giving direct financial support to NGOs that worked in individual countries, without cooperating with the national authorities. Dr. Monekosso spoke openly and critically about the operation of NGOs outside the framework of national policies and institutions, and called for African governments to reduce the numbers of NGOs operating in their countries. Nonetheless, a number of NGO representatives attended the meeting, and some took the floor in plenary session.

(e) Health Finance. The AFRO staff, reporting on their health financing program, stated that a questionnaire survey of WHO staff in 34 countries showed allocation of 60 to 85 percent of government health budgets to hospital-based curative care. A number of delegations referred to health-finance reforms under way. Guinea, for example, mentioned a recent declaration of health policy recognizing the need for reform and resource mobilization. Several delegations, spearheaded by Nigeria, called for African country financing of EPI vaccines, on the grounds that donor financing had become too unreliable. The report of the Program Sub-Committee referred to demonstration of commitment to health by the allocation of 9 percent of budgets to health - a figure much higher than the WHO standard of 5 percent.

(f) Pharmaceuticals. The AFRO staff presented a report on local production of pharmaceuticals which encouraged furtherance of inter-country complementarity in drug production and removal of competition in local production and sale of drugs. The report saw self-sufficiency of the Region in good quality essential drugs at affordable prices as an attainable goal. Several delegations, supported by Ed Elmendorf, expressed cautionary notes, reporting that experience with national pharmaceutical production units had not been very good. The WHO/AFRO staff are now to undertake a feasibility study of grouped purchase of vaccines and drugs. They expect to contact us and other organizations with greater experience of international purchase of pharmaceuticals.

(g) Future Events. Following the International Conference on Community Health in Africa held, with Bank financial support, on the occasion of the last Regional Committee meeting, it was announced that a second such conference would take place in Yaounde, Cameroon, from July 4-8, 1994. It was agreed that the technical discussions in the Regional Committee in 1994 will be on 'Selection and Development of Health Technologies' - a subject that should be of interest to the Bank in both our project work as well as in the follow-up on BHA.

OFFICE MEMORANDUMLP file

DATE: June 14, 1993

TO: Callie Boucher, OPRIE

Jill: WAW

FROM: Anthony R. Measham, PHN

EXTENSION: 33226

SUBJECT: Mr. Choksi's Geneva Trip

- Bank/WHO Collaboration:

I would characterize Bank/WHO relations as very good, with a greater degree of collaboration than ever before. Before mentioning some of the features of our collaboration, I should note that Dr. Nakajima, although elected to a second term as Director-General last month, is in a weaker position than during his first term as a result of the strong opposition to his management practices. These did not lead to official sanctions, but nevertheless hurt the DG and the organization. There is talk of donors withdrawing support from WHO, but it is too soon to tell if this will actually occur. My own view is that there is no real alternative to WHO, that it remains one of the most effective technical agencies of the U.N., and deserves support, including that of the Bank. In sort, WHO has many vital programs and a very competent staff, overall.

- Some highlights of Bank/WHO collaboration follow:

- WHO provided extensive analytical input for the 1993 WDR, which was very valuable;
- WHO is heavily involved in Bank operations, especially in the preparation and appraisal of projects dealing with AIDS, tuberculosis, and other tropical diseases;
- WHO was a major partner in a Bank review of disease control priorities which has been well received;
- The Bank provides major support to WHO through the special grants program (see attached);
- Janet de Mérode will lead a Bank team participating in a post-WDR Bank/WHO workshop in Geneva, July 15-16, in which future Bank/WHO collaboration will be a major topic;
- The Canadian Government, WHO and the Bank are co-sponsoring a donor conference on the WDR in October in Ottawa;
- The Bank is collaborating in, and supporting of, a study of the feasibility of a co-sponsored U.N. Programme on AIDS. Such a program has the potential to strengthen coordination. It would not affect much the Bank, since we already collaborate extensively with WHO and others, and already contribute to the Global Programme on AIDS through the special grant program.

I don't believe there are major concerns that are likely to arise but would like to mention the following:

- a) There is some unhappiness in WHO that Dr. Nakajima was not able to contribute a foreword to WDR 93 as they had hoped (Bank management did not wish to set a precedent). Naturally, some groups in WHO do not agree with some of WDR's messages, notably the emphasis on the private sector and the role of cost-effectiveness analysis;
- b) WHO would like more money for Safe Motherhood (we provide about \$200,000 a year) but is not prepared to reduce any of the other SGPs to accommodate this. Mr. Choksi may wish to mention that the Bank will provide \$13.5 million in health SGPs in FY94, including over \$10 million to WHO. (The \$13.5 million covers all PHN SGPs).
- c) Dr. Nakajima and others at WHO occasionally voice the concern that the Bank and Fund structural adjustment programs are reducing health expenditure and hurting health programs, especially in Africa.

My last two BTOs are attached in case you want more background on any of the above.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Lateef

DATE: May 19, 1993

TO: Mrs. Ishrat Z. Husain

Jill: WHO

FROM: A. Edward Elmendorf

A. E. Elmendorf

EXTENSION: 35570

SUBJECT: Cooperation with WHO

1. This memorandum reports on discussions with WHO officials and some country delegations in Geneva on the occasion of the recent World Health Assembly (WHA). I did not attend Assembly sessions.

2. Context. Dr. Nakajima was reelected Director-General just before my arrival, with votes representing only around 25 percent of the contributions to the WHO budget. The damage to WHO credibility from Dr. Nakajima's reelection puts a premium on WHO cooperation with other bodies, especially the Bank, at the same time as it calls for caution on our part to make sure that initiatives for cooperation with WHO meet Bank needs.

3. Better Health in Africa (BHA) and WDR93. Strongly positive views on the discussion draft of BHA were volunteered by several staff. Its practical character was contrasted by some with what was seen to be the somewhat more theoretical approach of WDR93. Assistant Director-General Jardel expressed particular appreciation for the convergence of the two reports as successive drafts were prepared^{1/}, and expressed the strong hope that the BHA staff and perspective would be associated not only with country-level follow-up work on WDR93 but also with the follow-up being managed centrally. By way of example, he gave me a copy of the agenda for a WHO-IBRD workshop planned by the PHN Department with WHO staff for July 12-14 in Geneva, on the global burden of disease, cost effectiveness analysis, and organizational and financial issues at the country level.

4. It was clear that there would be some continuing tension with WHO on both WDR93 and BHA follow-up. For example, while Dr. Jardel was pleased that a senior WHO HQ staff member, Dr. Tarimo, had been included in the Tanzania team for the June workshop being organized by AF2, it was clear that WHO would like its country representative to be invited to every country-level workshop on WDR93 and/or BHA. I avoided any commitment to this.

5. WHO staff welcomed the proposal for an independent panel to review BHA and advise on follow-up. Dr. Monekosso indicated that he would attend if his schedule permitted him to leave Geneva for one day during the Executive Board Program Committee meeting. Drs. Simao (Mozambique) and Kaseji (now Acting Head, Health Department, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) indicated strong interest and personal availability in early July when I spoke with them informally about the panel. Contrary to expectations previously

^{1/} The trend towards convergence has also been noted, separately and independently, by Unicef staff.

resolution was prepared on this subject but no decision had been taken on it before my departure^{2/}. During the comments and discussion following an informal briefing by the GPA Director, the Minister of Health of Zimbabwe spoke at some length, largely on breast-feeding. He referred also to the importance of addressing what he described as the 'canard' of HIV and structural adjustment: Some people were saying they would die before loans were repaid, so why bother to adjust? The association of structural adjustment and HIV, he indicated, was but one of the myths of AIDS.

cc: Messrs./Mmes. Cleaver, de Merode, Pannenberg, Maas, Baudouy, I. Porter, Fredriksen, Grawe, Measham, Lateef, Jamison, Ainsworth, Over, Ali, Sy, Roseberry, Yusuf, M. L. Ingram, Jo Martins; AFTHR DMT; AIC

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^{2/} Subsequent press reports indicate that a resolution passed unanimously, and that it was crafted in such a fashion as to stimulate some movement towards greater independence for GPA but also to gain Japanese support.

Jill: W/W
6-6

ARMEANE M. CHOKSI
Vice President
Human Resources Development and Operations Policy

November 29, 1993

Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, M.D., Ph.D
Director-General
World Health Organization
CHJ - 1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Re: Your Message N 57176 to Mr. Preston -
Study of a Joint and Cosponsored UN Programme
on HIV/AIDS

Dear Dr. Nakajima:

Mr. Preston has asked me to provide you with the comments you requested on the above study draft. First, let me take this opportunity to acknowledge the excellent collaboration we see between staff working on AIDS in our respective institutions. In the spirit of this successful partnership, I wish to share our comments on the study draft. Your efforts to make the UN response to AIDS more effective has our full support. Overall, we believe the draft contains several ideas whose implementation we could readily support. We remain concerned, however, about the advisability of proceeding with Option A as it currently stands. After studying the November 17, 1993 study draft, specifically, we have reservations about i) the costs of modifying the structure of the Program on HIV/AIDS; and ii) whether the changes proposed in it would indeed resolve the problems that motivated WHA Resolution 45.35. We believe these problems can be resolved expediently and at low-cost within the existing institutional framework. Our proposal, which highlights elements of the study draft, is detailed below.

The WHA Resolution is a response to several pressing problems in the global effort on AIDS prevention. Chief among these are: i) conflicting policy advice from UN agencies working on AIDS prevention; ii) lack of coordination of the UN effort at country level; iii) competition for donor funding, which results in a duplication of fund-raising efforts and a needless emphasis on policy differences; and iv) constraints put on GPA's effectiveness by bureaucratic complexities and problems within WHO, especially at the regional level.

We believe these problems can be resolved, with the goodwill of all concerned agencies, by taking the following steps:

First, the heads of agencies could instruct their technical staff to constitute a Committee of Collaborating Organizations (CCO) along the lines described in paragraph 18 of the study draft. This is essential to ensuring that our technical staff agree on all aspects of policy and strategy.

Second, staff working at the country level could be made jointly accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of UN support for AIDS prevention and control. Heads of agencies could instruct the CCO to develop within three months a global plan for assisting countries worldwide in monitoring AIDS control efforts, and for systematically getting feedback from countries on the effectiveness of UN support. Agency heads could send a joint communication to this effect to their respective staff.

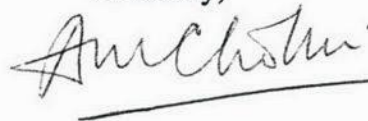
Third, UN agencies need to join efforts on fund raising. We support the idea of a global appeal for AIDS and are ready to collaborate on this effort. Heads of agencies could appoint a task force that would develop this common fund-raising strategy.

Fourth, in the short-term GPA could channel its expertise through the UN collaborating agencies as well as WHO's regional offices.

We believe that these changes constitute an effective response to the problems highlighted in the WHA Resolution. They have the advantage of avoiding the costly and time-consuming reorganization proposed in the study draft.

Our staff stand ready to contribute in any way you deem appropriate for the further elaboration of this proposal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Armeane M. Choksi", written in black ink. The signature is positioned above a solid horizontal line.

ARMEANE M. CHOKSI
Vice President

Human Resources Development and Operations Policy

Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima

- 3 -

November 29, 1993

bcc: Messrs./Mmes. Wimalasiri (EXC); Adams, Pachter (OPR); de Merode, Lamboray
(PHN)

Lamboray:kmg
nakajima.ltr

66 UNESCO (mmd)

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		March 31, 1993
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Zymelman		J 4133
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT		<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment
<input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard	<input type="checkbox"/> Returned	
<input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance	<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return	
<input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation	
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RE: UNESCO Seminar on Resources of African Universities, Alexandria, Egypt, April 26 to 30, 1993		
<p>Attached the invitation to this meeting. As you will note, this is part of a series of seminars but I have no information on the first two.</p> <p>Appreciate your advice as to whether or not you see interest for staff attendance from the Region. EXT will respond accordingly.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p>		
Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771



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

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référence :

DIR/CAB/CA/93/081

Le 25 mars 1993

Monsieur le Président,

L'UNESCO organise, dans le cadre de son programme Priorité Afrique, une série de trois séminaires consacrés à la gestion de l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique destinés aux recteurs, vice-chanceliers et autres administrateurs de haut rang d'universités africaines.

Le premier de ces séminaires a eu lieu à Accra en novembre 1991 et a traité de la mission des universités africaines. Le deuxième s'est tenu à Dakar en novembre 1992 et s'est surtout penché sur le thème de la restructuration des universités africaines. Le troisième séminaire sera organisé à Alexandrie en Egypte du 26 au 30 avril 1993.

Le thème principal de ce dernier sera celui de ressources et gestion des universités africaines. Il sera examiné sous ses aspects essentiels regroupés autour des quatre sous-thèmes suivants: la privatisation, l'université et l'esprit d'entreprise (entrepreneurship), la régionalisation et l'établissement de réseaux entre les universités africaines, et la politique des institutions financières concernant les universités africaines.

Le premier sous-thème portant sur la privatisation donnera certainement lieu à un débat approfondi aux cours duquel seront soulevées des questions qui méritent d'être examinées à fond et des possibilités qu'il faut explorer en cette période où nous approchons l'an 2000. Cette discussion ainsi que celle portant sur la politique des institutions financières intéressera, j'en suis sûr, la Banque mondiale.

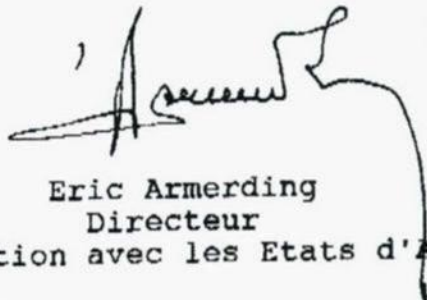
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Monsieur Lewis T. PRESTON
Président
Banque Mondiale
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

- 2 -

Aussi ai-je l'honneur de vous inviter au nom du Directeur général à vous faire représenter à ce séminaire sur les ressources et la gestion des universités africaines.

Dans l'attente d'une réponse que j'ose espérer affirmative, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.



Eric Armerding
Directeur
Coopération avec les Etats d'Afrique

66 UNESCO (mm10)

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

BY FACSIMILE

March 10, 1993

Dear Mr. Nhouyvanisvong:

I refer to your letter SC/HYD/1362-2-297 inviting World Bank representation at the UNESCO/WMO/ICSU International Conference on Hydrology - Towards the 21st Century: Research and Operational Needs, to be held in Paris from March 22 to 27, 1993.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Guy Le Moigne, Senior Agriculture and Natural Resources Adviser, and Mr. Geoffrey J. Matthews, Senior Water Resources Engineer, Agriculture and Natural Resources Department, will attend this meeting on behalf of the Bank. Mr. Le Moigne will be attending for the first two days of the conference and Mr. Matthews will attend full time.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
1 rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France

cc: Messrs. Le Moigne, Steeds, Matthews
Grenfell (Paris)

MMcDonald

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

BY FACSIMILE

March 10, 1993

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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
1 rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France

WORLD BANK EXTDR

(AUTO)

THE FOLLOWING FILE(S) ERASED

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ERRORS

1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL 2) BUSY 3) NO ANSWER 4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
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The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: March 9, 1993 10:09am

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Geoffrey Matthews, AGRNR (GEOFFREY MATTHEWS)

EXT.: 30354

SUBJECT: UNESCO/WHO/ICSU Conference on Hydrology
March 22 - 27, 1993

With reference to your memos of December 1, 1992 and January 29, 1993, please advise UNESCO that Mr. Guy Le Moigne will be attending the first two days of the conference, and that Mr. Geoffrey Matthews will attend full time. Thank you.

Geoff Matthews

CC: David Steeds (DAVID STEEDS)
CC: Guy Le Moigne (GUY LE MOIGNE)



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

téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

référence :

SC/HYD/1362-2-297

23 November 1992

Dear Sir,

**UNESCO/WMO/ICSU International Conference on Hydrology -
Towards the 21st Century: Research and Operational Needs
(Paris, 22-27 March 1993)**

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (*UNCED*), which was held in Rio in June 1992, placed on its *AGENDA 21*, amongst other issues, problems and priorities for freshwater resources in the future. In the period before Rio, there were a number of meetings in different parts of the world which made preparations for *UNCED* over a wide range of topics. For example, in November 1991 the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), convened the International Conference on an Agenda of Science for Environment and Development into the 21st Century (*ASCEND 21*) in Vienna with the aim of developing proposals on scientific matters for consideration by *UNCED*. The International Conference on Water and the Environment, which was held in Dublin in January 1992, prepared the input on freshwater issues to *UNCED*. The outcome of these major conferences is of great importance for the planning of the future water-related activities of UNESCO, WMO and ICSU.

UNESCO and WMO have jointly considered their respective programmes in hydrology and water resources in three previous conferences held at six-yearly intervals, the last having taken place in 1987.

The tenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO met in July 1992 and adopted the overall concept of UNESCO's involvement in the field of water sciences within its Fourth Medium-Term Plan (1996-2001). The outline of this Plan will be submitted to the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference of UNESCO in October-November 1993. The ninth session of WMO's Commission for Hydrology will meet in January 1993 and will make proposals for the content of the Organization's Fourth Long-Term Plan (1996-2005). These proposals will need to be developed in further detail during 1993 for submission to the WMO Executive Council in 1994 and the World Meteorological Congress in 1995.

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

In view of the above developments and planning schedules, it has been decided to convene the fourth joint UNESCO/WMO international hydrology conference in Paris in March 1993 to consider jointly the hydrological programmes of the two organizations, before they are submitted to the respective governing bodies.

As the non-governmental scientific communities are playing an increasingly important role in the implementation of international activities in hydrology and water resources, it has been decided that the conference be convened jointly by UNESCO, WMO and ICSU.

An *Information Note* describing the objectives, main themes, and organization of the conference is attached.

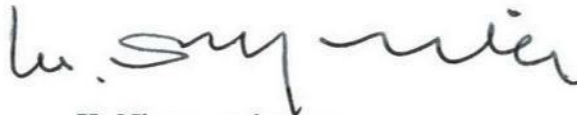
The conference is being planned as an international meeting of national experts and representatives of international organizations.

It is important to note that the conference is expected to base its discussions on three documents to be presented by the three convening organizations, and on a series of scientific and technical papers presented by selected keynote speakers. There will be no opportunity for the presentation of country reports, statements from other organizations or individual technical papers.

The budgets of the three convening organizations provide no funds for support to participants. All who plan to attend must therefore arrange their own funding.

On behalf of the three convening organizations, I have pleasure in inviting your organization to attend this conference. I should be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible the names of the representative(s) you have designated.

Yours faithfully,



K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations

Enc. 1

Secretariat of the Conference:

UNESCO
International Hydrological Programme
Division of Water Sciences
1 rue Miollis, 75732 PARIS CEDEX 15 France
Phone: 33 1 45 6840 02. Fax: 33 1 45 67 58 69.
Telex: 204 461 / 270602 Paris. E-Mail: SCSZO@FRUNES21

UNESCO/WMO/ICSU International Conference on Hydrology

Towards the 21st Century: Research and Operational Needs

UNESCO, Paris, 22-27 March 1993

INFORMATION NOTE

1. Background

Approximately every six years, UNESCO and WMO have jointly convened international conferences to coordinate their activities in hydrology and water resources. In view of the increasingly important role being played by non-governmental scientific and technical organizations in this field, the two conference convenors have been joined by ICSU for this, the fourth joint conference in the series.

This conference will help to develop a coordinated approach for the future water-related programmes of UNESCO, WMO and ICSU, taking into account recent developments in the fields of environment, development and water resources.

2. Objectives

The purpose of the conference will be:

- To follow-up on UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and its AGENDA 21.
- To offer a forum for the free exchange of views on the current status and future direction of hydrological sciences, operational hydrology, interdisciplinary activities involving hydrology, and related education, training and capacity building activities.
- To encourage the development of innovative proposals for future activities under international programmes in hydrology.
- To review past activities and propose long-term priorities in order to help draw up the agenda for the hydrological programmes of UNESCO and WMO and related activities under ICSU, as an aid to the coordination of the relevant programmes of the three bodies.

3. Main Themes of the Conference

Four themes will be discussed:

- Hydrological Research
- Operational Hydrology
- Interdisciplinary Activities in Hydrology
- Capacity Building, Training and Education.

4. Organization

The conference will be conducted at two levels:

- ***Plenary Sessions:***

Presentation and discussion of the international programmes of UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP), WMO's Operational Hydrology Programme (OHP) and ICSU's relevant programmes. Three documents will be introduced by the convening organizations. In addition, there will be a series of scientific and technical papers presented by keynote speakers to set the scene for the discussions.

- ***Group Sessions:***

The main work of the conference will be conducted by small working groups which will discuss the themes considered and present recommendations for future activities to the plenary.

5. Output

The conference will produce and approve a report summarizing the discussions on the four themes considered and proposing recommendations for future action for both research and operational hydrology.

6. Languages

The working languages of the conference will be English and French. No interpretation will be provided for group sessions.

