

**MOST**



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MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL  
TRANSFORMATIONS  
PROGRAMME(MOST)

Secretariat Report  
on the Activities of the  
MOST Programme

Division of Social Sciences,  
Research and Policy

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## IVTH INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL

### Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme

22-25 February 1999

#### Secretariat Report on the Activities of the MOST Programme

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report concerns the activities of the MOST Programme, implemented since the Third Session of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC), in June 1997, in the framework of the Organization's Programme and Budget for 1998-99 (29 C/5) (Annex 1) and under the guidance and recommendations of the IGC.
2. The MOST Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) is to hold its Sixth Session on 18 and 19 February 1999. The SSC membership was renewed by the Director-General, in 1998 (Annex 2). The Third Joint Session of the IGC and the SSC is scheduled to take place on the afternoon of 22 February 1999. The SSC Chairperson will present orally, the report of the SSC to the IGC.
3. MOST started its activities in 1994. In 1998, after four years of operation, it underwent an external mid-term evaluation, as foreseen in the Feasibility Study of 1992, and in conformity with the IGC Recommendations adopted in the Third Session in 1997. The evaluation document SHS-99/CONF/203/4 is presented to the current Session of the IGC for consultation and transmission to the Director-General, with its recommendations. The evaluation was conducted by external co-ordinators from the CERES Research School, Utrecht University, Netherlands, in co-operation with UNESCO's Central Evaluation Unit (BPE/CEU). With this Sixth IGC Session, the second four-year phase of MOST is starting. In 2002, there will be a general evaluation. To the best of our knowledge, MOST is the first UNESCO Intergovernmental Scientific Programme established with a built-in, explicit, external evaluation procedure.
4. Dr. Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, will be giving the 1999 MOST Lecture, on "Development and Globalization", a topic which is of high concern to the UN as a whole, and of course to the MOST Programme.
5. The MOST themes — multiculturalism, cities and the management of globalization — have not lost their relevance since 1994, and, in the context of the integrated follow-up to UN Conferences, new areas of focus have come into the MOST orbit, such as the struggle against poverty and exclusion, governance, migrations, and

sustainability. It was obviously necessary that MOST respond, and continue to respond, to priority areas. However, such an extension must be balanced with the resources and possibilities of the Programme.

6. MOST has contributed to fostering interdisciplinarity in UNESCO, within the social sciences as well as between the social and natural sciences, by promoting the establishment of interdisciplinary networks for research topics accepted in the Programme.

7. Another important function of UNESCO which MOST revitalized is the linkage between scientific knowledge and policy-making. This is implicit in much of the Organization's programmes, but MOST has made it its overarching goal.

8. In a relatively short time-span, MOST has developed partnerships with other programmes in UNESCO, particularly with the major environmental programmes in the Natural Sciences Sector (see below, para.23). In one activity on the participation of the social sciences in the World Science Conference, about which the IGC, at its Third Session in 1997, had expressed considerable concern, there was a notable improvement: the Forum II of the Conference, on "Science in Society", was conceptualized and formulated by the Sector for Social and Human Sciences. In the Draft Declaration of the WSC, the social sciences are referred to, and this will also be the case in the Draft Framework for Action, currently in preparation.

MOST was also called to develop outside partnerships, e.g. in the UN family, with UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, UNDCP, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNHCR, with regional bodies, such as OECD, the Council of Europe, the European Union and regional development banks. It was also solicited by numerous social science NGOs, such as the International Social Science Council and its member organizations (e.g. psychology, sociology, political science, administrative sciences), as well as regional social science bodies, such as CODESRIA, CLACSO and AASSREC, partners in developing joint activities. At the national level, many important universities and research centres are MOST project partners, and the Programme receives a growing number of requests. Collaboration with policy-makers, municipalities and civil society organizations has been a strong point in the development of the Programme's activities.

9. The first biennial regular budget of MOST, which was \$600,000 in 1994-95, increased by more than four times, to \$2,600,000 in 1998-99. This is a good indicator of the critical support the Programme has been enjoying amongst Member States. This support was expressed in Summer 1998, during the regional consultation meetings of the National Commissions. Another indication of the interest provoked by MOST is that in 1998-99, Participation Programme requests relating to MOST obtained \$185,000.

10. MOST has been obtaining extra-budgetary funding from Member States or through multilateral funding sources. Financial support other than the regular UNESCO budget and the Participation Programme funds allotted to MOST, amounted roughly to \$1,500,000, in 1997-98. However, appreciable as they are, such contributions did not match the UNESCO regular budget contribution. This is disappointing, all the more so that in the previous biennia, an often heard argument, particularly at the Executive Board, was that as long as the regular MOST budget was limited, thus reflecting a low priority amongst UNESCO programmes, donors were not encouraged to fund it. Now that the MOST budget is clearly on a par with the other scientific programmes, it is

hoped that extra-budgetary funding will increase, especially through funds-in-trust agreements. The target should be a two-to-one ratio between the extra-budgetary and regular budget funds.

11. The MOST Secretariat would like to make a plea to IGC members to represent the Programme actively vis-à-vis their national funding sources, as well as international ones, in order to encourage them to provide support for the development of activities in the framework of MOST. The Secretariat is at the disposal of Member States to provide them with the necessary documentation.

12. A further plea to the IGC is that it focuses its attention on the fact that the social sciences in general, and MOST in particular, are not always considered as a priority in the UNESCO extra-budgetary fund-raising, particularly in the case in the funds-in-trust negotiations. The IGC may wish, once again, to recommend strongly that MOST be a priority item in such negotiations.

## II. MOST at the national level

13. Although MOST is an international programme, fostering multilateral research, it is vital for it to be rooted in activities within the Members States and their social science and policy communities. The National Commissions for UNESCO and the 52 National Liaison Committees\* generally hosted within them, are indispensable partners in this respect. Recently, they were involved in the selection process for the first MOST Ph.D. Award. The active involvement of the NLCs in MOST Programme activities is necessary to anchor the Programme nationally. However, regrettably, not all of them actively participated in the process, or sensitized Ph.D. holders to this Award.

14. A number of NLCs have initiated activities. The following are some examples: the Croatian NLC held an international meeting and initiated, through the Participation Programme funding, a project with the neighbouring countries on multicultural issues in post-communist societies in South-Eastern Europe; the French NLC and National Commission organized an international conference in Paris, in November 1998, on "*L'inscription sociale de la science*", as a social science contribution to UNESCO's World Science Conference (Budapest, 26 June — 1 July 1999); and, in Libreville, from 1 to 5 February 1999, together with the Gabonese National Commission, a meeting was convened on the situation of the social sciences in the Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone countries of Africa. This meeting will provide a basis for MOST capacity-building actions in Africa. Another preparatory activity towards the World Science Conference, organized by India from 26 to 29 January 1999, jointly with UNESCO/MOST and the UNESCO New Delhi Office, was the international symposium on the issues of sciences, technology and development, from 26 to 29 January 1999, in Bangalore. The Dutch NLC and National Commission organized an international meeting on poverty in October 1998 and will organize an international

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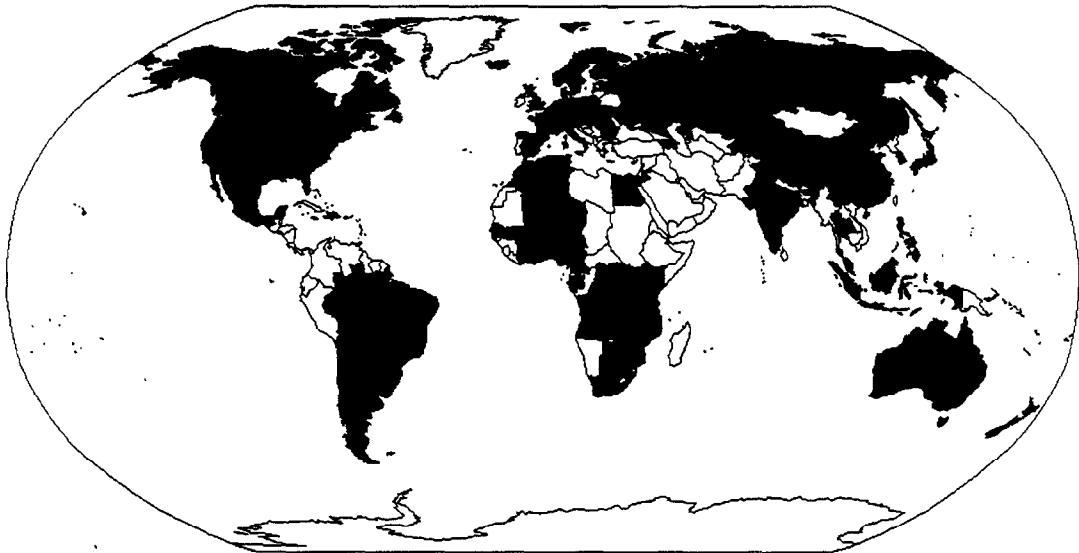
\* The existing NLCs are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, République Démocratique du Congo

conference on research-policy making linkages next September. The Slovak NLC was an organiser of the Second European Social Science Conference, in June 1998 in Bratislava, during which a session was devoted to discussing MOST priorities in Europe. The Vietnamese NLC organized a sub-regional workshop on "Management of Social Development in the Context of Market Economy". NLCs from Maghreb countries participated in the UNESCO-supported creation of a non-governmental Arab Social Science Council (patterned along CLACSO and CODESRIA) in November 1998, in Tunis. The Arab NLCs will also participate in a Regional Workshop that MOST is organizing with UNDP on "Governance, NGOs and Social Development in the Arab Countries" (Tripoli, 1999). The National Commission of Costa Rica published a volume on poverty and social exclusion, in co-operation with FLACSO and the Dutch National Commission. MOST was a major scientific partner in and contributor to the international conference on Multiculturalism in Central and Eastern Europe, organized by the Austrian Government in September 1998 in Vienna. The Programme is also a partner and a scientific steering committee member of the Second Global Diversity Conference, to be organized in 2000 by the UK, as a follow-up to the First Global Diversity Conference organized in 1995 by Australia.

15. A significant outcome, over the last two years, was MOST-related institution-building initiatives in Member States. In Australia, the Centre for Asia-Pacific Social Transformation Studies (CAPSTRANS) was established in the University of Wollongong, as a spin-off from the MOST APMRN project. The Centre has obtained a significant public funding for several years. In Argentina, a MOST-related Social Development Observatory is being established, with World Bank funding. Turkey has recently announced its intention to set up in Ankara, an international Centre on Social Integration and Migrations. Two UNESCO Chairs specifically relating to MOST themes have been established: at the Etvös University, Hungary, on minority and multicultural issues, and at Iteso University in Guadalajara, Mexico, on urban development and habitat management. In Mexico, the national team of the MOST Project "Economic and Social Transformations Connected with the International Drug Problem" is currently organizing a national Drugs Watch, as an institutional spin-off of the project.

### III. MOST Research and Policy projects

16. There are currently 18 projects and networks of this type in which some 109 countries participate (Figure 1, see also in Annex 3, the project profiles classified under the three themes of MOST). One of them, Institutional Modernization of Social Policies in Latin America, was completed in 1998, and another, Sustainability as a Concept for the Social Sciences, finished its first phase and is in the process of fund-raising for the second phase.



***Figure 1, World map countries participating in MOST projects, update January 1999.***

17. The on-going networks are at different stages of advancement, depending on their starting date, the funding available and the dynamism of network members. These projects are not the only activities within MOST, but they form its scientific core. They focus on policy-relevant knowledge production and the transfer of such knowledge to policy-makers and other users. They provide the programme with its scientific foundation and expertise.

