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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART I

REPORT ON THE FULL COST OF CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

SUMMARY

Pursuant to 35 C/Resolution 103 and 190 EX/Decision 18 (I), this document provides information on the progress that has been achieved in operationalizing the Integrated Comprehensive Strategy for category 2 institutes and centres (35 C/22 and Corr.), and implementing the recommendations of the Internal Oversight Service's (IOS) joint audit and evaluation of the management framework for category 2 institutes and centres (2011 Annual Report, document 189 EX/16), aiming at reducing the financial and administrative impact on the Organization's limited resources.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 11.

Background

1. There are currently 82 category 2 institutes/centres under the auspices of UNESCO that have been approved by the General Conference. These entities, with no precedence in the United Nations system, serve in their fields of specialization as international or regional hubs of expertise/excellence to provide technical assistance and services to Member States, cooperation partners and also to the network of UNESCO field offices. In this regard, the category 2 institutes/centres are expected to contribute directly to achieving the strategic programme objectives or programme priorities and themes of the Organization, in the context of implementing the integrated comprehensive strategy for the category 2 institutes and centres, as approved by the General Conference in its 35 C/Resolution 103 (document 35 C/22 and Corr.).

2. In addition to the above-mentioned specific cooperation framework for category 2 institutes/centres, this network has now also be recognized as part of the global UNESCO strategic partnerships in line with the Executive Board's decision 190 EX/Decision 21(II), and presented as such in document 191 EX/16 Part III.

3. At its 190th session the Executive Board was informed on the significantly growing number of category 2 institutes/centres, with over half approved during the past four years. While this rapidly expanding network attests to Member States' enthusiasm and commitment to contributing through this modality to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives, its management also places an increasing strain on UNESCO's financial, administrative and human resources. This comes at a time when the Organization is facing a severe budgetary crisis and is striving to realize efficiency gains.

4. Although UNESCO is not required to provide direct funding to category 2 institutes/centres, there are nevertheless costs implications. As indicated in E.1.2 of the integrated comprehensive strategy for the category 2 institutes/centres, these costs are related to the preparation of feasibility studies for proposed entities, participation of UNESCO staff in governing boards and statutory meetings, liaising and engaging with a burgeoning number of institutes and centres, and conducting the review assessments of institutes/centres prior to the renewal of agreements, including the possible engagement of experts.

5. Acknowledging "that maintaining and coordinating the category 2 network has cost implications for the Organization pertaining to staff time and regular programme resources, and that measures are needed to reduce these costs", the Executive Board, by its decision 190 EX/Decision 18 (I), requested the Director-General "to report to it at the current session on the full cost of category 2 institutes/centres, including staff time, and on the results of renewal reviews undertaken".

Progress achieved with regard to the reporting on the full cost

6. UNESCO's statutory reports (documents EX/4 and C/3) already include the contribution of category 2 institutes/centres towards expected results of UNESCO at the level of sector's main line of action covering the programmatic point of view. Since the last session of the Executive Board in October 2012 and further to the recommendation 5 contained in the IOS report, the information on the assessment of costs incurred as a result of interaction with category 2 institutes/centres has also become available. For this purpose a specific reporting line has been created within UNESCO's System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results (SISTER).

7. This technical step proved to be difficult, but allowed to serve as entry point for the cost calculation which was made operational following an intense round of testing, data collecting, creating of new elements for each category 2 institute/centre in SISTER, integrating of records, and overall analysis. Overall, this exercise involved the assistance and/or direct contribution from almost 100 UNESCO staff, including members of the SISTER User Group, SISTER Change Advisory Board, BKI/MSS developer team; officers from Legal Office category 2 institute/centre

specific focal points both at Headquarters and in the field; programme sectors' overall focal points and BSP as UNESCO global coordination focal point for category 2 institutes/centres.

8. The present document is accompanied by an information document (191 EX/14.INF) which provides relevant information, based on the analyses thus far, and to the extent available, of all cost of category 2 institutes/centres integrated into SISTER, including staff time.

Review assessment and renewal of category 2 status

9. UNESCO is currently applying the guidance note concerning the process and criteria for conducting a review renewal assessment of a category 2 institute/centre to determine whether an agreement should be renewed, and under what conditions. This house-wide guidance responds to recommendation 6 of the IOS report and is included in document 190 EX/INF.16. It specifies the criteria to be fulfilled and the information to be provided by institutes/centres for consideration of the renewal of an agreement. As indicated in A.3.2 of the integrated comprehensive strategy, the approval of the Executive Board will be required before the Director-General can renew an agreement. As this procedure is not clearly specified in the current integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes/centres, the established UNESCO Review Committee considers it desirable to modify Article 15 of the model agreement to remove automatic renewal of institutes/centres, effectively in perpetuity, and to make an explicit reference to the criteria and procedures contained in document 190 EX/INF.16. In addition, the Review Committee also suggests a modification to Article 16 of the Model Agreement and to A.4 of the current integrated comprehensive strategy so that in case the result of a renewal review assessment recommends that the agreement not be renewed, the Executive Board would be authorized to denounce an agreement instead of waiting for a resolution from the General Conference.

10. Further to this, in its decision 190 EX/Decision 18 (I) the Executive Board recommended "that the General Conference, at its 37th session, amend the current integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres so as to further strengthen category 2 status renewal procedures, improve alignment of category 2 institutes/centres' operations with UNESCO's results-based management approach and sectoral strategies, strengthen the monitoring and reporting requirements of the network, and reduce the cost to UNESCO of maintaining this network in terms of human and financial resources, taking into consideration suggestions in paragraph 23 of document 190 EX/18 Part I".

Proposed decision

11. In view of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling its 190 EX/Decision 18 (I),
2. Having examined documents 191 EX/14 Part I and 191 EX/14.INF,
3. Takes note of their content.



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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART II

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN SKOPJE, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING SEISMOLOGY (IZIIS), UNIVERSITY "SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS"

SUMMARY

This document consists of a report by the Director-General assessing the feasibility of the proposal submitted by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the establishment of the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius", Skopje, as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO. This document outlines the background and nature of the proposal and the foreseeable consequences of the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" acceptance as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO. The feasibility study and the proposed draft agreement are in conformity with the principles and guidelines regarding the establishment of UNESCO institutes under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) contained in the Comprehensive Integrated Strategy (35 C/22 and Corr.) approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103 at its 35th session. The agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia concerning the institute is available on page <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/priority-areas/disaster-preparedness-and-mitigation/>.

Annex I of this document presents the main results of the feasibility study undertaken in May 2012; Annex II refers to the historical relations between UNESCO and the proposed institute and their developments; Annex III concerns financial information provided by the proposed institute; Annex IV lists the universities, research institutes and government agencies with whom the proposed institute has already usual and frequent cooperation and with whom cooperation is being negotiated or foreseen at regional and international level.

Financial and administrative implications are dealt with in paragraph 19.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 31.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has proposed the establishment of the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius", Skopje, as a category 2 institute placed under the auspices of UNESCO focused on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation.

2. During a visit to UNESCO in November 2011, the President of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mr Gjorge Ivanov, reiterated to UNESCO's Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, his country's keen interest to make IZIS a UNESCO category 2 institute. He provided the Director-General with an extensive explanation of the background and the potential of IZIS and pointed out that, if accepted under such a category, IZIS could serve the entire region under UNESCO's auspices.

3. On 23 December 2011, the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia formally submitted a detailed proposal in conformity with the integrated comprehensive strategy for the establishment and functioning of category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO contained in document 35 C/22 and Corr. and approved by the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/Resolution 103).

4. Based on this detailed prospectus the Director-General undertook the required feasibility study to corroborate the information provided and assess the Institute's specific scope, objectives, strategies and networking with other institutions from UNESCO's vantage point.

II. CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE

Overview of the proposal

5. This feasibility study addresses the requirements specified in document 35 C/22 and Corr.

Objectives and functions of the proposed category 2 institute

6. Since its establishment in 1965, IZIS has been putting significant efforts into disaster risk reduction. Its strategic programme priority is protection of human lives, technological systems and other property, as well as reduction of physical and economic damage to the socio-economic systems against earthquakes and other natural disasters. All the activities are in the domain of mitigation, preparedness and readiness, providing a consistent legislation, professional human resources and other capacity for sustainable development. Its cooperation with the Government and its agencies for crisis management, with international academic and scientific communities and organizations, along with the media, highly contributes to building a culture of resilience.

7. The proposed institute will act as an international and regional platform for research and training on disaster preparedness and mitigation resources. The main emphasis of the institute's work would be to conduct research, offer professional training, provide policy advice, facilitate technology transfer and promote international and regional cooperation and exchange of experience. The following summarizes the objectives and overall scope of activities to be undertaken by the proposed institute:

- (i) research and development in main fields of earthquake engineering and engineering seismology to contribute to better understanding of the risk posed by earthquakes;
- (ii) assistance to the governments in the design of policies mitigating disaster risk and impact – performing (*inter alia*) activities such as seismic monitoring and disaster forecast, post disaster needs assessment, damage surveys, post-disaster reconnaissance missions, assessment of physical, functional and economic losses; assessment of social effects of disasters and planning of measures and activities for

disaster response, recovery, re-development and seismic protection of disaster stricken regions;

- (iii) education – second and third cycle of international higher education for obtaining master and doctoral degrees in the field of earthquake engineering;
- (iv) training to provide transfer of knowledge in the area of earthquake engineering including to young academics and professionals from developing countries;
- (v) development, implementation and improvement of technical regulations, standards and codes;
- (vi) laboratory and field testing to define the technical basis for earthquake risk reduction – development of experimental methods and techniques for investigating the performance of structures exposed to earthquakes, explosions, wind, etc.
- (vii) promotion of risk prevention culture and community awareness through organization of workshops, seminars, debates and other events, as well as through publications. The Institute has been hosting several international conferences. An important example of this was the preparation, hosting and development of the Fourteenth European Conference on Earthquake Engineering, held in Ohrid, 2010. Around 1,000 participants from all over the world attended this important meeting.
- (viii) providing services – consultancy, expert studies, technical advices, etc.;
- (ix) participation in international and regional partnerships and networks devoted to the collection and dissemination of relevant information and knowledge on hazard, vulnerabilities, risk mitigation capacities and climate change.

8. IZIIS' objectives and function are realized by its own highly qualified and educated human resources and with up to date research infrastructure.

Name of the institute

9. The name of the category 2 institute will be as follows: International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" – category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO.

Existing legal status

10. The public scientific Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS was established in 1965 by the University Council of the University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" (resolution no. 01-2/1 dated 27.05.1965) for the purpose of organizing scientific research and training in the field of earthquake engineering and engineering seismology. Further information concerning the establishment of the Institute and its historical development could be found in the Annex II.

11. IZIIS shall be independent of UNESCO. IZIIS enjoys, within the territory of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the functional autonomy necessary for the execution of its activities and the legal capacity: (1) to contract; (2) to institute legal procedures; (3) to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property; (4) to receive subventions; (5) to obtain payments for services rendered; and (6) to acquire all necessary means to carry out its functions.

Governing Board

12. The proposed institute IZIS shall be guided and overseen by a Governing Board. The Governing Board shall meet at ordinary sessions at regular intervals at least once a year. The Governing Board will be renewed every four [4] years and comprise:

- (i) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO;
- (ii) a representative of each Member State, which has sent to the institute notification for membership, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 10, paragraph 2 of documents 35 C/22 and Corr., and has expressed interest in being represented on the Board. A maximum number of four Member States would be accepted to be part in the Governing Board;
- (iii) two representatives of the State Universities;
- (iv) a representative of the Academy of Science and Arts;
- (v) five representatives of IZIS.

13. The main functions of the Governing Board shall be to:

- (i) Approve the long-term and medium-term programmes of the institute;
- (ii) Approve the annual work plan of the institute budget, including the staffing provisions, infrastructure requirements and operating costs;
- (iii) Examine the annual reports submitted by the director of the institute, including a biennial self-assessment of the Institute's contribution to UNESCO's programme objectives;
- (iv) Adopt the rules and regulations and determine the financial, administrative and personnel management procedures for the institute in accordance with the laws of the country;
- (v) Decide on the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations in the work of the institute and the question of their membership decided by the Governing Board, as provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2 (e) of the model agreement contained in 35 C/22 and Corr.;
- (vi) Appoint the director of IZIS;
- (vii) Approve the development strategy and working methods of the institute.

14. The other governance organization forms under the Governing Board will be established in accordance with the national legislation.

15. The Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has confirmed to UNESCO that it will take the necessary measures that are required for the transformation of IZIS into a UNESCO category 2 institute such as: (1) the adaptation of the IZIS' legal status, and, (2) through additional financial contribution.

Financial matters

16. Currently, IZIS disposes with the existing facilities (offices and laboratories) housed in four buildings, equipment for research, teaching, training, seminars and ICT facilities. The Institute's staff (80 employees) involves researchers, technicians and administration.

17. IZIIS's activities, staff salaries, premises maintenance and operational and functional costs are covered by:

- (i) the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia through the annual programmes of the Ministry of Education and Science;
- (ii) the rendered services; and,
- (iii) through projects financed by national and international institutions.

18. Due to the establishment of IZIIS as a UNESCO category 2 institute, the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is prepared to cover the additional costs resulting from additional activities (Annex III).

Financial and administrative implications for UNESCO

19. UNESCO has no financial obligations or accountability for the operation and management of the institute and shall not provide financial support for administrative or institutional purposes. UNESCO's financial contribution will be used to ensure the Organization's representative attendance in formal meetings, in particular in meeting of the Governing Board of the institute.

20. However, it is understood that UNESCO may contribute to concrete activities/projects of the institute if those are deemed to be in line with UNESCO's programme priorities and as foreseen in the budget approved by UNESCO's Governing Bodies.

III. RELATION WITH UNESCO AND ITS OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES

Areas of cooperation with UNESCO

21. The institute will cooperate with UNESCO in developing activities in the area of disaster risk reduction (DRR), education and research for DRR, and contributing to UNESCO's actions towards building national, regional and international DRR.

Relation to UNESCO's objectives and programmes

22. The proposed institute will assist UNESCO in the implementation of several programme objectives, in particular those within the framework of Major Programme II, Natural Sciences and Overarching objective 2: Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development.

23. Special emphasis is put on the implementation of the two following UNESCO strategic programme objectives:

- (i) contributing to disaster preparedness and mitigation – (SPO5); and
- (ii) fostering policies and capacity-building in science, technology and innovation. (SPO4).

24. The proposed institute will also contribute to UNESCO's intersectoral efforts on science education for natural disaster reduction, which promote the integration and education of disaster risk reduction into high school curricula in countries prone to natural hazards.

25. The third objective of the proposed institute is fully consistent with UNESCO's efforts to attain quality education for all through capacity building and education in the basic and applied sciences – to fill a gap in education and training in earthquake engineering and engineering seismology. This objective is closely related to Major Programme I, Education – Overarching objective 1 (Attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning), SPO2: Development policies, capacities

and tools for quality education for all and lifelong learning as well as promoting education for sustainable development.

26. The fourth IZIS's objective is closely related to Major Programme 4: Culture, which contributes to the programmes of UNESCO World Heritage Centre and to the efforts of the Organization in the implementation of its World Heritage Convention, especially in the area concerning integrated approaches for earthquake protection of monuments and historical buildings.

27. IZIS as a proposed UNESCO institute of category 2 would act as a platform for research, education and training activities, exchange of knowledge and best practices among various academic and educational institutions in the field of earthquake engineering and engineering seismology. It would serve as a high-level institute for disaster preparedness and mitigation fully consonant with UNESCO's priorities for contribution to disaster resilience through scientific knowledge, education, information and public awareness.

28. IZIS will contribute in the implementation of UNESCO strategic programme objectives in synergy with other UNESCO international programmes and platforms, such as the International Platform for Reducing Earthquake Disaster (UNESCO-IPRED), the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Extended Mediterranean Region (RELEMR) programme, the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the North Asian Region (RELNAR) programme, the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Central Asian Region (RELCAR) programme, and, the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the South Asian Region (RELSAR) programme.

International and regional impact of the institute

29. The proposed institute will act as an international and regional platform for research and training on disaster preparedness and mitigation resources. The institute will cooperate with universities, research institutes and government agencies working in the field of disaster risk reduction at national, regional and International level. In this regard, the institute will continue establishing appropriate collaborative arrangements with the regional and international institutes involved in disaster risk reduction research and development. Information concerning the universities, research institutes and government agencies with whom the institute has already usual and frequent cooperation and with whom cooperation is being negotiated at regional and international level is attached in Annex IV.

Results expected from UNESCO's contribution

30. Where appropriate, UNESCO will provide the technical assistance of its experts and policy advice in the specialized fields of the institute. UNESCO will also actively promote the activities of the institute and facilitate partnerships and cooperation with other countries in the region and assist with the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources. The Organization will also assist the institute in achieving its objectives through fostering collaboration with its partners, UNESCO category 2 centres globally and other centres and institutes of excellence.

Proposed draft decision

31. In the light of the above report, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 191 EX/14 Part II and its Annexes,
2. Welcomes the proposal of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to establish the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius", as a category 2 institute under the auspices of

UNESCO, which is in line with the Comprehensive Integrated Strategy (35 C/22 and Corr.) approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;

3. Recommends that the General Conference at its 37th session approve the establishment of the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius” in Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as a category 2 institute, under the auspices of UNESCO, and that it authorize the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement.

ANNEX I

MAIN RESULTS OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY UNDERTAKEN IN MAY 2012

1. The feasibility study shows that there is sound justification for the establishment of the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO.
2. The risks that UNESCO could incur in the establishment of the proposed institute as a category 2 institute would be low, due primarily to the strong support and commitment of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Government – both financially and logistically –, as it has been stated by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia President, and secondly due to the historical links between UNESCO and the proposed institute.
3. The proposed activities of the institute are of great interest to UNESCO and are consistent with the Organization's mandate to promote scientific research, education and training as a driver for development. This proposal is also in line with the UNESCO's Strategic Programme Objectives in the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 which include a distinct objective on "Contributing to Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation".
4. During the extensive consultative process with IZIIS, it has become clear that such an initiative is timely and will contribute to strengthen the understanding of the risks posed by earthquakes in the region and worldwide, and, would help fill a gap for research and training in engineering sciences, especially in disaster risk reduction.
5. The above viability of the proposed institute under the auspices of UNESCO is therefore strong. The category 2 institute will be associated with UNESCO, but it is legally external to the Organization, enjoying legal and functional autonomy. Hence, UNESCO is not legally responsible for it and it shall bear neither responsibility nor liabilities of any kind, be they managerial, financial or otherwise.

ANNEX II

ESTABLISHMENT AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING SEISMOLOGY

1. In the early hours of 26 July 1963, Skopje was struck by a major earthquake, causing substantial humanitarian and economic losses. More than 1,070 citizens perished and the direct economic losses were estimated in about 1.8 points of the GDPs. On 14 October of the same year, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously resolved to comply with the Yugoslav Government's request and appeal for "technical assistance in meeting the destroyed city's long-term needs".
2. The unifying element of all national and international activities for the repair and reconstruction of Skopje was the establishment of an International Consultative Board, jointly appointed by the United Nations and the Government of Yugoslavia. At its first meeting held in Skopje from 26 to 31 March 1964, the Board highlighted the need for a national institution aiming at education, training and research in the field of earthquake engineering and engineering seismology.
3. The University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" of Skopje established an Initiative Council in charge of defining the goals and future activities of such a national institution and preparing the installation of a specialized institute in the University. The terms of reference were the following:
 - (i) to organize scientific research in engineering seismology, earthquake engineering and related fields;
 - (ii) to organize postgraduate studies for the degree of master of technical sciences in earthquake engineering and engineering seismology;
 - (iii) to establish an international cooperation oriented towards the exchange of knowledge and experience;
 - (iv) to provide professional assistance for the repair and reconstruction of Skopje.
4. As at that time the Institute had no staff trained in the appropriate fields, it was also recommended to provide international assistance to the Institute and more precisely:
 - (i) to engage a number of scientists from leading institutions in the world for giving lectures at the postgraduate level and assisting in organizing scientific research and studies;
 - (ii) to provide means for training and education of the Institute staff abroad in centres specializing in the appropriate fields;
 - (iii) to provide the basic equipment for research and educational activities.
5. A working group of Yugoslav and international experts was convened by UNESCO. According to its proposals, the International Consultative Board took the following resolutions:
 - (i) The Institute of Seismology and Engineering Seismology should be established as an independent scientific institution within the University of Skopje (later the name was changed to "Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology").
 - (ii) The Institute should direct its activities, in a first stage, towards research related to the reconstruction of Skopje and towards education and training of engineers in the field of earthquake resistant design and construction.