**UNESCO/WMO/ICSU International
Conference on Hydrology -
Towards the 21st Century:
Research & Operational Needs**

UNESCO Headquarters, Paris
22-27 March 1993

REGISTRATION FORM

Please use capital letters

Family name:

First name:

Title:

Organization:

Address:

Phone N°:

E-Mail:

Telefax N°:

Telex N°:

Please make a cross in the appropriate box

I intend to participate in the Conference

My participation is still uncertain but
I wish to receive further information

Note: No registration fee is required for
participation.

Date:

Signature:

Please return this form to:

UNESCO - Division of Water Sciences
1, rue Miollis, 75732 PARIS CEDEX 15

file 96
UN-ESCO

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

BY FACSIMILE

February 22, 1993

Dear Mr. El-Heneidi:

I refer to Mr. Federico Mayor's letter DG/3.2/8 of January 29, 1993 inviting World Bank participation in the First International Congress on Population Education and Development to be held in Istanbul from April 14 to 17.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Thomas Merrick, Senior Population Adviser, Population Health and Nutrition Department, will attend this meeting on behalf of the Bank.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Roushdi El-Heneidi
Executive Coordinator
United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07-SP
France

cc: Messrs. K.Y. Amoako (ESPDR), A. Verspoor (ESPEE), T. Merrick (PHRDR)
Ms. D. Peters (EXTDR)

MPiverger

Log: 930211006

1mA L L - I N - 1 N O T E l m

DATE: 20-Feb-1993 09:50am

TO: Monique Piverger (MONIQUE PIVERGER)

FROM: Tom Merrick, PHDR (TOM MERRICK)

EXT.: 36762

SUBJECT: 1m4mInternational Congress on Pop. Education and Development1m4m

I will be returning from Nepal on April 13 and can stop in Istanbul from April 14-17 to represent the Bank at this Congress. It is one of the preparatory activities for the 1994 Population Conference, and representation would help in our relationship with UNESCO and UNFPA.

CC: Janet de Merode (JANET DE MERODE)

CC: K. Y. Amoako (K. Y. AMOAKO)

*Senior Population advisor
Population Health & Nutrition Dept.*

1m A L L - I N - 1 N O T E 1m

DATE: 20-Feb-1993 02:36pm

TO: Tom Merrick (TOM MERRICK)

FROM: K. Y. Amoako, ESP (K. Y. AMOAKO)

EXT.: 31822

SUBJECT: 1m4mRE: International Congress on Pop. Education and Development1m4m

Tom,

Thanks for the information.

KY

CC: Janet de Merode (JANET DE MERODE)

CC: Monique Piverger (MONIQUE PIVERGER)

ROUTING SLIP		Date:
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		February 12, 1993
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Kingsley Amoako, ESPDR		S 6-055
Mr. Thomas Merrick, PHRDR		S 6-065
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial		<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
RE: UNESCO/UNFPA - First International Congress on Population Education and Development to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, April 14 to April 17, 1993.		
Please find attached the notification for this meeting.		
Please advise soonest on possible interest and how we should respond.		
Thank you		
Monique Piverger, EXTDR Room T8-108 Acting for Maureen McDonald		31771

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

TO:

Maureen McDonald (EXTDR)

DATE:

2/11/93

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Federico Mayor & Nafis Sadik

To: Mr. Preston

Dated: 1/29/93

Reference No.: EXT930211006

Topic: UNESCO/UNFPA - Inv. to Fisrt Int'l Congres on Population Educa-
tion & Development in Istanbul, Turkey - April 14-17, 1993

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

DUE DATE:

XXX HANDLE

3/01/93

REVIEW AND RECOMMEND

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DISCUSS WITH _____

AS WE DISCUSSED

PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE

FOR YOUR FILES

RETURN TO _____

OTHER: _____

Remarks: cc: D. Peters, EXTDR



7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07-SP
téléphone : international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : UNESCO Paris
Télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax UNESCO:45.67.16.90



A. Shabou

UNFPA FNUAP

220 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Telephone: (1. 212) 297-4915
Cable: UNFPA New York
Telex: 422031 or 422038
Fax: (1. 212) 370-0201

McDonald

International Congress on Population Education and Development
(Istanbul, Turkey 14-17 April 1993)

Congrès international sur l'éducation en matière de population et le développement
(Istanbul, Turquie 14-17 avril 1993)

2/9/93

23 JAN. 1993

DG/3.2/8

Dear Mr Preston,

In pursuance of Resolution 5.3 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session and at the generous invitation of the Turkish Government, UNESCO will convene in Istanbul, from 14 to 17 April 1993, the First International Congress on Population Education and Development (ICPED). The Congress is being organized and financed jointly by UNESCO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), as a substantive preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development to be convened by the United Nations in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994.

The main purpose of the Congress is to review the evolution of population education worldwide during the last two decades and to adopt a declaration on the important role of population education in, and its contribution to, the promotion of human development. The Congress will also consider a document proposing a framework for action in the field of population education on the eve of the twenty-first century. Enclosed are the Provisional Programme and Schedule of Work (93/ICPED/1) and an Information Note (93/ICPED/INF.1). The other documents will be forwarded to you under separate cover.

The results of the Congress will be submitted later this year to the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference of UNESCO for endorsement by Member States.

In view of the importance of this Congress and the impact it will have on the promotion of population education, particularly in the formal education system, we have the honour to invite your Agency to be represented at the Congress. In accordance with the established practice for category IV meetings of UNESCO, the travel and subsistence allowance of your representative would be borne by your Agency.

.../

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

The working languages will be English and French in plenary sessions and commissions; simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these two languages. At the Turkish Government's request, to which we have agreed, simultaneous interpretation and translation in Turkish will also be available.

There will be an exhibition of educational materials on population education during the Congress. Contributions from your Agency would be appreciated and welcomed; a note on the organization of the exhibition is enclosed herewith.

It would be much appreciated if we could be informed, no later than 1 March 1993, of the names of the representatives designated to attend the Congress.

Correspondence on this subject should be addressed to Mr Roushdi El-Heneidi, Executive Coordinator of the Congress and Director of Population Operational Activities at UNESCO Headquarters.

Yours sincerely,



Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization



Nafis Sadik
Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund



7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07-SP

téléphone : international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00

télégrammes : UNESCO Paris

Télex : 204461 Paris

270602 Paris

téléfax UNESCO:45.67.16.90



UNFPA FNUAP

220 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Telephone: (1. 212) 297-4915

Cable: UNFPA New York

Telex: 422031 or 422038

Fax: (1. 212) 370-0201

International Congress on Population Education and Development
(Istanbul, Turkey 14-17 April 1993)

Congrès international sur l'éducation en matière de population et le développement
(Istanbul, Turquie 14-17 avril 1993)

93/ICPED/1

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME AND SCHEDULE OF WORK

Wednesday 14 April 1993

10.00 - 11.00

Opening Ceremony

11.00 - 13.00

First plenary meeting

- Election of Chairperson
- Election of Vice-Chairpersons and General Rapporteur
- Organization of work and constitution of a drafting committee

Role and Contribution of Education in implementing the World Population Plan of Action: Country and Agency Statements

15.00 . 18.00

Second plenary meeting

Role and Contribution of Education in implementing the World Population Plan of Action: Country and Agency Statements

16.30 - 18.00

Commission I

Developing Population Education

- policies, programming and institutional coordination
- conceptualization and contents at various levels of education
- regional and international cooperation

Thursday 15 April 1993

10.00 - 13.00 *Third Plenary Meeting*

**Role and Contribution of Education in implementing the World
Population Plan of Action: Country and Agency Statements**

10.00 - 13.00 *Commission 1 Cont/.*

15.00 - 18.00 *Commission 2*

Developing Population Education

- strategies for the development of educational action
- logistic support activities
- regional and international cooperation

15.00 - 18.00 *Drafting Committee*

Friday 16 April 1993

10.00 - 13.00 *Commission 2 Cont/.*

10.00 - 13.00 *Drafting Committee*

Saturday 17 April 1993

10.00 - 12.00 *Fourth Plenary Meeting*

**Adoption of a declaration and approval of a framework of action
for population education on the eve of the 21st Century**

Approval of the draft Final Report

12.00 - 13.00 *Closing Ceremony*

Working languages: English/French/Turkish

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

file 96 UNESCO

February 18, 1993

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter DG/3.4/89 of January 29 inviting World Bank participation in the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy to be held in Montreal, Canada from March 8 to 11.

Unfortunately, the World Bank will be unable to send a representative to this meeting due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director General
UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07-SP
France

cc: Mr. A. Verspoor (ESPDR), Ms. D.Peters (EXTDR)

Ref.EXT930216002

MPiverger

ROUTING SLIP		Date:		
FROM THE DESK OF MAUREEN McDONALD		February 16, 1993		
NAME		ROOM NO.		
Mr. Adriaan Verspoor		S 6029		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File </td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File
<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> Per Your Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information/Discard <input type="checkbox"/> Approval/Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> See my E-Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Signature/Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> For Action/Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition <input type="checkbox"/> Returned <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> File			
RE: UNESCO & Centre for Human Rights - International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, Canada, March 8-11, 1993.				
<p>Please find attached the notification for this meeting.</p> <p>Please let me know as soon as possible whether Bank's attendance will be considered. EXT must reply accordingly by cob February 23.</p> <p>Appreciate your prompt reaction. Thank you.</p>				
Monique Piverger, Acting for Maureen McDonald EXTDR, Room T 8-108		31771		

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

TO:

Maureen McDonald (EXTDR)

DATE:

2/16/93

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Federico Mayor & Antoine Blanca
To: Mr. Preston
Dated: 1/29/93

Reference No.: EXT930216002

Topic: UNESCO & Centre for Human Rights - Inv. to Int'l congress on
Education for Human Rights and Democracy, Canada March 8-11,1993

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

DUE DATE:

XXX HANDLE

2/23/93

REVIEW AND RECOMMEND

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

DISCUSS WITH _____

AS WE DISCUSSED

PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE

FOR YOUR FILES

RETURN TO _____

OTHER: _____

Remarks: cc: D. Peters, EXTDR

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

Adrian Decker
56029

TO:

Harleen McDonald (EXTD)

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Federico Mayor & Yacine
To: Mr. Preston
Date: 1/25/92

Topic: UNESCO & Centre for Human
Education for Human Rights

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

- _____ HANDE
- _____ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ DISCUSS WITH
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ PREPARE RESPONSE FOR
- _____ FOR YOUR FILES
- _____ RETURN TO
- _____ OTHER:

Remarks: col B. Peters, EXTR



United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
*Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation, la science et la culture*

7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07-SP



United Nations Office at Geneva
Office des Nations Unies à Genève
Centre for Human Rights
Centre pour les droits de l'Homme
Palais des Nations CH-1211 Genève 10



2/16/92
rec'd EXT

Reference: DG/3.4/89

29 JAN 1993

Dear Sir,

UNESCO is organizing an International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy which will be held, at the kind invitation of the Government of Canada, in Montreal, Canada, from 8 to 11 March 1993. This meeting is being organized in collaboration with the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and in close co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights (Geneva). The results of the Congress will be brought to the attention of the World Conference on Human Rights, organized by the United Nations, which is to be held in Vienna, Austria, from 14 to 26 June 1993.

The Congress will bring together approximately 300 specialists in the field, including both scholars and practitioners, as well as representatives of different groups concerned by the programme, such as women and young people, and from international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It will adopt a world plan of action and a declaration on education for human rights and democracy as well as a declaration on academic freedom. The working languages will be English and French and simultaneous interpretation will be provided in both languages. The documents of the Congress will also be available in these two languages.

We have the pleasure to invite your organization to be represented at this Congress.

...

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
USA

We would appreciate receiving your reply indicating the name(s) of your representative(s) by **12 February 1993** at the latest, if possible by fax or telex, and would request you to mail Annexes I and II, duly completed in accordance with the indications provided in the **General Information** document (SHS-93/CONF.402/INF.1). A copy of the **Annotated Programme** (SHS/93/CONF.402/1) is also enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO

Antoine Blanca
Secretary-General
World Conference
on Human Rights

Distribution: limited

SHS-93/CONF.402/INF.1
Paris, 30 November 1993
Original: French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
ON EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

(Montreal, Canada, 8-11 March 1993)

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ANNEXES
in accordance with the instructions:

Annex I - "Confirmation of participation"

Annex II - "Request for hotel room reservation"

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Annex I Confirmation of participation

Annex II Request for hotel room reservation

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESSVenue and dates

1. The Congress will take place at the Meridien-Montreal Hotel from 8 to 11 March 1993 at the following address:

Postal address : 4, Complex Desjardins
MONTREAL, Quebec
Canada H5B 1E5

Telephone : (514) 285 1450

Facsimile : (514) 284 1243

Telex : 0525268

2. The Secretariat of the Congress will be in operation at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 1 December 1992. From this date all correspondence including the completed form "Confirmation of participation" (Annex I) and personal correspondence should be sent to the following address:

Postal address: Secretary of the International
Congress on Education for Human Rights
and Democracy
Sector of Social and Human
Sciences - UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75015 PARIS, France

Telephone : 45 68 38 14/13

Facsimile : 40 65 98 71

Telex : 204461 Paris
2070602 Paris

Telegramme : SHS UNESCO PARIS

3. From 1 February 1993, all correspondence and requests for information including those concerning hotel reservations, should be sent to the following address:

Postal address : UNESCO Congress
3445 rue de Bullion, Office No.3
MONTREAL, Quebec
Canada H2X SA1

Telephone : (514) 284 9433

Facsimile : (514) 284 9433

4. Throughout the duration of the Congress, participants will be able to receive their mail, messages and telegrammes at the Congress Reception Desk situated on the Congress Floor of the hotel (Basiliary 1). Mail can also be sent directly to the hotel.

II. REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS

5. After arrival at the hotel all participants are requested to register at the Congress Reception Desk on **Sunday, 7 March 1993**, from 9.30 am to 12.30 pm and 2.30 pm to 5 pm. They will receive a complete set of working documents and an identification badge. They are requested to wear this badge during the whole period of the Congress to facilitate identification and contact between participants as well as with members of the Secretariat.

III. OPENING SESSION

6. The opening ceremony of the Congress will take place on **Monday, 8 March 1993**, at 8.30 am, in the Main Lounge AB, at the Hotel Congress Floor (Basiliary 1). Participants are requested to take their seats at 8.15 am.

IV. WORKING HOURS

7. At the beginning of the session, the Congress will proceed with the election of the Bureau. The work of the Congress will take place in plenary and in commissions. Each commission will elect a chairperson.

8. The reports of the commissions will be presented at the closing session during the afternoon of **Thursday, 11 March 1993**. The following working hours are foreseen:

Morning	8.30 to 11.30 am
Afternoon	2 to 5 pm.

Participants will be informed of any changes in these timings.

V. WORKING DOCUMENTS

9. The working documents of the Congress will be sent to participants before the beginning of the meeting. Other copies will be available in Montreal. The working and information documents, as well as the documents prepared during the Congress will be published in the working languages of the Congress (English and French).

10. The text of the **Rules of Procedure**, established in accordance with UNESCO practice, will be available to participants upon registration in Montreal at the beginning of the Congress.

11. Participants are reminded that the Secretariat will not be able to undertake typing, translation or photocopying of any documents, i.e. draft recommendations, draft reports, etc.. Participants are therefore requested to bring with them typed copies of their main interventions so as to facilitate the work of the Congress Secretariat and the Press Service.

VI. WORKING LANGUAGES

12. The working languages of the Congress will be English and French. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these two languages.

VII. LIAISON WITH THE PRESS

13. A Press and Information Service will function at the Congress. This service will be equipped so as to enable representatives from the press, radio and television to follow the work of the Congress.

VIII. EXHIBITIONS

14. During the Congress, the following premises will be made available to the participants for exhibits: "Foyer du Salon Alfred Rouleau" and "Salon Alfred Rouleau-C". Exhibitors will be provided with the following facilities and equipment: A placement of 8ft x 6 ft, a table and two chairs and a tripod indicating the name of their organization.

15. After receipt of the completed form "Confirmation of participation", a list of available supplementary equipment, indicating prices, together with instructions for delivery, installation and security of the material will be sent to you.

IX. PROJECTION OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL

16. During the Congress, a projection room will also be made available to participants who wish to show an audiovisual document. A programme will be set up and distributed to the participants during the Congress. To ensure that your document is included in the programme, please complete the form "Confirmation of participation" indicating the size/format and duration. After receipt of the completed form we will contact you to obtain further details.

17. Only equipment of the following standards and formats will be accepted: VHS, BETA, PAL, SECAM, UMATIC, slides (with or without sound), 8mm or 35 mm film, overhead projector (acetate).

18. The projection room ("Salon Picardie") which is situated on the Hotel Congress Floor (Basiliary 2) can hold 100 people.

X. AVAILABLE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

19. The Meridien-Montreal Hotel has every facility with regard to communications (telephone, telex, facsimile). There is also a bank, a travel agency, a newspaper stand, bars, cafeterias, restaurants, as well as a medical service.

XI. ACCOMMODATION

20. The Canadian authorities have arranged to accommodate participants in the Meridien Montreal Hotel. The letters of invitation specify the conditions regarding accommodation of each participant. The charge for the rooms, either double or single, is 104 Canadian dollars, taxes included.

21. Participants are requested to return the attached form "Request for hotel reservation" (Annexe II), duly signed, by 15 February 1993 at the latest, to the address indicated on the form.

XII. HEALTH REGULATIONS

22. All information concerning health regulations can be obtained from Canadian Embassies and Consulates. No vaccination is required for entry to Canada.

XIII. ENTRY FORMALITIES

23. The Congress has been registered with the Canadian Customs in order to facilitate entry and customs formalities.

Participants from the USA

24. Neither a visa nor a passport is required for American citizens who may cross the border without any formalities. It is recommended however that American citizens carry proof of identity such as a birth certificate or a driving licence for presentation if required.

Participants from other countries

25. All participants arriving in Canada from countries other than the USA should have a valid passport. Participants from certain countries should obtain a visa before going to Canada. For all information concerning visas, participants should apply to the Canadian Embassy or Consultate which is nearest to their place of residence.

Material for the Congress

26. All printed material necessary for holding a Congress is exempt from customs duties and taxes, but subject to control by the Canadian Customs authorities. To facilitate the return of your material it is recommended that it is exported through the customs authorities of the country of origin.

Personal luggage

27. All goods for personal use are also exempt from customs duties and taxes on condition that they are accompanied by the participant and that they are declared on arrival to Canadian Customs.

For all information, participants are requested to contact the Canadian Embassy or Consulate nearest their place of residence.

XIV. AIR TRAVEL AND RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL

28. The airlines AIR CANADA and CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL have been designated as the official carriers for the Congress. These companies have given the necessary instructions to their agencies throughout the world to enable the participants to obtain viable prices. Please refer to the enclosed brochures for detailed information.

29. The Canadian Commission for UNESCO has made arrangements for a reception service at Dorval and Mirabel Airports. They will also provide free transportation between these airports and the Meridien-Montreal Hotel, as well as for all official ceremonies connected with the Congress. Police and customs formalities will be minimal.

30. On your arrival in Montreal at the Dorval International Airport (continental arrivals) or at the Mirabel International Airport (international arrivals), please go to the UNESCO Reception Counter in the arrival hall. A hostess will take you to the free bus service to the hotel. If you arrive when the Reception Counter is closed there are buses between Dorval and the town centre (Can.\$8.50 one way) and Mirabel and the town centre (Can.\$11.75 one way). By taxi this trip will cost Can.\$20 (from Dorval downtown) and Can.\$55 (from Mirabel downtown).

The UNESCO Reception Counter will operate during the following hours:

		<u>Dorval</u>	<u>Mirabel</u>
Friday	5 March 1993	2pm to 10pm	2pm to 10pm
Saturday	6 March 1993	10am to 10pm	10am to 10pm
Sunday	7 March 1993	10am to 10pm	10am to 10pm

31. On departure, a shuttle service will also be available. Please register at the Congress Reception Counter in the Foyer of the Main Lounge (Basiliary 1) at least 48 hours before your departure.

XV. CURRENCY REGULATIONS

32. There is no limit to the amount of foreign currency that participants can bring with them either in bank notes or travellers cheques. The Canadian dollar is the monetary unit of the country.

As an indication of the value of the Canadian dollar, the rates of exchange in **September 1992** are given below:

<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Canadian \$</u>
1 US\$	1.17
1 French Franc	0.23
1 Pound sterling	0.27
1 DM	0.80
1 Swiss Franc	0.90

These rates of exchange are subject to change without notice.

33. Convertible foreign currency can be exchanged for Canadian Dollars in all banks, exchange offices and, for certain currencies, at the hotel. Money which has not been spent in Canada can be exported.

XVI. CLIMATE

34. During the day the temperature in March is generally -10°C to 2°C. It can be extremely cold during the night. Participants are advised to bring warm clothing. A warm coat and overshoes should also be foreseen when going out.