Each profile in Annex 3 provides succinct information on the status of the project. During the discussion on this report, the MOST Secretariat will be available to provide more detailed information.

18. Through these projects a number of thematic priorities emerged.

On multiculturalism and multi-ethnicity, the focus is on issues of citizenship and minority communities, as well as the linkages between international migrations and the concomitant modifications in the societies concerned. Thus, in relation to this first MOST theme, international migrations emerged as a major issue area, with important networks in Asia-Pacific, and sister networks emerging in other regions: three regional meetings were held in 1998 in Africa (Gaberone), Central and Eastern Europe (Moscow), and Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago de Chile) regions at which three regional networks were formed, to start research and policy activities in the course of 1999.

Ethnic conflict monitoring and prevention, especially with projects in Africa and Central/Eastern Europe, is another important area of focus.

19. Concerning Cities and urban development, the second MOST theme, the priorities, as they emerge from the projects, concern urban policy for social sustainability; city governance; environment and gender issues; growing-up in cities,

relating to the needs of children and adolescents in urban areas. There are other, more action-oriented urban projects, which will be considered in the next section.

20. As regards the third MOST theme, on coping locally with globalization, attention was given to conceptualizing the coping strategies, and to focusing on selected issues in which the local-global linkages are important, such as the transformations in rural societies in Arab Mediterranean countries; the socio-economic impact of the globalizing of drugs trafficking; regional integration in MERCOSUR countries; local coping and development strategies in Circumpolar regions; risks and social transformation in Central Europe; globalization, governance and national development strategies.

#### IV. Development projects, capacity-building and training: MOST as a provider of expertise

21. MOST is a major social science undertaking throughout the UN system. The Programme was encouraged by the previous IGC Sessions to be active in this respect and particularly in the integrated UN follow-up to major Conferences — especially the Copenhagen Social Development Summit (WSSD) and the Istanbul City Summit (HABITAT II), as well as the social science aspects of the Rio Summit (UNCED). As mentioned in para.8, there is demand from and co-operation with the Member States and UN Agencies, particularly UNDP, the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDCP, UNAIDS. Therefore, in a number of priority issue areas that are high on the global agenda, such as the struggle against poverty and exclusion, migrations, governance and sustainability, MOST has been developing activities, together with its three initial themes, which are also part of the UN system priorities. In the forthcoming period, the youth dimension will be further developed. Indeed, as a result of the establishment of a Youth co-ordination unit in UNESCO, the functions of monitoring and studying youth values and behaviour, as well as assessment of the impact of youth policy, are now amongst the responsibilities attributed to MOST, together with the corresponding human and budgetary resources.

22. The expertise accumulated through MOST research is being utilized and put to use in a number of field projects, capacity-building and training activities (see in project profiles in Annex 3). Their aim is to reach selected population groups, in pilot projects, conceived so as to be modelled and replicable, beyond the sites where they are being implemented.

Such activities in areas that are UN-wide priorities aim at capacity-building and improving grass-roots communities in urban, as well as rural zones, to fight against poverty, to improve the quality of life, to protect the local environment, governance and institution-building.

23. Examples of development and capacity-building projects are "Integrated community development for rural women in Burkina Faso", "Creating learning communities" in Indonesia, "Bantoane women community development" in South Africa, "Youth and HIV/AIDS: human rights for development". In Sub-Saharan Africa, MOST co-operates with UNDP in the elaboration of national anti-poverty strategies, as well as sustainable livelihoods and environmental management in Cap Verde and Guinea-Bissau. In the urban development area, several important projects involve co-operation with the Natural Sciences (IHP, CSI and MAB) as well as the Education and



Culture Sectors, and the World Heritage Centre: "Cities-Managing Social Transformations and the Environment", with current sites in Dakar, Port-of-Prince and Santo Domingo; and the "Socio-Economic Revitalization of Historic Inner City Areas" includes the "Network of Mediterranean Small Historical Coastal Cities".

24. Concerning training, research-policy projects (for example, there was an important training seminar organized within the the Ethno-Net Africa project in September 1998 in Yaoundé), as well as development projects include training components. The "Growing Up in Cities" research project has led to a research-based training manual for activists, urban planners and municipal officials, on methods to incorporate young people's views on their urban environment into urban development. This manual will be published. Training programmes have been delivered in co-operation with the Averroes Centre for Early Childhood Development in the Netherlands. There are also specific training projects, such as: the International MOST Ph.D. Award, aiming at encouraging research by young scholars and doctoral degrees in MOST fields (the first is to be awarded by the SSC, on 18-19 February 1999); the "Democracy training in Kyrgyzstan"; "Training of decision-makers on globalization and governance in the Maghreb" (to start in 1999); "Training of city professionals"; "Training tools and models on sustainable development and globalization" for educators and civil servants (with the NGO, SOLAGRAL). Through the MOST Clearing House, training in electronic data-base building was provided in Africa and Latin America.

25. All development, capacity-building and training projects involve a modelization-replicability-diffusion component, so that the experience gained and methodologies developed can be utilized in other countries.

26. It should also be noted that the action-oriented projects mentioned in paragraphs 21-22 are often spin-offs from the MOST research-policy networks. They provide the necessary linkages between research-policy-making-expertise-action, within the Programme.

#### V. Research and Policy-Making

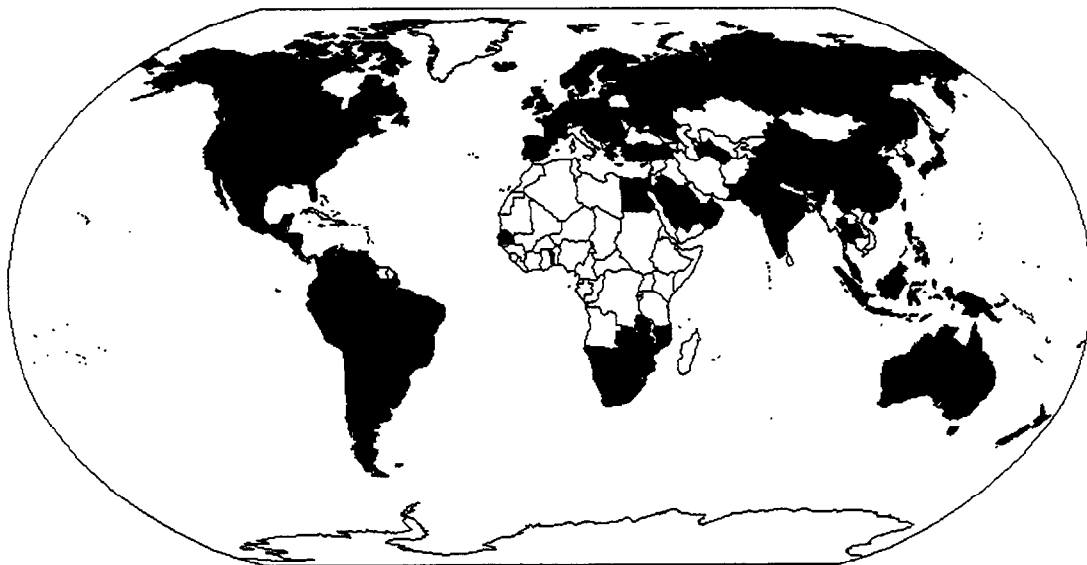
27. The concern with the transfer of research results for utilization by the policy- and decision-makers is paramount for MOST. This is where the MOST value-added lies, as compared to the research activities carried out in the universities. In MOST project-building, this aspect was emphasized (with more success in some projects than others). The IGC shares this concern and in the Report of the 1997 Session, the President summarized the views of the IGC members by requesting MOST to concentrate on the understanding of social research investigation models for policy-making. In this Session, there will be a panel on this issue, so that the IGC further discusses and provides guidance to the Secretariat.

28. In the current biennium, so far, the activities consisted in a round-table on research-decision making organized by MOST at the World Sociology Congress (July 1998, Montreal), and a recent MOST staff seminar, led by Prof. C. Ghorra-Gobin from the Paris *Institut d'études politiques*, on the relevance of comparisons for policy-relevant research and the transfer of knowledge for action, and ways of making use of comparative methods in this field. But the major activity, to plan and launch a series of specific projects and actions in this field will be the International Symposium on research-policy linkages, organized and hosted by the Netherlands in September 1999.

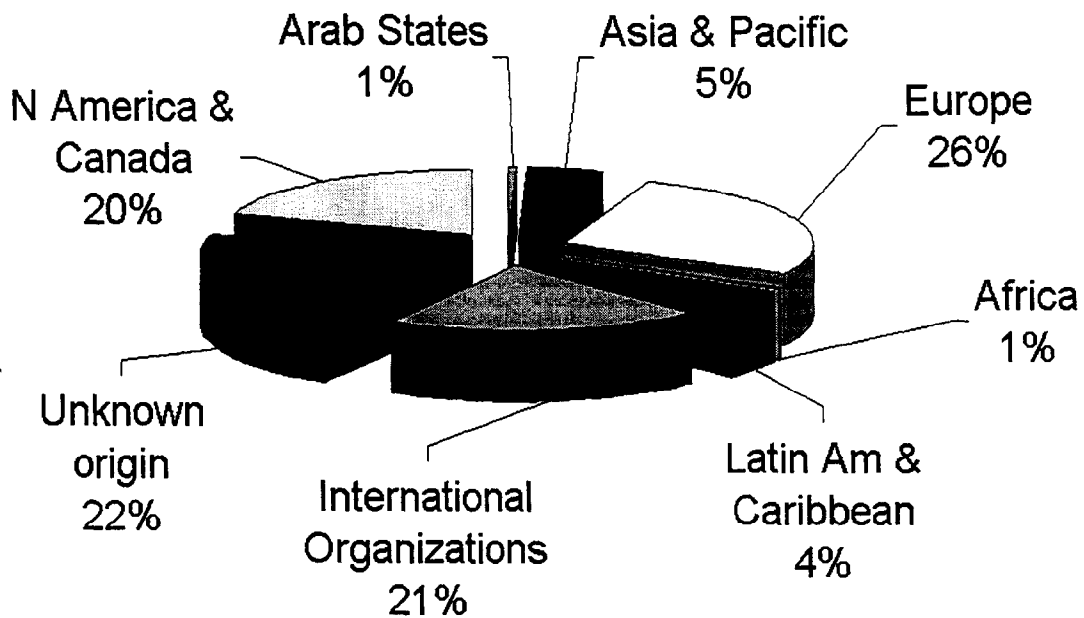
The discussions in this meeting will draw on the practice and experience accumulated in the MOST projects, but also from other experiences. It will adopt a concrete case-study approach, from which a typology of various (more or less successful) methods of transfer will emerge and the Best Practices will be diffused through the MOST Clearing House. Another focus will be on the projects that MOST could implement in research-policy linkages, in the 2000-2002 period, during which this area is expected to be one of the two priorities of the Programme. The Science and Technology Directorate of OECD is co-operating with MOST on this issue.

#### VI. The MOST Clearing House

29. The Clearing House, with a web-site on Internet ([www.unesco.org/most](http://www.unesco.org/most)) has been developing actively (see the project profile in Annex 3). It is an important support service for the Programme, for the dissemination of information on MOST activities and publications (a list of publications is provided in Annex 4), and for establishing linkages between networks. It also contributes scientifically and thematically, by bringing researchers and policy-makers together in electronic discussion forums and publications, and through collecting and diffusing Best Practices on social policy-making on various issues, e.g. poverty, multiculturalism, the use of indigenous knowledge in development, as well as training activities. Currently each month some 16000 documents are retrieved by users from over 105 countries (see Figure 2 and 3). The overall level of annual usage has grown from some 6000 retrieved documents in 1995, 25000 in 1996, 46000 in 1997 to over 120000 in 1998.