- (iii) The Institute should gradually extend its activities over the whole of Yugoslavia and abroad and thus assume an international character.
- (iv) The Institute should commence its activities in the first half of 1965.

6. Based on the recommendations of this Board, the decisions of the Government and the Authorities of the City of Skopje and with the extensive support of UNESCO, the Institute of Earthquake Engineering, Engineering Seismology and Urban Planning, (presently the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, IZIIS, University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius") was established on 26 August 1965.

7. The creation and the development of the IZIIS was largely helped by an important assistance of UNDP and UNESCO provided from the date of the creation of the Institute to 1982, through four national projects with a total UNDP input of about US \$1,100,000. UNESCO acted as Executing Agency for UNDP in these projects.

8. The Institute commenced its work with a staff of 10 and was housed in a small prefabricated building, with no laboratory equipment nor equipment for performing analytical investigations. In 1968, it moved into one wing of the Civil Engineering Faculty building, and the staff increased to about 20. The purchase of a computer created favourable conditions for performing more complex analytical research.

9. The initial mandates of the Institute at the time of its creation were to:

- (i) assist and supervise the post-earthquake reconstruction and development of the destroyed city of Skopje;
- (ii) provide continuous research in the field of seismology and earthquake engineering for qualitative and quantitative understanding of the region seismic environment;
- (iii) develop and adopt seismic design code and related standards and procedures indispensable for reconstructing the city of Skopje;
- (iv) assure permanent acquisition of seismological and other relevant data and their implementation in the process of design and town planning;
- (v) develop, through regular master degree studies, training of professionals to improve planning and design transferring up-to-date methods, procedures and know-how in the field.

10. Later in 1973, the Institute with its own efforts and funds started the construction of a Dynamic Testing Laboratory and a materials testing floor, with the equipment for quasi-static tests and a one-component seismic shaking-table. The staff increased to fifty, including 25 professional engineers or scientists. A strong-motion laboratory was also organized with a network of over 100 instruments for seismic strong-motion recording, covering the whole of Yugoslavia. A laboratory for geophysical and microtremor measurements was also installed.

11. The many earthquakes which occurred in Yugoslavia and neighbouring countries in the period from 1969 to 1979 led to a continuous increase in the Institute staff and equipment, including a new computer system. In November 1980, the Institute moved into new premises and is now housed in buildings with a total area of about 8,000 sq.m. In 1985, the staff reached 130, among which 16 university professors, 25 senior researchers, 40 junior research engineers and 15 technicians. The total value of the installed equipment has been estimated at US \$5 million.

12. The organization of a regular two-year postgraduate course commenced in 1965. In the beginning the lectures were given only by international experts engaged by UNESCO and by

professors from the Institute, with periodical engagement of professors from other departments of Skopje University.

13. Following the recommendations and conclusions of the International Consultative Board, the Institute paid special attention to international cooperation and has established a permanent exchange of knowledge and experience with other leading scientific and educational institutions throughout the world.

14. In document 125 EX/INF.7 entitled "Impact of Activities Implemented by UNESCO at National and Regional Level" submitted to the 125th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, UNESCO assistance during the establishment and development of the Institute was described as being of significant importance for the following reasons:

- (i) Earthquake engineering as a scientific discipline was not included in educational or research programmes in Yugoslavia before the establishment of this Institute. This means that, during the first years, the young scientists initiated work in this field, while it was developed at a significantly higher level in other countries in the world. Without the assigned international experts, it would have been difficult to achieve the high level of the postgraduate course in the Institute.
- (ii) Through the educational process in which the Institute staff was gradually engaged, their continuous education, training and improvement of experience were also achieved.
- (iii) The international experts transferred their knowledge and experience in research methods, so that at the later stage the Institute staff could independently carry out the scientific projects financed by the Former Yugoslav Government or other national or international organizations. The international experts constantly increased the level of education and research in the Institute by transferring the latest scientific achievement in the world.
- (iv) The training and specialization of the young Institute scientists was directed towards education and acquainting with the activities and research programmes of leading institutions in the world. The contacts of the Institute's young staff during their specialization abroad with the experts of the different countries were continued and developed. This resulted in close scientific co-operation on joint research projects.
- (v) UNESCO funds allotted to equipment were used to create a basis for further development of the Institute. A great part of the purchased equipment was used in the educational programmes carried out in the Institute.

ANNEX III

FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INSTITUTE OF EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING SEISMOLOGY

Income from account	Average amount for the last five year period		Year									
			2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
	denars	eur	denars	eur	denars	eur	denars	eur	denars	eur	denars	eur
Own income	61,400,276	998,378	62,433,657	1,015,181	55,664,892	905,120	62,288,025	1,012,813	56,217,767	914,110	70,397,040	1,144,667
Income from government	18,774,932	305,283	19,862,461	322,967	20,697,682	336,548	19,746,124	321,075	18,728,593	304,530	14,839,802	241,298
Total	80,175,209	1,303,662	82,296,118	1,338,148	76,362,574	1,241,668	82,034,149	1,333,889	74,946,360	1,218,640	85,236,842	1,385,965

Note: In the total income, the participation of the Government ranges from 241,298 eur. to 336,548 euros, or 305,283 per annum on the average.

Enclosed please find the original documents used for the derivation of the above data (Profit and Loss Account)

Considering the extended functions of the Institute with its establishment as a UNESCO institute of category 2, we have officially applied at the RM Government for increase of its participation in our income by additional 200.000 euros per annum.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH WHOM THE INSTITUTE OF EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING SEISMOLOGY HAS ALREADY USUAL AND FREQUENT COOPERATION AND WITH WHOM COOPERATION IS BEING NEGOTIATED OR FORESEEN AT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. COOPERATION THAT HAS BEEN REALIZED SO FAR:

UNIVERSITIES:

At regional level:

1. University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering, Ljubljana, Slovenia
2. University of Maribor, Slovenia
3. Bulgarian Academy of Science, Sofia, Bulgaria
4. University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, UACEG, Sofia, Bulgaria
5. Polytechnic University of Tirana, Civil Engineering Faculty, Tirana, Albania
6. University of Patras, Greece
7. Aristotelio Panepistimio Thessalonikis, Greece
8. National Technical University of Athens, Greece
9. University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Department of Geophysics, Zagreb, Croatia
10. University of Osijek, Croatia
11. University of Novi Sad, Serbia
12. University of Nish, Serbia;
13. University of Belgrade, Serbia
14. University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro;
15. University of Banja Luka, Serb Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina
16. University of Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina
17. Technical University "Gheorghe Asachi", Iasi, Romania

At International level:

1. University of Trieste, Department of Earth Science, Trieste, Italy
2. University La Sapienza, DiSG, Rome, Italy
3. Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Napoli, Italy
4. Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy
5. University of Pavia, Italy
6. University of Padova, Italy
7. University of Ruhr, Bochum, Germany
8. RWTH Aachen University (Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen), Aachen, Germany
9. Universität Kassel, Germany
10. University of Stuttgart, Germany
11. Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, Germany
12. University of Humboldt, Berlin, Germany
13. University of Geneva, Switzerland
14. Technical University of Istanbul, Turkey
15. Bogazici University, Turkey
16. Middle East Technical University, Turkey
17. Academy of Science-Slovakia
18. Department of Civil Engineering, Imperial College, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
19. University of Bath, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

20. University of Cambridge, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
21. University of Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
22. University of Utrecht, The Netherlands
23. University of Southern California, United States of America
24. UE Berkeley, California, United States of America
25. University of Illinois, United States of America
26. University of Stanford, United States of America
27. National Autonomous University of Mexico, Institute of Engineering, Mexico City, Mexico
28. The University of Tokyo, Japan
29. University of Dalian, PR China
30. Université Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada
31. Tsukuba University, Tsukuba, Japan;
32. University of Kyoto, Japan
33. Sendai University, Sendai, Japan
34. International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology IIEES, Tehran, Iran
35. University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan
36. Rajasthan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Bhankrota, Jaipur

RESEARCH INSTITUTES:

1. Joint Research Centre – European Laboratory for Structural Assessment – ELSA, Ispra, Italy
2. European Centre for Training and Research in Earthquake Engineering EUCENTRE Pavia, Italy
3. Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization, EPPO, Agiou Georgiou 5, Patriarchika Pylaias, 5535 Thessaloniki, Greece
4. Commission of the European Communities. Directorate General Joint Research Centre. JRC, Belgium
5. International Research Institute of Stavanger, Norway
6. Earthquake Engineering Research Centre – EERC, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Bristol, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
7. The Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil (LNEC), Lisbon, Portugal
8. Centro Europeo di Formazione e Ricerca in Ingegneria Sismica, Italy
9. Institut Français des Sciences et Technologies des Transports, de L'Aménagement et des Réseaux, France
10. The Getty Conservation Institute, GCI, United States of America
11. Institute of Engineering Mechanics, CEA, Harbin, China
12. National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics, (NRIAG), Helwan, Egypt
13. National Earthquake Engineering Center, Algeria

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

1. Institute of Engineering Mechanics, China Earthquake Administration, China (MoU)
2. Abu Dhabi Municipality, Town Planning Sector, Spatial Data Division, UAE
3. Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD), Germany, (under DYNET SEEFORM Stability Pact Project)
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague; Cultural, Education and Research Department, The Netherlands
5. Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives, France
6. Council of Europe Development Bank, CEB, Paris, France
7. Royal Observatory of Belgium, Bruxelles, Belgium
8. National Earthquake Engineering Center, Algeria
9. National Institute of Meteorology, Tunis, Tunisia
10. Scientific Research Council, Building Research Center, Baghdad, Iraq

11. Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, Department of Seismology and Geology, Slovenia
12. Ministry of Energy and Mining, Prishtina, United Nations-administered territory of Kosovo
13. Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency, United Nations-administered territory of Kosovo

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. International Committee for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
2. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
3. European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement

B. POSSIBLE FUTURE COOPERATION:

1. Resonance Ingenieurs-Conseils SA, 21 rue Jacques Grosselin, CH-1227 Carouge (Geneva), Switzerland
2. University of Basilicata – DiSGG, Campus Macchia Romana, 85100 - Potenza, Italy
3. Arsenal Research, Giefinggasse 2, 1210 Wien, Austria
4. Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Avda. Camillo Jose Cela s/n, 13071 Ciudad Real, Spain
5. CEA, Centre de Cadarache, DTAP/SCP, 13107 Saint-Paul-Lez-Durance, FRANCE
6. Instituto Superior Tecnico, Engenharia Civil, Av.Rovisco Pais, 1096 Lisboa Codex, Portugal
7. Politecnico di Milano, Dipartimento di Ingegneria Strutturale, Piazza Leonarda da Vinci 32, 20133 Milano, Italy
8. Earthquake and Forensic Seismology and Geomagnetism Programme, British Geological Survey, Murchison House, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3LA, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
9. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan
10. Indian Institute of Technology, India
11. National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering, Taiwan
12. Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
13. Russian National Committee for Earthquake Engineering, Russia



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191 EX/14 Part II Corr.

PARIS, 11 March 2013
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Item 14 of the provisional agenda

CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART II

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN SKOPJE, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING SEISMOLOGY (IZIIS), UNIVERSITY "SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS"

CORRIGENDUM

Annex IV. B in document 191 EX/14 Part II should read as follows:

B. POSSIBLE FUTURE COOPERATION:

1. Resonance Ingenieurs-Conseils SA, 21 rue Jacques Grosselin, CH-1227 Carouge (Geneva), Switzerland
2. University of Basilicata – DiSGG, Campus Macchia Romana, 85100 – Potenza, Italy
3. Arsenal Research, Giefinggasse 2, 1210 Wien, Austria
4. Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Avda. Camillo Jose Cela s/n, 13071 Ciudad Real, Spain
5. CEA, Centre de Cadarache, DTAP/SCP, 13107 Saint-Paul-Lez-Durance, France
6. Instituto Superior Tecnico, Engenharia Civil, Av.Rovisco Pais, 1096 Lisboa Codex, Portugal
7. Politecnico di 1. Resonance Ingenieurs-Conseils SA, 21 rue Jacques Grosselin, CH-1227 Carouge (Geneva), Switzerland
8. Earthquake and Forensic Seismology and Geomagnetism Programme, British Geological Survey, Murchison House, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3LA, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
9. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan
10. Indian Institute of Technology, India
11. Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
12. Russian National Committee for Earthquake Engineering, Russia



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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART III

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN LANGFANG, CHINA, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE ON GLOBAL-SCALE GEOCHEMISTRY

SUMMARY

Following a proposal by the Government of China to establish an International Centre on Global-scale Geochemistry under the auspices of UNESCO in Langfang, China, a UNESCO mission was undertaken in November 2010 as a part of the evaluation of the feasibility of establishing the proposed Centre, which would specialize in and lend support to international cooperation in the field of global geochemical studies.

The Scientific Board of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) decided unanimously at its 38th session in February 2010 to support this initiative in accordance with Resolution IGCP.R.38.1. After receiving a more detailed proposal at its 39th session in February 2011, the IGCP Scientific Board adopted Resolution IGCP.R.39.1 welcoming the establishment of the Centre and requesting UNESCO's assistance in preparing the necessary documentation to be submitted to UNESCO's governing bodies.

This document contains the main findings of the feasibility study for the proposed Centre. A draft agreement has been drawn up in compliance with the standard model agreement contained in document 35 C/22. The evaluation of the Centre was done in conformity with the comprehensive integrated strategy document of 35 C/22 approved by the 35th session of the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103. Financial and administrative implications are dealt with in paragraphs 6, 9 and 10.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 17.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has proposed the establishment of an International Centre on Global-scale Geochemistry in Langfang, China, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO. In October 2010, the Ministry of Land and Resources formally requested the Director-General through the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China that UNESCO carry out a feasibility study for the creation of a category 2 centre at the Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration. The institute's main objective will be to document the global abundance and distribution of chemical elements. The institute will serve as a platform for training and transferring advanced geochemical knowledge and technology between developed and developing countries and promoting equal access to geochemical data.
2. The entire Earth – living and non-living – is made of the chemical elements listed in the periodic table. Therefore, a global geochemical database is important to many of the sciences and has broad implications that extend to climate change and sustainable development such as understanding abundance and distribution of chemical elements in soils and waters as related to issues of land use, agriculture and human health that involve economic development, environmental protection and social benefits, which are issues of importance to UNESCO.
3. Based on the work of a series of International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) projects and in collaboration with the International Union of Geological Sciences and International Association of GeoChemistry (IUGS/IAGC) Task Group on Global Geochemical Baselines, it was proposed in November 2009 to establish an International Research Centre on Global Geochemical Mapping (the title has since changed to the International Centre on Global-scale Geochemistry) under the auspices of UNESCO. The IGCP Scientific Board has positively reviewed the proposal – submitted jointly by the Chinese National Committee for IGCP, the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and the Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration. The Secretary of the IGCP and Chief of Global Earth Observation Section, Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences, UNESCO, conducted a mission to the People's Republic of China in November 2010 to assess the feasibility of this Centre.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

Overview of the proposal

4. A coherent, systematic, worldwide geochemical database will help meet the requirements of a sustainable society for balancing the management of environmental and natural resources. The proposed Centre will act as an international platform for research and training on global-scale geochemistry and will set up Chemical Earth, a computer-generated three-dimensional virtual globe of geochemical information that will allow people everywhere access to vast amounts of geochemical data and maps through Internet-based software. Chemical Earth will serve the global earth science community and advance the geochemical basis of sustainable development.
5. Structure and legal status: The Centre shall be established in accordance with laws and regulations of China. The Centre shall enjoy on the territory of China the legal status and legal capacity necessary for exercising its functions, in particular the following legal capacity: to contract, to institute legal proceedings and to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.
6. Financial matters: The Government of the People's Republic of China has agreed to provide approximately US \$1 million per year for facilities and salary costs, including equipment, utilities, communications, maintenance of infrastructure and salaries for secretariat staff. The Centre's activities, such as the session of the Governing Board and scientific research projects, shall be funded from the following sources: the budget of the Ministry of Land and Resources; payments made for research projects by the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Chinese Geological Survey; payments made by other institutions participating in the activities of the Centre. The

Government, the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and the Centre will cooperate in order to mobilize additional extrabudgetary resources for the activities of the Centre. UNESCO will not provide financial support for administrative or institutional purposes, activities or projects.

7. Objectives and functions:

(a) Objectives

- (i) To foster knowledge and technology of global-scale geochemistry for sustainable global development in the management of natural resources and environments;
- (ii) To document the global concentration and distribution, baselines and changes of chemical elements in the Earth surface for monitoring environments, for discovering mineral resources, for improving the efficiency of agriculture, and for studying the behaviour of elements in the food chain and their health effects on humans and other biota;
- (iii) To educate and train postgraduate students, scientists and engineers on the basis of up-to-date global-scale geochemical knowledge and mapping, and to provide technical assistance to developing countries;
- (iv) To promote equal access to basic services and knowledge-sharing, and to create a bridge between the scientific community, decision-makers and the general public in the field of geochemistry.

(b) Functions

- (i) Standardize global-scale geochemical methods to document the concentration and spatial distribution of chemical elements in the various environmental compartments of the earth's surface and to establish global geochemical baselines for monitoring future geochemical changes;
- (ii) Foster the implementation of global geochemical baselines programmes for securing funds, managing and coordinating these activities according to scientific guidelines determined by an external advisory committee cooperating with the IUGS/IAGC Task Group on Global Geochemical Baselines.
- (iii) Transfer global-scale geochemical methods to developing countries and facilitate capacity building in these countries in the areas of application of geochemical databases and maps to mineral resources, investigations, global climate change studies, and research on environmental effects of agricultural practices, etc.

8. Areas of cooperation with UNESCO: The Centre will support the implementation of relevant regional and international activities foreseen in UNESCO's programmes and budget documents and facilitate the linkage to relevant regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UNESCO Member States.

9. The Centre will be housed within the Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration (IGGE) located at 84 Jinguang Road, Langfang, 065000, China. As one of the institutes of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, IGGE has good facilities, a world-class laboratory, a geochemical standard material development centre, and basic financial support from the Chinese Government.

10. With regard to all legal, managerial and administrative aspects of the proposed Centre, the Draft Agreement addresses these issues. This Draft Agreement on the proposed International Centre on Global-scale Geochemistry, under the auspices of UNESCO has been elaborated

through a process of consultation between the authorities of the Chinese Government and the UNESCO Secretariat.

Relationship between the activities of the Centre and UNESCO's objectives and programmes

11. UNESCO's involvement at the front of global-scale geochemistry science, education and training for the benefit of Member States represents a long-term commitment. UNESCO supported research in this field through two IGCP programs, IGCP 259 and IGCP 360, to advance global geochemistry and its application in environmental and resources issues for sustainable development. The year of 2011 was the International Year of Chemistry and UNESCO's relationship with the Centre will highlight the contributions of chemistry to the well-being of humankind and will emphasize the importance of chemistry in sustaining natural resources in the context of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014.