XVII. ELECTRICITY

35. The mains current in Montreal is 110 volts. The plugs are the American type.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND DEMOCRACY

(Montreal, Canada, 8 - 11 March 1993)

CONFIRMATION OF PARTICIPATION

Please complete and send by airmail, fax, or cable the information so that it reaches the following address by **15 February 1993** at the latest :

Postal Address : Secretary of the International Congress on
Education for Human Rights and Democracy
Sector of Social and Human Sciences
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75015 PARIS, France

Telephone : 45.68.38.14 and 45.68.38.13

Fax : 40.65.98.71

Telex : 204461 Paris and 270602 Paris

Cable : SHS UNESCO PARIS

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

Name (Mr/Ms).....

Title/Functions

Participant Observer

Postal Address

Telephone Fax.....
(with area code)

I wish to attend Projection Exhibition

If you are registered for the exhibition or projection, please read carefully the conditions in the General Information (page 6) and complete the following section :

Describe the material that you will be bringing

Audio-visual		Posters	Books	Other
Format	Length	Quantity	Quantity	

DateSignature

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND DEMOCRACY
(Montreal, Canada, 8 - 11 March 1993)

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

Please complete and send by airmail, fax, or cable the information so that it reaches the following address by **15 February 1993** at the latest : ^{1/}

Postal address : Canadian Commission for UNESCO
Centrale d'hébergement
3445, rue de Bullion, Apt. n° 03
Montreal (Québec) H2X 3A1

Fax : (514) 284-9433
Telephone : (514) 284.9433

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

Name (Mr/Ms).....

Title/Functions

Participant Observer ^{2/}

Postal address

Telephone Fax.....

Date of arrival in Montreal

Airline, flight number and time of arrival.....

(May be) accompanied by :

Méridien-Montreal Hotel : Smoking area Non smoking

To ensure the availability of your room at your arrival, the hotel may require a deposit. If you wish to guarantee the reservation of your room with a one night deposit using a credit card, please indicate which card, its number and the expiry date.

Card	Number	Expiry date	Signature

Room : Single Double

Dates : From.....to

Departure date from Montreal

(Airline/Flight number)

Date Signature.....

^{1/} Form to be filled in individually by each participant/observer. Additional forms may be obtained from UNESCO.

^{2/} Tick as appropriate.

Distribution: limited

SHS-93/CONF.402/1
Paris, 30 November 1992
Original : French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

International Congress
on Education for Human Rights
and Democracy

(Montreal, Canada, 8-11 March 1993)

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

1. Opening of the Congress

The Director-General of UNESCO, the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Human Rights or his representative, and the representatives of the Canadian authorities will deliver the opening speeches of the Congress.

2. Election of the Bureau of the Congress

The Bureau will consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents and a General Rapporteur who will be elected among the participants at the Congress bearing in mind a balanced geographic distribution.

3. Objectives of the Congress

The International Congress of Montreal will aim to highlight the achievements and identify the obstacles to be overcome since the International Congress on Human Rights Teaching, Information and Documentation (Malta, 1987) so as to give a new impetus to education for human rights and democracy.

Education for human rights and democracy will be promoted in a concerted and systemic approach. All forms and types of education will be covered (formal and non-formal). Specialized training for categories of professions especially concerned by the protection of human rights will be addressed, as well as education in difficult contexts or in situations where people are disadvantaged and/or vulnerable.

The International Congress will produce ideas and tools for education for human rights and democracy. In particular, priority will be given to educational methods, pedagogic approaches and didactic materials.

4. Formal education for human rights and democracy

As far as formal education is concerned specific attention will be given to pre-primary and primary levels, secondary and higher education levels, teacher training, etc..

5. Non-formal education for human rights and democracy

Non-formal education is as important as formal education, *inter alia* training for professional categories such as the police, the military, magistrates and lawyers. The International Congress will address this issue bearing in mind that the majority of youth - more in developing than in developed countries - do not receive formal education. Special attention should therefore be given to work done by non-formal trainers, e.g. "animateurs" of youth groups, literacy trainers, those responsible for adult education, "animateurs" in rural areas and communicators.

6. Education for human rights and democracy in specific contexts and difficult situations

Today, this third area is also vital. Situations of armed conflicts and civil wars, of education in refugee camps and shantytowns or of education for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups should be closely examined.

7. Access to information and documentation

Access to information and documentation is an area of great importance. In this respect the International Congress will make headway in networking documentation sources as well as devising low-cost means of access to data bases.

8. Structure of the Congress (no more than two organs meeting at the same time)

a) Plenary

- (i) general discussion on the articulation between human rights and democracy and their relations with development, cultural diversity, tolerance, etc.;
- (ii) adoption of a world plan of action and a declaration on education for human rights and democracy as well as a declaration on academic freedoms;

b) Three commissions

- (i) Formal education for human rights and democracy (primary, secondary, higher education levels, etc.);
- (ii) Non-formal education for human rights and democracy (out-of-school education, adult and continuing education, specialized training for professional categories, etc.);
- (iii) Education for human rights and democracy in specific contexts and difficult situations (vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, educational activities in refugee camps or shantytowns, etc.).

- c) In addition, a working group will be set up to pull together proposals emerging from the three commissions on the topic of access to information and documentation.

9. Round Tables

In addition, the following six round tables will be organized:

- . **8 March** (International Women's Day) "Gender equality and democracy",
- . **9 March** "Role of IGOs and NGOs in education for human rights and democracy in specific contexts and difficult situations" and "UNESCO Clubs: a school for democracy";
- . **10 March** "Freedom of the press, human rights and democracy", "Youth and the learning process of human rights and democracy" and "Education for human rights and intercultural society".

10. Exhibitions and projections

Adequate space will be made available for informal discussions among participants as well as for exhibits of books, posters and educational material. A suitably equipped room is also foreseen for showing films, videos, slides, etc.

11. Conclusions and adoption of the draft Final Report

The Congress will draw conclusions from the discussions and the General Rapporteur will present for adoption by the Congress a world plan of action and a declaration on education for human rights and democracy as well as a declaration on academic freedoms.

12. Closing ceremony of the Congress

The President of the Congress, the representative of the Director-General of UNESCO, the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations for Human Rights or his representative and representatives of the host country will deliver the closing speeches of the Congress.



Business Meeting and Convention Services

**3rd World Conference on Education for
Human Rights and Democracy UNESCO
March 8 to 11 1993 in Montréal
Event Number: CV930115**

Air Canada is pleased to be your host airline for your upcoming Convention, in Montréal.

Air Canada's Business Meeting and Convention Services provide you and your organization with numerous benefits including competitive fares, a toll-free reservation number, superior inflight service and advance seat selection.

You will benefit directly from:

- . Savings of up to 50% on the Regular Economy class fares with minimum guaranteed savings of 15% on the Regular Business Class and Hospitality Class fares.
- . A toll-free number 1-800-361-7585 for reservations from anywhere in North America.
- . Valuable Aeroplan points.
- . Preferred car rates with Avis and Budget.
- . Savings on Cargo to/from any on-line Air Canada scheduled service.

When purchasing your ticket, please instruct the ticket agent to enter the CV930115 in the Tour Code box and UNESCO in the Endorsement box of your ticket, regardless of the fare basis.

We look forward to working with you and your organization to ensure the success of your event.

Your Air Canada Convention Team



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

file G6
UNESCO

cc A-Shayouh

cc caller B

February 8, 1993

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

Dear Mr. Mayor,

It was a great pleasure to meet you at the lunch following your award to Ambassador Guruge. Thank you for remembering my deep concern about the impact of the resurgence of ethnic and religious conflict and for taking the time to assemble a number of your speeches touching on this rapidly-spreading epidemic. I see you have been far far ahead of me on this and on the task ahead if the epidemic is to be controlled and then cured.

I was particularly struck when you said, in one of your speeches on this topic, "the major challenge that faces us all...is how to manage and promote diversity as a positive force, so that the recently released energies of ethnic, linguistic and spiritual solidarity serve as catalysts for creativity rather than destruction...If the fading away of the Cold War has brought an era of ideological conflict to an end, the hatreds it generated have already given way to ethnic antagonisms deeply rooted in experience and in memory...Since the hostility of one tribe for another is among the most instinctive human reactions, it is these resurgent forces that need to be more strongly combatted than ever before. Thus we must harness all our energies to promoting a culture of peace...- a culture of ethnic coexistence that fosters pluralistic and open societies within which human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy can flourish." This says it all!

I know that you too are preoccupied by the fact that our diagnosis of the causes of the epidemic are regrettably far ahead of our knowledge of how to cure it. The steps you recommend, from your own efforts to put the need for tolerance and acceptance of diversity more at the center stage of world political and cultural concerns to embodying these values in education are important steps in the right direction. Still more is needed. I certainly do not have any answers myself. As we discussed, this is something all of us must look more to you and UNESCO than to the World Bank and other such development agencies to help improve our knowledge of what might work and our will to act on that knowledge.

Thanks again for taking the time to follow up on our discussion.

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul', written in a cursive style.

Paul Isenman
Director, Country Department III
South Asia Region

cc: Mr. Shakow
Ambassador Guruge

bcc: Mr. Penalver

66 UNESCO (mmid)

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

January 29, 1993

Dear Mr. Mayor

Thank you for your letter of December 28, 1992 inviting the World Bank to send an observer to the Sixth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education to be held in Kuala Lumpur from June 21-24 1993.

Given the uncertainty of travel schedule and other commitments at that time, it is premature to indicate now whether we will be able to have a representative at the Conference. We hope to let you know as soon as possible if it appears that representation is feasible.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Messrr. J.A. Socknat, V. Greaney (ASTPH)
Mrs. J. Hykin (ASTPH)

MPiverger

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: January 26, 1993 02:45pm

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: James A. Socknat, ASTPH (JAMES A. SOCKNAT)

EXT.: 81232

SUBJECT: Re. UNESCO Ministers of Educ. Confer. June 21-24, Kuala Lumpur

It is premature to say with certainty now whether we will be able to have a representative at the UNESCO Sixth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education to be held in Kuala Lumpur, June 21-24, 1993. Participation will depend upon staff travel schedules that are not yet firmed up. I will alert you as soon as possible if it appears that representation is feasible.

CC: Adriaan Verspoor (ADRIAAN VERSPOOR)
CC: Vincent Greaney (VINCENT GREANEY)
CC: Josephine Douek-Hykin (JOSEPHINE DOUEK-HYKIN)



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: 47.34.85.57

The Director-General

reference: DG/1/92/119

28 DEC 1992

Dear Mr Preston,

In pursuance of resolution 1.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session and at the generous invitation of the Government of Malaysia, UNESCO will convene in Kuala Lumpur, from 21 to 24 June 1993, the Sixth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP VI). This Conference is being organized in co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations.

In accordance with decision 4.3.5 adopted by the Executive Board at its 139th session, I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to send an observer to the Conference.

The first five conferences in this series were held in Tokyo (1962), Bangkok (1965), Singapore (1971), Colombo (1978) and Bangkok (1985). This sixth conference will deal mainly with the topic of enhancing the role of education as a dynamic force for the twenty-first century.

I enclose herewith the provisional agenda (ED-93/MINEDAP/1) and the provisional rules of procedure (ED-93/MINEDAP/2). The working language in plenary sessions, commissions and round tables will be English. The main working document will be issued in Chinese, English, French and Russian, and will be forwarded to you in due course.

./...

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

If, as I sincerely hope, your Organization is able to accept this invitation, I should be grateful if you would inform me, at your earliest convenience, of the name and official title of the observer designated to attend.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', with a long vertical stroke at the beginning.

Federico Mayor

2 enclosures

Distribution: limited

ED-93/MINEDAP/1
Paris, 3 November 1992
Original: English

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION
AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Kuala Lumpur, 21-24 June 1993

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure
4. Election of the other members of the Bureau
5. Adoption of the Agenda
6. Organization of the work of the Conference
7. Overview of educational development in Asia and the Pacific
8. Enhancing the role of education as a dynamic force for the twenty-first century:
 - (1) Education for all - renewal of commitments
 - (2) Changing the demands on education - meeting the challenges of the present and the future
9. Promoting regional and international co-operation in education including the mobilization of resources
10. Adoption of the report and recommendations of the Conference
11. Closure of the Conference

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION
AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Kuala Lumpur, 21-24 June 1993

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Established in accordance with the 'Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO', as adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session - 14 C/Resolution 23 - and amended at its eighteenth session)

I. PARTICIPATION

Rule 1 - Chief participants

The governments of the Member States of UNESCO invited in accordance with decision 4.3.5 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 139th session shall be entitled to take part in the Conference with the right to vote.

Rule 2 - Representatives and observers

- 2.1 Member States of UNESCO other than those referred to in Rule 1 and the Associate Members may be represented by observers.
- 2.2 The Holy See may be represented by observers.
- 2.3 Brunei, Federated States of Micronesia, Hong Kong, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Singapore, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu may be represented by observers.
- 2.4 The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations System with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives.
- 2.5 Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, institutions and foundations invited by decision of the Executive Board may send observers.

- 2.6 The representatives and observers mentioned in Rules 2.1 to 2.5 may participate in the work of the Conference, without the right to vote and subject to Rule 9.3.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 3 - Election of the officers

The Conference shall elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General.

Rule 4 - Subsidiary bodies

- 4.1 Subject to the availability of technical facilities, the Conference may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems useful for the examination of the items of its agenda and for the preparation and adoption of recommendations.
- 4.2 Each subsidiary body established by the Conference shall elect a Chairperson, one or more Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur.

Rule 5 - Steering Committee

- 5.1 The Steering Committee of the Conference shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies established in accordance with Rule 4.1.
- 5.2 The Steering Committee shall be responsible for co-ordinating the work of the Conference and its subsidiary bodies, for fixing the dates, hours and order of business of meetings, and in general for assisting the President in the performance of his/her duties.

III. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 6 - Duties of the President

- 6.1 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him/her elsewhere in the present Rules, the President shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Conference. He/she shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce the decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order and, subject to the Rules of Procedure, shall control the proceedings and maintain order. He/she shall not vote, but may instruct another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place.

- 6.2 If the President is absent during a meeting or any part thereof, the Chair shall be taken by one of the Vice-Presidents. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.
- 6.3 The Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies of the Conference shall exercise the same powers with respect to the organs over which they preside.

Rule 7 - Publicity of meetings

All plenary meetings of the Conference and meetings of its subsidiary bodies shall be held in public unless the Conference or the subsidiary body concerned decides otherwise.

Rule 8 - Quorum

- 8.1 At plenary meetings a quorum shall consist of a majority of the governments referred to in Rule 1 which are represented at the Conference.
- 8.2 At meetings of subsidiary bodies, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the governments referred to in Rule 1 which are members of the subsidiary body in question.
- 8.3 If after five minutes' adjournment, there be still no quorum as defined above, the presiding officer may request the agreement of all the delegations referred to in Rule 1 actually present temporarily to waive the provisions of Rule 8.1 or 8.2, as appropriate.

Rule 9 - Order and time-limit of speeches

- 9.1 The presiding officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak.
- 9.2 The presiding officer may limit the time allowed to each speaker if circumstances make this desirable.
- 9.3 Representatives and observers mentioned in Rule 2 may speak with the previous consent of the presiding officer.

Rule 10 - Points of order

- 10.1 During a discussion, any delegation may raise a point of order, on which the presiding officer shall immediately give a ruling.
- 10.2 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 by a majority of delegations present and voting.

Rule 11 - Procedural motions

- 11.1 During a meeting, any delegation referred to in Rule 1 may propose the adjournment or closure of the debate or the suspension or adjournment of the meeting.
- 11.2 Such a motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Subject to Rule 10.1, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order indicated below, 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 12 - Proposals and amendments

- 12.1 Draft proposals and amendments may be submitted by the delegations referred to in Rule 1 and shall be transmitted in writing to the Secretariat of the Conference which shall circulate copies to all delegations.
- 12.2 As a general rule, no draft proposal or amendment shall be discussed or put to the vote unless it has been circulated sufficiently in advance to all delegations in the working language of the Conference.

Rule 13 - Working language

- 13.1 The working language in the plenary sessions, commissions and round tables shall be English.
- 13.2 Speakers may, however, speak in any other language, provided they make their own arrangements for the interpretation of their speeches into one of the working languages of the Conference.
- 13.3 The draft final report will be in English only. After the Conference, the final report will be issued in Chinese, English, French and Russian.

Rule 14 - Voting

- 14.1 The delegation of each government referred to in Rule 1 shall have one vote in the Conference and in any subsidiary body on which it is represented.
- 14.2 Subject to the provisions of Rules 8.3 and 18, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the delegations present and voting.

- 14.3 For the purpose of the present Rules, the expression 'delegations present and voting' shall mean delegations casting an affirmative or negative vote. Delegations abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting.
- 14.4 Voting shall normally be by a show of hands.
- 14.5 When the results of a vote by show of hands is in doubt, the presiding officer may take a second vote by roll-call.
A vote by roll-call shall also be taken if it is requested by not less than two delegations before the voting takes place.
- 14.6 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 Conference 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 deemed by him to be next furthest removed therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.
- 14.7 If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.
- 14.8 A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 15 - Records

- 15.1 The results of the work of the subsidiary bodies, together with their recommendations, shall be transmitted to the Conference in the form of reports.
- 15.2 The Conference shall adopt a report on the results of its work, including such recommendations as it may have adopted.
- 15.3 After the closure of the Conference, a final report shall be published by UNESCO.

IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 16 - Secretariat

- 16.1 The Director-General of UNESCO or his representative shall participate in the work of the Conference, without the right to vote. They may at any time make either oral or written statements to the Conference or to its subsidiary bodies on any question under consideration.

- 16.2 The Director-General of UNESCO shall appoint an official to act as Secretary-General of the Conference as well as other officials who shall together constitute the Secretariat of the Conference.
- 16.3 The Secretariat shall receive and distribute all official documents of the Conference. It shall also assist in drawing up the reports of the Conference and perform all other duties necessary for the work of the Conference.

V. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 17 - Adoption

The Conference shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a simple majority of the delegations present and voting.

Rule 18 - Amendment

The Conference may amend these provisional Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the delegations present and voting.



CONVENORS
UNDP
UNESCO
UNICEF
WORLD BANK

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
FORUM CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL SUR L'EDUCATION POUR TOUS

66 - UNESCO
- UNICEF

Ref. 1.3/CBE/24

Sir,

Two years ago, Canada joined the broad alliance of governments, United Nations organizations, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations that met in Jomtien, Thailand, to frame the World Declaration on Education for All. The Jomtien Conference demonstrated the depth of concern and commitment, shared by countries at all points on the development spectrum, to more effectively meet basic learning needs. Six months later, the World Summit for Children gave the education goals adopted at Jomtien the powerful endorsement of Heads of State.

In order to assess the progress achieved since the Jomtien Conference, we convened the initial meeting of the International Consultative Forum on Education for All in December 1991. It brought together some 60 high level people, representing a cross-section of governments, development agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media. We wish to recommend to your attention the enclosed report of the Forum.

The Forum found that considerable progress has been made, but that much greater effort by governments and the international community will be needed to achieve Education for All by the year 2000. Some 130 million children still have no access to school and will soon join the nearly one billion illiterate adults - one in four adults. No real breakthrough will be possible without strong and sustained political commitment, coupled with a serious rethinking of resource priorities on the part of countries and their leaders. The experience gained since Jomtien suggests that where countries truly mobilize their social and economic forces to achieve Education for All, they will succeed.

The Rt. Hon. Martin Brian MULRONEY
Prime Minister
OTTAWA
Canada

./...

SECRETARIAT

UNESCO, ED/BAS/CBE, 7 Place de Fontenay, 75700 Paris, France
Phone: (33) 1 4620490 Telex: 30321 Paris Fax: (33) 1 4620496

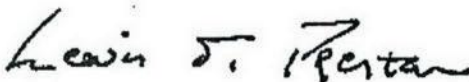
We believe that these views are widely shared by heads of State and Government, parliamentarians and leading personalities in the social and economic fields. Therefore, we wish to appeal to you to lend your personal support and leadership to the broad social alliance working to achieve Education for All in your country. In this connection, the Jomtien Conference recommended organizing national level deliberative bodies representing the major social partners to advocate and facilitate improvements in basic education. Your personal patronage of such a body would certainly enhance its effectiveness.

We would also appeal to you, as someone in a position to influence patterns of international co-operation, to support greater investment and assistance in this vital area.

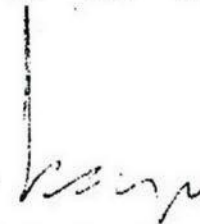
For our part, we have already taken action on one of the Forum's proposals by establishing a small secretariat based at UNESCO headquarters in Paris that will work together with an international steering group to promote and monitor Education for All action worldwide and submit reports and proposals to future meetings of the Forum.

Please be assured that we personally remain committed to the goals of the World Declaration on Education for All and that our organizations and their respective staff at country and international levels, stand ready to provide and facilitate technical, intellectual and financial co-operation in support of your efforts to achieve Education for All, the concern of us all.

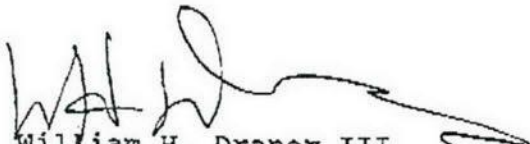
Please accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.



Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank



Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO



William H. Draper III
Administrator
UNDP

James P. Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF

Enclosure: 1

66 UNESCO (MMD)

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

BY FACSIMILE

December 7, 1992

Dear Mr. Abad-Ortiz:

I refer to your letter of December 1 inviting Mr. Preston to participate in the UNESCO/SELA regional "Workshop for the Analysis of Social Development in the Context of Adjustment Processes", to take place at SELA Headquarters in Caracas, Venezuela, from January 18 to 20, 1993. Unfortunately, Mr. Preston is unable to accept your kind invitation due to previously scheduled commitments at that time.

However, I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Miguel Rodriguez, Senior Adviser, Office of the Regional Vice President for Latin America and the Caribbean, will attend this meeting on behalf of the Bank. For further details on his participation Mr. Rodriguez can be contacted at the following: Fax (202) 676-9271; Tel. (202) 473-9695; Room No. I-8001.

Sincerely yours,



Aubrey C. Williams
Acting Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. Gonzalo Abad-Ortiz
Director
UNESCO Regional Office
Caracas, Venezuela

cc: Mr. Rodriguez (LACSA)

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

December 7, 1992

Dear Mr. Abad-Ortiz:

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Sincerely yours,



Aubrey C. Williams
Acting Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. Gonzalo Abad-Ortiz
Director
UNESCO Regional Office
Caracas, Venezuela

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 04-Dec-1992 02:27pm

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Miguel Rodriguez, LACSA (MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ)

EXT.: 39695

SUBJECT: UNESCO/SELA Workshop, Caracas, January 18-20, 1993

Ms. McDonald:

Regarding the invitation to the UNESCO/SELA Workshop in Caracas in January, please be informed that I will be representing the Bank on this occasion. Please send me a copy of your reply to UNESCO.

Thank you.

S. Lateef



SISTEMA ECONOMICO LATINOAMERICANO
SECRETARIA PERMANENTE

DESPACHO TELEFAX

URGENTE:

CIRCULAR:

A: Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
The World Bank
Washington D.C.

Origen: DD-92/258

Nro. hojas 9

No. DE TELEFAX: 477.66.58/68.59

SELA/No. 1170/0058

Dear Mr. Preston:

In accordance with the mandates of the General Conference of UNESCO and the Latin American Council of SELA, the UNESCO Regional Unit of Human and Social Sciences for Latin America and the Caribbean and the SELA Permanent Secretariat are organizing a regional meeting called "Workshop for the Analysis of Social Development in the Context of Adjustment Processes", to take place in Caracas, at SELA headquarters, from 18 to 20 January 1993.

The meeting is aimed, on the one hand, at encouraging the sharing of experiences in order to examine the region's social situation within the context of macroeconomic adjustments, and exploring possible actions to promote integrated development. On the other hand, it pursues the initiation of coordinated actions among the agencies and with governments to prepare the regional position at the Social Development Summit to be held in 1995.

In view of your organization's knowledge of the subject matter to be discussed at the Workshop, and your personal concern in this area, we hereby wish to cordially invite you to participate in the

En caso de pérdida o no recepción de alguno de los documentos, rogamos nos sea comunicado con celeridad.

Fecha: 01.12.92

Telex: 24615/23294/2
Fax: 951.6953/951.7246

programmed activities. We are certain that your viewpoints would represent a significant asset for the debate.

In the event that you are not able to attend due to the previous commitments related to your importante post, we would appreciate your appointing a representative whose non-conventional viewpoint on the subject matter and possible suggestions for corresponding related actions would help to enlighten the analysis and the debate.

We estimate an attendance of approximately thirty (30) eminent persons of the region, invited on a personal basis, who will certainly enrich the results of the discussions. Enclosed you will find the provisional attendance list and the Agenda, where we pointed out the basic objectives aimed at for each of the different subjects.

Once you inform acceptance of our invitation, the organizers of the Workshop will forward a round trip, tourist class airplane ticket from your place of residence to Caracas. At your arrival, the organizers will give you local currency to cover corresponding expenses, in accordance with the United Nations actual tariff for Caracas. Please inform us, as soon as possible, the address and telephone number where you wish to receive the airplane ticket, as well as your particular requirements for hotel reservations.

In order to allow for sufficient time for the necessary arrangements, we would appreciate that you confirm attendance no later than 10 december 1992.

Should you require additional information, you may contact the following persons:

UNESCO: Gonzalo Abad-Ortiz, Director of the Office, UNESCO-Caracas.
Fax (582) 261-0091 and (582) 262-0428
Telephone (582) 261-1351 and (582) 261-2036
Telex 24615, 23642 UNELC VC
Caracas, Venezuela

En caso de pérdida o no recepción de alguno de los documentos, rogamos nos sea comunicado con celeridad.

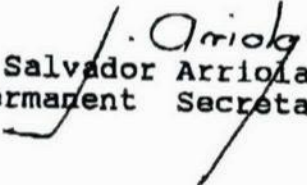
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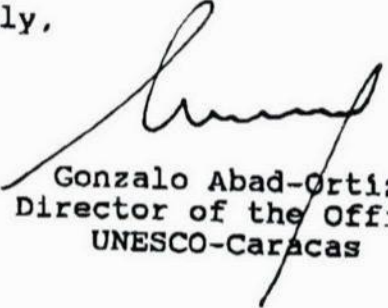
Telex: 24615/23294/2
Fax: 951.6953/951.7246

SELA: Allan Wagner Tizón, Director of Development
Fax (582) 951-6953 and (582) 951-7246
Telephone (582) 905-5111 and (582) 905-5205
Telex 24615, 23294, 23292 SELA VC
Caracas, Venezuela

We look forward to your attendance.

Sincerely,


Salvador Arriola
Permanent Secretary


Gonzalo Abad-Ortiz
Director of the Office
UNESCO-Caracas

Enclosure

En caso de pérdida o no recepción de alguno de los documentos,
rogamos nos sea comunicado con celeridad.

Fecha: _____

Telex: 24615/23294/2
Fax: 951.6953/951.7246

WORKSHOP FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ADJUSTMENT PROCESSES

ANNOTATED AGENDA

Objectives

The "Workshop for the Analysis of Social Development within the Context of Adjustment Processes" has the following principal objectives:

i) initiate the process of inter-agency co-ordination as well as co-ordination with governments in order to prepare for the Social Development Summit to take place in 1995 as part of the activities to commemorate the United Nations' 50th anniversary; and

ii) define the methodology to be followed to establish the Regional Agenda on Social Development and its debate programme.

Within this framework, the Workshop will fulfill the following activities:

i) try to reach a consensus on the priority aspects to be considered in the areas of integral development in order to attain increased economic and social equity and consequently, greater political stability at the national and international levels;

ii) determine which policies, programmes, processes, mechanisms and instruments have had positive results in the diverse national realities for a fruitful exchange of experiences; and,

iii) identify the processes to follow up on and evaluate government management and actions to support decision-making with regard to the implementation of economic and social development policies aimed at strengthening democratic governance.

Agenda

Item I. Analysis of the social situation in Latin American and Caribbean countries within the framework of stabilization and adjustment policies.

Objective: To establish a comprehensive diagnosis of the social situation that characterizes Latin American and Caribbean countries in the light of structural adjustment and economic stabilization measures implemented regionally in recent years.

Procedure: Request that ECLAC make the central presentation to

initiate the analysis. Subsequently, government representatives will be asked to share their national experiences so that the evolution of the processes (similarities and differences) may be considered and thus allow identifying the region's needs as well as the capacities and resources that may be mobilized.

Item II. Review of the relationship between economic and social policies.

a) Effects of social deterioration on economic modernization and competitiveness perspectives.

Objective: One of the fundamental bases required to achieve effective modernization and economic competitiveness is the development of human resources. The social crisis in the region significantly affects the possibilities of training the human resources needed for its participation on international markets. This issue requires full consideration in view of the future consequences this social crisis will have on the possibilities of insertion.

Procedure: The SELA report will open the discussion on this aspect and subsequently, the participants will offer their ideas. The current conditions are expected to be determined with regard to the participation of the countries of the region on the international manufacturing and high-tech markets.

b) Social compensation policies in the framework of adjustment processes.

Objective: To analyze the policies aimed at protecting the more vulnerable social groups, within the context of adjustment programmes. The discussion should result in proposals to link compensation policies and medium-term and long-term social policies.

Procedure: PREALC's co-operation would consist in presenting its viewpoints on this subject-matter. This presentation is to be followed by the participants' comments on their national experiences.

Item III. Toward a Social Development Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Objective: Together with the participants, determine the most convenient methodology for establishing the Regional Agenda on Social Development, taking into account the aspects related to co-operation between the various social development actors and sectors, as well as the co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms required to achieve a concerted agenda and action-oriented programming.

Procedure: In respect of the Agenda, UNESCO will present its considerations and suggestions. The participants, as a whole, will discuss these, offer their support, and provide alternatives or

complementary guidelines.

Item IV. Panel on social development funding problems, including an analysis of experiences related to Social Development Funds.

Objective: Discuss the limitations presented by traditional State-funding mechanisms, compare these with more participative and efficient funding alternatives, including Social Investment Funds.

Procedure: The IDB, ILPES and UNICEF will be requested to begin the discussion on this issue by presenting their points of view. These diagnoses should be examined on the basis of the entire region's experiences, emphasizing differences between initial social funds and those of more recent functioning to determine current strengths and weaknesses of these mechanisms.

Item V. Co-ordination and co-operation for the World Summit for Social Development.

Objective: Proceed with the actions related to the World Summit for Social Development, to take place in 1995 to commemorate the United Nations' 50th anniversary. Due to the issue's complexity, it is necessary to establish the actions that will result in efficient co-operation between the region and international agencies in order to: i) define a regional co-operation and co-ordination strategy; ii) establish concise and limited aspects of interest to all of the countries in the region in the light of the various national experiences; and iii) achieve a regional commitment to formulate a concerted strategic position of significant political meaning and practical content for management and action.

Procedure: A request will be made to Ambassador Juan Somavia, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations, so that he, in his capacity as Special Representative of the Secretary General, present the perspectives and preparatory process for the World Conference based on the information obtained through ample consultations with government personalities of all of the regions, United Nations organizations, regional and subregional international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Subsequently, the participants will be able to offer their viewpoints and possible alternate actions.

LISTA PROVISIONAL DE PARTICIPANTES

ARGENTINA	Omar Vaquir Embajador de Argentina en Venezuela
BOLIVIA	Gonzalo Chávez Director de Política Económica y Social
COLOMBIA	Rodrigo Pardo García Embajador de Colombia en Venezuela
CHILE	Juan Somavía Embajador de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas Sergio Molina Ministro de Planificación y Cooperación
ECUADOR	Ximena Martínez de Pérez Embajadora de Ecuador en Venezuela César Verduga Velez
EL SALVADOR	Mirna Liévano de Márquez Ministra de Planificación
MEXICO	Luis Donald Colosio Secretario de la Secretaría de Desarrollo Social
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	Julio Ortega Tous Director Nacional del Secretariado Técnico de la Presidencia
URUGUAY	Jorge Parodi Director Ejecutivo del Fondo Social de Emergencia
VENEZUELA	Teresa Albanez B. Ministra de la Familia

ORGANISMOS

BANCO MUNDIAL	Lewis T. Preston Presidente
BID	Enrique Iglesias Presidente
	Norah Rey de Marulanda Gerente Departamento Desarrollo Económico y Social
CENDES/UCV	Heinz Sonntag
CEPAL	Gert Rosenthal Secretario Ejecutivo
	Adolfo Gurrieri Director División Desarrollo Social
CLAD	Bernardo Kliskberg Jefe de Proyectos NNUU de Asistencia al CLAD
ILPES	Arturo Núñez del Prado Director General
	Rolando Franco
OEA	Joao Baena Soares Secretario General
OPS	Carlyle Guerra de Macedo Director
PNUD	Hugo Fernández Faingold
	Fernando Zumbado Administrador Auxiliar y Director Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
PREALC/OIT	Víctor Tokman Director
	Jose Wurgaft Director Adjunto

UNESCO

Francine Fournier
Sub-Directora General
Adjunta para las Ciencias
Humanas y Sociales

UNICEF

James Grant
Director Ejecutivo

Marta Mauras
Directora Regional para
América Latina y el
Caribe

66 UNESCO (MM17)

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

October 27, 1992

Dear Mr. Nhouyvanisvong:

I refer to your letter WHC/32/1 of October 14 inviting World Bank representation as an observer at the 16th Ordinary Session of the World Heritage Committee, to be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, U.S.A., from December 7 to 14, 1992.

I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, the Bank is unable to send a representative to this meeting due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time.

Sincerely yours,



C. B. Boucher
Acting Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

MMcDonald



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

téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

WHC/32/1

14 OCT. 1992

référence :

Dear Sir,

The World Heritage Committee, set up under the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, will hold its sixteenth ordinary session in Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States of America, from 7 to 14 December 1992. In accordance with the decision taken previously by the Committee and on behalf of the Director-General, I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to be represented by an observer at this meeting.

Please find enclosed the Provisional Agenda for this session and the Rules of Procedure of the Committee. Also attached is an information note on the travel and hotel arrangements to be made by participants and the facilities available at the place of the meeting. The working languages of the Committee are English and French, and simultaneous interpretation will be provided in these two languages.

I should be grateful if you would let me know whether your Organization will be represented and, if so, the name of the designated person.

Yours faithfully,

K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General
for External Relations

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Committee
Sixteenth session

Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States of America

7-14 December 1992

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Director-General of UNESCO.
2. Adoption of the Agenda.
3. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur.
4. Introduction on activities undertaken by the Secretariat since the fifteenth session of the Committee.
5. Report of the Rapporteur of the sixteenth session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.
6. Presentation of the Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the Convention and the draft Strategy for the Future.
7. Constitution of specific working groups to examine the following items on the Committee's agenda:
 - (i) requests for international assistance;
preparation of a draft budget for 1993;
 - (ii) strategy for the future.

8. Monitoring of the state of conservation of the World Heritage cultural and natural properties.
9. Promotional activities: report on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Convention and future proposals.
10. Nominations of cultural and natural properties to the World Heritage List and List of World Heritage in Danger.
11. Report of the Working Group on the Future Strategy and adoption of this Strategy.
12. Requests for international assistance.
13. Situation of the World Heritage Fund and draft budget for 1993.
14. Revision of the Guidelines.
15. Agenda for the seventeenth session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.
16. Date and place of the seventeenth session of the World Heritage Committee.
17. Other business.
18. Adoption of the Report of the Committee.
19. Closure of the session.

66 UNESCO (MM1D)

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

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

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Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
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BY FACSIMILE

October 15, 1992

Dear Mr. Herold:

On October 7, I wrote to you advising that the World Bank would be unable to attend the International Forum on Education for Democracy, to be held in Tunis, Tunisia, from November 8 to 10, 1992. However, because of a change in travel schedules, we now find that we will have someone in the area at that time and would very much like to nominate Mr. Salvatore Schiavo-Campo, Principal Economist, Public Sector Management Unit, Europe and Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa Technical Department, to attend as an observer on behalf of the Bank.

I should be grateful if practical details for the meeting could be sent directly to Mr. Schiavo-Campo, who can be contacted at the following: Tel: (202) 473-7623; Fax: (202) 477-3387; Room No: H5027.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely yours,

K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Acting Director
External Affairs

Mr. Peter Herold
Chief a.i.
Educational Policies and Strategies Section
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris
France

cc: Messrs. Lamb and Schiavo-Campo (EMTPM)

MMcDonald

TRANSMISSION CONFIRMATION REPORT No.=006330

DATE/TIME	OCT 15, 1992 5:42PM
DURATION	43s
TRANSMITTER (FROM)	EXT:IE 202-676-0576 202 676 0576
RECEIVER (TO)	33 1 40 65 9
PAGES XMITTED	01
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RESULT	OK
COMM. MODE	G3
RESOLUTION	NORMAL

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The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
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BY FACSIMILE

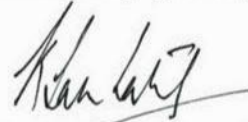
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Dear Mr. Herold:

On October 7, I wrote to you advising that the World Bank would be unable to attend the International Forum on Education for Democracy, to be held in Tunis, Tunisia, from November 8 to 10, 1992. However, because of a change in travel schedules, we now find that we will have someone in the area at that time and would very much like to nominate Mr. Salvatore Schiavo-Campo, Principal Economist, Public Sector Management Unit, Europe and Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa Technical Department, to attend as an observer on behalf of the Bank.

I should be grateful if practical details for the meeting could be sent directly to Mr. Schiavo-Campo, who can be contacted at the following: Tel: (202) 473-7623; Fax: (202) 477-3387; Room No: H5027.

Sincerely yours,



K. Sarwar Lateef
Acting Director
External Affairs

Mr. Peter Herold
Chief a.i.
Educational Policies and Strategies Section
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris
France

66-UNESCO (mm'd)

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

BY FACSIMILE

October 7, 1992

Dear Mr. Herold:

I refer to Mr. Mayor's letter DG/1.1/FOR/92/247 of July 30 inviting World Bank representation as an observer at the International Forum on Education for Democracy, to be held in Tunis, Tunisia, from November 8 to 10, 1992.

I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, the Bank will be unable to send a representative on this occasion due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time. We would, however, be interested in receiving a copy of the report of the proceedings when available.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely yours,

K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. Peter Herold
Chief a.i.
Educational Policies and Strategies Section
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris
France

cc: Messrs. Heyneman (EMTPH)
Lamb (EMTPM)

MMcDonald

TRANSMISSION CONFIRMATION REPORT No.=006257

DATE/TIME	OCT 8, 1992 11:20AM
DURATION	30s
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BY FACSIMILE

October 7, 1992

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I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, the Bank will be unable to send a representative on this occasion due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time. We would, however, be interested in receiving a copy of the report of the proceedings when available.

Sincerely yours,



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270602 Paris
telefax: 47.34.85.57

The Director-General

reference: DG/1.1/FOR/92/247

30 JUL 1992

Madam/Sir,

UNESCO and the Tunisian Republic are organizing jointly an international Forum on '**Education for Democracy**', to be held in Tunis, from 8 to 10 November 1992, under the auspices of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

This meeting is designed to help work out the role education could play in developing active and responsible citizenship and, consequently, in consolidating the gradual transition to democracy.

I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to send an observer to the Forum, the programme of which is attached with an annotated agenda.

The Forum is one of the many initiatives taken by UNESCO to foster a genuine 'culture of democracy', which alone can give permanency and substance to political changes. For democracy is not simply a set of institutions. It must also be a personal experience, a day-to-day practice, rooted in beliefs, attitudes and visions of the future - incapsulated in the concept of 'citizenship'.

How can we shape democratic styles of behaviour? What kind of knowledge and values are the prerequisites for the acquisition of such behaviour? How can educational systems - at the primary, secondary or university levels - become the appropriate fora to practise and exercise the responsibilities of the citizen? Who should be their main partners in this undertaking?

./...

Mr. Lewis T. Preston
President
WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

These are some of the questions that the Forum may consider, taking into account the experience and testimony of some forty participants - politicians, educators, intellectuals, leading figures in the social and cultural spheres - who are actively involved in the revival of democracy in the various regions of the world.

The working languages of the Forum will be Arabic, English and French; simultaneous interpretation will be provided in those three languages during the plenary sessions and in French and English in the workshops.

In accordance with the established practice for this category of meeting, the travel and subsistence allowance of observers are borne by their organizations.

I should be grateful if you would send, **before 4 September 1992**, the names, official titles and addresses of the official(s) designated to represent your Organization directly to the Secretariat of UNESCO: Mr Peter Herold, Chief a.i., Educational Policies and Strategies Section (ED/EPM/EPS), UNESCO, 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75352 PARIS 07 SP; Tel.: (33.1) 45.68.08.88; Fax No.: (33.1) 40.65.94.05; Telex: 204461 Paris.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', with a long vertical line extending upwards from the start of the signature.

Federico Mayor

1 enclosure

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON 'EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY'

ANNOTATED AGENDA

I. THE AIMS OF EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

The purpose here is not to propose a definition of democracy (except in very general terms as the system in which governments are freely chosen by the governed) and still less to identify a 'model' of democracy. It is, more modestly, to define the types of behaviour that education for democratic citizenship should help shape.

Democracy is the natural setting for the exercise of human rights, not only the rights of the abstract individual but the rights of interdependent human beings with firm roots in society and daily action. In this sense, education for democracy encompasses the objectives of human-rights education while also placing emphasis on the learning of the types of behaviour required for coexistence and 'co-action' between individuals, groups and nations.

- (i) What are the behaviour characteristics associated with democratic coexistence at local, national and international levels?