***Figure 2, World map MOST Clearing House users,  
update January 1999***



***Figure 3, MOST Clearing House usage by region, update January 1999.***

VII. A programme development strategy for 2000-2002

30. The discussions of the Vith MOST IGC, including the debates and recommendations concerning the external evaluation, will provide guidelines for the main lines of MOST programme development for the second four-year phase of MOST.

31. The first phase (1994-98) consisted mainly in project and network building, implementation and development. In the next four years, these activities will have to be completed. The launching of new activities should be limited to regions/countries where there are as yet no MOST projects.

32. From the MOST Secretariat's point of view, the two priorities of the 2000-2002 period would be:

- activities specifically focusing on research-policy making linkages, to diffuse methods and modes of knowledge transfer to users;
- the diffusion and transfer of the policy-research results obtained by the Programme in various levels of content and form (papers, electronic, visual), to different audiences, and particularly to "users" of social science knowledge: policy- and decision-makers, civil society organizations, grass-roots communities, educators, opinion leaders.

ANNEX 1

Major Programme II  
Programme II.2  
Programme II.5.1

**29 C/5**

**Approved**

Paris 1997

Approved  
**Programme**  
and **Budget**

for 1998-1999

# 13 *Major Programme II: The sciences in the service of development*

## *The General Conference*

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to implement this major programme in accordance with the main lines of emphasis set out in document 29 C/5;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular:
  - A. Under Programme II.1, 'Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the exact and natural sciences', which aims at strengthening national capacities in university-level teaching and research in the basic sciences and engineering disciplines; at reinforcing regional and international co-operation in this regard; and at fostering environmentally compatible technologies and the use of renewable sources of energy, particularly solar energy:
    - (a) to contribute to the improvement and strengthening of university teaching in the basic and engineering sciences, in conjunction with relevant university networks and competent non-governmental organizations, giving special attention to women's access to engineering education;
    - (b) to reinforce national and regional research capacities in mathematics, physics, chemistry and related interdisciplinary fields by stepping up co-operation with competent international and regional networks and centres, and national specialized scientific bodies and institutions;
    - (c) to reinforce national and regional research capacities in priority areas of biological sciences and biotechnologies, in co-operation with competent non-governmental organizations and the relevant regional and international networks and centres;
    - (d) to promote the wider dissemination and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge at international, regional and national levels, paying due attention to raising public awareness about scientific progress in developing countries;
    - (e) to enhance the contribution of science and technology to the development of societies in the twenty-first century, in particular by convening a World Science Conference in 1999 to strengthen countries' commitment to scientific and technological research and development in the service of societal progress;
    - (f) to strengthen co-operation between university and industry in the engineering sciences, and promote the adaptation of engineering education and research to industrial needs through the UNISPAR programme;
    - (g) to co-operate with Member States and funding sources in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, giving special attention to the development of a global renewable energy education and training programme;
    - (h) to promote, in co-operation with competent international and national non-governmental organizations, greater use of renewable energies for offering access to learning opportunities to the 'unreached' and improving living conditions in rural and remote areas;
    - (i) to improve the access of women to scientific and technological education, training and careers;
    - (j) to support regional networks and centres for the promotion of renewable energies;

- B. Under Programme II.2, 'Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences', whose aim is to strengthen national capacities and encourage regional and international co-operation in teaching, training and research in the social and human sciences and the collection and dissemination of information and documentation in this area:
- (a) to help improve university teaching and research in the social and human science core disciplines and in a certain number of interdisciplinary fields, primarily by means of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme;
  - (b) to strengthen capacity-building in research and policy formulation in the various fields covered by the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme;
  - (c) to foster regional and international co-operation by collaborating with both international and regional non-governmental organizations and the networks that are active in the fields of social and human science research, advanced training, information and documentation;
  - (d) to participate in the transfer and sharing of information on the social and human sciences, primarily by continuing to develop the DARE data bank and by publishing the first issue of the World Social Science Report, which will be a major contribution to the World Science Conference;
- C. Under Programme II.3, 'Philosophy and ethics', which aims at stimulating international reflection on the ethical implications of the transformations contemporary societies are going through, especially those associated with progress in science and technology, and at promoting philosophy education in support of human and civic values:
- (a) to continue efforts to promote the role of philosophy in the analysis of contemporary processes, including globalization, and in the quest for a universal substratum of values; and to foster exchanges of views between intellectuals representing different cultures and spheres of knowledge, especially by means of co-operation with non-governmental organizations working in the field of philosophy and the human sciences;
  - (b) to promote philosophy education as a part of ethical education and as a tool for democratic apprenticeship, in particular within the framework of the project 'Philosophy and democracy in the world';
  - (c) to pursue the work of the International Bioethics Committee in order to provide for follow-up action on the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and extend international reflection to new concerns related to the life sciences;
  - (d) to promote ethical, multidisciplinary and multicultural reflection on a number of situations that might become a risk to society as a result of advances in science and technology, by setting up the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology, in the light of the recommendations of the Executive Board (29 C/6, para. 26);
- D. Under Programme II.4, 'Environmental sciences and sustainable development', which is intended to foster the development of endogenous capacities in environmental sciences as well as the advancement, sharing and transfer of scientific knowledge for sustainable socio-economic development and environmental protection:
- (a) to foster greater co-operation and cohesion among the activities undertaken under the five intergovernmental scientific programmes (IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST), as well as under the transdisciplinary project 'Educating for a sustainable future', in order to improve

the quality and coherence of their contribution to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the United Nations conventions related to the environment and sustainable development;

- (b) to continue to reinforce co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the competent non-governmental organizations involved in the follow-up of Agenda 21, with a view to improving complementarity of action;

*Under the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP):*

- (c) to increase regional and international co-operation in research and capacity-building in the basic and applied geosciences;
- (d) to promote the application of modern geo-information handling systems to mineral resource development and management, and of transdisciplinary methodologies to the development and management of vulnerable environments such as coastal zones and cities;
- (e) to help to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters in hazard-prone areas and to enhance preparedness in this regard at the national and local levels through relevant education, training and information activities;

*Under the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme:*

- (f) to strengthen MAB-related activities aimed at combating desertification and improving agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions;
- (g) to contribute to the implementation of the Seville Strategy by promoting sound conservation policies and the judicious use of natural resources and ecosystems, paying special attention to ecological integrity and socio-economic progress;
- (h) to support collaborative research programmes aimed at monitoring and promoting biological diversity in land and coastal areas;
- (i) to support human and institutional capacity-building, to foster the dissemination of scientific information and knowledge through innovative means, and to promote interdisciplinary education and training, in particular through the UNESCO-Cousteau Ecotechnics Programme;

*Under the International Hydrological Programme (IHP):*

- (j) to contribute to the development of national capacities in water resources management, the wider sharing of appropriate knowledge, information and technology and the promotion of public awareness of water-related issues;
- (k) to pursue international and regional co-operation in the implementation of research projects focusing on hydrological processes and sustainable water resources management practices in vulnerable environments;
- (l) to develop strategies for the management and rational use of scarce freshwater resources and implement a water resources development programme in sub-Saharan Africa;
- (m) to contribute to the development of methodologies for analysing water resources management issues in situations of conflict among users; and to study the cultural dimensions of water resources management in different geocultural zones;

*Within the framework of the project*

*'Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands':*

- (n) to pursue interdisciplinary research through pilot project activities addressing critical issues for the sustainable development of coastal regions and small islands, paying particular attention to achieving an appropriate balance between scientific, technical, sociocultural, educational and communication dimensions;
- (o) to promote public awareness and capacity-building in transdisciplinary areas relevant to integrated coastal management, in particular through an interregional network of UNESCO Chairs;
- (p) to elaborate a set of wise practices for the sustainable development of coastal regions and small islands on the basis of a critical assessment of traditional practices and scientific knowledge;

*Under the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC):*

- (q) to pursue the assessment and reduction of scientific uncertainties relating to oceans and coastal areas, and to strengthen ocean data exchange and information services;
  - (r) to strengthen the implementation of IOC regional programmes focusing on assessment of the effects of human activity and pollution on the marine environment;
  - (s) to contribute to national capacity-building in marine research and systematic ocean observation, and to promote public awareness and educational programmes on the role of the oceans;
  - (t) to draw up a comprehensive strategy for the sustainable integrated development of the coastal environment of the African continent, in particular by convening a pan-African conference on sustainable integrated coastal zone management;
  - (u) to promote, within the framework of the International Year of the Ocean (1998), worldwide awareness of the importance of the oceans among decision-makers, young people and the general public as well as increased international and national commitment to addressing ocean issues;
- E. Under Programme II.5, 'Social and human sciences and social development', which aims to encourage the application of the findings of social science research to improve the formulation of social development policies and to increase the capacity of local communities, and particularly of young people, to take an active part in fighting poverty and exclusion and in promoting development and democratic governance:
- (a) to consolidate, within the MOST programme, existing projects and networks in three areas: the management of multicultural and multi-ethnic societies, the governance of cities, and coping with global-local linkages, placing more emphasis on matters involving population, migration, gender and youth issues in urban areas, and poverty and exclusion;
  - (b) to continue developing the MOST programme's electronic information and communication service and to encourage better transfer of scientific knowledge to policy-makers and the public at large;
  - (c) to develop, as part of the MOST clearing house, a database on best practice in the fight against poverty and exclusion, while supporting the identification and development of



complementary social measures to ensure the long-term viability of programmes against poverty, particularly in co-operation with microfinance institutions;

- (d) to reinforce actions and activities to combat poverty in rural areas, especially in Africa and in the least developed countries, by providing women with the resources to carry out integrated development projects at the community level, by encouraging women's groups in the participating countries to send their leaders for training at the regional level for the purpose of projects aimed at helping rural women meet their own needs, and by providing on-site follow-up to help consolidate the skills thus acquired;

*Under the project on Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment:*

- (e) to pursue the implementation of ongoing pilot projects focused on simultaneously improving the urban environment and living conditions and to develop a series of complementary activities on urban development and freshwater resources and the revitalization of inner cities;

*Under the subprogramme on youth and social development:*

- (f) to pursue the implementation of the project Rounding the Cape: Tuning into Youth on the Eve of the 21st Century by providing support for regional, national and local initiatives – including the organization of youth forums – intended to promote dialogue with and among young people;
- (g) to continue establishing an international youth information exchange service, in particular by consolidating existing INFOYOUTH networks and helping to establish new structures making use, where possible, of the new information and communication technologies;
- (h) to contribute to the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, by offering intellectual, technical and financial assistance for innovative projects designed and carried out by young people and likely, in particular, to enable them to play a greater part in combating exclusion and marginalization, and in education, cultural and sports activities, communication and the promotion of tolerance;
- (i) to promote Sport for All by supporting initiatives to facilitate access to physical education and sport for groups of young people usually excluded from such activity, while highlighting the ethical value of sport.