12. The capabilities and functions of the proposed Centre fall squarely within Strategic Objective 3 of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy (34 C/4) for 2008-2013, to "Leverage scientific knowledge for sustainable development and management of natural resources". The proposed Centre will help UNESCO to promote equal access to scientific and technological knowledge and basic services in the field of geochemistry. The geochemical data and maps generated by the Centre will go beyond the traditional customers of the mineral exploration community and environmental management. Such data will also be useful for global-scale monitoring of the state of freshwater and the oceans by providing broad-scale data on the chemical loads from major rivers into the oceans and by linking the data of freshwater systems to river catchments.

13. The activities of the proposed centre will be linked with Global Change and Sustainable Development, IUGS Global Geochemical Baselines, the Commission for the Geological Map of the World (CGMW), One Geology and other global geosciences programmes which cooperate with UNESCO. The Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme's focus on the relationships between people and their environment aligns with the Centre's mission to advance the geochemical basis for sustainable development. Members of the Global Geoparks Network can act as educational portals to disseminate information about the importance of geochemistry for people's well-being.

14. Results expected from UNESCO's contribution:

- (a) Role of the Centre in the implementation of the Organization's programmes: The Centre fits well with UNESCO's objectives in general and with those of the IGCP programmes and the IUGS/IAGC Task Group on Global Geochemical Baselines in particular. The current geochemical expertise in the People's Republic of China, and the commitment demonstrated by the Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration (IGGE) and the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences provide a solid base for the launching of a Centre in the People's Republic of China.
- (b) Potential impact of UNESCO's contribution on the Centre's activities: The assistance of UNESCO will lend organizational expertise to catalyze the establishment and stimulate the initial operation of the Centre. Also, UNESCO will ensure a bridge to other countries, international organizations and relevant scientific institutions, an essential element for the success of the Centre.

CONCLUSIONS

15. Risk: The risks that UNESCO would incur in the establishment of the Centre would be low, due primarily to the support of the Chinese Government in providing an appropriate infrastructure, facilities and highly specialized personnel.

16. The Director-General welcomes the proposed establishment of the International Centre on Global-scale Geochemistry in the People's Republic of China. She recognizes that the government authorities are able to provide the required facilities to the proposed Centre for research and training and the centre will result in important benefits to Member States and to institutions and professionals working on global geochemical sciences. The feasibility of the proposed International Centre on Global-scale Geochemistry in Langfang, China, is high and UNESCO's governing bodies should give it due consideration.

Proposed draft decision

17. In the light of the above report, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 191 EX/14 Part III,
2. Welcomes the proposal of China to establish an international centre on global-scale geochemistry in Langfang, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, in accordance with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines for the establishment of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) annexed to document 35 C/22 and Corr. and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
3. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approve the establishment of the international centre on global-scale geochemistry in Langfang, China, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, and that it authorize the Director- General to sign the corresponding agreement.



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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART IV

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT, IN SOUTH AFRICA, OF AN AFRICAN CENTRE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE AND WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SUMMARY

Following a proposal by the Government of the Republic of South Africa to establish the African Centre for Global Change and Water Resources Research under the auspices of UNESCO, in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, the 19th session of the Intergovernmental Council (5 to 9 July 2010) of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) adopted Resolution XIX-6 welcoming the establishment of the Centre. A UNESCO mission was undertaken to South Africa in November 2012 as part of the evaluation of the feasibility of establishing the proposed centre.

The present document contains the completed and the main findings of the feasibility study for the proposed centre. A draft agreement has been drawn up between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of South Africa in accordance with the model agreement contained in documents 35 C/22 and Corr. The evaluation of the Centre was done in conformity with the comprehensive integrated strategy document 35 C/22 and Corr. approved by the 35th session of the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103.

Financial and administrative implications are dealt with in paragraphs 5 (b) and (c).

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 14.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of South Africa has proposed the establishment of the African Centre for Global Change and Water Resources Research located at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) (<http://www.ukzn.ac.za/aboutus/StatuteEnglish.pdf>), and more specifically at the School of Agricultural, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO. This document outlines the background and nature of the proposal, feasibility and foreseeable implications of the creation of the proposed centre, especially concerning benefits to Member States in the region and the centre's relevance to UNESCO's programmes.
2. Global change and its impact on water resources in Africa are of critical concern. As clearly highlighted in the third and fourth IPCC report, Africa is the continent most vulnerable to climate change. It has also experienced rapid changes in land use and degradation of its soil and water resources, both as a consequence of its own economic development needs. For its sustainable development, Africa needs to develop its natural resources including soil, land and water resources in a sustainable way by using sound scientific knowledge to inform policy and, ultimately, strong governance systems to ensure sound decision-making.
3. Various initiatives, such as the Africa Water Vision 2025, the AU Consolidated Plan for Action on STI, the NEPAD Network of Centres of Excellence in Water among others, have highlighted the necessity to strengthen capacity and build expertise in global change and water resources in Africa. In South Africa, the Department of Science Technology (DST) has adopted "science and technology for global change with an emphasis on climate change" as one of five "grand challenges" forming part of a 10-year innovation plan to assist in South Africa's transformation towards a knowledge-based economy.
4. In accordance with the needs and with IHP's "Strategy for water-related UNESCO Category 1 and 2 centres" (177 EX/INF. 9), in July 2010 the 19th session of the Intergovernmental Council of IHP adopted IHP-IC Resolution XIX-6 and endorsed the establishment of the proposed centre. A mission was undertaken in November 2012 to assess the feasibility of establishing the proposed centre.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

Overview of the proposal

5. The proposal from the Government of the Republic of South Africa has endeavoured to address in detail the requirements specified in document 35 C/22 and contained in document 177 EX/INF.9.
 - (a) **Objectives and functions:** The main objective of the proposed centre is to foster cooperation and improve scientific understanding of present and forecasted changes in land and water resources in the region. The centre will promote regional research, education and capacity development to assess climate change impact on land use and a corresponding degradation of its soil and water resources. The results from the scientific and research activities of the centre may provide policy advice to the countries to better manage water resources in a sustainable way. The activities of the centre will also contribute to achieving the strategic objectives of UNESCO's IHP VIII.

The following summarizes the overall scope of activities to be undertaken by the proposed centre.

- (i) foster scientific coordination and exchange of information among different organizations focusing on climate change, land use and the corresponding degradation of its soil, water resources, hydrology and climatology;

- (ii) promote development of regional research programmes, linking with regional and global initiatives within the framework of the IHP VIII;
 - (iii) implement research studies to enhance scientific understanding of the climate change impacts on land and water resources and formulate further research needs in the region¹;
 - (iv) undertake and coordinate education efforts to build and enhance human and institutional capacity in assessing climate change impact on land and water resources;
 - (v) organize awareness-raising programmes for policy-makers at the national and regional level;
 - (vi) disseminate results of research undertaken through masters and Ph.D. research programmes in partnership with UKZN, seminars, workshops, training courses, conferences and periodic publications to a wider scientific community and IHP networks.
- (b) **Structure and legal status:** The Centre will be an independent legal entity and hosted at the UKZN as a research institute according to their internal status (See attached section 2.1 in the Research Policy IV: Institutes, Centres and Unit), allowing it to formalize the financial, administrative and technical support provided by national and international institutions. The structure of the centre is defined by the draft agreement and will involve:
- (i) Governing board: A body in charge of supervising the Centre's activities. The composition is defined in article 7 of the draft agreement.
 - (ii) Steering and Academic Advisory Committee: a body in charge of executing the activities of the centre under the authority of a director appointed by the governing board.
- The Centre shall enjoy, in the territory of the Republic of South Africa, the status and legal capacity necessary to exercise its functions: to contract to institute legal proceedings and to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.
- (c) **Financial matters:** The Government, through the South African Department of Water Affairs and the UKZN, will take necessary measures to ensure that the proposed centre receives all the financial resources necessary for its functioning. The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs of the Republic of South Africa shall also approach the national parastatals and the private sector platform seeking funding opportunities; to provide the centre with appropriate infrastructure, office space, equipment and facilities. Furthermore, the Government of South Africa may require the support of UNESCO in securing additional resources from UNESCO Member States and other regional and international organizations. UNESCO will not, however provide financial support for administrative or institutional purposes.
- (d) **Areas of cooperation with UNESCO:** Through the capacity development component, the centre will make a significant contribution to themes 1 to 6 of the IHP VIII (2014-2021) strategic plan which coincides with many of the activities of the proposed centre. The centre will contribute also to food security by optimal use of land and water and to the improvement of environmental governance. The centre also envisages developing linkages and establishing collaborative projects with other UNESCO water-related category 1 and 2 centres and the NEPAD network of centres of excellence in water. The centre may also collaborate with other relevant programmes in UNESCO.

¹ To support this objective, no tuition fee will be charged for full-time master's and doctoral studies by research. Only students are eligible for this remission of tuition fees if studies are completed in the minimum prescribed period of study (three years for a Ph.D., one year for a Master's degree).

6. Relationship between the activities of the Centre and UNESCO's objectives and programmes:

- (a) UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy (2014-2021) as will be set out in document 37 C/4.
- (b) UNESCO's involvement at the forefront of freshwater science, education and training for the benefit of the Member States represents a long-term commitment through IHP. The activities of the centre focusing on global change and water resources are aligned and will contribute to the achievement of the objectives foreseen in UNESCO's programmes on freshwater for the coming biennium and the 37 C/4 and will somehow contribute to a peaceful and sustainable management of land and water resources in Africa.

7. Regional or international impact of the proposed Centre:

- (a) Geographically, the activities of the centre relate to all African countries. Indeed, the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs of the Republic of South Africa requested from the SADC² Secretariat, the AMCOW³ and the AMCOST⁴ to express their formal support to the centre during the next Ministers' Councils.
- (b) Potential impact: The centre will create new momentum in fostering regional scientific collaboration, particularly in monitoring land use and degradation of its soil and water resources and evaluating the implications of climate change on the environment.
- (c) Technical cooperation: Technical cooperation with other established UNESCO-related centres and networks can foster useful knowledge and capacity-building. Indeed, some partners initially identified are willing and keen to collaborate on projects which will form part of the centre. In many cases, these institutions are already collaborating on ongoing research projects and in capacity-building networks (e.g. WaterNet, the ACCESS and the SANWATCE). The centre will rely on the core of the existing university water centre currently composed of 20 members, five post-doctoral, 25 Ph.D. students, 30 Master's students, 11 hydrology honours students and one administrator.

8. Results expected from UNESCO's contribution:

- (a) Role of the centre in connection with the implementation of the Organization's programme: the proposed centre fits well with UNESCO's objectives in general and with those of the IHP programme in particular. The centre can be an effective means of carrying out water activities specified in the IHP-VIII plan, particularly for water resources management and climate change.
- (b) Potential impact of UNESCO's contribution on the centre's activities. The assistance of UNESCO is necessary to the centre for two reasons:
 - The catalytic function of UNESCO during the establishment and initial operation of the centre, by lending technical and organizational expertise, will contribute to the scientific excellence and sound functioning of the centre;
 - UNESCO's role as a bridge to other countries, international organizations and relevant NGOs concerned with water resources and global change is essential for a successful exposure of the centre and will contribute to its inter- and intra-regional relevance. In particular, UNESCO through its IHP programme has a wide network of centres and chairs which can benefit the centre.

² SADC: Southern African Development Community.

³ AMCOW: African Ministers' Council on Water.

⁴ AMCOST: African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology.

9. Financial and administrative implications for UNESCO: no regular financial and administrative implications are foreseen for UNESCO. UNESCO may contribute financially on an ad hoc basis to the organization of international courses and conferences held by the Centre when unequivocally contributing to the achievement of UNESCO's goals and objectives. Future foreseen administrative costs directly linked to the operation of the centre once it is established, foreseen to start in the 2014-2015 biennium, will correspond mainly to (1) liaising with the centre in accordance with document 35 C/22; and (2) attendance at the Governing Board meetings of the centre by the UNESCO representative. These will be relatively minor costs compared to the substantial contribution from the South African Government (see para 5(c)) and the active involvement of the centre to the execution of the IHP programmes of UNESCO within the region.

10. Risks: The risks that UNESCO would incur in the establishment of the centre would be low, in view of the official support received from the Government of South Africa, and the direct linkage between the centre's activities and UNESCO's goals.

11. Summary evaluation of the proposal submitted:

- (a) The establishment of the centre is fully in line with UNESCO's objectives and programmes and the centre would contribute to the execution of the freshwater programme within the framework of IHP, while UNESCO's auspice is necessary for the centre's international standing and development.
- (b) The strong support shown by the Government of South Africa for the creation of the centre is a favourable precondition, as is the commitment by the Government to meet the running and staffing needs of the centre and to confer the necessary legal personality to conduct business.
- (c) The proposed institutional structure of the centre is compatible and in line with the guidelines of document 35 C/22. Its character as an advisory and coordinating body will allow it to use scientific and technical resources available in South Africa and elsewhere.

The risks that UNESCO would incur in the establishment of the Centre would be low.

12. With regard to all legal, managerial and administrative aspects of the proposed Centre, the draft agreement addresses these issues.

13. The Director-General welcomes the establishment of the proposed African Centre for Global Change and Water Resources Research. She recognizes that the Department of Water Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, is able to provide, through the UKZN, Pietermaritzburg, the required facilities to the proposed centre which will result in important benefits to Member States and to institutions and professionals working in water resources and global change.

Proposed decision

14. In the light of the above report, the Executive Board may wish to consider a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 and IHP-IC Resolution XIX-6 adopted at the 19th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme in July 2010,
2. Having examined document 191 EX/14 part IV,

3. Welcomes the proposal of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to establish an African Centre for Global Change and Water Resources Research under the auspices of UNESCO, in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, which is in line with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) contained in the annex to document 35 C/22 and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
4. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approves the establishment of an African Centre for Global Change and Water Resources Research under the auspices of UNESCO, in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa and that it authorizes the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement (available on the website of the Natural Sciences Sector).



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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART V

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN BEIJING, CHINA, OF AN INTERNATIONAL KNOWLEDGE CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

SUMMARY

This document consists of a report by the Director-General assessing the feasibility of the proposal submitted by the People's Republic of China for the establishment of an International Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology in Beijing, China.

The present document reviews the prerequisites for the establishment of the Centre, and provides the scientific and institutional rationale behind the proposal.

The feasibility study was conducted in accordance with the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103.

The draft agreement between UNESCO and the People's Republic of China has been drawn up in compliance with the standard model agreement contained in document 35 C/22 and Corr. and is available on the Natural Sciences Sector website at <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/>

Financial and administrative implications of this proposal are covered in paragraph 10.

Action expected of the Executive Board: decision in paragraph 19.

INTRODUCTION

1. Engineering is a major driver for social, economic and human development, underpins our knowledge societies and infrastructures, is a key factor in innovation and is vital in addressing the global issues and challenges we face. At the same time, engineering, a complex and increasingly diverse area of activity, faces its own issues and challenges.

2. The main focus in strengthening engineering at UNESCO relates to the key challenges of engineering education, capacity-building and development – why young people around the world are turning away from engineering and how this may be addressed, promoting the public understanding of engineering and the effective application of engineering and innovation to poverty reduction, sustainable development, climate change and the need for green technology.

3. Innovation in computing and communications changes both physical constraints and costs in the collection and dissemination of information. It is clear that ICT makes major changes to our ability to handle data and information. With massive data of engineering science and technology, we need a platform which could coordinate engineering science and technology institutes and universities in China to bring together all digital resources of engineering sciences and technologies and leverage cutting-edge technique to accomplish the conversion from big data to new knowledge and thus offer the in-depth knowledge services to users of both in China and abroad. This requires us to establish a new science of multilevel complex systems, bringing the best knowledge of experts on information and communication systems, complex systems and the social sciences together.

4. It is in this background that the Government of the People's Republic of China has proposed the creation of an International Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology in Beijing, to be established under the auspices of UNESCO. Taking into consideration the potential importance of the Centre for promoting engineering science, technology and innovation for development, the Director-General has responded positively to the request of the Government of the People's Republic of China and requested that the Natural Sciences Sector conduct a feasibility study in close cooperation with China experts.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

5. A feasibility study has endeavoured to address requirements specified in the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO adopted by General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/22 and Corr.) pursuant to 35 C/Resolution 103. It has also taken into account other aspects that are deemed useful for assessing the viability of the proposed centre. The field visit of the UNESCO team for the feasibility study related to the creation of the proposed Centre was undertaken from 4 to 6 November 2012. The meetings were held with academicians and experts from the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Zhejiang University, and a number of Chinese partner institutions/companies of the proposed centre such as Tsinghua University, China Iron & Steel Research Institute Group, Insigma Technology Company Ltd, The National Center for Agricultural Scientific Data of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and National Scientific Data Sharing Platform for Population and Health.

Objectives and modalities of the proposed Centre

6. The proposed Centre will act as an international knowledge centre for engineering science and technology. The main emphasis of the work of the Centre would be on its engineering expertise and technologies to promote the principles of sustainable development and facilitate capacity-building as a priority to promoting the realization of a knowledge-based society.

The following summarizes the overall scope of activities to be undertaken by the International Centre:

- (a) **Construct a comprehensive knowledge hub for engineering science and technology**: The Centre will work collaboratively with organizations affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Engineering, universities and its international network to collect relevant information and data from digital libraries, research reports, technical papers and archives to build a comprehensive digital library of resources on engineering science and technology. The Centre will construct a knowledge base to share expertise and experience on engineering science and technology internationally, contributing to UNESCO's Engineering Initiative in promoting the dissemination and utilization of engineering knowledge to facilitate the development of a knowledge-based society, and contributing to the one of the main goals of UNESCO. This digital library will be made publically available, enabling developing countries to access and utilize the information they require to develop, as well as promoting engineering education in these countries, supporting the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. Based on the comprehensive knowledge of engineering science and technology, the Centre will explore and develop new educational and learning tools, reform education and learning methods, provide greater access to educational materials, foster the development of young professionals and enhance the opportunities for innovation. Additionally, the Centre can provide the public with a wealth of engineering related education resources, to enable users at different levels to choose the materials suitable to their specific needs.
- (b) **Provide training on data processing and analysis**: Drawing on the expertise of the Chinese Academy of Engineering in providing macro-level decision-making support and advice, the Centre will organize seminars and training courses to help developing countries cultivate talent and build capacity in the fields of engineering science and technology. Furthermore, the Centre will seek to improve the data processing capabilities of professionals in developing countries especially from Africa, Asia and Pacific to enable them to more effectively utilize the information resources that are available to combat climate change, reduce the risk of natural hazards and safeguard the environment.
- (c) **Protecting and advocating major cultural heritage**: The development of the digital library will provide a means for the Centre to effectively collect, organize and protect items of cultural heritage related to engineering science and technology.

Legal status

7. It is proposed that the Centre be established as a category 2 centre. The Chinese Academy of Engineering will coordinate all linkages of the Centre with other ministries/departments of the Government of the People's Republic of China. The Academy will be responsible for the financial and logistical aspects of the Centre. The Academy will receive its funds from the Government of the People's Republic of China and in its internal allocation; a specific budget will be allotted to the Centre. In this budget the Centre has their autonomy to decide their priority and work plan. Thus the Government will fund the Centre through the Academy. The Government of the People's Republic of China ensures that the International Centre will be a public institution established under Chinese national legislation. The Centre will create and implement its own programmes and activities, and will have its own office. It is envisaged that in the initial phase of development the Centre will operate from facilities within the Chinese Academy of Engineering in Beijing and be based largely upon the existing facilities and expertise of this institution. The Executive Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering would be the focal point for this proposed International Centre until the appointment of full-fledged Director.