The Forum will no doubt wish to define the minimum requirements for these democratic forms of behaviour, which include:

recognizing others as equals: in other words not simply tolerating others (individuals, groups, beliefs, cultures, etc.) at a distance, which may be tantamount to indifference or exclusiveness, but being able to recognize the equal dignity of all and the legitimacy of views one does not share; active tolerance means trying to get to know other people, understanding how they differ and respecting the differences;

'leaning out of the window': in other words expanding one's area of concern beyond one's immediate surroundings (family, district or community) and understanding that what concerns the country or the world as a whole also concerns the personal life of each individual;

wanting and being able to take an active part as an informed and responsible person in the kind of society in which individuals and communities are aware that they possessed a fragment of sovereignty;

being able to define oneself in terms of multiple, freely accepted affiliations, without taking the view that the rule of the majority provides a justification for denying the interests of minorities or that, conversely, the assertion of individual identities should develop at the expense of group solidarity or shared hopes;

- (ii) How can these requirements be met in spite of economic, social and cultural differences?

All forms of citizenship are based on two requirements: unity AND freedom, group membership AND individual identity. How can education reconcile the development of personal independence with the maintenance of community solidarity in increasingly diversified societies? How can it combine a recognition of universal values with the expression and defence of distinctive cultural characteristics? How can these two requirements be treated as complementary rather than conflicting? How can we demonstrate that the universal is expressed in the particular without concealing aspects of certain local characteristics that are out of date? In this spirit, how should we approach certain questions such as equality between the sexes or the secularization of education?

Religious and philosophical beliefs, in particular, may provide a valuable basis for the development of a form of responsible citizenship. How can such beliefs be integrated into a strategy of education for democracy while respecting the principle that other beliefs are of equal worth?

II. THE CONTENT OF EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

Learning democratic behaviour means acquiring knowledge and adhering to values; it also means acquiring certain skills or know-how of a particular sort.

- (i) Knowledge

It goes without saying that education for democracy must first and foremost disseminate basic knowledge on human rights. Many studies have already been carried out on this, by UNESCO and others. There is no need to dwell on the matter, except to point out that human-rights education must cover not only rights (as defined in the universal international instruments) but also the corresponding guarantees and responsibilities.

But can education for democracy be reduced to human-rights education or does it involve the acquisition of other forms of knowledge to which the Forum may wish to give consideration? It could, for example, involve:

an introduction to political, administrative, economic and social affairs: the rudiments of law (not only constitutional law but also 'the law in everyday life': health, administrative formalities, etc.); the actual machinery of democratic institutions (in one's own and in other countries); business, taxation, etc. How should this introduction be provided within education systems and within the framework of continuing education by local authorities, business firms, civic bodies and other associations?;

the minimum of historical knowledge needed to make sense of society and the world in which we live. How can we devise a kind of historical knowledge that will be both factual and democratically edifying? In other words, what kind of history should be taught in order to provide a national identity, to enhance the status of specific identities and to build up a Weltanschauung?

'intercultural literacy': in increasingly multicultural and multiracial societies that have ever more frequent contacts with each other, what conceptual tools are essential in order to 'decode' other people's behaviour (to promote not just toleration but also understanding)? How can integration requirements be squared with the enhancement of respect for specific identities?

(ii) Values

What values inspire democratic behaviour? As well as those values that are linked to human rights (the equal dignity of all human beings, self-respect and respect for others, and religious, ethnic, racial, cultural and other kinds of tolerance) emphasis should perhaps be placed on such values as pluralism, solidarity, initiative and responsibility.

Although it appears relatively easy to reach a consensus on a core of common values, it is not so easy to translate those abstract values into standards of social behaviour (e.g. authority v. critical thinking; solidarity v. autonomy, etc.). In increasingly fragmented societies (with conflicts between generations and between traditional values and values associated with modernity), how can we provide an education in values that is democratic and also serves democracy?

In the provision of this kind of education in values what is the specific role of the school in relation to other places or instruments for the dissemination of values, such as the family, the media and the Church?

Can democratic values be 'taught'? Should they be passed on in didactic fashion (in the context of religious, moral or civic education, for example), without losing sight of the need for pluralism and the freedom to criticize?

In other words, how can we provide an introduction to values that is not imposed? What kind of course content and teaching methods will enable the learner to construct independently a system of values that meets the needs of democracy?

iii) Skills

The exercise of the choices and responsibilities associated with citizenship also involves mastering certain specific skills (or types of know-how) such as critical thinking; independence; initiative; the ability to negotiate, to discuss and to resolve conflicts by peaceful means; delegation of authority, etc.

Can these types of knowledge be 'taught'? Or are they acquired through practice and example? This leads us to consider the locations in which democratic behaviour can be learned through practice.

III. EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY: LOCATIONS AND RESOURCES

Democracy can be taught, but it is most often learned through practice. Democracy is first of all experienced and practised in one's immediate surroundings: at school and university, in the family, at work and in any associations to which one belongs. The school has a decisive role to play as the first place that provides an introduction to democratic behaviour and also as an active partner of other educational institutions.

(i) How can democratic practices be developed in schools?

Education systems must become centres for the exercise of the rights and responsibilities associated with citizenship: at university level, of course, where teachers and the majority of decision-makers are trained, but also at the primary and secondary levels.

If education systems are to be run democratically it will be necessary to re-examine the relationship:

between teachers and students, defining the rights and responsibilities of pupils and students (attendance at staff meetings, organized representation and so on)

between teachers, students and administrative staff: in respect of school management, school meals, hygiene, etc.

between students themselves: between boys and girls; between cohorts; between different types of education; etc.

Teacher training should also be systematically re-examined with this end in view, for it is very true that the power of example is decisive in the formation of behaviour. How should 'teacher-democrats' be trained? What role should the universities play?

(ii) Institutions associated with education for democracy

Schools can no doubt play a catalytic role in the introduction to democratic life by establishing a partnership with various institutions performing an educational role in society, such as:

the family, the prime source for the transmission of knowledge, standards and values. The involvement of families in school life may help to reduce the frequently observed gap between the behaviour models provided by the education system and those passed on by the family;

the community: town councils, cooperatives, cultural and religious groups and associations can become effective links in an overall education-for-democracy project if schools can only respond to their concerns and their needs;

structures for adult education can be centres where people learn the rights and duties of citizens and are introduced to decision-making and the peaceful settlement of disputes by means of teaching that promotes open-heartedness towards others and the acceptance of individual responsibility;

the media today are the most powerful channel providing information on social, economic, cultural and institutional life and a reference source for behaviour. Only complete freedom of information and expression can guarantee the transparency essential to the exercise of choice and responsibilities by citizens. Schools can also make a contribution by developing the capability to decode information and organize it into clearly-set-out messages.

66 UNESCO (MMID)

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Cable Address: INDEVAS

BY FACSIMILE

September 30, 1992

Dear Sir:

I refer to your communication DG/16.2/30.6/694 of September 11 inviting World Bank representation at the 140th Session of the Executive Board, to be held in Paris from October 12 to 31, 1992.

I am pleased to inform you that Mrs. Gretchen Handwerger, Principal Counsellor, in the Bank's European Office in Paris, will attend on behalf of the Bank at various times and for selected sessions of these discussions.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely yours,

K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

The Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenot
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mrs. Handwerger (Paris)
Mr. Verspoor (PHREE)

MMcDonald

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

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Sincerely yours,



K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

The Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenot
75700 Paris
France

RECEIVED
EXTIE

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THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 18, 1992

TO: K. Sarwar Lateef (EXTIE)
Maureen McDonald (EXTIE)

FROM: Gretchen M. Handwerger

EXTENSION: 80-3019

SUBJECT: UNESCO Executive Board Meeting
October 12-31, 1992

B/F

Re the attached, if no one from headquarters plans to come, I imagine I can at least represent us briefly sometime during the October 12-31 period.

Attachment

cc 9/24
GH
I would like to know how much about it shows on face of key players
just
SL



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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telex: 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
telefax: 45.67.16.90

The Director-General

reference: DG/16.2/30.6/694

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has the honour to invite the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and intergovernmental organizations to be represented at the 140th session of the Executive Board, which will be held in Paris from 12 to 31 October 1992. The provisional agenda of the session (document 140 EX/1 (prov.)) is annexed hereto.

The first plenary meeting will be held on Monday 12 October at 10 a.m. in Room X. At that meeting the Board will adopt its agenda, decide which items to refer to its commissions and draw up a timetable of work for the session.

The Director-General would appreciate receiving as soon as possible the names of the representatives designated to attend this session on behalf of their organization, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of his highest consideration.



The President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.D. 20233
United States of America

cc: Monsieur le Directeur
Banque mondiale
66 avenue d'Iéna
75116 PARIS

Hundred and fortieth Session
(12-31 October 1992)

140 EX/1 (prov.)
PARIS, 20 August 1992
Original: English/French

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Item	Title	Reference	Document
1	ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA		140 EX/1 (prov.)
1.1	Replacement of a member during his term of office	Article V.A.4(a) of the Constitution	140 EX/NOM/1
2	APPROVAL OF THE SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE 139th SESSION		139 EX/SR.1-7
3	METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION		
3.1	<u>Executive Board</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	140 EX/2
3.1.2	Methods of work of the Executive Board	139 EX/Dec.3.1.2, Part I	
3.1.3	Report by the Executive Board to the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session on measures taken to implement 26 C/Resolution 19.3 (Part III, para. 6(b)) and Report by the Director-General on the financial implications of the various options for the establishment of an intersessional arrangement	139 EX/Dec.3.1.2, Part III	140 EX/4

Item	Title	Reference	Document
3.2	Communications transmitted to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in pursuance of 104 EX/Decision 3.3 and report of the Committee thereon	104 EX/Dec.3.3	140 EX/CR/HR.1 & 2 140 EX/3 PRIV.
3.3	<u>United Nations Joint Inspection Unit</u>		
3.3.1	Reports by the Joint Inspection Unit of interest to UNESCO	129 EX/Dec.3.3.1	140 EX/6 (Parts I and II)
4	PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1994-1995		
4.1	The Director-General's preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5)	Arts. V & VI of the Constitution 139 EX/Dec.6.5	140 EX/5 (Parts I, II, III & IV) 140 EX/16
5	EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME		
5.1	<u>Reports by the Director-General</u>		
5.1.1	Report on the activities of the Organization since the 139th session	103 EX/Dec.3.2.1 (3)	140 EX/INF.3 (Parts I, II & III)
5.2	<u>Education</u>		
5.2.1	Progress report by the Director-General on UNESCO's networking activities in the field of higher education, including the UNITWIN project and the UNESCO Chairs programme	139 EX/Dec.4.3.3	140 EX/7
5.2.2	Proposal for a follow-up mechanism for MINEDAF conferences	Art. 47 of the Regulations for classification of meetings	140 EX/8
5.2.3	Preliminary study on the desirability of a convention on the status of teachers	25 C/Res.1.23	140 EX/9

Item	Title	Reference	Document
5.3	<u>Natural Sciences</u>		
5.3.1	Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	139 EX/INF.6, para. 13	140 EX/10
5.3.2	Statutes of the Regional Science and Technology Advisory Committee for South-East Asia	Article 47 of the Regulations for classification of meetings	140 EX/29
5.4	<u>Social and Human Sciences</u>		
5.4.1	Feasibility study on the establishment of an intergovernmental programme in the social sciences	26 C/Res. 5.2	140 EX/11
5.4.2	Co-operation to promote a culture of peace	Item proposed by Mr Sayyad (Yemen)	140 EX/28
5.5	<u>Culture</u>		
5.5.1	Jerusalem and the implementation of 26 C/Resolution 3.12	137 EX/Dec.5.3.1	140 EX/12
5.5.2	Report by the Director-General on the reinforcement of UNESCO's action for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage	26 C/Res.3.9 139 EX/Dec.4.7.1	140 EX/13
5.5.3	Review of the application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 14 May 1954)	Item proposed by the Netherlands	140 EX/26
5.6	<u>Constitutional and statutory questions</u>		
5.6.1	Implementation of 26 C/Resolution 19.3 (III)	26 C/Res.19.3	140 EX/14 140 EX/27

Item	Title	Reference	Document
6	RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
6.1	Operational activities for development carried out under the United Nations system	97 EX/Dec.7.2 137 EX/Dec.7.1	140 EX/15
7	ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS		
7.1	Review of the functioning of the experimental expert group	139 EX/Dec.6.10	
7.2	Supplementary report on the use of the six working languages of the General Conference	26 C/Res.34	140 EX/18
7.3	Report by the Director-General on the cash situation, on measures taken and on a plan of action for optional additional measures to deal with cash flow problems	139 EX/Dec.6.3 26 C/Res.23.31	140 EX/19
7.4	Financial report and audited financial statements of UNESCO for the financial period ended 31 December 1991 together with the report of the External Auditor	Art. 12.10 of the Financial Regulations	140 EX/20 & Add.
7.5	Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1991 and report of the External Auditor	26 C/Res.22.2	140 EX/21 & Add.
7.6	Geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff and review of the method used for calculating the quotas assigned to Member States	137 EX/Dec.8.1	140 EX/22
7.7	Long-term financial equilibrium of the Medical Benefits Fund	139 EX/Dec.6.8	140 EX/23
7.8	Appointment of an External Auditor by the General Conference at its twenty-seventh session	Item proposed by the Director-General	140 EX/17

Item	Title	Reference	Document
7.9	Consultation in accordance with Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board (in private meeting)	Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board	140 EX/PRIV.2
8	OTHER BUSINESS		
8.1	Intellectual co-operation at UNESCO: composition of the ad hoc Forum of Reflection	139 EX/Dec.7.3	
8.2	Consideration of the procedure to be followed in the nomination of the Director-General of the Organization (in private meeting)	Article VI of the Constitution Rule 53 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board	140 EX/PRIV.1
8.3	Report by the Director-General on the implementation of 139 EX/Decision 7.2	139 EX/Dec.7.2	140 EX/24
8.4	Report by the Director-General on the implementation of 139 EX/Decision 7.5	139 EX/Dec.7.5	140 EX/25

Cent quarantième session
(12-31 octobre 1992)

140 EX/1 (Prov.)
PARIS, le 20 août 1992
Original français/anglais

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
1	ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR		140 EX/1 (Prov.)
1.1	Remplacement d'un membre en cours de mandat	Article V.A.4 (a) de l'Acte constitutif	140 EX/NOM/1
2	APPROBATION DES PROCES-VERBAUX DE LA 139^e SESSION		139 EX/SR.1-7
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	140 EX/2
3.1.2	Méthodes de travail du Conseil exécutif	139 EX/Déc., 3.1.2, Partie I	
3.1.3	Rapport du Conseil exécutif à la vingt-septième session de la Conférence générale sur les mesures prises pour donner suite à la résolution 26 C/19.3 (Partie III, par. 6 (b)), et rapport du Directeur général sur les implications financières des différentes options de la mise en place du dispositif intersessionnel	139 EX/Déc., 3.1.2 Partie III	140 EX/4

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
3.2	Communications transmises au Comité sur les conventions et recommandations en exécution de la décision 104 EX/3.3 et rapport du Comité à ce sujet	104 EX/Déc., 3.3	140 EX/CR/HR.1 et 2 140 EX/3 PRIV.
3.3	<u>Corps commun d'inspection des Nations Unies</u>		
3.3.1	Rapports du Corps commun d'inspection intéressant l'UNESCO	129 EX/Déc., 3.3.1	140 EX/6 Parties I et II
4	PROGRAMME ET BUDGET POUR 1994-1995		
4.1	Propositions préliminaires du Directeur général concernant le Projet de programme et de budget pour 1994-1995 (27 C/5)	Art. V et VI de l'Acte constitutif 139 EX/Déc., 6.5	140 EX/5 (Parties I, II, III et IV) 140 EX/16
5	EXECUTION DU PROGRAMME		
5.1	<u>Rapports du Directeur général</u>		
5.1.1	Rapport sur l'activité de l'Organisation depuis la 139e session	103 EX/Déc., 3.2.1 (3)	140 EX/INF.3 (Parties I, II et III)
5.2	<u>Education</u>		
5.2.1	Rapport du Directeur général sur les activités de l'UNESCO relatives à la mise en place de réseaux intéressant l'enseignement supérieur, notamment le projet UNITWIN et le programme des chaires UNESCO	139 EX/Déc., 4.3.3	140 EX/7
5.2.2	Proposition pour un mécanisme de suivi des conférences MINEDAF	Art. 47 du Règl. relatif à la classification des réunions	140 EX/8
5.2.3	Etude préliminaire sur l'opportunité d'adopter une convention concernant la condition du personnel enseignant	25 C/Rés., 1.23	140 EX/9
5.3	<u>Sciences exactes et naturelles</u>		
5.3.1	Rapport du Directeur général sur le suivi de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement	139 EX/INF.6, par. 13	140 EX/10

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
5.3.2	Statuts du Comité consultatif régional de science et de technologie pour l'Asie du Sud-Est	Art. 47 du Règl. relatif à la classification des réunions	140 EX/29
5.4	<u>Sciences sociales et humaines</u>		
5.4.1	Etude de faisabilité en vue de la création d'un Programme intergouvernemental des sciences sociales	26 C/Rés., 5.2	140 EX/11
5.4.2	Coopération pour promouvoir une culture de la paix	Point proposé par M. Sayyad (Yémen)	140 EX/28
5.5	<u>Culture</u>		
5.5.1	Jérusalem et la mise en oeuvre de la résolution 26 C/3.12	137 EX/Déc., 5.3.1	140 EX/12
5.5.2	Rapport du Directeur général sur le renforcement de l'action de l'UNESCO pour la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel	26 C/Rés., 3.9 139 EX/Déc., 4.7.1	140 EX/13
5.5.3	Examen de l'application de la Convention pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé (La Haye, 14 mai 1954)	Point proposé par les Pays-Bas	140 EX/26
5.6	<u>Questions constitutionnelles et réglementaires</u>		
5.6.1	Mise en oeuvre de la résolution 26 C/19.3, Partie III	26 C/Rés., 19.3	140 EX/14 140 EX/27
6	RELATIONS AVEC LES ETATS MEMBRES ET LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES		
6.1	Activités opérationnelles pour le développement menées dans le cadre du système des Nations Unies	97 EX/Déc., 7.2 137 EX/Déc., 7.1	140 EX/15
7	QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATIVES ET FINANCIERES		
7.1	Examen du fonctionnement du Groupe expérimental d'experts	139 EX/Déc., 6.10	

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
7.2	Rapport complémentaire sur l'utilisation des six langues de travail de la Conférence générale	26 C/Rés., 34	140 EX/18
7.3	Rapport du Directeur général sur la situation de trésorerie de l'Organisation, sur les mesures adoptées et sur un plan d'action comportant, sous forme d'options, des mesures supplémentaires visant à faire face aux problèmes de trésorerie	139 EX/Déc., 6.3 26 C/Rés., 23.31	140 EX/19
7.4	Rapport financier et états financiers vérifiés concernant les comptes de l'UNESCO pour l'exercice financier clos le 31 décembre 1991 et rapport du Commissaire aux comptes	Art. 12.10 du Règlement financier	140 EX/20 et Add.
7.5	Rapport financier et états financiers vérifiés relatifs au Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement au 31 décembre 1991 et rapport du Commissaire aux comptes	26 C/Rés., 22.2	140 EX/21 et Add.
7.6	Répartition géographique du personnel au sein du Secrétariat et examen du mode de calcul des contingents attribués aux Etats membres	137 EX/Déc., 8.1	140 EX/22
7.7	Equilibre financier à long terme de la Caisse d'assurance-maladie	139 EX/Déc., 6.8	140 EX/23
7.8	Nomination d'un commissaire aux comptes par la Conférence générale à sa vingt-septième session	Point proposé par le Directeur général	140 EX/17
7.9	Consultation en application de l'article 54 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif (en séance privée)	Art. 54 du Règl. int. du Conseil	140 EX/PRIV.2
8	QUESTIONS DIVERSES		
8.1	Coopération intellectuelle à l'UNESCO : composition du Forum de réflexion ad hoc	139 EX/Déc., 7.3	

POINT	TITRE	REFERENCE	DOCUMENT
8.2	Examen de la procédure à suivre en vue de la nomination du Directeur général de l'Organisation (en séance privée)	Art. VI de l'Acte constitutif Art. 53 du Règl. int. du Conseil	140 EX/PRIV.1
8.3	Rapport du Directeur général sur la mise en oeuvre de la décision 139 EX/7.2	139 EX/Déc., 7.2	140 EX/24
8.4	Rapport du Directeur général sur la mise en oeuvre de la décision 139 EX/7.5	139 EX/Déc., 7.5	140 EX/25

66 UNESCO (MIMD)

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

BY FACSIMILE

September 29, 1992

Dear Mrs. Nitti:

I refer to Mr. Nhouyvanisvong's letter SHS/SDV/92/390 of July 20 inviting World Bank representation at the Meeting of the International Network for Research and Action on the Role of Women in the Informal Sector, to be held in Selabintana, Indonesia, from November 2 to 5, 1992.

I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, the Bank will be unable to send a representative due to work pressures and other commitments of staff at that time. Given the interest we have in this subject, however, we would like to receive the papers presented to the meeting and the report of the proceedings if possible.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely yours,
K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mrs. M.L. Nitti
Programme Specialist
Division of Studies for Development
Sector of Social and Human Sciences
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mmes. Bennett, Davis (ASTEN), Herz (PHRWD)

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

September 29, 1992

Dear Mrs. Nitti:

I refer to Mr. Nhouyvanisvong's letter SHS/SDV/92/390 of July 20 inviting World Bank representation at the Meeting of the International Network for Research and Action on the Role of Women in the Informal Sector, to be held in Selabintana, Indonesia, from November 2 to 5, 1992.