## Programme II.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 92-95 and 98

# Advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge in the social and human sciences

**02017** Regular budget: \$2,814,500 – Decentralized: 29.8%  
Extrabudgetary: \$500,000

**To strengthen national training and research capacities in the social and human sciences; and to intensify regional and international co-operation in higher education and research and in the collection and dissemination of information and documentation.**

### Background

**02018** For many years, UNESCO has actively encouraged international co-operation in social science training, research, information and documentation by working closely with specialized regional and international non-governmental organizations and networks, in particular the International Social Science Council. It has also developed the DARE social science data bank, which provides up-to-date information on research and training institutions in Member States and is unique in its broad coverage of disciplines and regions. More recently, it has given a new impulse to capacity-building in Member States by launching a UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme on sustainable development and social sciences disciplines. Some 40 Chairs and 12 networks have so far been established. The inter-university partnerships thus developed have led to the updating of training and research activities and the creation of new interdisciplinary degree courses. In the coming years, the programme will concentrate on: improving its geographical coverage; encouraging mobility within the academic networks; strengthening the interdisciplinary nature of its activities; and developing subregional centres of excellence for postgraduate studies and advanced research.

### Main lines of action

*Improving university teaching and research*

**02019** UNESCO will continue to assist in improving the quality and relevance of university teaching and research, both in the core social and human sciences and in interdisciplinary fields, such as, sustainable development, urban management and multiculturalism. This will be achieved by: consolidating existing UNESCO Chairs and setting up new ones; strengthening regional co-operation among universities through UNITWIN networks; improving curricula; updating teaching and research methodologies; introducing innovative management techniques; and consolidating existing outreach programmes and designing new ones to enhance universities' collaboration with civil society and thus increase their responsiveness to social issues. Special attention will be devoted to developing teachers' training in the LDCs, reinforcing networks in Africa, the Arab States and Asia, and strengthening leadership programmes for women.

*Strengthening capacity-building in research and policy formation*

**02020** In the fields covered by the MOST programme, a new thrust will be given to capacity-building in research and policy formulation by: (a) the elaboration of innovative and interdisciplinary university teaching and training modules for city professionals, emphasizing in particular sustainable development of settlements, promotion of citizenship and governance; (b) increased participation of young researchers in MOST projects, through on-the-job training and the establishment of a MOST Ph.D. prize; (c) the assessment of existing training programmes for researchers in selected countries in Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia and the Pacific and the elaboration of innovative social policy teaching and training modules, with emphasis on poverty issues, measurement, evaluation and survey methods, in collaboration with various centres of excellence, UNDP, the World Bank and other agencies; and (d) the elaboration of training materials.

*Collaboration with non-governmental organizations*

**02021** UNESCO will continue to foster regional and international co-operation through collaboration with non-governmental organizations. In line with the Framework Agreement, the International Social Science Council will serve as a privileged partner in the implementation of a significant part of UNESCO's activities in the social sciences. As regards regional social sciences NGOs, UNESCO will continue co-operating with long-established networks in Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe. It will also focus on extending support to emerging social sciences organizations in other regions and subregions (e.g. the Arab region, Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe), with particular emphasis on raising the level of undergraduate teaching in the major disciplines. UNESCO will support the International Human Sciences Centre recently created in Byblos, Lebanon, to help it develop co-operation in this field among Mediterranean countries, and the Centre for Information and Documentation on Africa, to be created in the context of UNESCO's co-operation with the Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research. Through co-operation with urban NGOs, UNESCO prizes for young urban professionals (architects, town planners and landscape architects) will be awarded and on-site training workshops organized to contribute to building up the skills of young professional graduates.

*Transfer and sharing of information in the social and human sciences*

**02022** UNESCO will continue to be actively engaged in the transfer and sharing of information on the social and human sciences through the publication of the International Social Science Journal and of the first number of a new World Social Science Report, which will be a main contribution to the World Science Conference to be held in 1999. The Conference will cover all sciences, including the social sciences, discussing their progress, their contribution to solving problems and reaching decisions, as well as their contribution to the application of science and technology for development. As regards sharing data and information, the development of the DARE data bank will focus on the use of the Internet to develop its function as a clearing house. In co-operation with major data and information NGOs, support will be given for the training of specialists and the setting up of information services.

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### **The World Social Science Report**

The report will be published in 1999, to coincide with the World Science Conference. It will take stock of the advances made in the social sciences in the recent past and look forward to their development and application in the first decades of the twenty-first century. The report will be in part descriptive, giving information, quantitative where possible, on the production, teaching, consumption and transfer of the social sciences among different countries; in part substantive, reviewing the various social science domains, including the epistemological, cognitive and methodological convergences with the natural sciences; in part policy-oriented, looking at their utilization in societal problem-solving in the world today; and in part reflective, considering the place of the social sciences in the worlds of knowledge and action.

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## Programme II.5

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 100-105 and 234-237

# Social and human sciences and social development

**02063** Regular budget: \$4,693,800 – Extrabudgetary: \$7,000,000

To encourage the application of the findings of social science research to improve the formulation of social development policies and strengthen the capacity of local communities to deal with social and environmental problems.

To strengthen young people's capacity to participate more actively in the fight against poverty and exclusion and in the promotion of development and democratic governance at the local, national and international levels.

### II.5.1 Social transformations and development

**02064** Regular budget: \$2,619,300 – Decentralized: 30.6%

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#### Background

**02065** Launched in 1994, the MOST (Management of Social Transformations) programme completed its establishment phase in 1997. International and regional projects and networks, reflecting the policy and research priorities of all regions, have been established. Joint activities have been developed with MAB and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), in the framework of the interdisciplinary projects on cities and on coastal zones and small islands. Further joint activities with the Culture Sector were undertaken on urban development and the revitalization of historical inner-city areas. At the request of several Member States and United Nations agencies and funds, MOST has started to provide technical expertise for social assessments, poverty appraisals and policy evaluation, in the implementation of national development policies and projects. A database on best practices on urban poverty and exclusion was started through the MOST clearing house on the Internet. MOST discussion forums on social transformation issues were also initiated on the Internet to exchange information on successful policies. MOST has now entered a new phase, that of the consolidation of ongoing activities, the effective delivery of results and the elaboration of proposals for policy decisions. The implementation of action-oriented projects on social development in urban and rural areas and on democratic governance, the provision of expertise on such projects, and new activities, designed to combat poverty and exclusion, will also be developed.

#### Main lines of action

*MOST programme:  
consolidating existing  
projects and networks*

**02066** During the biennium, the MOST programme will focus on the consolidation of existing projects and networks in the three areas of: the management of multicultural and multi-ethnic societies; the governance of cities; and coping with global-local linkages. Within this framework, increased emphasis will be put on such issues as migration, population, gender and youth issues in urban areas, and poverty and exclusion. A mid-term evaluation will also be undertaken. Results so far achieved will be used to design action-oriented projects, in co-operation with local and national

authorities, NGOs and other United Nations agencies. Support will be provided to MOST National Liaison Committees to participate in and develop programme activities. In addition, in co-operation with United Nations agencies, policy and research expertise will be provided to development projects in Member States, at the latter's request. Special effort will go to the social rehabilitation of various population groups of countries in the aftermath of conflicts, particularly in Africa.

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### **The societal impact of migrations in the Asia-Pacific region**

Migration and ethno-cultural diversity are major factors of long-term transformation of societies in the Asia-Pacific region. A better understanding of these phenomena will provide a basis for analysis and policy formulation. This MOST project aims at collecting, storing and analysing accurate and comprehensive information on migration and settlement. It has country teams from Thailand, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, China, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Fiji, Japan and Malaysia which will examine existing public policy on migrants and minorities; the extent to which children from these groups participate in education and whether women experience any special form of disadvantage; and these groups' contribution to economic growth.

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*The MOST  
programme's clearing  
house*

**02067** The MOST programme's electronic information and communication service will develop its two main functions: diffusing scientific information on scientific information and fostering co-operation. A network of researchers and institutes involved in the programme will be fully developed in order to facilitate the exchange of scientific information and day-to-day co-operation of international research teams engaged in MOST projects. The clearing house on the Internet will provide users worldwide with immediate access to the programme's research results. Action will also be initiated to further understanding of how knowledge in the social sciences is applied and to assess the best practices for transferring scientific knowledge to policy-makers and the public at large. Special modules for the media will be devised to help them convert scientific insights into public knowledge. Innovative techniques for achieving this will be explored through information technology, such as CD-ROMs, videos and publications. Another line of action will be the application and use of knowledge for development, including in the field of science and technology.

*The social and human  
sciences in support of  
the fight against poverty*

**02068** As part of the MOST clearing house, the database on the best practices to fight poverty and exclusion, in urban and rural areas, will be further developed in co-operation with other United Nations agencies and NGOs, and an information system on microcredit programmes will be established, in co-operation with the Grameen Bank. In this context, UNESCO will support the identification and development of complementary social measures needed to ensure the long-term viability of programmes against poverty. This will include social impact assessment on poverty levels and on community, family and gender relations; and capacity-building and promotion of initiatives by the poor, in selected local communities, in partnership with the Grameen Bank and other microfinance institutions having similar experiences. Special attention will be given to population groups in situations of extreme poverty and their needs. Methodological and substantive support will be provided to other sectors, to draw up action-oriented projects to improve the quality of life in rural areas focusing, in particular, on human resource development and appropriate use of technologies, such as solar energy, and of information technologies. Effort will focus on making women more proficient in running community development projects, particularly in rural areas in Africa and in the least developed countries.

*Combating exclusion*

**02068bis** As a follow-up to the Delors Report on Education for the Twenty-First Century and in close co-operation with the Division of Statistics, work will be started on the impact of education on social exclusion: quantitative indicators and qualitative criteria will be developed to assess the conditions which lead education systems to increase or reduce exclusion. In close co-operation with the competent institutions of the United Nations system, a network will be set up, using particularly electronic means, to

prepare an International Best Practices Forum on Solidarity for Social Development, to be held in the context of the 30th session of the General Conference. A project on human resources development and capacity-building in the social sciences will be conducted in the context of 'Focus on the Pacific'.

## ***Project on Cities: Management of social transformations and the environment\****

**02069** Regular budget: \$530,800 – Decentralized: 40.7%

### **Background**

**02070** The project was started in 1966 and has launched three pilot projects in Dakar (Senegal), Port au Prince (Haiti) and São Paulo (Brazil). They focus, respectively, on the improvement of sanitary conditions, the rehabilitation of historic parts of city centres and the promotion of biodiversity conservation. These activities are carried out jointly with the MAB programme (and in conjunction with UNDP in Haiti and FAO in Brazil), and are implemented in close co-operation with local authorities and the competent local NGOs. They include training and field work and foster the active involvement of local populations, especially young people and women, in improving the urban environment and living conditions in the poor neighbourhoods. In addition, in conjunction with the project on Environment and development in coastal regions and in small islands (CSI) and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), an experimental project was initiated with the aim of rehabilitating a series of historic towns in coastal zones; preparatory work has been launched in the town of Essaouira (Morocco).

### **Main lines of action**

*Consolidating ongoing pilot projects*

**02071** The pilot projects on the outskirts of Dakar, Port au Prince and São Paulo will be consolidated with a view to implementing integrated approaches towards reducing poverty and improving living conditions. The activities will emphasize skills training and income-generating activities for young people and women, as well as upgrading housing and sanitary facilities. High priority will be given to securing the involvement of local NGOs, municipal authorities and opinion leaders to ensure the projects' sustainability and their multiplier effect. During the current biennium, additional projects will be launched in other peri-urban areas.