Governance

8. The Centre will have a Governing Board and a Secretariat.
- (a) **The Board of Governors**: The Board of Governors shall be responsible for approving the Strategic and Annual Plan of the Centre, as well as providing guidance and supervision in the operation of the Centre. The members of the board are subject to change every six years. The members of the Board will include: a representative from the Chinese Academy of Engineering; a representative of the Chinese Government or his/her appointed representative who will act as Chairperson; who will serve as the Chairman of the Board; a representative of the UNESCO Director-General; a representative of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO; and up to three representatives of Chinese universities and research institutes engaging in engineering science and technology knowledge base; and up to five representatives of Member States. The set-up and attributes follow the guidelines specified at the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/22 and Corr.) pursuant to 35 C/Resolution 103.
- (b) **The Secretariat**: The Secretariat of the Centre shall be responsible for implementing the Strategic and Annual Plan that will be approved by the Board of Governors, as well as preparing annual reports. The Secretariat will be headed by a Director, responsible for the operation of the Centre, the appointment of whom shall be decided by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Financial matters

9. The operating costs of the Centre shall be primarily supplied by the Government of China, with contributions/donations, from intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and other organizations. It is also envisaged that financing would be sought from the private sector through joint R&D development and technology transfer arrangements, and through a “core fund” to which interested participating developed countries could make contributions.

Financial and administrative implications for UNESCO

10. UNESCO will not be required to offer funds for the operation of the Centre, or provide financial support for the establishment and management of the Centre. UNESCO’s financial contribution will correspond mainly to the Organization’s representative attendance of formal meetings of the Centre.

Areas of cooperation with UNESCO

11. The cooperation expected from UNESCO once the proposed Centre is established is as follows:
- (a) UNESCO would provide technical expertise related to research, capacity-building and technical assistance on creating knowledge base for engineering science and technology under UNESCO Engineering Initiative;
- (b) UNESCO will encourage international governmental and non-governmental financial entities, as well as Member States of the Organization to provide financial and technical assistance and to propose appropriate projects to the Centre. UNESCO will facilitate contacts with other international organizations relevant to the functions of the proposed Centre; and
- (c) UNESCO will participate, when appropriate and subject to availability of funds, in the scientific, technical and training meetings held by the proposed Centre.

Relationship to UNESCO's objectives and programmes

12. The proposed International Centre would fulfil one of the main objectives of UNESCO, namely in UNESCO's Engineering Initiative to address major challenges in engineering, which is a major driver for social, economic and human development. The UNESCO Engineering Initiative, which was approved by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2011, has started several projects in partnership with several international organizations.

Regional and international impact of the Centre

13. The report took into consideration the existing "China Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology", which has already developed positive cooperation with a number of developed and developing countries, promoting the concepts of South-South Cooperation and South-North Cooperation. The proposed Centre is expected to cooperate with the established international, regional and national networks described below:

- (a) The Centre will further strengthen and deepen cooperation with other institutions and centres to build a large platform for international cooperation, so as to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- (b) The Centre will carry out cooperation with UNESCO category 1 and 2 centres under UNESCO's Major Programmes I, II, IV and V, particularly in relation to engineering technologies, management of water resources, marine science, climate change, disaster risk and other related fields, to promote engineering education and facilitate the professional development of engineers.
- (c) The Centre will interact with the existing network associated with the Chinese Academy of Engineering, such as the International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences (CAETS), the Inter-Academy Medical Panel (IAMP), the Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery (APCAEM) and the East Asia Round Table Meeting of Academies of Engineering (EA-RTM).
- (d) Furthermore, the Centre will establish strong working relationships with other national academies of engineering in different countries internationally, so as to promote substantive cooperation, facilitate the development and enhance the influence of engineering science and technology throughout the world.

The anticipated impact of the proposed Centre on national, regional and international scientific, technical and business cooperation is expected to be significant and supportive of the United Nations objectives contained in the Millennium Development Goals.

Risks

14. The risks that UNESCO would incur in the establishment of the Centre would be low in view of the official support the Centre will be receiving from the Chinese Government and the direct linkage between the Centre's activities and UNESCO's goals.

SUMMARY EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED

15. The feasibility study has shown that there is sound justification for the establishment of such an international centre in the People's Republic of China. The proposal has a clear set of objectives with well-defined modalities for achieving them. During the brief consultative process with the international and regional networks, it has become clear that such an initiative is necessary. The proposed Centre conforms with the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO as adopted by the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/22 and Corr.) pursuant to 35 C/Resolution 103.

16. It would help to meet several of UNESCO's objectives relating to UNESCO Engineering Initiative.

17. The proposed Centre will support the development of a knowledge base to share expertise and experience on engineering science and technology internationally, and contributing to UNESCO's Engineering Initiative in promoting the dissemination and utilization of engineering knowledge to facilitate the development of a knowledge-based society.

18. The Government of the People's Republic of China has shown strong commitment to establishing the proposed Centre. While the Centre will be autonomous, the Government of the People's Republic of China has made a commitment to providing substantial financial support through funding for its construction and long-term running costs.

Decision proposed

19. In light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO approved by General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/22 and Corr.) in 35 C/Resolution 103,
2. Welcoming the proposal of the Government of People's Republic of China, to establish in its territory an International Knowledge Centre for Engineering Science and Technology, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO,
3. Deeming the considerations and proposals contained in document 191 EX/14 Part V to be such as to meet the requirements needed for UNESCO to grant its auspices to the international centre,
4. Takes note of the observations and conclusions of the present feasibility study;
5. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approve the establishment of the International Knowledge Centre for Engineering Science and Technology in Beijing, People's Republic of China, under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) and that it authorize the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement.



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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART VI

**PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CHUNGJU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF MARTIAL ARTS
FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGAGEMENT**

SUMMARY

Pursuant to 35 C/Resolution 103, this document presents the conclusions and recommendations of the feasibility study undertaken by the Director-General at the request of the Government of the Republic of Korea concerning the creation of an International Centre of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement in Chungju, Republic of Korea, as a centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2). The draft agreement is based on the approved model agreement.

Financial and administrative implications are dealt with in paragraph 18.

Action expected of the Executive Board: decision proposed in paragraph 23.

INTRODUCTION

1. In May 2012, the Government of the Republic of Korea submitted a detailed proposal to establish the International Centre of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement in Chungju, Republic of Korea, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO. In accordance with the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres (35 C/22 and Corr.), approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103, a mission was undertaken to assess the feasibility of establishing the proposed centre. This document outlines the background and nature of the proposal, feasibility and foreseeable implications of the creation of the proposed Centre, especially concerning benefits to Member States and the Centre's relevance to UNESCO's programmes.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

Objectives and functions

2. The main objective of the Centre is to contribute to youth development and engagement by using martial arts philosophy and the values, positive attitudes, and personal development characteristics it engenders as the means of doing so. In order to accomplish this objective, the Centre will seek to better understand how the various forms of martial arts practiced around the world contribute to physiological and psychological enrichment and growth, both at the individual level and through collective action. Using these insights, appropriate programmes will be elaborated to enhance the capacities of young men and women to promote knowledge sharing and international collaboration.

3. A secondary but equally important objective of the proposed Centre is to promote the equitable participation of young women in martial arts as facilitators, beneficiaries, and subjects of research. This is particularly important as martial arts are predominantly masculine and there is an obvious need to increase the presence of female practitioners at all levels of martial arts.

Functions and scope of the Centre

4. The functions of the proposed Centre are to promote research and knowledge sharing, to build the capacities of youth, to provide documentation, to act as a clearing-house, and to promote North-South collaboration.

5. Specifically, the research and knowledge sharing function will focus on:

- (a) the role of martial arts in the consolidation of a culture of peace and reconciliation;
- (b) the contribution of martial arts to the healthy development of young women and young men, and to their personal and social development;
- (c) the contribution of martial arts to the prevention of violence, particularly affecting youth;
- (d) A comparative analysis of the perception, acceptance and health and social impacts of martial arts among young women and men in the region, and in other parts of the world;
- (e) the role of young women in martial arts;
- (f) encouraging research on martial arts by young researchers;
- (g) producing a world traditional martial arts compendium and glossary targeting youth.

6. The capacity-building function will focus on:
 - (a) contributing to youth development, leadership and community engagement through education and training involving martial arts philosophies, cultural values and techniques that train the mind, body and spirit. This could involve:
 - (i) conducting martial arts training seminars and summer schools for young women and men from different parts of the world as a means of building a sense of community and promoting voluntary work;
 - (ii) helping establish martial arts “open schools”, community and cultural centres;
 - (iii) organizing international seminars and academic meetings relating to martial arts;
 - (iv) organizing world martial arts youth rallies.
7. The documentation and clearing-house function of the Centre will include a virtual component and focus on:
 - (a) setting up and managing a documentation centre which will collect, preserve and disseminate records and materials on martial arts from all countries in order to support educational and academic activities with and for youth in this field. This will involve:
 - (i) collecting all relevant materials;
 - (ii) developing and managing a website, including an online database, and using social media to connect with youth and to network with youth organizations from different parts of the world on martial arts;
 - (iii) publishing periodical information, including electronic bulletins;
 - (iv) participating in the operation of the world martial arts library cum museum;
 - (v) helping to organize international martial arts festivals and expos.
 - (b) producing a world traditional martial arts compendium and glossary targeting youth.
8. The Centre will also contribute to fostering North-South cooperation by:
 - (a) engaging young women and men from sub-Saharan Africa in martial arts activities for the consolidation of a culture of peace and reconciliation in the subregion;
 - (b) developing projects based on the research component mentioned above for a consolidation of a culture of peace, dialogue and reconciliation, also building on UNESCO’s expertise and competencies.

Structure and legal status

9. The Centre will be an independent legal entity, allowing it to formalize the financial, administrative and technical support provided by national and regional institutions. The structure of the Centre is defined in the Draft Agreement and will involve:

- (1) A Governing Board: A body in charge of supervising the Centre’s activities. The composition is defined in Article 7 of the Draft Agreement;

- (2) A Programme Advisory Committee, which is responsible for assisting the Director of the Centre in conceptualizing the programme that will be submitted to the Governing Board for approval, and for providing professional guidance on programme delivery. It will be formed by the Director of the Centre along the guidelines laid down by the Governing Board.
- (3) Secretariat: A body in charge of executing the activities of the Centre under the authority of a Director appointed by the Governing Board;
- (4) The Centre shall enjoy, in the territory of the Republic of Korea, the autonomous status and legal capacity necessary to exercise its functions.

Financial matters

10. The annual operating cost of approximately US \$800,000 per year will be provided to the proposed Centre by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, North Chungcheong Province, and the City of Chungju (a.k.a. the Government). The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism will be the responsible agency for establishing the Centre and will serve as the indemnitor for the financial, administrative and logistical aspects of the Centre. It would coordinate all linkages with all other relevant ministries/departments of the Government of the Republic of Korea, and actively assist the establishment and operation of the International Centre as an independent non-profit entity under Korean national law.

11. Any additional funding required for the main proposed projects of the Centre, which include producing a world traditional martial arts encyclopaedia publication and a world martial arts archive, developing martial arts open schools and conducting a training of trainers for traditional martial arts instructors in developing countries and the organization of international martial arts academic seminars would be leveraged from the national government and from North Chungcheong Province and Chungju City on a project basis. In addition, the Centre's projects may also be funded through implementing partnership arrangements with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

12. The Government will:

- (a) make available to the Centre temporary premises within the City Hall of Chungju;
- (b) contribute to the Centre a total amount of one billion Korean Won (equivalent to approximately US \$800,000) per annum for operating costs; and
- (c) make available to the Centre the administrative staff necessary for the performance of its functions, with the necessary administrative, financial and budgetary expertise and;
- (d) construct or otherwise provide permanent facilities, including offices for the Centre.

Areas of cooperation with UNESCO

13. The proposed centre will directly contribute to the realization of UNESCO's work with youth in the social and human sciences to capitalize on the potential of sport for social transformation, social inclusion and development, and peace, as reflected in Biennial Sectoral Priority 2 of the Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5). It will also directly contribute to achieving the objectives of UNESCO's intersectoral and interdisciplinary programme of action to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, also contained in document 36 C/5, by empowering young people to become agents of positive social change in their communities. Emphasis will be put on using martial arts as a powerful medium to imbue positive values, foster social cohesion and develop the life skills that are needed for the holistic development of young men and women and their participation in public and political life. It is also expected that young women and men

“graduates” of the Centre will act as role models, promoting positive attitudes and martial arts in their communities. Efforts will be made to continually align and adapt the Centre with UNESCO’s strategic programme objectives, including those to be defined in the Organization’s future Medium-Term Strategy (37 C/4) and Programme and Budget (37 C/5).

14. The activities of the Centre will directly contribute to the achievement of UNESCO’s two global priorities: the promotion of gender equality and priority Africa. All efforts will be made to ensure that gender equality is included in the conceptualization and delivery of the programme. The Centre will also contribute to priority Africa through its work to engage young people in martial arts activities in Sub-Saharan Africa, including through the establishment of martial arts open schools, and the training of martial arts leaders, which will directly contribute to the implementation of UNESCO’s strategy on African youth.

Expected impact and relevance of the Centre for UNESCO

15. The proposed Centre is expected to have a significant impact on UNESCO’s work to develop and implement youth programmes that support youth development and their participation in society, prevent violence affecting youth and promote social inclusion. The Centre and its proposed programmes are also highly relevant to UNESCO’s work to give priority to youth in both its Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4) and its Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5). It will also directly contribute to the Organization’s capacity-building, clearing house, and international cooperation functions.

Regional or international impact of the Centre

16. The activities of the centre relate to all countries, and it will explore cooperation with other youth-focused UNESCO category 1 and category 2 institutes and centres. It will also expand its international reach through cooperation with the World Martial Arts Union (WOMAU), currently comprised of 44 organizations from 38 nations, all of which are Member States of UNESCO; the World Taekwondo Federation; the Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sports (CIGEPS), and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP). A full list of strategic alliances and networks with whom the Centre will cooperate is available at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002176/217613E.pdf>.

Areas of cooperation with UNESCO

17. The proposed Centre will operate under the auspices of UNESCO but will not be a part of the Organization. However, UNESCO will work closely with the proposed Centre and may provide, *inter alia*:

- (a) advice and technical support for the formulation of the short-, medium-, and long-term vision and strategy of the Centre;
- (b) assistance in fostering collaboration with intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector entities, as well as Member States of UNESCO to mobilize financial and technical assistance, to implement appropriate youth projects through the Centre, and facilitating contacts with other international organizations, including, in particular, youth organizations, relevant to the functions of the Centre;
- (c) relevant UNESCO publications and other pertinent materials, as well as dissemination of information on the activities of the Centre via UNESCO’s website, newsletters and other mechanisms at the Organization’s disposal;
- (d) participating, where appropriate, and depending on the availability of funding, in the research and knowledge, sharing capacity-building activities, and meetings of the Centre.

Financial and administrative implications for UNESCO

18. No regular financial or administrative implications are foreseen for UNESCO. UNESCO may contribute to the programme activities of the centre through a contractual arrangement with the centre on an ad hoc basis within the limits of the approved programme and budget and without compromising the implementation of the regular programme approved by the General Conference. Future foreseen administrative costs directly linked to the achievement of the operation of the centre once it is established, foreseen to start in 2014, will correspond to liaising with the Centre and coordinating with the network of UNESCO youth-related centres in accordance with SHS's strategy for category 2 institutes and centres. The relatively minor costs of this involvement will be more than offset by the fact that the Centre will be actively involved in the execution of the Organization's youth programmes with a substantial contribution from the Korean Government. The Centre will expand UNESCO's implementation capabilities, both in the region, and in other parts of the world.

Risks

19. The risks that UNESCO would incur in the establishment of the Centre would be low in view of the official support the Centre will be receiving from the Korean Government and the direct linkage between the Centre's activities and UNESCO's goals and objectives.

Conclusion

20. Overall, the Republic of Korea has made a strong case for a successful application for category 2 status for the proposed International Centre of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement. The goals of the proposed Centre are closely aligned with UNESCO's strategic programme objectives and its global and programme priorities pertaining to youth, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, social inclusion, Africa and gender equality. The "international" aspect of the Centre will be achieved and visibility for UNESCO enhanced through the Centre's work to generate knowledge and promote understanding on the various forms of martial arts practiced around the world and how they contribute to the development, engagement and empowerment of youth; the active participation of young women and men from countries in the North and South in specially designed capacity-building programmes; and from a balanced geographical composition of the Governing Board.

21. The draft Agreement provides more specific details about all of the legal, managerial and administrative aspects of the proposed Centre.

22. The Director-General welcomes the establishment of the proposed International Centre of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement in the Republic of Korea. She recognizes that the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is able to provide the required facilities to the proposed Centre for it to promote research and knowledge sharing, capacity-building, North-South collaboration, and for it to achieve its documentation and clearing-house functions. She further notes that the Centre will provide important benefits to Member States and to institutions, NGOs and professionals working to promote youth development and civic engagement in political and public life as a means of promoting sustainable development and a culture of peace and non-violence. Furthermore, it is in line with the strategy of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO, as presented in 35 C/22 and Corr. and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103, as well as SHS's sector specific strategy for category 2 institutes and centres.

Proposed draft decision

23. In the light of the above report, the Executive Board may wish to consider a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 by which the General Conference approved an integrated comprehensive strategy for institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as set out in documents 35 C/22 and Corr.,
2. Having examined document 191 EX/14 Part VI,
3. Aware that the work of an international centre of martial arts for youth development and engagement will substantively contribute to the objectives of Major Programme III – Social and Human Sciences – to capitalize on the potential of sport for social transformation, social inclusion and development, and peace, and to the objectives of the intersectoral platform for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence under the Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), particularly in the areas related to the engagement of youth in building a culture of peace and non-violence and through non-formal and formal education,
4. Welcomes the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Korea to establish an international centre of martial arts for youth development and engagement in Chungju, Republic of Korea, as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in conformity with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) contained in the annex to documents 35 C/22 and Corr., as approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
5. Thanks the Director-General for conducting the feasibility study to assess the suitability of establishing an international centre of martial arts for youth development and engagement as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO;
6. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approve the establishment of the international centre of martial arts for youth development and engagement, as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO, and that it authorize the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement;
7. Invites all other relevant national or regional centres or institutes focusing on martial arts for youth development and engagement to collaborate with the centre.



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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART VIII

**PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN AALBORG, DENMARK,
OF AN AALBORG CENTRE FOR PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING
IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY**

SUMMARY

Pursuant to 35 C/Resolution 103, this document presents the conclusions and recommendations of the feasibility study undertaken by the Director-General at the request of the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the creation of the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability as a centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2). The annexes to the present document contain the draft agreement to be signed between the Kingdom of Denmark and UNESCO (Annex I) as well as a Joint Statement of Intent to be signed by Aalborg University and UNESCO (Annex II).

Financial and administrative implications: see paragraph 9.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 16.