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Sincerely yours,



K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mrs. M.L. Nitti
Programme Specialist
Division of Studies for Development
Sector of Social and Human Sciences
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

TRANSMISSION CONFIRMATION REPORT No. =006173

TO: [REDACTED] FROM: [REDACTED] DATE: [REDACTED] TIME: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 22-Sep-1992 04:05pm

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Lynn Bennett, ASTEN (LYNN BENNETT)

EXT.: 82722

SUBJECT: Re: \Unesco Meeting in Indonesia

Dear Maureen,

I'm sorry for not getting back to you more promptly on the informal sector conference in Indonesia. It was good of Barbara to recommend me because it is an area of deep interest to me and relevance to my work in microenterprise. My tardiness is partly because I was on leave until the 14th, but also because I was really hoping I might be able to juggle my travel schedule in such a way as to be able to fit it in. Unfortunately, it looks like I will not be able to do that so I must regretfully decline. I would certainly like to see any papers/proceedings they produce.

Thanks,

Lynn

CC: Gloria Davis (GLORIA DAVIS)
CC: David Butcher (DAVID BUTCHER)
CC: Barbara Herz (BARBARA HERZ)

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 10-Sep-1992 02:26pm

TO: Lynn Bennett

(LYNN BENNETT)

FROM: Maureen McDonald, EXTIE

(MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

EXT.: 31771

SUBJECT: UNESCO Meeting in Indonesia

Further to my note to you of August 10 regarding the Unesco Meeting on Informal Sector, November 2-5, which was sent to you at the suggestion of Barbara Herz.

Do you think there will be any interest from your side? Many thanks.

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: August 7, 1992 04:04pm

TO: Maureen McDonald (MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)

FROM: Barbara Herz, PHRWD (BARBARA HERZ)

EXT.: 33483

SUBJECT: Invitation for UNESCO Meeting on Informal Sector

Hi, Maureen --

You asked Ann Hamilton's advice on an invitation from UNESCO to Mr Preston to send someone from the Bank to a meeting on the informal sector in Indonesia in November.

It sounds like an interesting meeting, but it would be too expensive for us to send somebody just for that purpose. I don't know at present of anyone in our division working on these things who plans to be "in teh neighborhood" just then, though it's not impossible. But it occurs to me that Lynn might be -- she's the lead person on WID in Asia and really interested in this subject and well informed. She's worked in this sector herself. So I think you ought to refer it to her to handle.

Lynn, give me a ring if you want to discuss further -- there's a chance one of us might be in Asia around then, but I really thought you might like to do this one!! I'm sending you a xerox of what came to Ann but leave to Maureen the Official Disposition!!

Cheers --

Barbara

CC: Ann Hamilton (ANN HAMILTON)
CC: Barbara Herz (BARBARA HERZ)
CC: Pauline R. Griller-Mitchell (PAULINE R. GRILLER-MITCHELL)
CC: Lynn Bennett (LYNN BENNETT)
CC: Institutional ISC Files (INSTITUTIONAL ISC FILES)



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

téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

référence SHS/SDV/92/390

20 July 1992

Dear Mr Preston,

On behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO, I have the honour to invite your Organization to be represented, in a Meeting of the International Network for Research and Action on the Role of Women in the Informal Sector.

This meeting will take place in Selabintana (Indonesia), from 2 to 5 November 1992, and intends to discuss the place of the Informal Sector in the Third World National Economies and to elaborate strategies in order to discuss:

- The concept of the Informal Sector (traditional sector, sub-contracting economy, informal sector in towns, etc.) and its real position in national economies;
- The impact of the crisis (debt) on the Informal Sector. Could this sector be considered as an alternative to development and can the consequences of the debt be seen as a rehabilitation and renewal of cultures?
- The future of the contribution of the Informal Sector within the framework of the interdependent world economy;
- How to increase, at the national level, the links between urban and rural informal sectors?
- How to make less vulnerable the population working in the informal sector, and how to better utilize their contribution at national level?

If, as I hope, it will be possible for your Organization to accept this invitation, I should be grateful if you would communicate, at your earliest convenience, the name of your

Mr Lewis T. PRESTON
President
WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

'92 JUL 30 AM 10 12

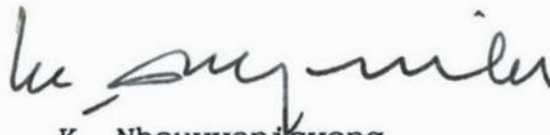
RECEIVED
EXTIE

representative who will participate in the technical consultation. The provisional agenda and working documents will be forwarded to your Organization or your representative at a later date.

I would however remind you that travel and related expenses of your observer must be borne by your Organization.

For any questions and further clarifications, please address your correspondence to Mrs. M.L. Nitti, Programme Specialist, Division of Studies for Development, Sector of Social and Human Sciences, (Tel: (33)(1) 45-68-45-09; Telefax: (33)(1) 40-65-98-71.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Nhouyvanisvong', written in a cursive style.

K. Nhouyvanisvong
Assistant Director-General a.i.
for External Relations

66 UNESCO (M/11D)

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

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

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Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

BY FACSIMILE

September 28, 1992

Dear Mr. Modoux:

Thank you for your fax of September 21 concerning the Seminar on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic Asian Media, to take place in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, from October 5 to 9, 1992. Although I had indicated in my letter of August 21 that we hoped to have Bank representation at the Seminar, I must now regretfully inform you that this has not proven possible given unforeseen commitments of our media staff at this time. I hope we will have the opportunity to be able to respond positively on another occasion. In the meantime, we would be most interested in learning the outcome of these discussions and look forward to receiving a copy of the report of the proceedings when available.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Alain Modoux
Director, Communications Division
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris,
France

cc: Mr. Riddleberger (EXTIP)

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Alain Modoux
Director, Communications Division
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris,
France



SEMINAR ON PROMOTING AN INDEPENDENT AND PLURALISTIC ASIAN MEDIA



Alma-Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992

'92 SEP 21 AM 9 33
URGENT

FAX TRANSMISSION
SENT BY UNESCO, CII/COM SECTOR
FAX NO: (33.1) 45.67.43.58

GR
cc: MMCD (6/12)
PRiddleberger

TO: Mr Alexander Shakow, Director, External Affairs

ADDRESS: World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington DC 20433, USA

FAX: 19-1-202-676.05.76

FROM: Director, Communication Division

Date: 21/09/92

Thank you for the fax of 21 August 1992 and your interest in the Seminar on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic Asian Media to take place in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan from 5 to 9 October 1992.

We would be pleased to count you among the observers to this seminar. The local organizers will make the hotel reservations and host all participants and observers at the Alma Ata airport. I should be grateful if you could confirm us your possible need for hotel reservation by 25 September 1992 and the itinerary of your representative, particularly for the arrival and departure in Alma Ata as soon as possible.

Please note that all participants and observers must be in a possession of an entry visa both to Kazakhstan and (a transit visa) to the Russian Federation if they travel via Moscow. The Russian authorities have advised their embassies to issue both visas upon presentation of the official invitation letter signed by the Director-General/ Assistant Director-General of UNESCO.

Please also note that if your representative will transit in Moscow, the flight for Alma Ata are at the domestic airport, DOMEDEDOVO and for this at least five hours should be allowed, including baggage collection, transport and check-in.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,


Alain Medoux

66 UNESCO (MM18)

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

BY FACSIMILE

September 9, 1992

Dear Mr. Dias:

I refer to your letter ED/HEP/HE/MLK/557 of July 24 concerning the Third Unesco-NGO Consultation and Round Tables on the question of Higher Education, to be held in Paris from December 9 to 11, 1992.

I wish to confirm that Mr. Adriaan Verspoor, Chief, and Mr. Jamil Salmi, Senior Economist, Education and Employment Division, will be attending the Round Table on "La formulation de la politique de l'Enseignement superieur: tendances et orientations", which is being organized by Unesco and the Bank, and will be presenting a draft of the Bank's Policy Paper on Higher Education.

We wish you much success with this important initiative.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely yours,

K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. Marco Antonio R. Dias
Director
Division of Higher Education and Research
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Messrs./Mmes. Verspoor, Salmi, Lockheed (PHREE)
Handwerger (Paris)

MMcDonald

TRANSMISSION CONFIRMATION REPORT No. =006009

DATE-TIME	SEP 10, 1992 5:44PM
DURATION	32s
TRANSMITTER (FROM)	EXTIE 202-676-0576 202 676 0576
RECEIVER (TO)	33145671690
PAGES XMITTED	01
PAGES ERRORED	
RESULT	OK
COMM. MODE	G3
RESOLUTION	NORMAL

BY FACSIMILE

September 9, 1992

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We wish you much success with this important initiative.

Sincerely yours,



K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. Marco Antonio R. Dias
Director
Division of Higher Education and Research
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 28-Aug-1992 03:00am

TO: Maureen McDonald

(MAUREEN M. MCDONALD@A1@VAX12)

FROM: Gretchen Handwerger, EXTEU

(GRETCHEN HANDWERGER AT A1 AT PA

EXT.: 40 69 30 19

SUBJECT: RE: Unesco Meeting, Dec. 9-11

Why don't you notify Unesco from there and not include my name, at least for the time being. THanks.

CC: Gretchen Handwerger

(GRETCHEN HANDWERGER AT A1 AT PA

CC: MAUREEN M. MCDONALD

(MAUREEN M. MCDONALD @A1@VAX12)

CC: Cathy Russell

(CATHY RUSSELL AT A1 AT PARIS)

CC: LISA PACHTER

(LISA PACHTER @A1@VAX12)

CC: SARWAR LATEEF

(SARWAR LATEEF @A1@VAX12)

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: August 25, 1992 03:59pm

TO: Maureen McDonald
TO: GRETCHEN HANDWERGER

(MAUREEN M. MCDONALD)
(GRETCHEN HANDWERGER @A1@PARIS)

FROM: Marlaine Lockheed, PHREE

(MARLAINE LOCKHEED)

EXT.: 33443

SUBJECT: Unesco Round Table, Paris, December 9-11

Adriaan Verspoor and Jamil Salmi will be attending this meeting in Paris, and will be presenting a draft of the Policy Paper on Higher Education at the round table. I have forwarded a copy of the invitation to Jamil for his information.

CC: Adriaan Verspoor
CC: Jamil Salmi

(ADRIAAN VERSPOOR)
(JAMIL SALMI)

THE WORLD BANK
European Office
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

INTRA/RAD PARIS

Date: *Aug. 21, 1992*

NUMBER OF MESSAGE:

FAX: *(19-1-202) 676 0576*

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this one): *11*

TO: *Margaret McDonald*

FROM: Gretchen Handwerker, EXT 111, The World Bank, Paris (FAX: 33 1 47237436)

SUBJECT:

*Do you know who, of anyone, in the
bank is planning to attend this? I'm probably
available if need be. Note that we
are apparently participating in the organization
of a "round table" (p 1 after first dash)*



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

7, place de Fontenay, 75700 Paris

1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

telephone: national 11 45 08 10 00
 international + 33 1 45 08 10 00

telegraphes: Unesco Paris

telex: 204461 Paris

270602 Paris

teletax: 45 67 16 90

reference

ED/HEP/HE/MLK/557

24 JUIL. 1992

Madame/Monsieur,

Objet: Invitation à la 3e Consultation UNESCO-ONG sur les questions de l'enseignement supérieur
 (Programme et budget de l'UNESCO approuvé pour 1992-93, 26 C/5, par. 01231)

J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à participer en tant qu'observateur à la réunion ci-dessus mentionnée qui se déroulera à l'UNESCO, à Paris, du 9 au 11 décembre 1992.

Comme d'habitude, cette consultation a pour but de réunir un groupe d'organisations non-gouvernementales et des spécialistes dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur. A cette occasion nous vous invitons à discuter de trois questions majeures qui constitueront chacune, le sujet d'une Table Ronde spécifique:

- La formulation de la politique de l'Enseignement supérieur: tendances et orientations
 (Cette Table Ronde sera co-organisée par l'UNESCO et la Banque mondiale)
- La gestion de la coopération internationale en Enseignement supérieur: stratégies et solutions
 (Une analyse du Projet UNITWIN)
- Les libertés académiques et l'autonomie universitaire: la contribution des ONGs
 (Une continuation de la Conférence de Sigala, 5-7 mai 1992)

La structure spécifique de cette troisième consultation devrait engendrer un débat riche et varié sur des thèmes primordiaux pour les ONGs spécialisées en Enseignement supérieur en raison de leur participation dans des projets relatifs à chaque sujet. Cette manifestation sera donc une occasion de recueillir vos opinions sur les aspects théoriques et pratiques des questions choisies.

Nous tenons à impliquer nombreux de nos collègues afin de bénéficier de leur expertise et de leurs connaissances concernant ces questions importantes qui touchent à l'enseignement supérieur de nos jours, ainsi que de leurs solutions dans des contextes différents. A cette fin, nous espérons vous accueillir à la consultation.

Je profite de la présente pour vous adresser ci-joint un projet d'ordre du jour. Un dossier complet sera distribué lors de la réunion.

Les langues de travail officielles seront l'anglais et le français; l'interprétation simultanée sera assurée.

Je vous prie de trouver également ci-jointe, une fiche d'information sur la réunion. Veuillez la compléter et la retourner à Melle M.L. Kearney, ED/HEP/HE, UNESCO, 7 Place Fontenoy 75700 Paris, Fax: (33-1) 40-65-94-05, avant le 5 Novembre 1992.

Dans l'attente de vous accueillir à cette importante réunion et en souhaitant vivement que votre collaboration avec l'UNESCO se poursuive, je vous prie d'agréer, Madame/Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Marco Antonio R. Dias
Marco Antonio R. Dias
Directeur
Division de l'Enseignement
supérieur et de la Recherche

UNESCO

3e Consultation collective sur l'enseignement supérieur
(9-11 décembre 1992)Objectifs

La Consultation collective sur l'enseignement supérieur est un forum important en vue de discuter des questions et des tendances relatives à ce domaine. Etablie en 1988, elle est constituée par quelque 22 ONGs qui représentent tous les champs de la communauté de l'enseignement supérieur. Le double rôle - intellectuel et pratique - de la consultation lui permet de:

- conseiller l'UNESCO dans l'orientation de son programme d'enseignement supérieur afin d'y refléter les tendances principales et de contribuer à la résolution des problèmes majeurs. A ce jour, quelque 18 Tables Rondes ont été organisées sur des questions spécifiques en collaboration avec des ONGs;
- participer de manière active à l'exécution du programme de l'UNESCO; par exemple aux activités relatives à la gestion institutionnelle, au développement du personnel, aux procédures d'évaluation et de reconnaissance des degrés et des diplômes académiques.

A ces deux réunions antérieures, la Consultation collective a analysé des questions majeures d'un caractère global: "Enseignement supérieur - problèmes et défis pour quel avenir?" (1988) et "Le rôle de l'enseignement supérieur dans la société - qualité et pertinence" (1991). Les débats de la 3ème Consultation collective seront centrés sur trois Tables Rondes afin d'étudier des thèmes primordiaux pour l'enseignement supérieur de nos jours:

- 1) La formulation des politiques de l'enseignement supérieur: tendances et orientations: (co-organisée avec la Banque mondiale)
- 2) La gestion de la coopération internationale en enseignement supérieur: stratégies et solutions (Projet UNITWIN);
- 3) Les libertés académiques et l'autonomie universitaire: la contribution des ONGs.

Chaque Table Ronde cherchera la perspective de la communauté des ONGs spécialisées en enseignement supérieur. Leurs recommandations pour des activités futures seront dûment formulées.

Deux résultats sont attendus:

- La Consultation fournira une analyse plus claire de la théorie et de la pratique relatives à chacun des trois thèmes choisis, ceci en raison du fait que les commentaires seront faits par des spécialistes impliqués dans des projets concrets dans chaque domaine.

- La future contribution de la communauté des ONGs spécialisées en enseignement supérieur sera identifiée par rapport à:

- la recherche actuelle sur la formation de la politique de l'enseignement supérieur;

- la coopération inter-universitaire internationale dans des disciplines relatives au développement durable;

- une action continue en faveur des libertés académiques et de l'autonomie universitaire.

Information de base

Table Ronde 1: La formulation de la politique de l'enseignement supérieur: tendances et orientations

Pendant le biennium 1990-91, l'UNESCO a entrepris une réflexion mondiale sur le rôle de l'enseignement supérieur dans la société en vue d'identifier des tendances et des questions majeures dans plusieurs régions, ainsi que d'analyser les stratégies et les solutions en vigueur. Cette réflexion donnera lieu à un rapport sur l'Enseignement supérieur pour le 21e Siècle qui sera préparé en 1994-95. La préparation de ce document est bien avancée, en collaboration avec l'Université des Nations Unies (UNU), le Centre de Recherches pour le Développement international (CIRD) et des experts en enseignement supérieur de chaque région. Cette réflexion a également pris en compte la 2e Consultation collective de 1991 et a rappelé un des principes établis lors de la conférence sur "L'Education pour tous" tenue à Jomtien, Thaïlande, en 1990: l'enseignement supérieur garantit les connaissances et la création de celles-ci dans de nombreuses disciplines, et en même temps, il est fondamentalement lié aux autres niveaux de l'éducation en raison de ses fonctions de recherche et de formation.

De plus, l'Institut international de la Planification de l'éducation (IIEP) exécute actuellement un vaste projet de recherche intitulé "Gérer les changements en Enseignement supérieur" qui a collecté des données relatives à la formation de la politique de l'enseignement supérieur dans toutes les régions du monde.

La présence de la Banque mondiale à cette 3e Consultation collective mérite une attention spéciale. Comme l'UNESCO, la Banque étudie le secteur de l'enseignement supérieur en tant qu'entité globale, y compris ses liens à d'autres niveaux de l'éducation et sa contribution générale au processus du

développement. Les deux organisations partagent un intérêt dans la formation de la politique de l'enseignement supérieur qui peut fournir des solutions novatrices et efficaces aux problèmes actuels. La participation de la Banque mondiale dans les débats de la Consultation réaffirme son partenariat avec l'UNESCO ainsi qu'avec d'autres agences de coopération afin de renforcer leurs liens avec la communauté de l'enseignement supérieur. La synergie qui résulte de cette inter-action fait démarrer une action efficace. Pour cette raison, il faut réitérer les relations entre la formation de la politique, la réforme et le processus de coopération qui, ensemble, contribuent au renforcement de l'enseignement supérieur partout dans le monde.

Table Ronde 2: Gérer la coopération internationale en enseignement supérieur: stratégies et solutions

A la vingt-cinquième session de la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO en 1989, les Etats membres ont demandé au Secrétariat de lancer un Plan d'action international destiné à renforcer la coopération entre les universités, une aide particulière devant être apportée à l'enseignement supérieur dans les pays en développement. Le projet UNITWIN constitue une réponse novatrice à cette demande.

Ce plan a pour objectif principal de susciter un esprit de solidarité fondé sur des jumelages, réseaux et autres accords de coopération entre universités dans le monde entier. Celui-ci vise plus particulièrement à tirer pleinement parti de la coopération Nord-Sud et Est-Ouest afin de mettre en train un processus conduisant à l'établissement de liens solides et durables entre établissements d'enseignement supérieur et institutions scientifiques du monde entier.

Aujourd'hui les universités et d'autres établissements d'enseignement supérieur doivent jouer pleinement leurs rôles dans la société et aider à façonner le monde du troisième millénaire. L'accès au savoir sera essentiel à cet égard. Il sera impératif d'assurer le transfert rapide des connaissances grâce aux programmes spécialement conçus pour satisfaire des besoins très précis et susceptibles de faire l'objet d'un enseignement sur place au niveau sous-régional.

De plus, la dynamique de la coopération ne devrait pas se limiter aux disciplines spécifiques - en effet, elle devrait comprendre la gestion universitaire, les systèmes non-formels tels que l'éducation à distance, et surtout, les domaines essentiels de la politique de l'enseignement supérieur et de la réforme de l'enseignement supérieur. De cette façon, la contribution de la coopération internationale au processus de développement sera réalisée.

Table Ronde 3: Les libertés académiques et l'Autonomie universitaire: la contribution des ONGs

La Conférence internationale sur les Libertés académiques et l'Autonomie universitaire (Sinaia, Roumanie, 5-7 mai 1992) s'est réunie à un moment de changement profond. Toutes les institutions et surtout les universités subissent l'influence des bouleversements sociaux, politiques et économiques qui se produisent dans leur contexte. Pour cette raison, les universités ont une obligation spécifique ainsi qu'une occasion rare de contribuer au développement de leur société et de jouer un rôle actif dans sa conception future.

L'histoire a prouvé que l'abus des libertés académiques et de l'autonomie institutionnelle a produit une régression intellectuelle, une aliénation sociale et une stagnation économique - tous ces facteurs constituent un prix très élevé pour une société. Compte tenu des changements sociaux et profonds et des nouvelles responsabilités attendues des universités, il existe un besoin de créer une nouvelle entente entre ces institutions et la société. A cette fin, il est nécessaire de réaffirmer et de réactiver les principes des libertés académiques et de l'autonomie universitaire.