*Urban development and revitalization of inner cities*

**02072** A series of complementary activities will be directed at 'urban development and freshwater resources' and the 'revitalization of inner cities'. A network of Mediterranean medium-sized coastal cities will be developed with the aim of providing municipalities with expertise, and helping them to implement actions, in the fields of: institutional reinforcement; citizen participation in urban governance; habitat upgrading; and support and training for environmental and natural resources management. As part of urban management, an integrated strategy will be pursued for the redevelopment of city centres. This will involve revitalizing decaying city centres, including those of historic cities, and urban fabrics with a view to upgrading the quality of life of their inhabitants and reducing poverty and exclusion. New approaches will be adopted to generate income through micro-activities for women and young people, upgrade housing and the surrounding urban context, and develop governance and citizenship with local NGOs and municipalities. Work already started in Quito and

\* This intersectoral project is planned and implemented jointly by the Social and Human Sciences, Natural Sciences and Culture Sectors. To this end, financial provisions are also foreseen under Subprogrammes II.4.3 (MAB), II.4.4 (Hydrology), the project on 'Coastal regions and small islands', and Programme III.1 (Preservation and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage).

Tunis will be continued, while other pilot projects will be identified in Asia and in South America (in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank).

## II.5.2 Youth and social development

**02073** Regular budget: \$1,543,700 – Decentralized: 52.5%

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### Background

**02074** *Actions under this programme have focused on fostering co-operation among youth in building their capacities for more active participation in the life of society. The further development of INFOYOUTH networks and activities was supported through the strengthening of regional and national structures, the training of network co-ordinators, particularly in Africa and Asia, and the promotion of the use of information technologies. Partnerships have been forged with youth NGOs, national and local authorities as well as international NGOs, such as the Junior Chamber International, for launching the 'Rounding the Cape' project in over 30 countries. Co-operation with youth NGOs was continued through a series of regional collective consultations. UNESCO also extended support to a wide range of development projects and work camps organized by youth NGOs and voluntary groups at regional and national levels, as well as youth leadership training programmes; it provided travel grants for youth leaders and consultancy services for developing national youth policies. In the area of sports and physical education, sport development projects were supported through the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS).*

### Main lines of action

'Rounding the Cape'

**02075** *One of the priorities in the coming years is to 'listen' to young people and to work closely with them in reinforcing their capacity for realizing their individual and societal goals. Efforts should also be made to build among them a better understanding of and commitment to the ethical purposes of UNESCO by mobilizing their involvement in programmes and projects in the Organization's fields of competence at national and local levels; and by fostering joint activities and partnerships between youth associations and NGOs on the one hand, and Associated Schools and UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations on the other.*

**02076** *Implementation of the 'Rounding the Cape' project will continue, in co-operation with a wide range of partners (ministries, universities and youth centres, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, young people's associations, the media, etc.) and in a highly decentralized way so as to respect the wide diversity of sociocultural contexts. Against this backdrop, support will be given to national and local efforts to promote dialogue with and among young people and to provide them with an opportunity to express, in the most appropriate form (such as music, theatre or video), their view of the problems affecting them and how they can be solved. Priority will be given to extending the project in Africa and Asia, particularly in the least developed countries, as well as in the countries in transition, and to finding ways of involving the most underprivileged young people, who generally have no way of making their voice heard. Support will also be given, in this context, to the holding of regional or subregional youth forums (in conjunction with the World Youth Forum). The possibility of setting up a UNESCO youth centre in the Asia and the Pacific region will be studied with the National Commissions concerned, subject to finding extrabudgetary financing. Efforts will be made to develop exchange arrangements between young people, through such means as UNESCO's 'Youth Card' scheme and youth leader travel grants.*



**SPECIAL PROJECT: 'Youth leadership for a culture of peace in the Pacific'**. This two-year project will seek (i) to identify, through a participatory approach, the knowledge, skills and support which young people in the Pacific need to be provided with to meet the challenges of a world in rapid change; (ii) to offer appropriate and innovative learning opportunities to some 500 youngsters

## ANNEX 2

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**Annex : 3**

**MOST Project profiles**

**THEME I :**

**MULTICULTURALISM AND MULTI-ETHNICITY**

<b>1 - MANAGING CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY ON LOCAL, STATE AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</b>	
1998-1999 (pilot phase)	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b>  Anton Pelinka Paul de Guchteneire	<b>Partners</b>  Academic institutes, government Institut fur Konfliktforschung, Vienna
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  The project is in its pilot stage.	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  Finalization of the pilot project, report, fund raising
<b>Policy-relevance</b>  The project is designed with an innovative multi-disciplinary approach to the highly sensitive issues of cultural, ethnic and religious diversity in Central Europe  Based upon good results of the pilot phase, adequate funding may be found for a full project in the different countries of Central Europe that were involved in conflicts. This project will aim at providing insight in the complicated process of reconciliation in the region. It will provide strategies for conflict resolution.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  In pilot phase: Slovakia In full project: Central Europe

<b>2 - NEGOTIATED MANAGEMENT OF SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATIONS: NATIONAL RECONCILIATION PACTS</b>	
<p><b>Project Co-ordination: both MOST Secretariat and external responsible researchers</b>  Nadia Auriat (MOST)  Abdelkhader Zghal</p>	<p><b>Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programmes, etc.)</b>  Academic institutes France, Italy, Lebanon, Tunisia  UNESCO Office in Tunis</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b></p> <p>This MOST project, in which a network of Egyptian, French, Italian, Lebanese, Spanish and Tunisian researchers participates, and that benefits from the financial support of the Ford Foundation, the logistic support of the UNESCO Office in Tunis and the Arab Sociological Association, is a comparative and interdisciplinary research project on the social and transcultural logic of national reconciliation pacts. National reconciliation pact is understood as a series of strategic choices that conform with values anchored in the concept of tolerance. The pact's goal is to replace, through negotiations, the violence provoked by exacerbation of the constitutive tension within all nation-states.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b></p> <p>Six case studies were chosen to compare three different periods during which the problem of the constitution of modern citizenship has been raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firstly: France, the secular pact of 1905;</li> <li>• Secondly: Italy, 1948 Constitution, after the defeat of facism; Spain, the 1978 Constitution, after the end of the Franco dictatorship;</li> <li>• Thirdly: Tunisia, 1988 national pact after Bourguiba was deposed; Lebanon, 1989 El Taef pact, ending the civil war; Egypt: recent controversies (1995-1996) of the Egyptian political class concerning the elaboration of a national pact.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b></p> <p>The main scientific challenge of this project is to demonstrate the transcultural character of the concepts of tolerance and human rights and of the underlying social logic within the national reconciliation pacts independently of the social-historic, social-political and social-cultural context of each pact.</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b></p> <p>Arab States, Europe</p>

<b>3 - MONITORING OF ETHNICITY, CONFLICTS AND COHESION</b>	
1996-2000	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b>  Valery Tishkov Paul de Guchteneire	<b>Partners</b>  Academic institutes, National Academies of Science Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology Russian Academy of Sciences
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main objective of this project is to improve the monitoring of potential ethnic conflict and to provide guidelines for this monitoring process that allow reporting in a neutral, non conflict-aggravating manner.</li> <li>• A network of researchers on ethnic conflicts and cohesion has been established. The network members meet once a year.</li> <li>• A website has been developed by the project.</li> </ul> Some seven monographs of ethnological monitoring in countries and republics of the region have been published so far. The monographs follow a model established in the first phase of the project for standardized and comparative monitoring of ethnic relations.	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  An overview publication oriented to policy-making is foreseen for 1999.
<b>Policy-relevance</b> The main impact of this project lays in its provision of unique empirical data on ethnic relations in the region. Both national governments and international organizations, such as UNHCR and UNDP, will benefit from this knowledge as a basis for their policy development.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  Countries of the former Soviet Union, Republics of the Russian Federation

<p><b>4- APMRN</b>  Aim: to produce research relevant to public policy and to advance education in migration and ethnicity in Asia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreement of 5 year support signed with IOM is recognition of their interest in this network</li> <li>- Australian APMRN workshop on Asia's Economic Crisis (17-18 Oct.98) explored key policy issues as follows: Will migrants and refugees resist pressures to return to their countries of origin and demand rights of residence and asylum? How will this affect the nature and development of civil society within Asia's newly industrializing countries? Issues covered: Nature of growth in the region; globalization and civil society; migrant and refugee rights; welfare issues; racism and state control; political oppositions; legal vs. Illegal migration; migration systems.</li> <li>- APMRN network members invited to UN Technical Symposium on Migration (The Hague, 1998).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awarded 4 participation program grants in 1998-1999 amounting in total to 85,000\$ US</li> <li>- Book published by the Asian Research Center for Migration on <i>Thai Migrant Workers in Southeast and East Asia</i> (based on APMRN comparative research; Successful international meeting of the network in Hong Kong, February 1998 attended by representatives from IOM; UNDP; UNHCR</li> <li>- Series of 10 papers on <i>Legal Aspects of Migration</i> in APMRN member Countries;</li> <li>- Establishment of CAPSTRANS (Center for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies) funded for three years by the Australian Research Council</li> <li>- 7 research initiatives established on which APMRN teams collaborate;</li> <li>- Successful in bringing research users and policy makers into national networks in particular in Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, China</li> <li>- Thai and Philippine APMRN teams have developed a series of research proposals submitted to FORD Jakarta office in October 1998. These multi-country proposals cover a number of themes – funding is limited but FORD has indicated they are attempting to find funds through their other offices and programs to support the proposal</li> <li>- Demonstrable growing self sustainability of the APMRN as it attracts national partnerships &amp; donor funding.</li> <li>- Weakness: the Japan, Malaysia and Singapore teams have been difficult to maintain.</li> <li>- Strength: the Pacific network is up and running with the assistance of New Zealand APMRN.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>5- MPMC</b></p> <p>Aim: to study forms of exclusion suffered by immigrants and ethnic minorities in selected European cities</p>	<p>-Belgian newspaper articles written on this project testify its relevance to the general public as well as decision makers. City of Liège municipal authorities regularly meet the research team to discuss progress and policy implications of forthcoming results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Several project members organized a panel on research findings at the November 1998 meeting of the Metropolis group, thereby reaching an international audience of policy-makers and scholars</li> <li>- The project is inscribed officially in the Annual Report of the Institute for migration and Ethnic Studies (Amsterdam).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awarded three participation program grants amounting to 75,000\$ US</li> <li>- Three new research teams have requested to join the original MPMC network. They will conduct fieldwork in Athens, Cologne and Lisbon</li> <li>- City Profiles have been prepared for 10 cities and are currently being edited by the editorial committee. They will be ready for publication (seeking commercial published) spring 1999. These city templates are easily accessible tools providing policy makers with a comprehensive picture of immigrant communities in the city.</li> </ul>
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<b>6- ETHNO-NET AFRICA</b>	
1998-2001	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b> Paul Nchoji Nkwi (President of the Pan African Association of Anthropologists - PAAA) Nadia Auriat (MOST Secretariat) Petra van Vucht Tijssen (MOST Secretariat)	<b>Partners</b> African social scientists, NGOs, Pan African Association of Anthropologists (PAAA), Universities
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  A successful training seminar took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon, September 1998. The seminar provided members of the Ethno-Net network with training in view of the establishment of the Ethno-Net Database on Ethnic Conflicts on Internet in 1999.  An electronic publication entitled "Democratization and Ethnic Rivalries in Cameroon", co-ordinated by Dieudonné Zognong and Ibrahim Mouiche, 1998. The publication is available on the Internet Site of the project in the MOST Clearing House.	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  A Database on Ethnic Conflicts will be published on Internet.
<b>Policy-relevance</b>  The main objectives of Ethno-Net Africa are to study, monitor and evaluate ethnic conflicts and to contribute to minimizing and resolving conflicts by providing "early warning" on latent conflict or conflict areas. The Database on Ethnic Conflicts will seek to provide solutions to policy-makers in need of advice on ethnic oriented problems.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