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Kingdom of Denmark has proposed to the Director-General the creation of an Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability as a centre under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2). The present document outlines the background and basis for the proposal, the objectives and programmes of the proposed centre, the centre's relevance to UNESCO's programmes, and the feasibility study of the Director-General. A decision from the Executive Board will be sought to continue the process to establish the centre under the auspices of UNESCO. This application submitted by the Kingdom of Denmark is initiated by the UNESCO Chair in Problem-Based Learning (PBL) in Engineering Education (EE) at Aalborg University. The work of this Chair helped develop and continue previous work on PBL at Aalborg University, Denmark, which has practiced PBL over the last 35 years, and is a world leader in the field. The UNESCO Chair in PBL in Engineering Education has been a great success, and has played an important role in this development.
2. Problem and Project-Based Learning (PBL) has been shown to be an effective framework for the integration of theory and practice, interdisciplinary knowledge and competences, the collaboration with companies and regional development. A PBL approach means a focus on students' learning process and the competences for learning to learn. It involves a project-oriented educational model with a dialectic interaction between the subjects taught in the lecture courses and the problems dealt with in the project work. The projects are carried out in teams and the problems are dealt with as they appear in the real world. Through project work the students interact with industry and other relevant institutions and thereby contribute to development of society in general. There is evidence that PBL based curriculum leads to the education of engineers who possess the required skills and that PBL-based universities play an important role in development.
3. The state-of-the-art in sustainability and engineering and science education witness a very fragmented approach in terms of national, regional, disciplinary and sectorial boundaries. In some countries, a reorganization is occurring in engineering programmes and there is increasing demand for knowledge, experiences, theory and research related to linking research on sustainable development with research on student-centered learning. Sustainability calls for a new way of learning as most of the sustainability problems are to be analysed and to be solved in an interdisciplinary and innovative context. The proposed category 2 centre aims to contribute to this goal.
4. It is from this background that the Kingdom of Denmark has proposed the creation of an Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability to be established under the auspices of UNESCO. Taking into consideration the potential importance of the Centre for promoting engineering science, technology and innovation for development, the Director-General has responded positively to the request of the Government of Denmark and requested that the Natural Sciences Sector conduct a feasibility study in close cooperation with the Danish authorities.
5. The feasibility study has been conducted in line with 35 C/Resolution 103 of the General Conference. This resolution endorsed in particular document 35 C/22 and Corr., which contains the guidelines and criteria for the creation of such centres and a draft model agreement to be concluded between UNESCO and a government proposing the establishment of such an institute. Moreover, the General Conference stipulated that in applying the model agreement, which shall govern the establishment of such institutes and centres, enough flexibility should be allowed in order to take into account the legal constraints of Member States in proposing the establishment of such institutes and centres.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

Objectives and functions of the centre

6. The general objectives of the proposed centre are to facilitate universities in playing an active role in interdisciplinary engineering, science and sustainability education and technological innovation. The Centre will contribute to UNESCO's Engineering Initiative in promoting the dissemination and utilization of engineering knowledge to facilitate the development of a knowledge-based society. The proposed Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability will have the following mission and objectives:

- to create a global platform hub, centre of excellence and network of practitioners, researchers, experts, institutions, professional societies and accrediting bodies relating to the field of Problem- and Project-Based Learning (PBL) in Engineering and Science Education and Sustainability, from developing and developed countries;
- to establish and develop international research and doctoral training on PBL and sustainability in engineering and science education, capacity-building and application to follow and reinforce the strategy and objectives of UNESCO and Aalborg University in engineering, science and sustainability and associated global challenges;
- to provide global formal education and training for academic staff and students and to disseminate and exchange knowledge and support relating to the transformation of engineering and science education and promote North-South and South-South cooperation in sustainable development at national, regional and global level;
- to give higher education institutions and governments open access to a body of knowledge, education, training and other resources in order to facilitate PBL in engineering and science education for sustainability.

Legal status

7. As stipulated in the comprehensive overall strategy for category 2 institutes and centres contained in document 35 C/22 and Corr. and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103, the designation as a category 2 institute and centre may be granted to an existing entity or to an institution in the process of being created. The proposed Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability will be a part of the Aalborg University, and as such, the Aalborg Centre's legal status and capacities are governed by Danish laws, regulations and policies. According to the Danish Law on Universities, the university has full autonomy and great flexibility regarding setting up their organization with support from the government. However, the Centre as part of the Aalborg University will not have its own legal personality. Moreover, as stipulated by the General Conference, while category 2 institutes and centres are associated with UNESCO, they are legally outside the Organization. Hence, UNESCO will not be legally responsible for the centre and it shall bear neither responsibility nor liabilities of any kind, be it managerial, financial or otherwise.

8. **Governance:** The Centre will have an Advisory Board. An Advisory Board will be established in accordance with Article 5 of the Joint Statement of Intent between UNESCO and Aalborg University regarding the establishment of the Aalborg Centre as a category 2 centre. The Advisory Board will guide and oversee the Aalborg Centre and adopt its own rules of procedure. However its specific functions and composition diverge from those of the Governing Board foreseen in document 35 C/22.

9. **Financial and administrative implications for UNESCO:** UNESCO will not be required to offer funds for the operation of the Centre, or provide financial support for the establishment and management of the Centre. UNESCO's financial contribution will correspond mainly to the

Organization's representative attendance of formal meetings of the Centre. The relatively minor incremental costs of this involvement will be more than offset by the fact that the Centre will be actively involved in the execution of UNESCO's programmes on the Engineering Initiative as well as capacity-building and technical assistance by creating interdisciplinary research and development of new knowledge and tools and by facilitating education that implements PBL and sustainability as an integrated part of the learning approaches.

10. Area of cooperation with UNESCO: The cooperation expected from UNESCO once the proposed Centre is established is as follows:

- (a) UNESCO would provide technical expertise related to research, capacity-building and technical assistance on creating a knowledge base for interdisciplinary research on engineering science and technology under the UNESCO Engineering Initiative that implements PBL and sustainability.
- (b) UNESCO will encourage international governmental and non-governmental financial entities, as well as Member States of the Organization to provide financial and technical assistance and to propose appropriate projects to the Centre. UNESCO will facilitate contacts with other international organizations relevant to the functions of the proposed Centre;
- (c) UNESCO will provide the proposed Centre with publications and other pertinent materials and shall disseminate information on the activities of the Centre via its website and other mechanisms at its disposal;
- (d) UNESCO will participate, when appropriate and subject to availability of funds, in the scientific, technical and training meetings held by the proposed Centre;
- (e) UNESCO may provide assistance, as needed, and in agreement with the proposed Centre, in the form of technical assistance for the programme activities of the Aalborg Centre, in accordance with the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO.

11. Relationship to UNESCO's objectives and programmes: The proposed Centre would fulfil one of the main objectives of UNESCO, namely in the UNESCO Engineering Initiative to address major challenges in engineering, which is a major driver for social, economic and human development. The UNESCO Engineering Initiative, which was approved by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2011, has started several projects in partnership with several international organizations. New international educational programmes combining continuing education, engineering education, innovative learning and sustainability will be established. The proposed centre will thus facilitate universities in playing an active role in interdisciplinary engineering, science and sustainability education and technological innovation and the development of a knowledge-based society.

12. Regional and international impact of the Centre: Aalborg University has nearly 40 years' experience with practicing problem-based and project-oriented learning – so these pedagogical principles are culturally embedded at Aalborg. The purpose of this interdisciplinary centre is to bring together within one network: PBL researchers and practitioners from engineering and science education research and sustainability, researchers and practitioners representing a technical-scientific approach and planning approach, and finally researchers and practitioners focusing explicitly on the interaction between science, technology and society (STS). There will be developed diverse strategies for capacity-building in PBL and sustainability adjusted to cultural, institutional and economic conditions. There will be an emphasis on both promotion of consultancy and capacity-building activities as well as exchange of experience gained from current projects concerning implementation of PBL in other countries. Workshops will be held at regional and international level, focusing on development within particular regions, including Latin America, Asia, Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, focusing on the spectrum of topics mentioned above.

The proposed centre is expected to provide global formal education and training for academic staff and students and to disseminate and exchange knowledge and support relating to the transformation of engineering and science education, and to promote North-South and South-South cooperation in sustainable development at national, regional and global levels. The Centre will further strengthen and deepen cooperation with other institutions and centres to build a large platform for international cooperation, so as to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

13. **Risks:** The risks that UNESCO would incur in the establishment of the Centre would be low, in view of the official support the Centre will receive from the Danish Government and the direct linkage between the Centre's activities and UNESCO's goals.

14. The attached draft agreement (Annex I) and the Joint Statement of Intent (Annex II) address the legal, managerial and administrative aspects of the proposed Aalborg Centre, taking into account the draft model agreement contained in document 35 C/22 and Corr. and applicable Danish law and regulations. Given the institutional set up under which the Centre would be established, the proposed draft agreement (Annex I) and the Joint Statement (Annex II) differ from the model agreement for category 2 centres and institutes. The following deviations are proposed in light of paragraph A.1.7 of the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 centres and institutes which foresees that "enough flexibility should be allowed in order to take into account the legal constraints of Member States in proposing the establishment of such centres":

- (a) According to document 35 C/22 and Corr., category 2 institutes must have the autonomy necessary for the execution of their activities and the legal capacity to contract, to institute legal proceedings and to acquire and dispose of moveable and immovable property. The proposed Joint Statement (Annex II) in Article 1, indicates that the Aalborg Centre is an entity within Aalborg University, which itself is an instrumentality of the Kingdom of Denmark. As such, the Aalborg Centre will not have its own legal personality and will exercise its functions in accordance with Danish laws, regulations, and policies, and, in particular, the capacities to contract and to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property through the Aalborg University. This arrangement does not provide the degree of autonomy and the legal status required in the Integrated Comprehensive Strategy. However it provides the necessary operational capabilities within the existing legal and institutional set-up of the host organization.
- (b) Furthermore, according to the integrated comprehensive strategy, a governing body must be established within the Centre. In the case of the Aalborg Centre, the establishment of an Advisory Board is proposed, composed of nine members who shall include a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO. This Advisory Board would have the mandate to guide and oversee the Aalborg Centre, will recommend the medium-term and long-term programmes of Aalborg Centre; examine the annual reports of Aalborg Centre; adopt the Aalborg Centre's rules and regulations; and determine the financial, administrative and personnel management procedures for the Aalborg Centre in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Denmark and the policies and procedures of Aalborg University. It will not adopt the long-term and medium-term programmes as well as the annual work plan, but will make recommendations to the Aalborg University.
- (c) The Aalborg Centre will be housed within the premises of the Faculty of Engineering and Science at the University of Aalborg. Aalborg University will provide ongoing faculty, administrative staffing and support, office space and supplies, as well as initial start-up funding for the Aalborg Centre. Whereas document 35 C/22 requires that the government proposing the establishment of the Centre undertakes to provide all the necessary resources for the administration and proper functioning of the centre, Article 6 of the Agreement (Annex I) between UNESCO and the Kingdom of Denmark foresees that the Government of Denmark "shall endeavour to monitor that the

necessary resources, either financially or in kind, needed for the administration and proper functioning of the Aalborg Centre have been secured by the Aalborg Centre.”

15. Based on the findings of this feasibility study, the proposal for designating Aalborg Centre as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO fulfils and complies with some of the guidelines and criteria regarding the establishment of relations between UNESCO and the institutes and centres to be placed under its auspices, as stipulated by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103, but deviates with respect to the legal status of the Centre, the governing body and the financial commitment of the Government. It is the Director-General’s conviction that, notwithstanding the deviations explained in the preceding paragraph, the Aalborg Centre will contribute in a meaningful way to the future activities of UNESCO’s Engineering Initiative and many other relevant themes.

Proposed Decision

16. In the light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 by which the General Conference adopted an integrated comprehensive strategy for institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as set out in document 35 C/22 and Corr.,
2. Having examined document 191 EX/14 Part VIII,
3. Welcoming the proposal of the Kingdom of Denmark to establish the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability at the Aalborg University as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO,
4. Thanks the Director-General for conducting the feasibility study to assess the suitability of establishing the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability at Aalborg University as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO;
5. Notes the divergences between the proposal and the Integrated Comprehensive Strategy and accepts that these divergences provide the necessary operational capabilities within the existing legal and institutional setup of the host organization to fulfil the functions of the category 2 centre;
6. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approve the establishment of the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability at the Aalborg University in Aalborg, Denmark, as a category 2 institute under the auspices of UNESCO, and that it authorize the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreements, as contained in the annexes to document 191 EX/14 Part VIII.

ANNEX I

Agreement between UNESCO and the Kingdom of Denmark regarding the Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2)

Whereas, the Government of Denmark fully supports the designation by UNESCO of the Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability (“Aalborg Centre”) as a category 2 centre,

Having regard to the resolution whereby the UNESCO General Conference seeks to favour international cooperation through the establishment of the Aalborg Centre under the auspices of UNESCO,

Considering that the Director-General has been authorized by the General Conference to conclude with the Kingdom of Denmark an agreement in conformity with the draft that was submitted to the General Conference,

Desirous of defining the terms and conditions governing the framework for cooperation with UNESCO regarding the Aalborg Centre in this Agreement,

UNESCO and the Kingdom of Denmark (hereinafter referred to as the “Parties”) have agreed as follows:

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 – Definitions

1. In this Agreement, “UNESCO” refers to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. “DK” means the Kingdom of Denmark;
3. “Aalborg Centre” means the Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability, a centre established within Aalborg University, Denmark.

Article 2 – Establishment

To the extent consistent with its laws, regulations, and policies, DK shall assist, as appropriate, Aalborg University and the Aalborg centre in taking measures to establish and operate the Aalborg Centre as a category 2 centre of UNESCO as such term is used in the integrated comprehensive strategy (35 C/22 and Corr.) approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103 and as provided for under this Agreement.

Article 3 – Purpose of the Agreement

The purpose of this Agreement is to define the terms and conditions governing collaboration between UNESCO and DK regarding the establishment of the Aalborg Centre as a category 2 centre and also the rights and obligations stemming therefrom for the parties.

Article 4 – Legal status

- 4.1 The Parties understand that the Aalborg centre is to be independent of UNESCO and that Aalborg University is independent of UNESCO.
- 4.2 The Parties acknowledge that the Aalborg Centre, as part of Aalborg University, is an entity in the Kingdom of Denmark, and as such, the Aalborg Centre's legal status and capacities are governed by Danish laws, regulations and policies.

Article 5 – Advisory Board

The Parties shall collaborate to facilitate the establishment by the Aalborg Centre of its Advisory Board consistent with the provisions of Article 4 of the Joint Statement of Intent between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Aalborg University Regarding the Establishment of the Aalborg Centre as a category 2 centre, signed in 2014.

Article 6 – Contribution by DK

DK shall endeavour to monitor that the necessary resources, either financially or in kind, needed for the administration and proper functioning of the Aalborg Centre have been secured by the Aalborg Centre.

Article 7 – Entry into force

This Agreement shall enter into force, following its signature by the contracting parties, when they have informed each other in writing that all the formalities required to that effect by the domestic law of DK and by UNESCO's internal regulations have been completed. The date of receipt of the last notification shall be deemed to be the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 8 – Duration

This Agreement is concluded for a period of 6 years as from its entry into force, and shall be deemed renewed unless otherwise expressly denounced by either party as provided for in Article 9.

Article 9 – Denunciation

1. Each of the contracting parties shall be entitled to denounce this Agreement unilaterally.
2. The denunciation shall take effect within 90 days following receipt of the notification sent by one of the contracting parties to the other.

Article 10 – Revision

This Agreement may be revised by consent between DK and UNESCO.

Article 11 – Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute between UNESCO and DK concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, if not settled by negotiation or any other appropriate method agreed to by the parties, shall be submitted for final decision to an arbitration tribunal composed of 3 members.

one of whom shall be appointed by the Kingdom of Denmark, another by the Director-General of UNESCO, and a third, who shall preside over the tribunal, shall be chosen by the first two. If the two arbitrators cannot agree on the choice of a third, the appointment shall be made by the President of the International Court of Justice.

2. The Tribunal's decision shall be final.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed this Agreement,

DONE in [...] copies in the [...] languages, on [...]

.....
For the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

.....
For the Kingdom of Denmark

ANNEX II

Joint Statement of Intent Between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Aalborg University regarding the establishment of the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO

Whereas, Aalborg University fully supports the designation of the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability (“Aalborg Centre”) at the Aalborg campus of Aalborg University, Denmark as a category 2 centre,

Whereas, the UNESCO General Conference has adopted a resolution pursuant to which it seeks to favour international cooperation in respect of the establishment of the Aalborg Centre with the endorsement of UNESCO, and

Whereas, the Director-General of UNESCO has been authorized by the General Conference to conclude with Aalborg University an agreement in conformity with the draft that was submitted to the General Conference, and

Therefore, in consideration of the mutual agreements hereinafter set forth, and with reference to the Agreement between UNESCO and the Kingdom of Denmark regarding the Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability under the auspices of UNESCO and intending to be legally bound hereby, UNESCO and Aalborg University (hereinafter referred to each as a “Party” and together as the “Parties”) agree to the following measures to establish the Aalborg Centre as a UNESCO category 2 centre:

Article 1 – Legal Status

The Parties understand that the Aalborg Centre, as an integral part of Aalborg University, which itself is an entity of the Kingdom of Denmark, has the legal status and capacity necessary for the exercise of its functions in accordance with Danish laws, regulations, and policies, and in particular, the capacities to contract and to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property through Aalborg University.

Article 2 – Aalborg Centre Constitution

The Aalborg Centre will develop bylaws or other governance documents (the “Governing Documents”) which include provisions confirming:

- (a) The Aalborg Centre will maintain the legal status and capacity within the State of Denmark necessary for it to exercise its functions and to receive funds (including as contributions and as payment for services rendered) and acquire all means necessary for its functioning, as an integral part of Aalborg University; and
- (b) The Aalborg Centre will maintain an advisory board which allows for UNESCO representation.

Article 3 – Establishment

Aalborg University shall agree to take, in the course of the year 2014, any measures that may be required for the setting up of the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, as provided for under this Agreement, hereinafter referred to as “Centre”.

Article 4 – Objectives and functions of the Aalborg Centre

The general objectives are to facilitate universities in playing an active role in interdisciplinary engineering, science and sustainability education and technological innovation. The proposed Aalborg Centre for Problem Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability will have the following mission and objectives:

- (1) to create a global platform hub, centre of excellence and network of practitioners, researchers, experts, institutions, professional societies and accrediting bodies relating to the field of Problem and Project Based Learning (PBL) in Engineering and Science Education and Sustainability, from developing and developed countries;
- (2) to establish and develop international research and doctoral training on PBL and sustainability in engineering and science education, capacity-building and application to follow and reinforce the strategy and objectives of UNESCO and Aalborg University in engineering, science and sustainability and associated global challenges;
- (3) to provide global formal education and training for academic staff and students and to disseminate and exchange knowledge and support relating to the transformation of engineering and science education and promote North-South and South-South cooperation in sustainable development at national, regional and global level;
- (4) to give HE institutions and governments open access to a body of knowledge, education, training and other resources in order to facilitate PBL in engineering and science education for sustainability.

Article 5 – Advisory Board

1. The Aalborg Centre will create an Advisory Board that will guide and oversee the Aalborg Centre, within Aalborg University.
2. The Advisory Board will refer to the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Science at Aalborg University who will also be the Chair of the Advisory Board.
3. The Advisory Board will be composed of nine members, namely:
 - (a) Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Science, Aalborg University (Chair);
 - (b) a Professor of PBL Learning in Engineering Education, Aalborg University;
 - (c) three representatives of Aalborg University;
 - (d) a representative of the Director-General of UNESCO; and
 - (e) up to three representatives from Member States of UNESCO, which have notified the Aalborg Centre of their interest in participating in the Aalborg Centre’s activities, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 6, below, and have expressed interest in being represented on the Advisory Board.