Ces principes sont essentiels pour que les universités accomplissent leurs missions. De plus, ils réaffirment les concepts de la responsabilité sociale et économique des universités.

Plusieurs documents ont insistés sur ces idées notamment: la Magna Carta des universités européennes (Bologna 1988), les Déclarations de Lima (1988), Kampala (1988) et Dar-es-Salaam (1990) et aussi les rapports des réunions récentes des organisations académiques internationales.

Il a été demandé que l'UNESCO étudie cette documentation en vue de préparer un instrument international pour la protection et la promotion de ces valeurs. Naturellement, les ONGs spécialisées en enseignement supérieur pourront largement contribuer à une telle démarche.

La présente Table Ronde cherche à obtenir cette contribution en analysant une critique des données et des propositions pour des activités futures dans ce domaine.

ORDRE DU JOUR

Premier Jour: Mercredi 9 decembre 1992

Table Ronde 1:

La formulation de la politique de l'enseignement supérieur:
tendances et orientations

a.m.

9h-10h Inscription

10h Cérémonie d'ouverture

10h45 Pause cafe

11h-13h Présentation thématique: UNESCO et la Banque mondiale

"Le soutien international en faveur des réformes de
l'enseignement supérieur"

(Cette session étudiera les résultats obtenus ces deux
années par la Banque mondiale ainsi que par l'UNESCO
en ce qui concerne leurs recherches respectives dans
le domaine du développement de la politique de
l'enseignement supérieur. En particulier, les
implications de ces recherches pour la coopération
internationale parmi les universités seront analysées).

p.m.

15h Table Ronde: Commentaires et discussions par des ONGs
et d'éminents spécialistes

16h30 Pause Cafe

17h-18h Conclusions

18h30 Cocktail

7eme Jour: Jeudi 10 decembre 1992

Table Ronde 2:

La gestion de la cooperation internationale en enseignement
superieur: strategies et solutions

9h-10h30 Session 1

Identification des besoins pour la cooperation inter-
universitaire internationale

Objectif: une discussion sur l'identification des
besoins, sur les mecanismes qui permettent ce processus
et sur sa realisation dans des regions differentes et
en faveur de groupes divers.

Documents: AUA, CRE, CIUS, FIFDU, IAUPL, OUI, UITA

10h30 Pause Cafe

11h-12h30 Session 2

Mise en oeuvre et gestion des strategies de la
cooperation

Objectif: une etude du dessein et de la mise en oeuvre
des strategies qui cherchent a resoudre des questions
regionales de l'enseignement superieur, ainsi que
celles concernant des publics specifiques - a partir
d'une connaissance des besoins et afin de promouvoir
l'innovation.

Documents: AIU, AUPELP, CIED, CUM, FTSE, FIUC, WUS

p.m.

14h30-16h Discours du Directeur general de l'UNESCO

16h30 Pause Cafe

17h-18h30 Session 3

Evaluation de la cooperation inter-universitaire
internationale en enseignement superieur et
propositions pour l'avenir

Objectif: une evaluation du statu quo, ainsi qu'une
revue des exemples de la bonne pratique et un apercu
sur des perspectives futures - soit geographiques soit
concernant la communaute academique en general.

Documents: ACU, AIPU, AUAP, IAEA, PRELUDE, UDUAL

Commentaires generaux par la Banque
mondiale

Jeux Jour: Vendredi 11 decembre 1992

Table Ronde 3:

Les Libertés académiques et l'autonomie universitaires:
la contribution des ONGs

a.m.

9h-10h30 Introduction par l'UNESCO

Rapport sur la Conférence internationale sur "Les libertés académiques et l'Autonomie universitaire",
Sinaia, Roumanie, 5-7 mai 1992

Etudes de documents et de textes pertinents

Rapport sur la réunion des experts sur "Les libertés académiques",
Poznan, Pologne, novembre 1992

10h30 Pause Café

11h-13h Conclusions et recommandations pour l'action future par
l'UNESCO et par les ONGs dans ce domaine.

N.B.

11h-13h Réunion du Groupe de Rédaction afin de finaliser le
rapport sur les Tables Rondes 1 et 2

15h-16h30 Présentation de la Déclaration finale et du Rapport
Clôture

UNESCO
FICHE D'INFORMATION

Organisation: _____

Adresse: _____

Téléphone: _____ Telex: _____ Fax: _____

Nom du Représentant: _____

Fonction: _____

(N.B. Veuillez compléter cette fiche et la retourner à M.
Kourou, 25, Rue de l'UNESCO, Paris, avant le _____
Téléphone: (33.1) 49.68.11.26. Fax: (33.1) 40.67.44.65.

Langues:

Prière d'indiquer vos langues de travail:

français/anglais

français uniquement

anglais uniquement

(N.B. Une interprétation simultanée est prévue)

N.B.

L'UNESCO regrette de ne pouvoir les frais des observateurs.

UNESCO-06

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

SVEN SANDSTRÖM
Managing Director

September 8, 1992


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

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 14 to Mr. Preston requesting an extension of Mr. Rajagopalan's membership on the Governing Board of the Institute for Educational Planning. We are pleased that you have found him a valued member of your Board in the past. I know that he has enjoyed this experience as well.

We are pleased to renominate Mr. Rajagopalan to serve on the Board. We suggest the term be limited to one year, however, as Mr. Rajagopalan will reach the mandatory retirement age from the Bank in the latter part of 1993.

Sincerely,



cc: Mr. V. Rajagopalan, OSPVP
Mr. A. Shakow, EXTDR
Mr. K. S. Lateef, EXTIE
Ms. P. Clephane, OSPVP
Ms. L. Wood, EXTIE

Log #XIE920925001

CBoucher/pm/pp

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 02-Sep-1992 04:35pm

TO: Alexander Shakow

FROM: Pauline J. Clephane, OSPVP

EXT.: 31402

SUBJECT: Letter from Frederico Mayor

Mr. Shakow:

I spoke with Mr. Rajagopalan today re Mr. Mayor's letter of August 14 inviting the Bank to renew Mr. Rajagopalan's tenure as a member of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP). He has no problem with your suggestion to extend for one year.

Pauline

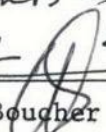
CC: Esla Blackman

(ESLA BLACKMAN)

Callie to handle
Esla

pe have
draft for
svem proposed
accordingly

pat re attach Mr Mayor's
incoming letter.
CS

ROUTING SLIP		DATE:
NAME		ROOM NO.
Alex Shakow		T8011
Through Sarwar Lateef		T8101
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:</p> <p>We think Sven rather than Raj should decide on this.</p> <p>1 - Ask Raj what he wants →</p> <p>2 - Ask  Sven</p>		
FROM: Callie Boucher	ROOM NO.: T8111	EXTENSION: 31773

Send a copy to Raj with cover
note for me asking what he
wants me to recommend
to Green - simple
expense, extend for
one year, or what?

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

Office of the Director External Affairs		DATE: 9/1/92	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. Sven Sandstrom		E1227	
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><u>Sven:</u></p> <p>Please advise.</p>			
FROM: A. Shakow		ROOM NO. T8011	EXTENSION: 31828

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

TO: Callie Boucher (T8111) DATE: 8/25/92

SUBJECT DOCUMENT:

From: Federico Mayor, Director-General, UNESCO
To: Mr. Preston
Dated: 8/14/92 Reference No.: XIE920825001
Topic: Requesting Mr. Rajagopalan's term as a member of the Governing Board be extended for 3 years. Currently term expires 12/1/92.

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: DUE DATE:

- HANDLE
- REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- DISCUSS WITH _____
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- FOR YOUR FILES
- RETURN TO _____
- OTHER: _____

9/02/92

Remarks: cc: L. Wood (with copy of logging sheet)



RECEIVED
EXTIE
92 AUG 25 AM 9 38
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: 47.34.85.57

The Director-General

reference: DG/1.7/92/26

14 AUG 1992

Dear Mr Preston,

In his letter of 12 June 1989, your predecessor informed me that the Bank had designated Mr Visvanathan Rajagopalan as a member of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning for a term of three years, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 1(b) of the Institute's Statutes.

As the first term of office of Mr Rajagopalan will end on 1 December 1992, I am writing to invite you to renew his mandate for a further period of up to three years.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the invaluable contribution made by Mr Rajagopalan to the deliberations and recommendations of the Board during the past three years.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Federico Mayor

Mr Lewis T. PRESTON
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
United States of America

66 UNESPO (MM17)

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

August 28, 1992

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I refer to your letter DG/2.8/5861.2.11 of August 6 inviting World Bank representation at the 12th Session of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), to be held in Paris from January 25 to 29, 1993.

I thank you for the invitation. It seems unlikely that the Bank will be able to send a representative to this meeting. However, should this situation change in any way we would inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

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

cc: Mrs. Handwerker (Paris)

MMcDonald

8/18/92



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/2.8/5861.2.11

6 AUG 1992

Dear Mr Preston,

I have pleasure in informing you that the twelfth 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 25 to 29 January 1993. 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, its Committee and its working groups.

I am enclosing the draft provisional agenda and tentative timetable for this twelfth session of the MAB Council which will be discussed by the MAB Bureau at its next meeting from 22 to 24 September 1992. You will note from the attached timetable that as an integral part of the twelfth session of the MAB Council, a scientific symposium entitled "Integrating Conservation, Development and Research" will take place on 26 and 27 January 1993, to discuss major developments and the future outlook of the MAB Programme as reflected in the agenda.

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

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'F. Mayor', written in a cursive style.

x Federico Mayor

66 UNESCO (annex D)

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

BY FACSIMILE

August 21, 1992

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I refer to your letter DG/5.1/49/148 of August 11 inviting World Bank representation as an observer at the Seminar on Promoting Independent and Pluralistic Media, to be held in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, from October 5 to 9, 1992.

The subject for discussion is of interest to us and we certainly hope it will be possible for the Bank to send a representative to the Seminar. However, given the absence of key staff at this time, we will be unable to give you a firm response by August 31 as you have requested. We will be back in touch with you shortly thereafter with our decision on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHAKOW

Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris
France

cc: Mr. Riddleberger (EXTIP)

MMcDonald

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

BY FACSIMILE

August 21, 1992

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Sincerely yours,



Alexander Shakow
Director
External Affairs

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris
France

THE WORLD BANK/IFC/M.I.G.A.

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: August 20, 1992	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Peter Riddleberger		8/20	
<i>- Respond positively with name/final decision ASAP</i>			
RE: Unesco Seminar, Alma-Ata, October 5-9			
REMARKS: Peter:			
<p style="text-align: center;">Grateful if you could look at the attached and let me have your views on how to handle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Many thanks.</p>			
FROM: Maureen McDonald		ROOM NO.: T8-108	EXTENSION: 3-1771



**SEMINAR ON PROMOTING INDEPENDENT
AND PLURALISTIC MEDIA**



Alma-Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992

The Director-General

reference: DG/5.1/49/148

11 AUG 1992

Dear Mr. Preston,

The United Nations and UNESCO are organizing a seminar on Promoting Independent and Pluralistic Media, to be held from 5 to 9 October 1992 in Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan). The seminar is being conducted in co-operation with a number of international professional media associations; the proceedings and documents will be in English, Russian and Kazakh. The seminar will focus on the role of the media in the democratic process, the socio-economic, legal and technical requirements to ensure media independence and pluralism, ownership and editorial freedom as well as professional training. You will find a provisional programme and a general presentation of the seminar attached to this letter.

On behalf of the co-organizers, I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to attend the seminar as an observer. I should very much appreciate it if you could inform us of the name of your representative by 31 August 1992 (attn: Communication Division: telex 204461 F UNESCO or fax (33-1) 45 67 43 58 or (33-1) 45 67 42 34).

I also enclose herewith an information document on organizational matters and local conditions, and would draw your attention particularly to the entry formalities and the registration form (Annex 1) which participants and observers are requested to return to UNESCO together with the confirmation of their participation. Furthermore, as demand for accommodation in Alma-Ata during the meeting will be heavy, I should very much appreciate it if you could communicate your reservation requirements (Annex 2) to UNESCO as early as possible.

Mr Lewis T. Preston
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
WASHINGTON DC 20433
USA

Unfortunately, we are not in a position to pay the travel costs or the subsistence expenses in Alma-Ata of your representative.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', written in a cursive style.

Federico Mayor



SEMINAR ON PROMOTING INDEPENDENT AND PLURALISTIC MEDIA



Alma-Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992

Independent and pluralistic media are a prerequisite for a democratic society and an essential component of a democratic culture. When the democratic process is reversed, media independence cannot survive for long. Even when political conditions favorable to democracy prevail, there is no guarantee of a healthy media environment. To survive and grow in any country, independent media must be economically viable and staffed by trained journalists, managers and other professionals with access to good technology. In countries which have just started on the path to democracy, the effort of building free and pluralistic media needs every support.

In May 1991, the United Nations and UNESCO demonstrated their concern for the cause of promoting an independent press in the world by initiating and organizing a seminar on the African press in Windhoek, Namibia. Held at the invitation of the Namibian Government in consultation with various professional organizations¹, the UN/UNESCO seminar was financed by extrabudgetary funds provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and several governmental organizations and private foundations, including, CIDA, DANIDA, FINNIDA, NORAD, SIDA, FES and CAF². The seminar brought together publishers, chief editors and journalists from 38 African countries, and at the conclusion of the meeting, the participants initiated, drafted and adopted the Windhoek declaration, a formal statement of support for the values of an independent and pluralistic press (attached in annex). They also drew up a list of projects designed to assist the African media in their efforts towards independence and pluralism. A number of these projects are currently being implemented by UNESCO with financial support from various donors, including those which contributed funds to the organization of the Windhoek gathering.

UN/UNESCO SEMINARS ON MEDIA INDEPENDENCE

At its twenty-sixth session, UNESCO's General Conference invited the Director-General to extend to other regions of the world the action so far taken in Africa and Europe to encourage press freedom and to promote independence and pluralism of the media (Resolution 4.3 (a)). It also decided that under the Approved Programme and Budget for 1992-93, two regional meetings on media independence and pluralism should be convened in Asia and Latin America with extrabudgetary support (26 C/5, para 04104).

¹ The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ) and the International Press Institute (IPI)

² Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, Danish International Development Agency, DANIDA, Finnish International Development Agency, FINNIDA, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, NORAD, Swedish International Development Agency, SIDA, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, and Communication Assistance Foundation, CAF/the Netherlands.

Encouraged by the success of the African seminar, United Nations General Assembly expressed a similar wish (Resolution 45/76A on "Information in the Service of Humanity").

THE ASIAN SEMINAR

Organization and financing

The Asian seminar will be held in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan from 5-9 October 1992. At the invitation of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a delegation of the United Nations and UNESCO visited Alma Ata on 3-6 December 1991, resulting in the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement outlining the division of organizational and financial responsibility for the seminar between Kazakhstan and the United Nations system.

The Memorandum of Agreement provides for Kazakhstan to meet the accommodation of participants, local transportation, interpretation services, administrative and medical services, cultural programmes and security arrangements. Costs falling to the UN System and other donors will cover travel expenses of participants from developing countries, experts from developed countries and the working papers, Secretariat costs and post-seminar publications.

The three working languages of the seminar will be English, Russian and Kazakh, with simultaneous interpretation.

Programme, Panels and Working Groups

The Consultative Committee has met three times, in March, in May and in June 1992, to finalize the programme of the seminar and draw up guidelines for participation.

The following major themes have been identified, each to be introduced by background papers. The first concerns independence and pluralism in the Asian media in general. A keynote address will be followed by a presentation of a background paper on Central Asia and reports by pioneers of the independent press and broadcasting in Asia. The second theme focuses on the socio-economic and technical parameters for a viable, independent media sector, while the third examines the role of independent media to foster the democratic process, media ownership and editorial freedom, as well as professional needs and human resource development, in particular, training of media professionals.

Subsequently, Working Groups will be organized on media management and marketing, media ownership and editorial freedom and the training of media professionals.

The seminar will conclude by identifying areas where assistance should be considered on a priority basis, and the preparation of a list of specific projects. A final report, including recommendations for action, will be adopted by the Seminar, and distributed widely after the seminar.

Participants and Observers

The seminar will bring together about 60 participants, representatives of the independent press, broadcasting and other media professionals from the Asian region.

The Consultative Committee has decided that the majority of panelists and participants should come only from the region concerned. However, media professionals from other regions and representatives of intergovernmental organizations, specialized organizations of the United Nations, international and regional non-governmental organizations and diplomatic missions will be invited to attend the Seminar as observers.



*SEMINAR ON PROMOTING INDEPENDENT
AND PLURALISTIC MEDIA*



Alma-Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992

Provisional Programme

MONDAY 5 October 1992

9.00 **OPENING CEREMONY**

Statements by:

- Director-General of UNESCO
- Representative of the United Nations
- Presidents of FIEJ, IFJ and IPI
- H.E. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

10.00 **PLENARY SESSION**
(INDEPENDENCE AND PLURALISM IN THE MEDIA)

Election of Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and General rapporteur
Presentation of the seminar programme
Keynote address: Independence and Pluralism in the Asian Media

10.45 **BREAK**

11.15 **PLENARY SESSION continues**
General discussion

13.00 **LUNCH**

14.30 **PLENARY SESSION**
(FORUM)
Presentation of background paper on the media situation in Central Asia
Reports by pioneers of the independent press and broadcasting in Asia

16.00 **BREAK**

16.30 **FORUM continues**
General discussion

TUESDAY 6 October 1992

**(THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL
CONTEXT OF THE MEDIA)**

9.00 PLENARY SESSION

Presentation of background papers
Panel:

- Independent press: financing and management in a market economy
- Independent electronic media: financing and management in a market economy
- Current means of production for print media and the potential applications of new communication technologies
- The electronic media: new technologies and international interdependence

10.45 BREAK

11.15 PLENARY SESSION continues
General discussion

13.00 LUNCH

14.30 WORKING GROUPS
(Moderators and rapporteurs to be designated)
I. Press management and marketing
II. Public and private broadcasting, management and marketing

16.00 BREAK

16.30 WORKING GROUPS continue

WEDNESDAY 7 October

**(MEDIA POLICY, LEGAL AND CULTURAL
ASPECTS, PROFESSIONAL NEEDS AND
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT)**

09.00 PLENARY SESSION
Reports of the Working Groups (from previous day)
Presentation of background papers

Panel:

- Media and the democratic process
- Media ownership and editorial freedom
- Legal framework for independent and pluralistic media

10.45 BREAK

- 11.15 PANEL continues
- Training
- Professional organizations
General discussion
- 13.00 LUNCH
- 14.30 WORKING GROUPS
I. Media ownership and editorial freedom
II. Training of media professionals
- 16.30 BREAK
- 17.00 WORKING GROUPS continue

THURSDAY 8 October 1992

- 09.00 PLENARY SESSION
Reports of the working groups (from previous day)
General discussion
- 10.45 BREAK
- 11.15 PLENARY SESSION continues
General discussion
- 13.00 LUNCH
- 14.30 Preparation of draft final report by drafting group
(Cultural programme for other participants)

FRIDAY 9 October 1992

- 09.00 PLENARY SESSION

Discussion on and adoption of final report, conclusions and
recommendations for action
- 12.00 CLOSING CEREMONY



*SEMINAR ON PROMOTING INDEPENDENT
AND PLURALISTIC MEDIA*



Alma-Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992

KAZ/92/INF.1
Paris, 5 August 1992
Original : English

UNITED NATIONS
AND
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

CII-92/CONF.002/BPS

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ANNEX I - Form for Entry formalities (visas)

ANNEX II - Form Hotel accommodation

I. Seat of the meeting

1. The meeting will be held from 5 to 9 October 1992 at the Conference Hall of the Supreme Soviet, in Alma Ata.

2. Up to **30 September 1992**, all communications and enquiries, except those concerning hotel reservations (see paragraph 24), should be addressed as follows :

Postal address : The Director
Communication Division
(CII/COM)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS CEDEX 15, France

Telephone : (33-1) 45.68.42.03

Telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

Fax : (33-1) 45.67.42.34

Cable address : CII/COM
UNESCO PARIS

3. The Secretariat will function at the seat of the meeting as from **1 October 1992**. From that date, all communications except those which may relate to administrative matters and travel arrangements, should be addressed as follows :

Postal address : UN/UNESCO Conference
6th Floor
13 Republic Square
480013 Alma Ata
Republic of Kazakhstan

Telephone : (732-72) 63.52.89

Telex : 251.232 PIB.SU

Fax : (732-72) 63.36.73

4. During the meeting, participants and observers will normally receive their mail, messages and cables from the reception desk. Mail may also be addressed to participants and observers at their hotel.

II. Registration of participants and observers and Reception Service

5. Participants and observers are requested to register at the reception desk at the Conference Hall on **4 October 1992** from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. On registration, each participant and observer will receive a set of documents, a name badge and other requisite material. Participants and observers are requested to wear their name badges throughout the period of the meeting in order to facilitate identification and contacts with fellow participants, observers and members of the Secretariat. During the meeting the Reception Service will function from 8.45 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.