<b>7- PROBLEMS OF POST-COMMUNIST SOCIETIES</b>	
<p><b>Project Co-ordination: both MOST Secretariat and external responsible researchers</b></p> <p>Mislav Kuko Volodymyr Polokhalo Paul de Guchteneire (MOST)</p>	<p><b>Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programmes, etc.)</b></p> <p>Academic institutes Croatia, Ukraine and other countries in the region.</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b></p> <p>Comparative analysis of social transitions in Eastern Europe and evaluation of ideological tendencies in the region.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b></p> <p>Publication of policy and research papers</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b></p> <p>On the basis of the analysis concrete policies are proposed to overcome 'neo-totalitarian' trends in the post-communist societies and to strengthen democratic institutions, a legal system based on civil liberties and a free, pluralist and tolerant political culture.</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b></p> <p>Central Europe, former communist countries</p>



<b>8- New Migration Patterns and Emerging Issues in Central and Eastern-Europe (Central and Eastern European Network on Migration – CEENOM) September 1998 -</b>	
Project Co-ordination  S. TIMUR Zhanna ZAYONCHKOVSKAYA Dusan DRBOHLAV	Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, Policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programme,etc.) - UNDP, IOM, UNHCR - Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) - Charles University, Prague - UNESCO MOSCOW Office
Results produced according to main objectives  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Launching of the Central and Eastern-European Network on Migration (CEENOM)</li> <li>● Sub-regional Meeting : International Migration in CEE at the threshold of the 21st Century : Recent Trends and Major Issues (Moscow, 8-10 September, 1998)</li> <li>● Thematic state-of-the-art papers</li> <li>● Country Migration Profiles/Reports</li> <li>● Final Report of the Meeting</li> <li>● Establishment of project-development teams.</li> </ul>	Planned activities for 1999  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CEENOM follow-up meeting (April, 1999 Prague, Czech Republic)</li> <li>- Publication in book form of the papers of the Moscow Meeting</li> <li>- Development of research projects</li> </ul>
Policy-relevance <b>CEENOM</b> will examine critically the emerging migration trends and prospects in CEE and will provide advisory services to policy-makers based on the research results obtained.	Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)  Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

<b>9- Migration in Africa : Recent Trends and Emerging Issues</b> <b>(Network on Migration Research in Africa – NOMRA) June 1998 -</b>	
Project Co-ordination  S. TIMUR Aderanti ADEPOJU	Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research centres, Policy-Makers, other UNESCO divisions/programmes, etc). - Union for African Population Studies - UNESCO DAKAR Office
Results produced according to main objectives  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launching of the Network on Migration Research in Africa (NOMRA)</li> <li>• Regional Meeting : International Migration in Africa at the threshold of the 21st Century (Gaborone, Botswana : 2-5 June, 1998)</li> <li>• Thematic state-of-the-art papers</li> <li>• Country Migration Profiles/Reports</li> <li>• Final Report of the meeting</li> <li>• Establishment of sub-regional research teams</li> </ul>	Planned activities for 1999  - <b>NOMRA</b> follow-up meeting (May 1999 ; Dakar, Senegal) - Publication in book form of the papers of the Gaborone Meeting - Development of sub-regional research projects.
Policy-relevance <b>NOMRA</b> will provide policy-oriented research and documentation on changing trends in African migration and its underlying causes and consequences to ensure the formulation of appropriate policies.	Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)  -Botswana, Côte-d' Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, South-Africa, Zambia.

<p><b>10 Globalisation and International Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean : Trends and Prospects (Network on Migration Studies in Latin America and the Caribbean – REMIALC) October 1998 -</b></p>	
<p>Project Co-ordination : both MOST Secretariat and external responsible researchers</p> <p>S. TIMUR Raul URZUA Lorenzo AGAR</p>	<p>Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programmes, etc)</p> <p>- CAPP U. of Chile, CELADE/CEPAL, CENEM - IOM - UNESCO CARACAS Office</p>
<p>Results produced according to main objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting the foundations for a regional Network on Migration Studies in Latin America and the Caribbean</li> <li>• Regional meeting : Globalization and International Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean : Trends and Prospects for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 October 1998)</li> <li>• Thematic state-of-the-art papers</li> <li>• Final Report of the meeting.</li> </ul>	<p>Planned activities for 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional follow-up meeting (March 1999, Montevideo, Uruguay)</li> <li>• Publication in book form of the papers of the Santiago Meeting</li> <li>• Finalization of the organizational structure and workplan of the regional network.</li> </ul>
<p>Policy-relevance</p> <p>Adequate information on the links between the globalization process, regional integration (MERCOSUR, NAFTA) and new trends in migration in Latin America and the Caribbean is of crucial importance as a basis for policy formulation in this field.</p>	<p>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</p> <p>Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela.</p>

**THEME II :**  
**URBAN ISSUES**

<b>11- SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE CITIES: BUILDING A KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY</b>	
Sept. 1994 – 2001	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b> Antoine Bailly, University of Geneva (Coordinator) Geneviève Domenach-Chich (MOST Secretariat)	<b>Partners</b> Universities and Research Centres: University of Geneva, University of Western Cape, University of Quebec : INRS Urbanization, University of Toronto, Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Universidad Centroamericana, San Salvador, Netherlands Graduate School of Housing and Urban Research, Utrecht. NGO'S : Polis Institute, Sao Paolo, Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, Agence d'urbanisme de Lyon. Political institutions : Department of Urban Planning, Canton of Geneva, Cape Metropolitan Council, Greater Lyon
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  Three international workshops resulted in the consolidation of the network and the production of comparative studies within a common methodological framework. In 1999 : Production of book : Making Cities Socially Sustainable : a Comparative Study on Three Continents", edited by Mario Polèse and Richard Stren	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  Preparation of a report on the follow-up of the Cape Town Colloquium; Preparation of a second book on : "Guidelines for Making Cities Socially Sustainable"; Production of a video.
<b>Policy-relevance</b> Co-operation between Department of Urban Planning, Canton of Geneva and the University of Geneva/Cape Metropolitan Council and the University of Western Cape on transport issues and spatial segregation.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  North America, South America, Europe, Africa

<b>12- CITY WORDS</b>  1995 (Launching seminar at UNESCO) - 1999	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b> Jean-Charles DEPAULE Christian TOPALOV Germán Solinís (UNESCO)	<b>Partners</b>  Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS-France) Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche (France) Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l'homme (Paris) Maison méditerranéenne des sciences de l'homme (Aix-en-Provence)
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  Organisation of an annual seminar at EHESS (Paris), since 1995, followed by researchers and students as a place where an external expertise is brought in for analytical and dissemination questions; Publication of various articles and working documents on the projects subjects; Publication of a technical glossary on urbanism and city planning conceived for technicians sent abroad by the French ministries (French-English)	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional seminars in Italy, Czech Republic, Tunisia and Brazil</li> <li>• Publication of the Working Paper N°4</li> <li>• Third international seminar at the end of the period</li> </ul>
<b>Policy-relevance</b> The project favours comparatism within the same language and from one language to another on urban issues. The results identifies the conflicting interests induced by the elaboration of administrative nomenclatures, vocabulary of urban planners and popular speech. They also prove difficulties of technical universal and standardized languages.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> AFRICA and NEAR EAST: Algiers, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Lebanon, Senegal and Tunisia. AMERICA: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and United States. ASIA: China, India, Japan. EUROPE: Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, Slovenia. Covering the following linguistic groups: Arab, Chinese, English, French, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Urdu

**13- CITIES, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL RELATIONS  
BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN**

1997-2000

**Project Co-ordination**

François Hainard,  
Yvonne Preiswerck  
Christine Verschuur Germán Solinís (UNESCO)

**Partners**

Swiss Direction of Development and Cooperation  
Swiss National Commission for UNESCO

**Results produced according to main objectives**

Two international workshops allowed to consolidate the network and to fix the methodological and theoretical terms of the comparative work through 8 action oriented research national teams, to be achieved by 2000.

Most of the teams have strengthened their research capacities (regional workshop in Latin America, training, special bibliographical assistance, contributions of local consultants, access to Internet) and consolidated their research teams in doing their action oriented research.

**Planned activities for 1999**

Finalizing collected data analysis and preparing all research results by each team (reports and one video).

Preparing comparative analysis (specially by coordination team)

Third international workshop, with discussion and synthesis of theoretical contributions and recommendations

Final global report

**Policy-relevance**

- A gender sensitive urban planning, specially in environmental matters, should search inspiration in these eight action research oriented projects, all dealing with the management by women and men of concrete and specific environmental problems in cities.
- Recommendations produced by these 8 different teams should help public decision makers in addressing better, i.e. with gender sensitivity, urban environment planning.

**Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)**

WEST-AFRICA: Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal

LATIN AMERICA: Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic

EASTERN EUROPE: Bulgaria, Rumania

EUROPE: Switzerland

<p><b>14- GROWING UP IN CITIES<sup>1</sup></b>  Aim: participatory research with young people to improve their urban environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This project has had huge impact, as follows:</li> <li>- The South African Team, on the basis of research results, have secured approval from district authorities to build a child-focused facility on open space in the Thulamantwana squatter camp (project site); the Dutch Embassy in South Africa is funding this; Norwegian Save the Children has donated playground equipment</li> <li>- Research results have led to the design of a certificate course on youth centered planning</li> <li>- The project was selected by Harvard University (Wiliam Julius Wilson) to be presented at their international conference on URBAN YOUTH held in Germany, October 1998. This is of merit since the selection procedure was very rigorous</li> <li>- Results from the 8 country research project had led to the production of a project-based Manual "Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth"</li> <li>- Earthscan commercial publishers have agreed to publish both the manual and the academic volume, entitled "Growing up in an Urbanizing World", at no cost to UNESCO</li> <li>- UNICEF has given their patronage to the project and will sell the manual for UNESCO in their country offices</li> <li>- Project results led to development of a manual based training program for municipal planners, architects and urban designers on how to initiate similar GUIC projects within their cities</li> <li>- The UNDP has signed an agreement with UNESCO to fund GUIC site projects in three Russian cities.</li> <li>- The Hariri Foundation has requested that the GUIC training be given to mayors from cities in Lebanon in September 1999 in Saida Lebanon.</li> <li>- Numerous articles have appeared on this project in American, British, Dutch, Australian and Norwegian newspapers</li> <li>- Visions, a Norwegian based film company has written a proposal for a project-based film for television that would focus on a comparison of issues from project sites in South Africa, Argentina, Norway and Australia</li> <li>- Argentina: project results initiated a panel that included a juvenile court judge, UNICEF a representative from the Human Rights Commission with project directors to discuss Children's rights, particularly their right to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Production of the project based manual with commercial publisher</li> <li>-Production of project based academic volume with commercial publisher</li> <li>-Design and Delivery of training course to representatives of the following cities: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Kigali Rwanda, Yaounde Cameroon, Mutare, Zimbabwe, Mumbai, India; Dhaka Bangladesh; Tehran, Irgan; Brasilia, Brasil; Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Goteberg, Sweden and Bucharest Romania;</li> <li>-Further marketing of the training course will be done by Earthscan on publication of the manual</li> </ul> <p>One of the greatest achievements in this project has been its ability to reinterpret findings of the 8 country research project into urban planning; architecture design; training of municipal officials/urban planners; production of a CD-ROM; high media attention; production of a film proposal (voluntarily by Visions, Norway), its capacity to attract funds and offers of partnership from Foundations and other UN agencies (UNICEF South Africa and UNDP-Russia).</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Given that the extensive impact of this project is directly related to its achievements, the impact/results columns may overlap.