4. The Advisory Board will:
- (a) recommend the long-term and medium-term research and training programmes of the Aalborg Centre to Aalborg University as described in Article 4.2 above;
 - (b) recommend the annual work plan of the Aalborg Centre, including the staffing table to Aalborg University as described in Article 4.2 above;
 - (c) examine the annual reports submitted by the Director of the Aalborg Centre, including a biennial self-assessment of the Aalborg Centre's contribution to UNESCO's programme objectives;
 - (d) adopt the rules and regulations and review the financial, administrative and personnel management procedures for the Aalborg Centre in accordance with the laws of the State of Denmark and the policies and procedures of Aalborg University;
 - (e) decide on the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations in the work of the Aalborg Centre;
 - (f) meet in ordinary session at regular intervals, at least once every calendar year;
 - (g) meet in extraordinary session if convened by the Chairperson of the Advisory Board, either on his or her own initiative or at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO or of five of its members.
 - (h) adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 6 – Participation

1. The Aalborg Centre shall encourage the participation of Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO which, by their common interest in the objectives of the Aalborg Centre, desire to cooperate with the Centre.
2. Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO wishing to participate in the Aalborg Centre's activities, as provided for under this Statement, shall send to the Centre notification to this effect. The Centre shall inform UNESCO and other Member States of the receipt of such notifications.

Article 7 – UNESCO's contribution

1. UNESCO may provide assistance, as needed and in agreement with Aalborg University, in the form of technical assistance for the programme activities of the Aalborg Centre, in accordance with the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO by:
 - (a) providing the assistance of its experts in the specialized fields of the Centre; (and/or)
 - (b) engaging in temporary staff exchanges when appropriate, whereby the staff concerned will remain on the payroll of the dispatching organizations; (and/or)
 - (c) seconding members of its staff temporarily, as may be decided by the Director-General on an exceptional basis if justified by the implementation of a joint activity/project within a strategic programme priority area.
2. In all the cases listed above, such assistance shall not be undertaken except within the provisions of UNESCO's programme and budget, and UNESCO will provide Member States with accounts relating to the use of its staff and associated costs.

Article 8 – Responsibility

As the Aalborg Centre is legally separate from UNESCO, the latter shall not be legally responsible for the acts or omissions of the Aalborg Centre, and shall also not be subject to any legal process, and/or bear no liabilities of any kind, be they financial or otherwise, with the exception of the provisions expressly laid down in this Statement.

Article 9 – Evaluation

1. UNESCO may, at any time, carry out an evaluation of the activities of the Aalborg Centre in order to ascertain:
 - (a) whether the Aalborg Centre makes a significant contribution to the strategic goals of UNESCO;
 - (b) whether the activities effectively pursued by the Aalborg Centre are in conformity with those set out in this Statement.
2. UNESCO undertakes to submit to Aalborg University and the Kingdom of Denmark, at the earliest opportunity, a report on any evaluation conducted.
3. Following the results of an evaluation, each of the contracting parties shall have the option of requesting a revision of its contents or of denouncing the Statement, as envisaged in Articles 9 and 10 of the “Agreement between UNESCO and the Kingdom of Denmark regarding the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability under the auspices of UNESCO”.

Article 10 – Use of UNESCO name and logo

1. The Aalborg Centre may mention its affiliation with UNESCO. It may therefore use after its title the mention “under the auspices of UNESCO”.
2. The Aalborg Centre is authorized to use the UNESCO logo or a version thereof on its letterheaded paper and documents including electronic documents and web pages in accordance with the conditions established by the governing bodies of UNESCO.

Article 11 – Settlement of disputes

All disputes arising out of or in connection with the present Joint Statement of Intent shall be settled by mutual understanding. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this Joint Statement of Intent or any breach thereof, shall, unless it is settled amicably, be settled by arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Arbitration Rules in force on the date when this Statement takes effect.

Article 12 – Miscellaneous

Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the “Agreement between UNESCO and the Kingdom of Denmark regarding the Aalborg Centre for Problem-Based Learning in Engineering Science and Sustainability under the auspices of UNESCO” shall apply accordingly to the Parties of this Statement.

Any notice or communication by any Party to any other Party shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given if hand delivered and acknowledged, faxed, or mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested.

The following addresses shall be used to provide notice under this agreement:

ON BEHALF OF UNESCO:

ON BEHALF OF AALBORG UNIVERSITY:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed this Agreement,

DONE in [...] copies in the [...] languages, on [...]

.....
For the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

.....
For Aalborg University



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

Hundred and ninety-first session

191 EX/14 Part IX

PARIS, 4 March 2013
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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART IX

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN DAEJEON, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR WATER SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT (I-WSSM) AT THE K-WATER INSTITUTE

SUMMARY

Following a proposal by the Government of the Republic of Korea to establish an International Centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management (i-WSSM) as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO at the K-water Institute in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, the 47th session of the Bureau of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP) endorsed the proposal. The 20th Session of the IHP Council adopted Resolution (IHP/IC-XX-6) endorsing the centre. At the request of the Government of the Republic of Korea, and in coordination with K-water at the Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs, a technical mission was undertaken to the Republic of Korea as part of the evaluation of the feasibility of establishing the proposed centre. The National Commission for UNESCO and the National Committee for IHP in the Republic of Korea were consulted during the mission.

The present document reviews the major findings of the feasibility study, which was conducted in accordance with the comprehensive Integrated Strategy (35 C/22) approved by the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/Resolution 103). A Draft Agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Korea has been prepared through a process of consultations between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the UNESCO Secretariat in conformity with the standard model agreement indicated in document 35 C/22 and is available at http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/draft_agreement_iWSSM_rep_of_korea_190213.pdf.

Financial and administrative implications are dealt with in paragraphs 7 and 8.

Action expected of the Executive Board: decision proposed in paragraph 14.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of the Republic of Korea has proposed the establishment of the International centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management (i-WSSM) at the K-water Institute in Daejeon, Republic of Korea as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO. The 47th session of the Bureau of the International Hydrological programme (IHP) endorsed the proposal (1 June, 2012). At its 20th session (4-7 June, 2012), the Intergovernmental Council of IHP adopted Resolution IHP/IC-XX-6 endorsing the establishment of the Centre.

2. The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to UNESCO informed the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences and the Secretary of IHP, Director of the Division of Water Sciences of his Government's wish to complete the feasibility study as early as possible in the summer of 2012. Subsequently, the Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), through K-water Institute, informed UNESCO, (through the Secretary of IHP and Director of the Division of Water Sciences) that a 17 to 20 July 2012 would be most appropriate time for a technical mission.

3. The UNESCO Division of Water Sciences, K-water, and the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Korea to UNESCO coordinated a technical mission to assess the feasibility of establishing the proposed centre from 17 to 20 July, 2012. The mission included extensive site visits to the K-water Institute and K-water Academy including the research, training, and international students' accommodation facilities. The mission also included presentations by K-water and meetings with the Director-General for Water Resources Management policy and the Director of the River Management Division at MLTM. A joint briefing with representatives from the National Commission for UNESCO and the National Committee for IHP of the Republic of Korea was also held. The feasibility study was conducted in accordance with the comprehensive Integrated Strategy (35 C/22) approved by the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/Resolution 103). A Draft Agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Korea has been prepared through consultations between the Government of Korea and the UNESCO-IHP Secretariat in conformity with the standard model agreement indicated in document 35C/22.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

Overview of the proposal

4. The proposal from the Government of the Republic of Korea has endeavoured to address in detail the requirements specified in document 35 C/22 and Corr. 5.

5. A key motivation of the proposed centre is the desire to share the results and expertise developed, locally and through international cooperation and networking, during the economic growth of the Republic of Korea. This encompasses the outcome of successive stages of formulating the country's water resources policy, science, technology, and various green-growth water infrastructure projects with the objective to effectively adapt to future climate change and realize low-carbon green growth. Accordingly, the Republic of Korea proposed the establishment of the centre within K-water as global hub dedicated to integrated research, practical education and information networking. The centre will focus on cooperative development of water management and use strategies for sustainable economic growth with emphasis on contributing to solving water stress problems (e.g. globally unbalanced distribution of water resources, global water shortage) and on pursuing effective adaptation to climate change. In particular, the proposed centre will focus on practical research and education needed to augment the capability of developing countries to solve water problems and to develop water security strategies for successful adaptation to climate change and sustainable development. At its initial stages, the centre will focus on developing countries in Asia and Africa, and will fully cooperate with the network of water-related centres under the auspices of UNESCO world-wide to accomplish its mission.

6. Objectives and functions:

(a) The centre's primary objectives are:

- (i) to build an integrated problem-solving research system to realize sustainable water management, especially challenges faced by developing countries;
- (ii) to operate case study-based and field-oriented education and training programmes based on the needs of participating countries;
- (iii) to develop a globally networked hub for sharing water information, thereby enhancing global scientific and technological cooperation in addressing water security challenges.

(b) The major activities of the proposed centre fall under three main categories:

Activities in support of developing countries in water resources management:

- (i) areas that will be helpful to developing countries in achieving economic growth in terms of globalization;
- (ii) areas that will contribute to the fulfilment of the international agenda and initiatives, such as MDGs and future SDGs;
- (iii) areas in which water problems need to be solved based on interdisciplinary, integrated approaches; or
- (iv) other areas related to Official Development Assistance projects of the Republic of Korea and/or international development projects.

Research activities:

- (v) development of technologies to pursue effective adaptation to climate change and achieve sustainable development;
- (vi) development of technologies to sustainably manage water resources and achieve water security;
- (vii) development of technologies to support the operation and management of water and wastewater;
- (viii) development of technologies to produce hydropower energy, and operate and manage relevant infrastructure;
- (ix) development of technologies related to eco-hydrology, water quality and green growth.

Educational and capacity-building activities:

- (x) technologies for integrated water management covering dams and river systems;
- (xi) technologies for building and operating water infrastructure;
- (xii) technologies for producing green energy using water, and operating and managing relevant infrastructure;

- (xiii) management policies for supporting the efforts of developing countries to develop water industries;
- (xiv) concepts and case studies for education on the sustainable development of water sectors.

Structure and legal status

7. The proposed centre, which will be established within the K-water Institute, will function as an independent organization. The management and oversight structure includes a Governing Board consistent with 35 C/22 and a secretariat. The Governing Board will function as the overall decision making body, and the secretariat will be responsible for the operation, support, and management of the planning, research and educational divisions of the centre in accordance with the Governing Board decisions.

Financial matters

8. Financial matters: The Government shall provide the needed financial resources for the administration and proper functioning of the MLTM at levels consistent with the proposed activities of the centre. Plans to engage other agencies including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in providing sustainable financial resources for the centre were reported.

UNESCO Contributions

9. As stipulated in the draft agreement, UNESCO may provide assistance, as needed, in the form of technical assistance for the programme activities of the Centre, in accordance with the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO. This may include providing the assistance of its experts in the specialized fields of the centre; engaging in temporary staff exchanges, whereby the staff concerned will remain on the payroll of the dispatching organizations; seconding members of its staff temporarily, as may be decided by the Director-General on an exceptional basis if justified by the implementation of a joint activity/project within a strategic programme priority area, providing technical support in particular to achieve the overall mission of UNESCO's water-related institutes and centres. UNESCO assistance shall not be undertaken except within the provisions of the Programme and Budget (C/5) and UNESCO will provide Member States with accounts relating to the use of its staff and associated costs.

Areas of cooperation with UNESCO

10. The proposed centre aims to provide a valuable contribution to meet the goals of the ongoing seventh phase of IHP (IHP-VII, 2008-2013) while being cognizant of and responsive to those of the upcoming eighth phase (IHP-VIII, 2014-2021). It will specifically target focal areas related to global change impacts on river basins and water security which are also key areas of interest in the recently approved strategic plan for IHP-VIII. The Centre also aims to contribute to Water Education (IHP-VII theme 5, and IHP-VIII, theme 6) through its capacity-building component, and expects to make strong contributions to key IHP initiatives and programmes such as the International Flood Initiative (IFI), International Sediment Initiative (ISI), the Urban Water Resources Management Programme, and the newly established IHP initiative on water quality. The centre will potentially contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals, especially goals 1, 7 and 8 as well addressing several of the water and sustainable green growth related outcomes of the UNCSD. The Centre's objectives and functions are consistent with UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy (2008-2013) as set out in document 34 C/4 under Overarching Objective 2 "Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development." These include SPO 3: "Leveraging scientific knowledge for the benefit of the environment and the management of natural resources", and SPO 5: "Contributing to disaster preparedness and mitigation". It is reported that

the Centre will strive to align its activities with the upcoming Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO as will be decided by the 37th session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

Geographic coverage and potential impacts of the centre

11. The activities of the Centre will initially focus on developing countries in Asia and Africa. However the Centre's networking will be global and it includes cooperation with other category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO, the UNESCO-IHE, as well as academic institutions, development agencies, and scientific organizations. The potential impact of the Centre is primarily in augmenting and significantly enhancing the capacity of developing countries in Asia and Africa to develop sustainable green growth options for water resources management that focus on integrating policy, infrastructure, and technology and in accomplishing self-sustainable training and educational capacities.

Summary of the results from the feasibility study

12. Based on evidence presented, the feasibility study concluded, that:
- (a) The activities of the proposed centre are consistent with the strategic objectives of UNESCO. They are also consistent with and will contribute to the strategic programme priorities of both the current phase of IHP, IHP-VII (2008-2013) and IHP-VIII (2014-2021).
 - (b) K-water Institute and K-water Academy are well equipped to provide the technical staff to implement the core activities of the proposed centre.
 - (c) The research, training, and international student accommodation facilities available on the campus where the proposed centre will be hosted are state-of-the-art facilities thus providing the centre with both the physical and intellectual capital required for its function.
 - (d) The proposed centre has the potential to make a significant contribution to policy advice through its Integrated Water Resources Management, water policy educational programme, infrastructure technology programme, and through its active role in supporting existing policy-relevant IHP initiatives.
 - (e) The scope areas covered by the proposed centre intersect with those of several existing category 2 water-related centres in a complementary and integrative manner. The centre's networking capacity, its objectives, and functions will allow it to facilitate further cooperation with other centres, especially in Asia and Africa as well as with UNESCO-IHE.
 - (f) There is minimal to no risk posed by the establishment of the proposed centre on the capacity of the Secretariat to coordinate this and other category 2 water-related centres.
 - (g) The Government of the Republic of Korea has demonstrated its intent to provide the centre with financial, administrative, and technical support sufficient to perform its functions.
 - (h) The structure of the proposed centre, including its governance and management mechanisms, conform to the guidelines adopted in document 35 C/22 as well as with the IHP updated strategy for water-related centres.
 - (i) There is ample evidence that the proposed centre will be a welcome and strong addition to the network of water related centres.

13. The Director-General welcomes the establishment of the proposed International Centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management (i-WSSM) in the Republic of Korea. She recognizes that the MLTM, through K-water, is able to provide the required facilities to the proposed Centre for training and research and that the Centre will result in important benefits to Member States and to institutions and professionals working in water resources management, green growth, and adaptation to global climate change. Furthermore, it would be in line with the strategy for institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO as presented in document 35 C/22 and Corr. and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103.

Proposed decision

14. In the light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to consider a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103,
2. Taking note of Resolution IHP/IC-XX-6 adopted at the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme in June 2012,
3. Having examined document 191 EX/14 Part IX which includes the report on the feasibility study on the proposal to establish the International Centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management, at the K-water Institute, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO and its annexes,
4. Welcoming the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Korea, to establish on its territory the International Centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management (i-WSSM) as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO,
5. Deeming the considerations and proposals contained in document 191 EX/14 Part IX to be such as to meet the requirements needed for UNESCO to grant its auspices to the regional centre,
6. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approve the establishment in the Republic of Korea of the International Centre for Water Security and Sustainable Management (i-WSSM) and that it authorize the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement.



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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART X

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR WATER COOPERATION

SUMMARY

In response to a proposal by the Government of Sweden to have an International Centre for Water Cooperation as a category 2 centre placed under the auspices of UNESCO, established on its territory, the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP) adopted Resolution IHP/IC-XX-6 in June 2012 endorsing the establishment of the proposed centre. The UNESCO Division of Water Sciences, the UNESCO National Commission in Sweden (Ministry of Education and Research), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), the University of Uppsala and the University of Gothenburg coordinated a feasibility study for the proposed Centre.

The present document reviews the prerequisites for the scientific and institutional rationale behind the proposal of the Swedish Government. The feasibility study was conducted in accordance with the comprehensive Integrated Strategy (35 C/22) approved by the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/Resolution 103). A Draft Agreement between UNESCO, SIWI and the Government of Sweden has been prepared through a process of consultations between the Government of Sweden and the UNESCO Secretariat. The present document includes an annex containing such provisions of the proposed draft agreement as deviate from the model agreement (see document 35 C/ 22 and Corr.).

Financial and administrative implications are dealt with in paragraph 10.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 12.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In response to a proposal by the Government of Sweden to have an International Centre For Water Cooperation as a category 2 centre placed under the auspices of UNESCO established on its territory, the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP) adopted Resolution IHP/IC-XX-6 in June 2012 endorsing the establishment of the proposed centre.

2. The Swedish National Commission for UNESCO confirmed to UNESCO (through the Secretary of the International Hydrological Programme and Director of the Division of Water Sciences) in March 2012 the intention of the Government of Sweden to assist SIWI in establishing on the Swedish territory an International Centre For Water Cooperation as a category 2 centre placed under the auspices of UNESCO. The Division of Water Sciences through its IHP Secretariat, the UNESCO Division of Water Sciences, the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO (Ministry of Education and Research), SIWI, the University of Uppsala and the University of Gothenburg, and the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to UNESCO exchanged relevant information and extensive correspondence to prepare for the technical mission of UNESCO to undertake a feasibility study.

3. A technical mission of UNESCO's Headquarters (IHP Secretariat) was undertaken to visit the location of the proposed Centre, in September 2012. The feasibility study was conducted by the IHP Secretariat in consultation with the UNESCO National Commission in Sweden (Ministry of Education and Research), SIWI, the University of Uppsala and the University of Gothenburg other relevant Swedish parties, in accordance with the comprehensive Integrated Strategy (35 C/22) approved by the General Conference at its 35th session (35 C/Resolution 103). A Draft Agreement between UNESCO, the Government of Sweden and SIWI has been prepared through a process of consultations between the Government of Sweden, SIWI and the UNESCO-IHP Secretariat based on the standard model agreement indicated in document 35 C/22 but including a number of deviations from it.

4. The creation of an International Centre for Water Cooperation Water would constitute a real value added to UNESCO's efforts in facilitating dialogue among stakeholders involved in water management and, nurturing cooperation among them. Since growing economies, population, and superimposed climate change are putting increasing pressure on natural resources systems, competition over this resource is increasing. The centre will address water cooperation in its broadest sense with a primary focus on water for peace and regional development. It should be stressed that the centre will build on, and complete, UNESCO's work and its wide ranging network of partner institutions. The centre will indeed expand the work and actions of PCCP (the water and cooperation associated programme of WWAP¹ and IHP). In close collaboration with, and by building on the advances of knowledge by the IHP, WWAP and PCCP programmes and their key partners, the centre will further move the research front and thereby improve our understanding of the mechanisms behind water cooperation. The centre will therefore contribute to the objectives of UNESCO such as UNESCO's overarching objective "leveraging scientific knowledge for sustainable development and natural resources" in the Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013. In addition the centre will contribute directly to various themes of the eight phase of IHP (starting in 2014, currently in draft form) which focuses on "Water security: responses to local and global challenges". It will constitute one of the PCCP's implementing arms. The goals of UNESCO's programmes merged with the strategic objectives of SIWI will constitute the basis for the Results Based Framework of the proposed Category II International Centre for Water Cooperation.