III. Opening ceremony

6. The opening ceremony of the meeting will take place at the Conference Hall on **5 October 1992** at 9 a.m.

His Excellency Mr **Nursultan Nazarbaev**, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, will attend this session.

Participants and observers are requested to be in their seats by 8.45 a.m. There will be a short break before the first plenary meeting. The detailed programme of this ceremony will be communicated in due course.

IV. Organization of work

7. The proposed organization of work will be considered by the meeting at its first session.

V. Working hours

8. Meetings will normally take place at the following times :

Morning : 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Afternoon : 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

9. Participants will be notified of any changes in this schedule.

VI. Documents

10. A provisional programme and a general presentation will be sent to participants prior to the meeting. Other documents will be distributed in Alma Ata. The working and information documents will be issued in the working languages of the meeting (English, Russian and Kazakh), as well as documents prepared during the meeting, including the draft final report. Reference documents will normally be available in the language in which they have been originally prepared.

11. Participants and observers are reminded that the secretariat will not be able to type, translate or reproduce any documents other than those relating directly to the work of the meeting, i.e. draft reports, etc. It would be greatly appreciated, therefore, if participants and observers could bring with them typed copies of their major statements in order to facilitate the work of the secretariat of the meeting and the press liaison office.

VII. Working languages

12. The working languages of the meeting will be English, Russian and Kazakh.

13. All statements made at the meeting in one of the working languages will be interpreted simultaneously into the other working languages.

VIII. Press liaison office

14. A UNESCO information and press liaison office will operate at the seat of the meeting. Facilities will be offered to representatives of the press, radio, film, television and photo agencies to follow the work of the meeting.

15. Documents, background papers and press releases will be made available through this office to correspondents requesting such material. This office will also organize press conferences, if and as required, and assist press correspondents in arranging press, radio and television interviews with participants and key officials.

IX. Facilities at the premises of the meeting

16. Fax and international telephone services will be available. Expenses incurred by the use of these facilities will be met individually. Telephone booths, a medical service, a newspaper stand and a bar providing snacks and refreshments will be open for participants on the premises of the meeting.

X. Entry formalities

17. All participants and observers entering the Republic of Kazakhstan must be in possession of a valid passport and an entry visa (except nationals of countries exempt from the formality of entry visas).

The visa will be delivered by the Kazakh overseas missions or, where these do not exist, by the Embassies of the Russian Federation at the request of the Kazakh authorities.

Participants and observers are requested to confirm their participation in the meeting to UNESCO by the date given in the invitation letter at the latest, indicating their name, date of birth, profession, number of passport, place where the passport has been issued and their country of origin - (ANNEX I).

On the basis of this information (which will be communicated to Alma Ata by UNESCO), the Kazakh Ministry of Foreign Affairs will subsequently give instructions to the appropriate overseas missions or, where these missions do not exist, to the Embassies of the Russian Federation, to issue a visa.

Under these circumstances, it is imperative to respect the established deadline. If the requested information is received from prospective participants or observers after this deadline, the delivery of a visa cannot be guaranteed.

XI. Health regulations

18. All travellers entering the Republic of Kazakhstan coming from infected areas must carry a valid international vaccination certificate against yellow fever ; travellers coming from cholera-infected areas must also carry a valid international vaccination certificate against cholera. Participants and observers are advised to obtain professional advice on this subject.

XII. Currency regulations

19. There is no limit to the amount of foreign currency that visitors may bring into the Republic of Kazakhstan in bank notes. Travellers' cheques, bank cheques and credit cards are not accepted.

20. The rouble is the monetary unit of the country. It circulates in the following denominations :

Notes	:	Roubles	:	1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 5000
Coins	:	kopecks	:	1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50, 100
				100 kopecks = 1 rouble

21. The official rate of exchange (June 1992) was as follows :

<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Roubles</u>
1 US Dollar.....	85,00
1 Pound Sterling.....	156,06
1 French Franc	15,82
1 German Mark.....	53,15
1 Swiss Franc	58,66

These rates fluctuate and are subject to change without advance modification.

22. Convertible foreign currency in bank notes only may be exchanged for roubles at all banks and in major hotels. Foreign currency that is not exchanged may be re-exported.

XIII. Customs regulations

23. Customs formalities for participants and observers entering the Republic of Kazakhstan for this meeting will be reduced to a minimum. Customs duty is not normally charged on visitors' personal effects.

XIV. Accommodation

24. Hotel reservations have been made by the Organizing Committee at the Kazakhstan Hotel. However, participants and observers are requested to note carefully the provisions of paragraphs 25 to 28 regarding the reservation of rooms. All participants and observers wishing to have hotel rooms reserved for them in the Hotel Kazakhstan should indicate their requirements on the attached form (ANNEX II), which should be signed and returned so as to arrive at UNESCO by the deadline indicated in the invitation letter : 31 AUG 1992

Postal address : The Director
Communication Division
(CII/COM)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS CEDEX 15, France

Telephone : (33-1) 45.68.42.03

Telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

Fax : (33-1) 45.67.42.34

Cable address : CII/COM
UNESCO PARIS

25. The rates applicable at the Kazakhstan Hotel on 1 July 1992 were as follows :

<u>Single Room</u>	<u>Double Room</u>	<u>Suite</u>
US\$	US\$	US\$
65	80	125-175

26. The cost of travel and accommodation of chief participants serving in a personal capacity will be at the expense of UN/UNESCO and by the Kazakh authorities. The cost of travel and accommodation of observers, however, will as usual be borne by their respective organizations, who will be asked to pay 50% of the room rate for the period of their stay on their arrival.

27. Taking into account the above paragraph (26), participants and observers are requested to fill ANNEXES I and II with particular care in order to enable the host authorities to make the necessary arrangements.

28. As demand for accommodation in the Kazakhstan Hotel will be heavy, participants and observers are advised to communicate the requested information as early as possible.

XV. Reception on arrival and departure

29. Participants and observers will find a welcome service at Alma Ata airport, which will help them complete their entry formalities and provide transport to the hotel (Cf paragraph 26 above).

Participants and observers are reminded that they should have in their possession a valid return ticket which must be presented on arrival.

XVI. **Transportation**

30. The Organizing Committee will provide local transportation for the participants and observers to the seat of the meeting as necessary and for all other official activities. On arrival in Alma Ata, participants and observers will receive detailed information concerning transport services.

XVII. **Climate and clothing**

31. October falls in autumn. The weather is warm with an average temperature of 16° (maximum temperature during the day : approximately 20°, minimum approximately : 3°). A raincoat might be useful.

XVIII. **Electricity**

32. The mains current in Alma Ata is 220 volts with 50 cycles.

UNITED NATIONS AND
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

**SEMINAR ON PROMOTING INDEPENDENT AND PLURALISTIC MEDIA
(Alma Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992)**

REGISTRATION FORM FOR ENTRY FORMALITIES FOR PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

(visas)

Kindly complete and send by airmail, telex, fax or cable the following form or the equivalent information by telex or cable which should arrive by the deadline indicated in the invitation letter. 1/ **31 AUG 1992**

Postal address : The Director
Communication Division
(CII/COM)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS CEDEX 15, France

Telephone : (33-1) 45.68.42.03

Telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

Fax : (33-1) 45.67.42.34

Cable address : CII/COM
UNESCO PARIS

Name (Mr/Ms)

Date of Birth

Country of origin

Passport number

Place where passport was issued

Function

Accompanying spouse or
other family member

Length of stay : Fromto

Date Signature

1/
NOTE

After that date, the delivery of a visa cannot be guaranteed.

A separate form should be filled in by each participant and observer. Additional copies may be obtained from UNESCO.

UNITED NATIONS AND
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

**SEMINAR ON PROMOTING INDEPENDENT AND PLURALISTIC MEDIA
(Alma Ata, 5 - 9 October 1992)**

REQUEST FOR THE RESERVATION OF HOTEL ROOMS

Kindly complete and send by airmail or fax the following form or the equivalent information by telex or cable which should arrive by the deadline indicated in the invitation letter. 1/ **31 AUG 1992**

Postal address : The Director
Communication Division
(CII/COM)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS CEDEX 15, France

Telephone : (33-1) 45.68.42.03

Telex : 204461 Paris and 270602 Paris

Fax : (33-1) 45.67.42.34

Cable address : CII/COM
UNESCO PARIS

Name (Mr/Ms).....

Function.....

Participant/Observer and
country/organization 2/.....

Postal address.....

Date and time of arrival at Moscow (if via Moscow) 3/.....

Date of arrival at Alma Ata 3/.....

Airline/flight number/ 3/.....
time of arrival 3/.....

Accompanying spouse or
other family member.....

Hotel :.....

Dates : From to

Single.....Double..... Suite.....

Date of departure from Alma Ata 3/.....
(airline/flight number) 3/.....

Date of departure from Moscow (airline/flight number) 3/.....

Date Signature

1/ After that date, it will not be possible for the Kazakh authorities to make any reservation.

2/ Cross out whatever does not apply.

3/ **Observers only.** Participants please refer to paragraph 26.

NOTE A separate form should be filled in by each participant and observer. Additional copies may be obtained from UNESCO.

66 UNESCO (mm12)

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

BY FACSIMILE

August 21, 1992

Dear Mr. Tiburcio:

I refer to Mr. Power's letter ED/EPM/EPS/92.190 of June 22 inviting World Bank representation as an observer at the Consultation Meeting of Experts on Education, Adjustment and International Cooperation, to be held in Paris from September 21 to 24, 1992.

I am pleased to inform you that Ms. Claudia von Monbart, External Counsellor, European Office, will represent the Bank at this meeting. Given other commitments at that time, Ms. von Monbart will most likely attend the last two days of the meeting. It would be appreciated if additional information could be sent directly to Ms. von Monbart who can be contacted at the following: 66 Avenue d'Iena, 75116 Paris; Tel: 40-69-30-14; Fax: 47-23-74-36.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely yours,

K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. L. Tiburcio
Educational Policies and Management Unit
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mmes. Handwerker and von Monbart

MMcDonald

BY FACSIMILE

August 21, 1992

Dear Mr. Tiburcio:

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Sincerely yours,



K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief

International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs

Mr. L. Tiburcio
Educational Policies and Management Unit
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

A L L - I N - 1 N O T E

DATE: 13-Aug-1992 09:39am

TO: MAUREEN M. MCDONALD

(MAUREEN M. MCDONALD @A1@VAX12)

FROM: Gretchen Handwerger, EXTEU

(GRETCHEN HANDWERGER AT A1 AT PA

EXT.: 40 69 30 19

SUBJECT: Meetings

Maureen -

Thanks for the reminder about the UNESCO meeting September 21-24. Here is the situation. I am likely (though not yet absolutely definitely) to be in Washington that week and thus unavailable to attend. Claudia will have been on mission in India, returning to Paris September 22. My suggestion is that we give UNESCO Claudia's name and, if it's possible to do so diplomatically - perhaps by phone at a later date, let UNESCO know that she won't physically appear until the 22nd or 23rd. Let me know if that makes sense to you all.

Re the drug meeting in Vienna. Although I could go there for one day (the 14th), that doesn't make much sense to me. And Claudia (as noted above) is not available. However, Patrice Dufour of the EU staff here in Paris has some other official business he was going to do in Vienna in connection with a WDR swing which was recently scrapped. So - he could cover the meeting and do his other business at the same time. Can you send me (or him) an agenda or any other information which illustrates the reason the drug meeting is likely to last three days?

I've had some conversations with the environment people (both at OECD and headquarters) re various up-coming meetings (including the October 20-21 environment of Germany and Iceland which you asked El-Ashry about) and will send you a separate EM about them.

I am pouching you information about an OECD meeting October 8 and 9. Sarwar, Lisa and I discussed the meeting but did not know (at that time) who was likely to represent the Bank. I am also pouching information about a UNESCO meeting on sports being held December 8-11 in Colombia. Have we any ex-Olympics contenders to send?

CC: Cathy Russell
CC: Claudia von Monbart
CC: Patrice Dufour
CC: Julian Grenfell
CC: SARWAR LATEEF

(CATHY RUSSELL AT A1 AT PARIS)
(CLAUDIA VON MONBART AT A1 AT PA
(PATRICE DUFOUR AT A1 AT PARIS)
(JULIAN GRENFELL AT A1 AT PARIS
(SARWAR LATEEF @A1@VAX12)



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

téléphone : national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
téléc : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris
téléfax : 45.67.16.90

référence : ED/EPM/EPS/92.190

RECEIVED
EXTIE

'92 JUN 30 AM 9 58

22 June 1992

Dear Sir,

Within the framework of UNESCO's Approved Programme and Budget for 1992-1993 (Sub-Programme I.1.3, Paragraph 01306) it has been decided to elaborate a policy paper reflecting UNESCO's major views regarding the interactions between structural adjustment and austerity, education and international cooperation.

Given the scope and complexity of such a subject, the Director-General has decided to convene a Consultation Meeting of Experts to review UNESCO's position on the subject and to examine the preliminary draft policy paper on adjustment, education and international cooperation.

This meeting will be held in Paris from 21 to 24 September 1992 at UNESCO Headquarters, Room VIII.

Knowing the experience and role played by your Institution in the field which will be discussed, I have the honour to invite you on behalf of the Director-General to be represented, as an observer, in this meeting of experts.

I am enclosing herewith the Meeting's Information Note. The draft policy paper will be sent to you a few weeks before the meeting. The working language of the meeting will be English.

.../...

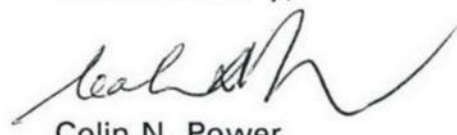
Mr Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

In conformity with the usual practice and given UNESCO's present financial austerity, the travel/subsistence costs of your representative must be supported by your Organization.

Considerable importance is attached to this meeting which will be an important step in UNESCO's role with regard to international cooperation in the field of education, and it is very much hoped that you will be able to accept this invitation.

Should you need any supplementary information, please do not hesitate to contact the Educational Policies and Management Unit (att: Mr. L. Tiburcio, Facsimile: 33-1-40 65 94 05, Phone: 33-1-45 68 09 13).

Yours sincerely,



Colin N. Power
Assistant Director-General
for Education

UNESCO

CONSULTATION MEETING OF EXPERTS
ON
EDUCATION, ADJUSTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
► UNESCO's view ◀

Paris
UNESCO Headquarters, Room VIII
21 - 24 September, 1992

INFORMATION NOTE

- A - AGENDA
- B - ANNOTATED AGENDA
- C - BRIEF NOTE ON THE POLICY PAPER
- D - TIMETABLE

UNESCO's Approved Programme and Budget for 1992-1993
Sub-Programme I.1.3, Paragraph 01306

Educational Policies and Management Unit (ED/EPM)
7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France
Facsimile: 33 - 1 - 40 65 94 05

- A -

AGENDA

1. Opening Session:
 - 1.1. Opening Address
 - 1.2. Presentation of the participants
 - 1.3. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur
2. Introductory remarks to the Meeting
3. *Summary of Findings of the Case Studies prepared by the UNESCO/ILO Interagency Task Force "Austerity, Adjustment and Human Resources".*
4. *Introduction to UNESCO's draft policy document on Education, Adjustment and International Cooperation.*
5. *Overview of the positions of the represented Agencies/Institutions on Adjustment and Cooperation*
6. *The case for Educational Development within Adjustment/Austerity context: Current evidence of the impact of adjustment on education.*
7. *How can educational policy-making and situation be improved under adjustment and austerity? The concern for equity.*
 - 7.1 *Focus on Country Action (policies, strategies, etc.)*
 - 7.2 *Focus on International Cooperation: UNESCO's possible roles.*
8. *Major Conclusions and Recommendations*
9. Closing Session.

ANNOTATED AGENDA

1. *Opening Session:*

1.1. *Opening Address by Mr. Colin N. Power, Assistant Director-General for Education*

1.2 *Presentation of the participants*

1.3 *Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur*

2. *Introductory remarks to the Meeting*

This item will be introduced by Mr. Luis Tiburcio (Secretary of the Meeting). The remarks will refer to the expected outcomes, the organizational dynamics of the Meeting and other related elements. The participants will be invited to make suggestions on these aspects.

3. *Summary of Findings of the Case Studies prepared by the UNESCO/ILO Interagency Task Force "Austerity, Adjustment and Human Resources".*

The Task Force was established in 1990 to develop a consolidated analysis of the impact of adjustment on education and training. Various background documents were produced, as well as country studies on Brazil, Senegal, Tanzania, Hungary and Costa Rica. Mrs. L. Jallade (UNESCO) and Mr. C. Moura Castro (ILO) will present the findings of the research.

4. *Introduction to UNESCO's draft policy document on Education, Adjustment and International Cooperation.*

Item introduced by L. Tiburcio, assisted by Marc Cohen. The intervention will deal with the objectives, scope, approaches, structure, conclusions and dissemination of the policy paper.

5. Overview of the positions of the represented Agencies/Institutions on Adjustment and Cooperation

Item to be introduced and developed by the concerned participants in the Meeting. What is the status of reflexion/action policies of the agencies/institutions represented at the Consultation Meeting. What can be learnt from their experience. How do they see UNESCO's possible active role viz the adjustment problem.

6. The case for Educational Development within Adjustment/Austerity context: Current evidence of the impact of adjustment on education.

Refers to Part I of the draft policy document. How can the analysis be completed or improved? Additional evidence required? On-going research on the topic. The experts will be invited to comment on these points or other they may consider as relevant, as well as to circulate their writings/papers on the Meeting's subject.

7. How can educational policy making and situation be improved under adjustment and austerity?

7.1 Focus on Country Action (policies, strategies, etc.)

What new emphasis should educational policy-making under austerity and adjustment have? What major arguments can be used by Education Ministers intervening in the adjustment negotiation?

7.2 Focus on International Cooperation: UNESCO's possible roles.

Are there any new or renewed modalities of international cooperation which are susceptible to better address the development of education under adjustment situations? Can the current adjustment negotiation processes be improved? How can the various concerned UN agencies better articulate?

8. Major Conclusions and Recommendations

UNESCO's main policy statements concerning the SAP practices and approaches; Ethical dimension of the problem; Suggestions for the improvement of the various sections of the draft policy paper.

9. Closing Session

BRIEF NOTE ON THE POLICY PAPER

1. NEED FOR A POLICY PAPER

UNESCO is probably one of the few UN specialized agencies directly concerned with the effects of structural adjustment policies and debt austerity not having a major explicit position on the subject. It is recognized that Member States are expecting such a UNESCO reference, as *education* is central - if not the lead sector - to human development. At present, it is apparent that there is consensus regarding the need to produce a policy paper on education, structural adjustment and international cooperation. The challenge is essentially in the fact that UNESCO's intellectual nature gives it the necessary legitimacy to suggest or affirm the need for improved ethics in development cooperation in education and contribute to a more balanced North-South relationship.

2. SCOPE AND TARGET USERS

The policy paper must combine both an intellectual and a pragmatical approach to the adjustment policies. The intellectual position of UNESCO must refer to the negative effects of SAP on education as well as contribute to the debate (international policy dialogue) on the alternatives or requirements for improving/changing the existing SAP, with regard to the education and training sectors. The pragmatical position would consist of providing the Member States' relevant decision-makers (main target users in the first instance) with a set of evidence, arguments and policy statements which may enable them to better negotiate or intervene in the negotiation process of adjustment lending, in order to protect or preserve education from the adjustment and austerity constraints.

In this respect it is considered that the policy paper is not meant to examine the SAP as such or make any specific criticisms to the existing IMF and IBRD's SAP-related practices, but to refer to the feasibility and strategic implementation of the major education v. human development goals of the

Member States, and, in particular, the Education for All objective, in spite of or within the current adjustment and austerity context.

3. CONTENTS OF THE POLICY PAPER

The first draft policy document will reflect, in principle, the following content structure:

- I. Evidence on the adjustment effects on education (what is the problem);
- II. Review of existing positions or policy statements of other human development-concerned specialized agencies regarding the problem (optional);
- III. UNESCO's view on the problem and the possible ways to minimize it or to change its current practice;
- IV. Considerations/recommendations on what could and should be done at the national level;
- V. Possible UNESCO's technical cooperation modalities to assist Member States.

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TIMETABLE

	Monday 21 September	Tuesday 22 September	Wednesday 23 September	Thursday 24 September
10:00 - 10:45	Opening Session - Agenda item 1.2	Agenda item 6	Agenda item 7/7.1 (cont.)	Agenda item (cont.)
10:45 - 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>			
11:00 - 12:30	Agenda item 1.3 - 2 - 3	(cont.)	(cont.)	(cont.)
<i>Lunch</i>				
15:00 - 16:30	Agenda item 4 - 5	(cont.)	Agenda item 7/7.2	Agenda item 8
16:30 - 16:45	<i>Tea Break</i>			
16:45 - 18:00	Agenda item 5 (cont.)	Agenda item 7/7.1	(cont.)	Closing Session