	<p>participate in community decision-making; project based curriculum was introduced in a charter middle school in Raleigh North Carolina; the Norwegian GUIC project director managed to leverage 10,000\$ in funding from the Children's Hour Helping for the Argentine team which went toward establishing a toy library and after-school program at the local YMCA;</p> <p>- <u>Australia:</u> Project Director received a 3 Yr. Post doctoral Research Fellowship at Deakin University to promote GUIC in Melbourne; the Committee on University Teaching provided an additional 50,000\$ AUS to the project to create a home page and a project-based CD-ROM to train students in nursing, police studies, architecture, urban planning, education and social work in how to work on social/environmental problems in an interdisciplinary team; in June 1998 the project was featured in a national radio station interview; Project results were published in an article in the Autumn issue of Family Matters, an academic journal for public policymakers, educators and youth workers.</p>	
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<b>14- CITIES: MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	
1996 – 2000	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b>  G. Domenach-Chich	<b>Partners</b> European Union France UK ENDA-Ecopop Dakar; GRET-Haiti/Port au Prince POLIS/Sao Paulo; Foundation d'appui aux quartiers/Port au Prince Grass-roots Organizations/Yeumbeul; Petionville/Port au Prince/Dakar/Pikine/Yeumbeul municipalities; University Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar; European Union; French Co-operation Science Sector/CSI; Education Sector/BAS/YTH
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  Improvement of living conditions of inhabitants in poor neighbourhoods; Capacity building and training of local actors (especially women and youth); Creation of income generating economic activities.	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b> Production of a MOST Discussion Paper on "Urban Development and Participatory Approach : the Yeumbeul Case Study"; Building of a network between the different sites of the project; Extension of the project in the field.
<b>Policy-relevance</b> Partnership between UNESCO, NGOs and local authorities; UNESCO's involvement in the 'Projet de Ville' of Pikine (1 million inhabitants); presentation of the Yeumbeul in a meeting of West African Mayors in September 1997; Training of elected representatives of municipalities (participatory approach).	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> South America and the Caribbean - Port au Prince, Sao Roque, Santo Domingo; Africa – Dakar/Yeumbeul; Djenné/Mali.

<b>16- Urban development :Small historical coastal cities : Mediterranean Adriatic network-Essaouira-Madhia- Saïda-Taglio di Po- Omisalj-Kotor 1996-2001</b>	
Project Co-ordination : B. Colin + SC/CSI/SC/HYD+Regional offices Rabat Tunis	Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/ Programmes, etc.). UNDP-UNICEF-ENDA-Maghreb-IFLA-ISOCaRP- CAUE-Université d'Architectes technique d'Espagne- Ecole d'Avignon-Municipalité-Bilatéral coopération SC/WHC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Results produced according to main objectives</li> <li>- creation of a network of technical partnerships</li> <li>- between Municipalities and Universities, with the</li> <li>- support of relevant NGOs and UN Agencies</li> <li>- First phase of socio-economic and architectural</li> <li>- Revitalization launched for Essaouira.</li> <li>- Sensitization and information of 12 Municipalities through cooperation</li> <li>- agreement signed in nov. 97 under UNESCO Auspices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planned activities for 1999</li> <li>- follow-up of operational activities in Essaouira</li> <li>- identification mission and studies in Saïda</li> <li>- Internatioanl seminar in Mahdia, 6/10 june 99</li> <li>- « Sustainable urban development in coastal</li> <li>- areas ».</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy-relevance</li> <li>- - small and medium signed cities are not supported by national and</li> <li>- international development programmes</li> <li>- Municipalities for the above cites have no possibilities to reach high</li> <li>- level technicians to solve main development issues, opportunities to</li> <li>- work with international cooperation and not frequently with bilateral</li> <li>- cooperation.</li> <li>- Small and Medium signed signed cities are the very point to integrate</li> <li>- rural migrations.to large cigties and could prevent the increase of urban</li> <li>- poverty in large urban areas</li> <li>- An urgent action of sensitization should be realized to enhance actions</li> <li>- in favor of the integrated urban development of small coastal cities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</li> <li>- Arab region along Mediterranean coast and Europe</li> <li>- Morocco-Algeria—Tunisia, Libya-Egypt Palestine, Lebanon,</li> <li>- France/Spain/Italy/Croatia, Montenegro</li> <li>- Young city professionals and poor urban population and municipalities</li> <li>- Children and women</li> </ul>

**THEME III :**

**LOCAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIES TO COPE WITH GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

<p><b>17- COPING LOCALLY AND REGIONALLY WITH ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATIONS: A NORTHERN CIRCUMPOLAR PERSPECTIVE</b></p> <p>April 1996 – December 1999</p>	
<p><b>Project Co-ordination</b>          Carlos R. S. Milani (MOST Secretariat)          Jorgen Ole Baerenholdt (Roskilde University, Denmark)          Nils Aersaether (Tromsø University, Norway)</p>	<p><b>Partners</b>          Coastal islands project (UNESCO), sub-regional social sciences council, and national research councils (for national components).</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b></p> <p>Publication: "Coping Strategies in the North", in collaboration with the Nordic Council of Ministers; Training workshop of local leaders and mayors (Isafordjur, Iceland, March 1998).</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b>          Training manual for youth living in Northern coastal communities; Scientific reports on three pilot-projects (Canada, Norway, the Faroe Islands); A training workshop for local stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b>          MOST/CCPP is innovative in social science approaches due to its involvement in practical development of policies and competences in the Circumpolar region. It includes competence development in user-communities, local governments, central governments, fishermen, entrepreneurs, firms, organisations of industries, social movements, and voluntary organisations. Policy guidelines will be developed through researcher-user interaction.</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>          Canada, Russia, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Denmark</p>

<b>18- INSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION OF SOCIAL POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA</b>  April 1996 – Dec. 1998	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b> Carlos R. S. Milani Francisco Rojas (coordinator) FLASCO, Chile	<b>Partners</b>  Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b> The creation and activation of a regional network of researchers, within and across disciplines. The core of the network is already established. The first workshop of experts and researchers took place in Buenos Aires in Nov. 1996, under the auspices of UNESCO/MOST. Four national case studies were prepared and a consolidated report (in a book format) was published (Spanish).	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  Project concluded (see final report).
<b>Policy-relevance</b> Its main objective was the improvement of interaction between public and private actors by means of an updating of institutional mechanisms (institutional modernisation). Project recommendations and background information gathered on four themes (education, small and medium enterprises, labour relations and political parties) were the basis for organising a discussion process among researchers, policy makers and entrepreneurs (partners in the network). Research findings served as the main instrument to generate policy networks and the elaboration of sectoral policy framework analysis needed to influence policy legislation, implementation and forecasting in a concrete manner.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico

<p><b>19- GLOBALIZATION, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN RURAL SOCIETIES IN ARAB MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES: COMPARATIVE RESEARCH WITH THE NORTHERN RIM OF THE MEDITERRANEAN</b></p> <p>Apr. 1996 – Dec. 1999</p>	
<p><b>Project Co-ordination</b></p> <p>Carlos R. S. Milani (MOST Secretariat) Mohammed Elloumi (Tunis, IRMC)</p>	<p><b>Partners</b></p> <p>The French Government (Embassy in Tunis), the Tunisian Scientific Research Secretariat, research centres in Arab countries, universities in southern Europe</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b></p> <p>Three discussion papers (see document on selected issues attached) Project has been scaled down (pilot-projects) in order to ensure the achievement of concrete results.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b></p> <p>A Ph.D. program on “Globalization and Rural Societies in the Mediterranean region” has been proposed. A feasibility study with the IRMC and studying possibilities of funding by the French Government is currently under way.</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b></p> <p>Research and pilot case studies being conducted according to priorities identified by local development actors. Results to be applied in the format of policy guidelines for local development.</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b></p> <p>Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, France, Italy; Spain</p>

<p><b>20 - MERCOSUR: SPACES OF INTERACTION, SPACES OF INTEGRATION</b></p> <p>Apr. 1996 – Dec. 1999</p>	
<p><b>Project Co-ordination</b>  Carlos R. S. Milani (MOST)  Professor Elizabeth Jelin (Univ. de Buenos Aires).</p>	<p><b>Partners</b>  A UNDP person is taking part in the project (La Paz Office). The Rockefeller foundation funds national activities of the Argentinean team (scholarships, research reports).</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  The second workshop of experts and researchers took place in Sao Paulo in October 1997, under the auspices of UNESCO/MOST and in collaboration with the Brazilian Social Sciences Association (ANPOCS). Its goal was to present and discuss seven discussion papers prepared (coming out in November 1998). A secondary objective was to sensitize the Brazilian social sciences research community (assembled around the ANPOCS) to MOST and in particular the Mercosur project. A website for the project has been created and is being monitored by CLACSO and the MOST Clearing House.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  A book should be the actual final result of this MOST project (1999). This book is to be published with an Argentinean publisher, in cooperation with the research NGO IDES. A final network meeting is to be organized to present the final results. Dates (probably November 1999) and place (probably Uruguay) will be confirmed shortly.</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b>  This programme was geared to understand the process of dialogue and integration at the level of societies and cultures within Mercosur. Each nation, and the different social groups within it, approach the other nations with a set of traditions, cultural values, and views about each other, and these influence the way integration is going to proceed. The programme was designed to examine the processes of dialogue and integration at the level of societies and cultures within the framework of MERCOSUR regional economic integration. Programme research findings will contribute to improve social and cultural regional integration of the MERCOSUR member countries and thus bring sustainable benefits to target groups. As a policy contribution (secondary education policy), a new history manual for the Missions Region is being prepared (coming out in March 1999).</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay</p>

**21- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS  
CONNECTED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG PROBLEM**

Apr. 1996 – Dec. 2000

<p><b>Project Co-ordination</b> Carlos R. S. Milani Michel Schiray (EHESS), Guilhem Fabre (Univ. Havre)</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> UNDCP, and national bilateral aid (for national components).</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b> Research reports from the various national teams. Information material on the project. Discussion paper number 22 Two Books (one co-published with Khartala on Drugs in Africa, and another one with Editions de l'Aube on Financial Crisis and Drugs in Asia). These two texts in their English version are being negotiated with English-speaking publishers.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b> The third annual conference is planned to take place in India (second semester 1999) Books in English to be published Training material to be prepared in collaboration with UNDCP (training for magistrates, judges, police department)</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b> The theme of the illegal supply of drugs and of the social transformations that go with it has been largely ignored by social science research, which is not yet capable of keeping pace with public decision-making and action. It is now acknowledged that the drugs trade and the resulting capital movements have taken on a macro-economic dimension of prime importance which needs, however, to be better evaluated. More precisely, a wide variety of characteristic phenomena can be observed at four levels: production; trafficking and distribution; consumption; and recycling of profits. The latter phenomena include: the fact that the farming population cultivates raw materials (coca leaf, poppies, cannabis), which is usually bound up with economic survival strategies; the formation of groups of traffickers in disadvantaged metropolitan areas for reasons both of survival and of a rapid upward mobility. One concrete example of policy-relevant findings within this networks was the assessment of coffee production in North-west Brazil; field research revealed that its production was probably subsidized through money laundering (see Geffray's report).</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> Brazil, China, India, Mexico and Nigeria (and a SADC country to be identified).</p>