5. The Government of Sweden has for a long time taken a keen interest in transboundary water management and water governance issues. Building on the richness of its individual and institutional experts, it has committed, and managed to enhance and advance the dialogue on key

¹ World Water Assessment Programme.

water policy areas, namely through its long standing support to the annual World Water Week in Stockholm, implemented by SIWI. The Government of Sweden is supporting the establishment of the centre both subject wise as well as financially. Furthermore, in view of the upcoming “UN International Year of Water Cooperation” in 2013 the focus of the centre is timely and will contribute to UNESCO’s work in this regard as it is the lead United Nations agency for the year.

6. The centre will have its main office in Stockholm. It will be established and hosted by SIWI, with associated offices and teaching spaces in Uppsala and Gothenburg, hosted by the respective partner universities in these cities.

II. CONSIDERATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED CENTRE

The proposal submitted by Sweden can be summarized as follows:

7. Objectives and functions of the proposed Centre

The proposed objectives and functions of the Centre are altogether in line with the work of UNESCO and in particular in with its water programmes. As elaborated above the work of the centre is viewed as building on the critical knowledge generated in UNESCO’s PCCP programme and will thereby continue to move forward the crucial knowledge in the area of transboundary water cooperation. The Centre will also continue cooperation with UNESCO’s transboundary groundwater (ISARM) work. It has the potential to initiate collaboration with other UNESCO programmes such as the Man and Biosphere programme (MAB), the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) etc.

The objectives of the centre are to:

- (a) Develop knowledge related to, the sustainable management of transboundary waters and, the role of such resources as drivers of cooperation between countries sharing them.

In close collaboration with the IHP/WWAP programme PCCP and other key partners (see below) the proposed centre will facilitate and embark on research on the linkages between transboundary water management and peace and stability. The proposed consortium is strong in research on water and cooperation. Previous efforts focusing on water as a source of conflict or cooperation have established that transboundary water management is indeed more a source of, or a reason for, cooperation than for conflict. While this today is scientifically well established new questions of importance to States and the international community at large, emerge. Two of these are: (i) What type of cooperation over transboundary waters are we seeing today? What is the quality of the cooperation that is being established? and (ii) How will the cooperation function given emerging challenges and pressures (e g climate change, increased population in a basin etc.)? Are the present cooperative mechanisms solid and well devised or is there scope for improvement given the new global challenges?

- (b) Inform and, enhance capacities of, targeted audiences on the basis of research accomplished, through the development of knowledge products such as books, articles, policy proposals and training programmes.

In tandem with the development of new research, significant efforts will be put into how the results can be put into concrete use by policy and decision-makers. Thus the research that will be developed will be “research for application”. The solid academic backbone of the centre (through universities) in combination with SIWI’s more think-tank/policy oriented structure (which also includes advisory services to clients such as the United Nations system, and national governments) provides for success in this area. The network of partners for the centre will also provide useful inputs towards this end. In addition, SIWI’s renown capacity building programme on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and transboundary water management in

regions such as the Euphrates-Tigris, East African, Asia, the Middle East and North Africa region provides the centre with outlets for the applied research developed, as well as direct feedback on how to further improve it.

The centre will perform research; publish results; build capacity through dedicated training programmes. The intended beneficiaries of the results are primarily policy and decision-makers but the outputs will also in broader terms build the scientific knowledge within the realm of water and cooperation. Further downstream effects of benefit for the society will be improved by water cooperation, and, thereby, the basin population will be rewarded by less conflicts and tensions with positive effects for economic development and growth both at national as well as regional level.

8. Legal Status

The proposed legal form for the centre will be as a Non-profit/Association. This a common form in Sweden, where certain existing organisations join their forces to work for a common objective. Since the proposed centre in essence is collaboration between three existing institutions, this legal form is the most appropriate.

The centre shall be independent from UNESCO. The Swedish Government and SIWI shall ensure that the centre enjoys within its territory the functional autonomy necessary for the execution of its activities including: i) contracting, ii) to institute legal proceedings; and iii) to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.

9. Governing Board

The Centre will have a Governing Board that will comprise:

1. Executive Director of SIWI (Chair of the Governing Board)
2. A representative of the Director-General of UNESCO
3. Representative of Swedish Government or his or her representative.
4. Up to three representative(s) of other Member State(s) which have sent to the Centre notification for membership, have expressed interest in being represented on the Board and who wish to contribute to the activities of the Centre.

10. Financial matters

(a) Contribution from the Government of Sweden:

Provided that the Centre:

- (i) complies with UNESCO's guidelines for a category 2 institute;
- (ii) has the purpose set out in SIWI's application for the establishment of a category 2 institute, and;
- (iii) remains a category 2 institute.

Sweden will contribute financially to the establishment and running of the Centre with an annual subsidy of 2 million SEK per year for a period of six years.

The total budget for the centre is SEK 4,750,000 SEK which is approximately US \$750,000 per annum divided as follows:

Financial contributions from the government of Sweden:

The government of Sweden will contribute annually with 2 Million SEK (approximately \$31, 000) to support the activities and programmes of the Centre. These funds will be made available by the government, to the Centre, through SIWI.

Other contributions **to the budget**:

SIWI will contribute with:

- Its facilities at the SIWI office in Stockholm, including support for office and financial management of the Centre (estimated at 300 000 SEK)
- A minimum equivalent to one professional staff (estimated at 300 000 SEK)

Gothenburg University will contribute with:

- A minimum of one 25% professor's time (estimated at 275 000 SEK)
- A minimum equivalent to one fulltime position of a researcher (estimated at the cost of 600 000 SEK)
- Office spaces (estimated at 400 000 SEK)

Uppsala University will contribute with:

- A minimum of 25% of professor time as a start (estimated at 275 000 SEK)
- A minimum equivalent to one 50% position of a researcher (estimated at the cost of 300,000 SEK)
- Office spaces (estimated at 400,000 SEK)

The Secretariat will be composed of the Director of the Centre and the staff necessary to perform the activities and programmes of the centre. The Director shall be appointed by the Chair of the Governing Board (Executive Director of SIWI) in consultation with the Secretary of IHP. Staff will be appointed by the Director of the centre.

(b) Financial and administrative implications for UNESCO:

UNESCO will not provide financial support for administrative or institutional purposes. However, it is understood that UNESCO may contribute to concrete activities/projects of the Centre if those are deemed to be in line with UNESCO's programme priorities and as foreseen in the budget approved by UNESCO's Governing Bodies.

11. UNESCO contribution

UNESCO may provide assistance, as required, in the form of technical assistance for the programme activities of the Centre, in accordance with the strategic goals and objectives of UNESCO by providing the assistance of its experts in the specialized fields of the Centre, engaging in temporary staff exchanges when appropriate, whereby the staff concerned will remain on the payroll of the dispatching organizations and seconding members of its staff temporarily, as may be decided by the Director-General of UNESCO on an exceptional basis if justified by the implementation of a joint activity/project within a strategic programme priority area. In all the cases listed above, such assistance shall not be undertaken except within the provisions of UNESCO's programme and budget, and UNESCO will provide Member States with accounts relating to the use of its staff and associated costs.

12. Action expected of the Executive Board

In light of the above report, the Executive Board may wish to consider a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103,
2. Taking note of Resolution IHP/IC-XX-6 adopted at the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme in June 2012,
3. Having examined document 191 EX/14 Part X which includes the feasibility study on the proposal to establish the International Centre on Water Cooperation in Stockholm, Sweden, as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO and its Annexes,
4. Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Sweden, to have an International Centre on Water Cooperation as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO established on its territory,
5. Noting the deviations between, on the one hand, the draft agreement between UNESCO, the Government of Sweden and SIWI and, on the other hand, the model agreement for category 2 centres approved by the General Conference by 35C/Resolution 103, as explained in the annex to document 191EX/14 Part X,
6. Recommends that the General Conference, at its 37th session, approve the establishment in Sweden of the International Centre on Water Cooperation and that it authorize the Director-General to sign the corresponding Agreement.

ANNEX

DEVIATIONS OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT FROM THE MODEL AGREEMENT

1. The General Conference, at its 35th session, approved the guidelines and criteria for category 2 institutes and centres. At the same time, the General Conference “request[ed] the Director-General to apply the strategy to all new proposals for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres, as well as to any renewals of existing agreements.” (35 C/Resolution 103). The establishment of the centre deviates from UNESCO’s integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres (document 35 C/22) including the proposed model agreement. Due to the Swedish national laws and regulations the draft agreement presents five deviations which are highlighted below in order for the Executive Board to be fully informed thereof, consider whether or not to agree to the establishment of the Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, and authorize the divergences, if it so decides.
2. The model agreement is established to be signed by UNESCO and the national government that would establish the Centre. The draft agreement provides for the signature of UNESCO, the government of Sweden and the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). It is a tri-partite agreement. The reason for this tri-partite agreement is the following: the Centre would be established by SIWI and not by the government of Sweden. Some provisions of the model agreement are imputable to the entity that would establish the Centre (in this case SIWI). The government cannot guarantee such provisions and hence, the participation of SIWI in this agreement as a signatory.
3. The model agreement provides in its article 2 that the government establishes the Centre. In this case, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Centre is set-up by SIWI and not by the government. The government commits itself to assist SIWI in setting-up the Centre.
4. The model agreement provides in its article 5 that the government ensures the content of the constitutive act of the Centre. Since the government is not establishing the Centre, but SIWI is, the government cannot provide guarantees as to the content of the constitutive act of the Centre. According to this agreement, SIWI provides these guarantees to UNESCO.
5. The model agreement provides in its article 6 that the government ensures the functions and objectives of the Centre. Since the government is not establishing the Centre, but SIWI is, the government cannot provide guarantees as to the functions and objectives of the Centre. According to this agreement, SIWI provides these guarantees to UNESCO.
6. The model agreement provides in its article 7 that the government ensures the set-up and functioning of the Governing Board of the Centre. Since the government is not establishing the Centre, but SIWI is, the government cannot provide guarantees as to the set-up and functioning of the Governing Board of the Centre. According to this agreement, SIWI provides these guarantees to UNESCO.
7. The model agreement provides in its article 9 that the government commits itself to provide all the financial resources necessary for the Centre’s proper functioning. Since the government is not establishing the Centre but supporting its establishment, the government provides part of the financial resources necessary for the Centre’s functioning. According to this agreement, it provides 2 million SEK out of 4,750,000 SEK which is the total budget of the Centre.



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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

PART XI

EVALUATION AND RENEWAL OF CATEGORY 2 CENTRES

SUMMARY

Pursuant to the agreements with the governments establishing category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO, evaluations of the following centres were carried out:

- IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, Dundee, United Kingdom.
- International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Tsukuba, Japan.
- International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures (ICQHS), Yazd, the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation, (IRTCES), Beijing, China.
- Regional Biotechnology Centre (RCB), New Delhi, India.

The evaluations specifically reviewed whether the centres make important contributions to the strategic goals of UNESCO and whether the activities pursued in each of these centres are in conformity with their respective agreements. The key results of the evaluations are contained in the present document.

In accordance with the principles and guidelines regarding the establishment and operation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) as approved by 35 C/Resolution 103, continuation of each of these centres as category 2 centres is proposed. The proposed draft agreements are available online, and annexes explaining deviations from the model agreement contained in documents 35 C/22 and Corr. are presented at the end of this document.

Decision proposed in paragraph 42.

I. REVIEW OF THE IHP-HELP CENTRE FOR WATER LAW, POLICY, AND SCIENCE, DUNDEE, UNITED KINGDOM

1. The 16th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP/IC) adopted Resolution XVI-5 endorsing the establishment of the IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy, and Science at the University of Dundee, United Kingdom. The Executive Board of UNESCO, at its 172nd session (172 EX/Decision 14), recommended that the General Conference, at its 33rd session, approve the establishment of the Centre and authorize the Director-General to sign the agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom to establish the Centre under the auspices of UNESCO. The General Conference, at its 33rd session in October 2005, approved the establishment of the Centre (33 C/Resolution 31).

2. On 25 September 2008, the agreement between UNESCO and the University of Dundee regarding the statutes of the IHP-HELP Centre was signed. On the basis of the agreement, the Centre was established to promote an interdisciplinary approach to addressing global water issues, to provide intellectual leadership in achieving this approach, to communicate legal expertise on water issues through the UNESCO-IHP Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) programme and to act as regional coordination unit for the European HELP basins while proactively interacting with the other HELP coordination units.

3. In coordination with IOS, an evaluation of the Centre covering the period (2008-2011) was carried out by an international team of two experts appointed by the Secretary of IHP. The evaluation was managed by the Centre in consultation with IHP. The review aimed to assess the Centre's contributions to UNESCO's mandates and its strategic programme objectives (SPOs), and to provide elements for deciding whether the Centre's agreement should be renewed. The cost of the evaluation was borne fully by the Centre.

4. The evaluation consisted of a site visit, individual and group interviews, desk study, review of background documents, questionnaires conducted by email to a number of institutional partners, and in-depth dialogue amongst the members of the evaluation team. The final evaluation report was submitted in April 2012 and is available on the Natural Sciences Sector website.

5. Overall, the evaluation team found that the Centre was well established and has directed its activities to address the strategic goals of UNESCO and the International Hydrological Programme. It also found that the Centre has been working well since its establishment and that it has received adequate financial and in-kind contributions, through the University of Dundee for its operations. The evaluation team concluded that the Centre is well linked to other facilities within the University, which allowed it to adopt an interdisciplinary approach to addressing global water issues and to achieve intellectual leadership in a number of pertinent areas of expertise. The Centre also provided legal expertise on global water issues for the HELP programme and undertook activities consistent with being the regional coordinating unit (RCU) for the European HELP basins. Several partners further acknowledged the achievements of the Centre and its future potential. Some areas for improvement were also found and were reflected in the recommendations to the Centre, to the Government of the United Kingdom and to UNESCO. The full evaluation report includes detailed recommendations to the Centre.

6. The evaluation team's recommendation to UNESCO focused on the following issues:

Continuation of the Centre: The Evaluation Team recommends that the centre be renewed as a UNESCO category 2 centre. The Centre has demonstrated its strength, which has been corroborated by its institutional partners. The implementation of the above-listed recommendations to the Centre should strengthen the Centre considerably.

Feedback to the Centre: UNESCO needs to make a stronger effort in providing clear, strategic feedback and guidance to the Centre. In particular, as the HELP network evolves or

gets merged with other UNESCO mechanisms, the Centre should be kept abreast of these changes and how they impact expectations the UNESCO places on all category 2 centres.

Guidance regarding the role and expectations of the RCU: UNESCO should provide some clear and detailed guidance to the Centre about how it should link up with the RCU and what activities in the European networking context would work best.

7. A draft agreement was drawn up. The agreement is available online at the Natural Sciences Sector website. Deviations from the model agreement (35 C/22 and Corr.) are presented in Annex I.

II. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR WATER HAZARD AND RISK MANAGEMENT (ICHARM), IN JAPAN

8. The 16th session of the Intergovernmental Council of IHP adopted Resolution XVI-4 endorsing the establishment of ICHARM as a part of the Public Works Research Institute (PWRI) in Japan. The Executive Board, at its 171st session, welcomed the proposal by the Government of Japan and recommended that the General Conference, at its 33rd session, approve the creation of the Centre under the auspices of UNESCO (171 EX/Decision 12). The 33rd session of the General Conference granted the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) the status of an international centre under the auspices of UNESCO (33 C/Resolution 28).

9. On the basis of the agreement signed between UNESCO and the Government of Japan in March 2006, ICHARM was established as a category 2 centre with the main objective to conduct research, capacity-building and information networking activities in the field of water-related hazard and risk management at the local, national, regional and global level in order to prevent and mitigate the impacts of such hazards and thus to achieve sustainable and integrated river basin management.

10. In line with the agreement, an evaluation of the Centre was carried to assess whether the Centre has been playing an active and important role in the field of water sciences in cooperation with UNESCO and to evaluate its contributions to the objectives of UNESCO and IHP during the period (2006-2011) and to recommend whether the agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Japan should be renewed.

11. The evaluation was carried out by an international team of two experts appointed by the Secretary of IHP and was managed by ICHARM in consultation with IHP. IHP consulted with UNESCO's IOS for technical guidance during the evaluation process. The evaluation team met at ICHARM, Tsukuba on 13 and 14 January 2011. The evaluation exercise consisted of meetings and interviews with the Director and key staff of ICHARM, examination of materials provided by ICHARM, thematic analysis by the evaluation team, analysis of budget and staffing data, review of ICHARM website and relevant material quoted by stakeholders, and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis. The cost of the evaluation was funded by ICHARM. The final evaluation report was submitted in May 2011 and is available at the Natural Sciences Sector website.

12. Overall, the evaluation concluded that ICHARM is well established and has streamlined its activities to address the strategic goals of UNESCO. ICHARM is a recognized international centre as the host of the International Flood Initiative (IFI) with international linkages as a category 2 centre with a clear mandate. ICHARM has been working remarkably well within its available funding resources (around 400 million Japanese Yen per year) to contribute to UNESCO under the existing agreement with UNESCO.

13. The review team recommended that ICHARM consider broadening its scope by addressing integrated management of floods and droughts as well as the ecological and economic analysis of hydrohazards from the catchment to the country scales. Other recommendations to ICHARM

included, *inter-alia*, expanding the staff base, promoting greater linkages with other divisions of the Public Works Research Institute and other entities of the host Ministry, and continue strengthening ICHARM's niche in delivering high-quality, short-term training programmes with expanded focus. More detailed recommendations to the Centre and to the Government of Japan are available in the full evaluation report.

14. The following recommendations were among those presented by the review team to UNESCO, and that are pertinent to the renewal of the agreement (please see full report for a full list of recommendations):

- Considering the excellent achievements of ICHARM, continue operation of this Centre as a key category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO;
- Ensure greater synergies between UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy such as the forthcoming Eighth Phase of IHP and strategic plans of ICHARM in managing hydrohazards;
- Develop knowledge-sharing platforms to provide ready access to ICHARM products to Member States; and
- Other recommendations pertinent to the need to support the Centre and enhance the coordination between category 2 centres.

15. A draft agreement was drawn up between UNESCO and the Government of Japan. The agreement is available online at the Natural Sciences Sector website. Deviations from the model agreement (35 C/22 and Corr.) are presented in Annex II.

III. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR QANATS AND HISTORIC HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES (ICQHS) IN YAZD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

16. The 15th session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council, through Resolution XV-1 endorsed the proposal by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to establish an International Centre for Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures (ICQHS) in Yazd, Islamic Republic of Iran as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO. The 167th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO (167 EX/Decision 3.4.4) recommended that the General Conference, at its 32nd session, approve the establishment of the Centre and authorized the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreement (32 C/Resolution 19).

17. On the basis of an agreement signed between UNESCO and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in March 2005, ICQHS was established with the objectives of:

- (a) undertaking capacity-building, research, exchange of knowledge, and preservation of the culture heritage that qanats, traditional water resources systems and historic hydraulic structures present; and
- (b) enhancing cooperation among institutions dealing with these subjects at the local, national, regional and global level.

The Centre's objectives are to be accomplished through its educational, training, research, scientific symposia and communication and knowledge creation and dissemination activities.

18. Pursuant to the agreement, an evaluation of the Centre's performance for the period (2005-2011) was carried out by an international team of two experts appointed by the Secretary of IHP. The evaluation was managed by the Centre in close consultation with the IHP Secretariat and with the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office. IHP also consulted with UNESCO's IOS for technical guidance during the evaluation process. The cost of the evaluation was borne fully by the Centre. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess whether the Centre has been actively engaged in the

field of water sciences in cooperation with UNESCO and contributing to the strategic objectives of UNESCO and IHP.

19. The evaluation team met at ICQHS, Yazd, on the occasion of the International Conference on Traditional Knowledge for Water Resources Management (TKWRM), 21-23 February 2012. The evaluation exercise consisted of meetings and interviews with the Director and key staff of ICQHS, close observation of ICQHS performance in the organization of the TKWRM Conference, desk study and examination of materials provided by ICQHS, analysis by the evaluation team including thematic and budget and staffing data and a review of the ICQHS website and relevant material quoted by stakeholders. A copy of the final review report is available on the Natural Sciences Sector website.

20. Overall, the evaluation concluded that ICQHS has demonstrated a leadership role in preserving qanats and historic hydraulic structures. The Centre's activities have contributed to several focal areas within the sixth and seventh phases of IHP and the Centre has made remarkable achievements in influencing policy issues including educational curricula, innovative approaches on the utilization of modern technologies in meeting today's water supplies need through traditional structures such as qanats. The Centre was found ready to contribute to the upcoming eighth phase of IHP (2014-2021). The Centre has been able to secure an annual government budget line and case-by-case fundraising from other sources (average US \$250,000 per year) and it has coordinated well with the UNESCO Tehran Office, the Secretariat of IHP and other relevant international entities including other category 2 centres.

21. While highlighting ICQHS achievement, the review recommended that ICQHS keep more balance between qanats issues and other historic hydraulic structures to enhance the coverage of the Centre's entire mandate and that ICQHS launch training-the-trainers programme. Other recommendations are available in the full evaluation report.

22. The review team strongly recommended that UNESCO renew the agreement with the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the continuation of ICQHS as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO and encouraged UNESCO to provide greater support to ICQHS in relation to innovations in developing, presenting and delivering training programmes and workshops. The team recommended that such support could be achieved by providing appropriate staff development to key individuals in ICQHS. The association with the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education can be very helpful in this respect.

23. In light of the satisfactory evaluation, the Director-General decided to renew the granting of the status of a category 2 centre to the International Centre for Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures (ICQHS). A draft agreement was drawn up between UNESCO and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with 35 C/Resolution 103. As the draft agreement does not deviate from the model agreement annexed to document 35 C/22, the Director-General will proceed to the signature of the agreement. The agreement is available on the Natural Sciences Sector website.

IV. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE ON EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION (IRTCES) CHINA

24. The 22nd session of the General Conference of UNESCO approved the establishment of the International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES) in China (22 C/Resolution 10.3). Subsequently, IRTCES was jointly set up by the Government of China and UNESCO on 21 July 1984 in Beijing as a category 2 water centre. Since its establishment, IRTCES has directed its research and training activities to solve scientific and engineering problems related to erosion and sedimentation. During the last six years, IRTCES disseminated knowledge and findings by publishing a large number of journal papers, conference papers, research reports and projects reports in Chinese and English in the field of sedimentation and erosion problems. IRTCES developed and now maintains and updates databases on sediment

erosion, transport and deposition and makes them available on its website. In 2004, a review of IRTCES was undertaken by UNESCO. On the basis of the positive recommendation of the review, a renewal agreement was signed in 2005 between UNESCO and the Government of China (in addition, the Centre also hosts the secretariat to UNESCO's International Sediment Initiative (ISI), which is an associated programme of IHP).

25. Pursuant to the agreement of 2005, a second evaluation of IRTCES was carried out in September 2011 by an international team of two experts appointed by the Secretary of IHP. The evaluation was managed by the Centre in close consultation with IHP. IHP also consulted with UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service (IOS). The cost of the evaluation was borne fully by the Centre.

26. The aims of the evaluation were to provide an objective assessment of the activities of IRTCES that would allow an informed decision on whether the current agreement should be renewed. The evaluation exercise consisted of meetings and interviews with the key staff of IRTCES, examination of the materials provided by the Centre, thematic analysis, review of IRTCES website and relevant material quoted by stakeholders and other organizations, and direct interaction with the students attending a training course at the time of the visit. The UNESCO Office in Beijing participated as observer in the evaluation exercise.

27. Overall, the evaluation recognized that IRTCES is now a key player in sediment research and training, both regionally and internationally. The Centre continued to produce and promote, over the performance period, research on erosion and sedimentation and on the application of scientific findings in a wide spectrum of fundamental and applied disciplines. IRTCES laboratory facilities and field work capabilities have been working remarkably well. The Centre serves as a regional and international centre of excellence and expertise, provides a platform for exchange of scientific and technical ideas and solutions in sediment and erosion research among the scientists and practitioners. IRTCES staff support government agencies in China and other countries on development and conservation policies, regulations, and investments related to sediment management. The evaluation concluded that the Centre addresses the strategic goals of UNESCO and has contributed to the implementation of the strategic plans of IHP-VI and IHP-VII.

28. The review team recommended that IRTCES should continue to promote advanced erosion and sediment-related technologies such as soil erosion control, river channel erosion and deposition control, as well as reservoir sediment management in regions of great need. The review also encouraged IRTCES to improve its international fundraising ability to carry out more international research, training and consulting projects through stronger linkages and cooperation with international bodies, and to try to secure additional financial resources to deliver a broader agenda through targeted fundraising in association with the UNESCO family. Other recommendations are available in the full evaluation report along with recommendations to the Government of China.

29. The evaluation recommendations to UNESCO included, *inter-alia*, that UNESCO pay special attention to the remarkable achievements of IRTCES in its 27-year existence as a category 2 centre in promoting dissemination and advancement of sediment-related knowledge through its research, training, cooperation and communication. Also recommended was supporting IRTCES to secure financial resources for delivering the UNESCO agenda in developing countries, which are faced with ever increasing water and sediment related problems and that in the less developed countries in Africa, South America, and the Asia-Pacific region with serious sediment problems. UNESCO technical assistance to projects should be carried out in cooperation with the country by making full use of the proven capabilities of IRTCES.

30. The evaluation concluded that considering the excellent achievements of IRTCES, UNESCO should continue the operation of IRTCES as a key category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

31. A draft agreement was drawn up. The agreement is available online at the Natural Sciences Sector website. Deviation from the model agreement (35 C/22 and Corr.) are presented in Annex III.

V. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL CENTRE FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN INDIA

32. The purpose of this report was to present to the 191st session an evaluation of the category 2 Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education in India which was established pursuant to 171 EX/Decision 10 and 33 C/Resolution 27 on 14 July 2006, through an agreement between UNESCO and the Government of India, with the potential objective of renewal of the agreement for another five years. The scope of this evaluation therefore includes an assessment of the programme of work, activities; the significance of (and the relationships between) the centre and UNESCO and its relevance in context of 36 C/5 and 37 C/4; and the centre's future plans and likely sustainability.

33. An evaluation was conducted by the Centre itself, in response to the request made by the Science and Technology Standing Committee of the Indian Parliament. The latter evaluation has been independently verified, and its findings confirmed, by an on-site review performed by the UNESCO New Delhi Office, thus forming a necessary background for the present document.

34. In the wake of the creation of the Centre, there have been numerous discussions by its board of governors on the fact that as the science of biotechnology is inseparably linked to innovative research in basic and applied sciences and its translation into enterprise, and industrial development, this should be appropriately reflected in the name of the Centre. Therefore the centre made a proposal during its 3rd extraordinary board of governors meeting in June 2010 to add the component of "research" and change the name of the centre to "Regional Centre for Biotechnology – an Institution of Education, Training and Research in India (RCB)". A letter with this regard has been submitted by RCB Executive Director to UNESCO's Director General and is attached in the annex section.

35. RCB only began basic operation after its approval by the Government of India Union Cabinet, chaired by Indian Prime Minister (Dr Manmohan Singh) on 20 November 2008 and the subsequent appointment of its Executive Director on 17 February 2010 and the transfer of its administrative and financial control from the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, India, to its current interim facilities at 180, Udyog Vihar, Phase-1, Gurgaon, Haryana, India on 26 July 2010. These facilities will be used until the permanent campus is completed in Faridabad.

36. The Government of India had then approved 99.55 Indian Crores (US \$50 million) on 20 April 2009 for the establishment of RCB interim facilities and towards the recruitment of its staff and the running of programme activities. In addition, on 20 December 2011, a bill was tabled by the Minister of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences in the Indian parliament for making RCB a centre of excellence through a legislative process. The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill will "undertake research in the field of biotechnology". A copy of the bill is included in the annex section.

37. There have been to date five Governing Board meetings and five Executive Committee meetings. Salient points that transpired from these meetings have been sent to UNESCO's Director-General via ODG by DIR/NDL.

38. Work is ongoing at RCB to establish PhD and Master's interdisciplinary programmes/courses involving participants/students from the wider region. RCB is currently negotiating with several Indian universities to sign MoU's aimed at running postgraduate MSc biotechnology courses in collaboration with it and admitting students from the region. In addition, a number of initiatives have been in operation since late 2011, such as domain-specific programmes which have been designed for university graduates in nanotechnology, implants and devices, vaccine development

and stem cell biology in order to create a cadre of highly specialized scientists for technology development in these areas. An important focus of expertise building in the future will be regulation, product development, scale up, manufacturing science and bio-entrepreneurship. RCB is in the process of recruiting staff to provide such training; A Young Investigator Award has been established whose purpose is to invite young scientists from the region who are below the age of 35 years to work in the areas related (but not limited) to structural, systems and synthetic biology, tissue engineering, analysis of complex diseases and development of knowledge-based drug discovery strategies, under the mentorship of senior faculty of RCB. Those likely to complete their PhD programme in the next 3 months are also eligible to apply. The award shall be initially for the duration of three years. The award carries a consolidated stipend of Rs. 40,000 per month (US \$900).

39. The period from 2008-2011 was mainly devoted to establishing the laboratories and creating infrastructure for research and education activities. While attempts are being made to establish a wide range of disciplines that include biomedical sciences, bioengineering, biochemical and biophysical sciences, climate science, agriculture and environment, and biotechnology regulatory affairs, IPR and policy; a small beginning largely in the area of biomedical sciences has been made with the faculty members recruited during the past two years.

40. The linking of RCB with other institutes is important and UNESCO played a strong part in materializing such association with the Asia-Pacific International Molecular Biology Network, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. These networks and centres would play a critical role in harmonizing policies in biotechnology, particularly in south Asia and in Africa, where there is an acute need to re-examine how biotechnology can play a role in sustainable development and poverty eradication. Such contribution is in direct consonance with UNESCO's new Medium-Term Strategy (37 C/4).

41. In the light of the satisfactory evaluation, the Director-General decided to renew the granting of the status of a category 2 centre to the RCB. A draft agreement was drawn up between UNESCO and the Government of India, in accordance with 35 C/Resolution 103. Since the draft agreement does not deviate from the model agreement annexed to document 35 C/22, the Director-General will proceed with the signature of the agreement. The agreement is available on the Natural Sciences Sector website.

PROPOSED DECISION

42. In light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 167 EX/Decision 3.4.4, 171 EX/Decision 10, 171 EX/Decision 12, 172 EX/Decision 14, 22 C/Resolution 10.3, 32 C/Resolution 19, 33 C/Resolution 27, 33 C/Resolution 28, and 33 C/Resolution 31,
2. Taking into account document 33 C/43 and 35 C/Resolution 103,
3. Having examined document 191 EX 14 Part XI and its annexes,
4. Confirms that all the centres mentioned in document 191 EX/14 Part XI and its annexes and listed hereafter, have performed satisfactorily as category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO;
 - IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, Dundee, United Kingdom
 - International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Tsukuba, Japan

- International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures (ICQHS), Yazd, the Islamic Republic of Iran
 - International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation, (IRTCES), Beijing, China
 - Regional Biotechnology Centre (RCB), New Delhi, India
5. Notes the Director-General's decision to renew the granting of the status of category 2 centres to ICQHS (Islamic Republic of Iran) and RCB (India) and to proceed with the signing of the corresponding agreements with the governments of their host countries;
 6. Notes also the deviations between, on the one hand, the draft agreements between UNESCO and the respective governments of the host countries of IHP-HELP (United Kingdom), ICHARM (Japan), and IRTCES (China) and, on the other hand, the model agreement for category 2 centres approved by the General Conference by 35 C/Resolution 103, as explained in the annexes to document 191 EX/14 Part XI;
 7. Decides to renew the granting of category 2 centres to IHP-HELP, ICHARM, and IRTCES;
 8. Authorizes the Director-General to sign the corresponding agreements of IHP-HELP, ICHARM, and IRTCES.

ANNEX I

DEVIATIONS OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT FROM THE MODEL AGREEMENT FOR THE RENEWAL OF IHP-HELP CENTRE FOR WATER LAW, POLICY, AND SCIENCE AT (DUNDEE)

1. The General Conference, at its 35th session, approved the guidelines and criteria for category 2 institutes and centres. At the same time, the General Conference “request[ed] the Director-General to apply the strategy to all new proposals for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres, as well as to any renewals of existing agreements.” (35 C/Resolution 103). The proposed agreement for the renewal of the Centre deviates from the model agreement (document 35 C/22 attachment 2) due to existing arrangement between the Centre and its host university. The substantive divergences are highlighted herein so that the Executive Board can be fully informed thereof and may consider whether or not to renew the granting of the status under the auspices of UNESCO, authorize the divergences, if it so decides.
2. The model agreement in its article 4 provides that the Government shall ensure that the Centre enjoys within its territory the functional autonomy necessary for the execution of its activities and the legal capacity to contract; institute legal proceedings; and acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.
3. The present agreement provides that the Centre has, “through the University of Dundee”, the functional autonomy that allows it to execute its activities, and the legal capacity: to contract; institute legal proceedings; and acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property.
4. The Centre is indeed not legally independent of the University of Dundee. However, through the University of Dundee and in accordance with the Charter of the University and usual University practice, the Centre has the functional autonomy that allowed it to function successfully since it was created in 2008. With such an arrangement it has been able to meet its objectives in a very satisfactory manner, during this period, as shown by the evaluation of the Centre in 2012.
5. The model agreement provides in its article 5 that a Centre must have a constitutive act describing the legal status of the Centre and the structure of its governing board.
6. The present agreement does not have such an article, which constitutes a substantive deviation. When the Dundee Centre was established, the guidelines and criteria for category 2 institutes and centres did not exist yet. The provisions related to the constitutive act and the legal statutes of the Centre were therefore covered by an annex to the feasibility study, which was presented to the 172nd session of the Executive Board (document 172 EX/15 Annex 2).
7. The statutes of the Centre (172 EX/15, Annex II) will be revised by the Governing Board of the Centre at its next meeting. The objective of the revision will be to update these provisions and ensure that the statutes of the Centre are coherent with the text of the present renewal agreement.

ANNEX II

DEVIATIONS OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT FROM THE MODEL AGREEMENT FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR WATER HAZARDS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (ICHARM), JAPAN

1. The General Conference, at its 35th session, approved the guidelines and criteria for category 2 institutes and centres. At the same time, the General Conference “request[ed] the Director-General to apply the strategy to all new proposals for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres, as well as to any renewals of existing agreements.” (35 C/Resolution 103). The proposed agreement for the renewal of the Centre deviates from the model agreement established through UNESCO integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres (document 35 C/22) due to its national laws and regulations and the budget procedures. Substantive divergences are highlighted here so that the Executive Board can be fully informed thereof and may consider whether or not to renew the granting of the status under the auspices of UNESCO, authorize the divergences, if it so decides.
2. Article 4.2 of the draft agreement foresees that the Centre shall be an integral part of the Public Works Research Institute (PWRI). This constitutes a divergence from the model agreement which foresees that category 2 centres and institutes must have their own legal personality and functional autonomy under its Constitutive Act. However, ICHARM is established and operated as part of the Independent Administrative Agency. A clause regarding the Constitutive Act is not deemed feasible for ICHARM.
3. The model agreement foresees that the length of the term of office of the members of the Governing Board must be specified. Article 6.1 of the draft agreement however does not provide for it.
4. Article 6.2 of the draft agreement does not foresee that Member States which have sent notification to the Centre of their interest participating in the activities of the Centre, under Article 10 of the draft agreement may become members of the Governing Board.
5. Article 6.4 of the draft agreement foresees that the Centre’s programme, work plan and internal regulation “shall satisfy the relevant legislative and regulatory requirements relating to PWRI”. Whereas the model agreement foresees that the rules of procedure of the Governing Board for the first meeting shall be decided by the Government and UNESCO, Article 6.6 of the draft agreement provides that these rules of procedure shall be established by the Chief Executive of PWRI. The proposed wording in Articles 6.4. and 6.6. in the draft agreement deviates from the model agreement and reflects the actual state where ICHARM operates as part of the PWRI in accordance with the national laws and regulations.
6. Article 6.5 of the model agreement foresees that the Governing Board shall meet at least once every year. The frequency of the ordinary session in Article 6.5, in the draft (once every two years) deviates from the model agreement and reflects the past practice where ICHARM was well managed with such an occurrence of the meeting.
7. Article 9 of the draft agreement provides that “[the Government shall take appropriate measures which may be required by the Centre to receive adequate funds]” and that “[the Centre’s resources shall derive from sums allotted by the Public Works Research Institute...].” This clause diverges from the model agreement, which provides that the responsibility for providing the resources necessary for the centre/institute shall lie with the Government. The proposed expression in Articles 9.1 and 9.2 in the draft agreement reflects the actual state of ICHARM whose financial resources derive from PWRI under the national administrative and legal system.

8. Article 18 of the draft agreement is not in conformity with Article 18 of the Model Agreement, which provides that any dispute if not settled by negotiation or other method agreed upon by the parties shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal. In view of the Japanese Government, any dispute between the Government of Japan and UNESCO over the interpretation and application of the agreement should be solved through consultation and negotiation among the Parties in the spirit of cooperation, such a dispute is unlikely to grow into an international conflict that requires an international tribunal, and that the proposed text in the draft agreement provides a system for the settlement of disputes through negotiation between the Parties to find appropriate methods that can be agreeable to them. The text borrows the expression from the agreement concerning the establishment of the International Centre for Integrated Water Resources Management at the US Army Corps as a category 2 centre (182 EX/20 Part IV Annex II). The Government of Japan regards this agreement as in the type of an administrative arrangement, which is implemented within the national laws and regulations and the budget.

ANNEX III

DEVIATIONS OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT FROM THE MODEL AGREEMENT FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE ON EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION (IRTCES) CHINA

1. The General Conference, at its 35th session, approved the guidelines and criteria for category 2 institutes and centres. At the same time, the General Conference “request[ed] the Director-General to apply the strategy to all new proposals for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres, as well as to any renewals of existing agreements.” (35 C/Resolution 103). The proposed agreement deviates for the renewal of the Centre deviates from the model agreement (document 35 C/22 attachment 2) due to established procedures and regulations, and funding procedures at the Ministry of Water Resources, through which, the Government of China supports the Centre. The substantive divergence is highlighted herein so that the Executive Board can be fully informed thereof and may consider whether or not to renew the granting of the status under the auspices of UNESCO, authorize the divergences, if it so decides.
2. Article 6.2 of the model agreement foresees that governing boards of category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO shall, *inter-alia*, adopt the rules and regulations and determine the financial, administrative and personnel management procedures for the Institute/Centre in accordance with the laws of the country
3. The draft agreement for the renewal of IRTCES omits article 6.2.d, which constitutes a deviation from the model agreement.
4. In the view of Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, IRTCES, as an independent legal institute registered in China, has to follow Chinese regulations and rules. This means that regulations, administrative and personnel management procedures must be determined and approved by the host of IRTCES with competent authority, (i.e., Ministry of Water Resources) in line with its own competence. It is also a pre-requisite for providing financial support to IRTCES.
5. Furthermore, established in 1984, the International Research and Training Centre on Sedimentation and Erosion is by now an entity institution having run for almost 30 years with established traditions. In view of that, the Centre's financial, administrative and personnel management procedures have been in position long time, and have been determined and approved “in accordance with the laws of the country”. The government view is that there is no need for the IRTCES Governing Board to re-approve these procedures.