<b>22- SUSTAINABILITY AS A CONCEPT FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES</b> 1/11/95 -31/03/97 Publication to come forth in Spring 1999	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b> C. von Furstenberg	<b>Partners</b> Research Institute ISOE (« Institut für Sozialökologische Forschung ») Institute for Social-Ecological Research, Frankfurt, Germany
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b> Contracted 15 experts to review state of the art of the concept in the social science disciplines ; Organized expert meeting at Frankfurt, Germany, 20-23 November 96 ; Produced synthesis report « MOST POLICY PAPER 6 : Sustainability: A cross-disciplinary concept for social transformations », UNESCO, 1997 ; Prepared synthesis and expert reports for publication ( ISOE, Frankfurt), in 1998 ; Publication by ZED-Books, London, expected in Spring 1999	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b> Submission to potential donors of training and service-related phase 2 proposal : « Towards sustainable development paradigms and policies » ; based on cross-national comparative pilot projects sketched out by the networkers
<b>Policy-relevance</b> Impulse for enhancing re-orientation of both research policies and social sciences towards sustainability issues. Starting point of an international discussion and research network of social scientists, launched at Frankfurt in November 1996. Phase 2 focused on training for policy-makers, with emphasis on indicator development and policy assessment	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> all world regions, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Spain, UK, USA ;



<p><b>23- PERSONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH TRANSFORMATION RISKS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE</b></p> <p>1997 - 2000</p>	
<p><b>Project Co-ordination</b></p> <p>Paul de Guchteneire (MOST Secretariat) Nikolai Genov</p>	<p><b>Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programmes, etc.)</b></p> <p>Academic institutes, National Academies of Science, UNDP, NGOs All governments in the participating countries have expressed their interest in the project in a formal letter to UNESCO.</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b></p> <p>One objective of the project is to put the concept of individual and collective risk on the research agenda to study the effects of the transformation process in Central and Eastern Europe. The first phase of the project has resulted in the establishment of a network of researchers on the social dimensions of transformations in Central and Eastern Europe. Several papers have been published in UNDP national policy reports on the subject of transformation risks. A monograph has been published.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b></p> <p>International conference Feb 1999 Data collection Russia, Bulgaria, Poland Data analysis Publication</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b></p> <p>The project will provide practical policy recommendations for national governments and international bodies on the subject of long term unemployment in Central and Eastern Europe as a result of the ongoing transformation processes in that region.</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b></p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe</p>

**Capacity-building**

**and**

**Clearing House**

<p><b>24- BANTOANE WOMEN TRAINING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.</b>                  Funded 20,000\$ from UK grant                  Aim: Empower women in the Bantoane community in Moutse, Mpumalanga (South Africa) to identify community problems faced by women; plan ways of addressing them; learn how to prepare budgets and funding applications</p>	<p>This was a participatory community development project, rather than a research project in the sense of the above three descriptions. The impact of the project can be formulated as follows:                  This preliminary work done with the Bantoane Women's Group has established the belief amongst the women that their collective action, in linking hands with the men of the Civic Organization can have the effect of changing both tribal policies affecting women's rights, and in moving towards achieving the longer term goal of implementing prioritized projects</p>	<p>All results from this project are forward looking. Initial results as described below meet expectations since they are necessary for further project design; Further funding will be sought for implementation of preliminary recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Achievements:</li> <li>- establishment of communication channels within the community</li> <li>- identification of local contact persons and appropriate venues for workshops</li> <li>- development of relationships of trust within the community</li> <li>- Identification and Prioritization of needs expressed by the community</li> <li>- Production of final report, recommendations and way forward</li> <li>- Design of two community campaigns: a) to persuade the tribal authority to allow women to own land; b)to educate the community about women and child abuse and to introduce measures for prevention</li> </ul> <p>Follow-up to this project will be discussed with the UK Delegation to UNESCO</p>
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**25- HIV/AIDS AND YOUTH: HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

January 1999- Dec. 1999

<p><b>Project Co-ordination</b>          Carlos R. S. Milani (MOST Secretariat)          Louise Haxthausen (Human Rights Division)</p>	<p><b>Partners</b>          UNESCO, UNAIDS, Network of Youth Organizations, Research/Training centers and Universities, Youth organizations working on Human Rights and Youth AIDS Servicing NGOs , Networks of People Living with HIV/AIDS, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN agencies and programs.</p>
<p><b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>           Project starting in January 1999.</p>	<p><b>Planned activities for 1999</b>          Design and production of promotional information material.          Public Session on "HIV-AIDS and youth: human rights for social development".          Youth international consultation on human rights and HIV/AIDS. Finalization of IEC package.</p>
<p><b>Policy-relevance</b>          Methodology being developed on the appropriation of socio-economic rights by vulnerable groups. Awareness-building among social scientists and youth NGOs.</p>	<p><b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>          Argentina, Brazil, Australia, India, Ireland, Spain, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa</p>

<b>26- MOST CLEARING HOUSE</b>	
Ongoing activity	
<b>Project Co-ordination: both MOST Secretariat and external responsible researchers</b>	<b>Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centres, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programmes, etc.)</b>
Paul de Guchteneire	MOST project co-ordinators, MOST project participants, National Liaison Committees, NGOs, CLACSO, CODESRIA
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b> The MOST Clearing House provides a means to make full use of the different results of the Programme through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wide dissemination of the collected and generated scientific knowledge</li> <li>• bringing researchers and policy-makers together in discussion forums and joint publications</li> <li>• using the innovative concept of Best Practices to communicate successful examples of policy-making in social issues</li> </ul> <b>USAGE</b> - The average number of documents retrieved per month from the MOST Clearing House website is currently 15000 (MOST documents, examples of Best Practices, publications, announcements, etc). The number of consultations of the website is currently some 6000 per month (average of 2,5 documents per consultation). Users come from some 150 different Member States. World Bank, UNDP and other UN organizations belong to the most frequent users.	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b> Ongoing electronic communication and publication system of the MOST programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further development of the MOST Clearing House on Religious Rights</li> <li>• Best Practices on Indigenous Knowledge</li> <li>• CROP/MOST Competition on Best Practices in Poverty Research, 1998/9</li> <li>• MOST Clearing House on Linguistic Rights,</li> <li>• Debating forum on Social Transformations edited by Sociological Research Online in co-operation with the MOST Clearing House</li> <li>• Electronic mailing list providing updated information on the MOST Programme.</li> <li>• Creation of websites for MOST projects.</li> </ul> Creation of an overview website for Data Sharing, in co-operation with the Zentralarchiv in Cologne, Germany.
<b>Policy-relevance</b> The discussion forums and the Best Practices databases are specifically aimed at policy-makers. The specialised sections on Linguistic Rights and Religious Diversity are aimed at legal policy preparation.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> Global

<b>27- INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR RURAL WOMEN AT COMMUNITY LEVEL IN BURKINA FASO</b>	
January 1999/ July 2000	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b>  M.L. Nitti The Ministry of Women Affairs in Burkina Faso The representatives of the population of the Department of Kokologho	<b>Partners (UN agencies, NGOs, Universities, Research Centers, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions/programs, etc.)</b>  UN agencies, NGOs, Research Centers, Universities, policy-makers, other UNESCO divisions, Government and the concerned population.
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b>  Basic infrastructures for the eight villages of this department Basic education for all Training and information for all Gender approach training Schools for all children in those villages	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  5 Bore Holes Construction of the women Center for developing income generating activities for women and its equipment. Training and information for both sexes (60 %women and 40% men) on hygiene , water utilization, human rights, gender approach, management, and micro-credit programs.
<b>Policy-relevance</b> Women's priorities at community level are those of the entire group, the less expensive , and basic for an endogenous development	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> Africa LDC country Sahelian region Women

<b>28- TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF CITY PROFESSIONALS</b>	
<b>Project Co-ordination:</b> B. Colin et G. Solinis (MOST Secretariat)	<b>Partners:</b> NGO's of city professionals: Architects, City and regional Planners, Landscape architects, Universities, Technical schools and institutes, municipalities and national federations for architecture, town planning and environment in relation of MOST pro-active projects and pilot-projects in selected cities
<b>Results obtained according to main objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation of workshops for young city professionals to improve the quality and relevance of university teaching and research in interdisciplinary fields, such as management of urban sustainable development and to formulate accurate curricula by introducing innovative techniques.</li> <li>• Support to international congresses and seminars to foster regional and international co-operation among partners.</li> <li>• Organise with the concerned NGO's UNESCO competitions and prizes to promote young city professionals.</li> </ul>	<b>Activities for 1998-1999</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation and follow-up of two UNESCO Chairs: Earthen architecture (Europe, Arab States and Latin America) and Habitat management and urban development (Latin America)</li> <li>• Implementation of several Workshops (Azores, Bali, Beijing, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Gelsenkirchen, Olinda)</li> <li>• Organisation of site-training (Essaouira, Mahdia, Saïda) in the framework of the Mediterranean Cities Network (SC/SHS)</li> <li>• Awarding of UNESCO prizes (IFLA, ISOCARP and UIA)</li> <li>• Organisation of two exhibitions on city planning and traditional architecture in the Pre-Saharan Morocco</li> </ul>
<b>Policy-relevance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to programmes and strategies transformations to enhance the social mission of universities and technical schools</li> <li>• Co-operation and partnership among scholars, professionals, municipalities and NGO's</li> <li>• Enhancement of networking for the various partners to exchange experiences and specific knowledge in an interdisciplinary approach</li> </ul>	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latin America, Asia, Arab States and Europe</li> <li>• Young people and women</li> </ul>

<b>29- MOST PhD Award</b>	
<b>Project Co-ordination:</b> Carlos R. Sanchez Milani (MOST Secretariat)	<b>Partners:</b> National Liaison Committees, National Commissions of UNESCO, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris
<b>Results obtained according to main objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was proposed that an award be given every two years to a national from either a developing country or a country in transition who has successfully defended his/her doctorate on a subject that falls within the themes of the <i>Management of Social Transformations</i> (MOST) Programme. The winner will receive in 1999 the sum of US\$5,000, as well as having his/her costs paid by UNESCO for him/her to take an internship at UNESCO or to continue his/her studies for four months at the <i>Institut d'Études Politiques</i> in Paris.</li> <li>• The purpose of this award is to encourage human resource development in both developing countries and countries in transition as well as to generate further knowledge in the field of contemporary social transformations. The establishment of a network of young researchers working on MOST themes is also envisaged.</li> </ul>	<b>Activities for 1998-1999</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• launching of the Award</li> <li>• selection by SSC of the first winner</li> <li>• internship for the Award winner</li> <li>• review of future strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Policy-relevance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-operation and partnership among scholars, young PhDs, MOST and decision-makers</li> <li>• Enhancement of networking for the various partners to exchange experiences and specific knowledge in an interdisciplinary approach</li> </ul>	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global</li> <li>• Young people and women</li> </ul>

<b>30- DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN A MULTICULTURAL AND MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY : A DEMOCRACY TRAINING PROJECT IN KYRGYZSTAN</b> 1998 – 2000	
<b>Project Co-ordination</b>  Paul de Guchteneire	<b>Partners</b>  Parliamentarians, NGOs, media representatives, politicians, academics, Council of Europe, Venice Commission for Democracy through Law, Europa Institute
<b>Results produced according to main objectives</b> The main objective of the project is to train leading personalities in democratic governance in multicultural social conditions. The program has started with a Roundtable in Kyrgyzstan in September 1998, and will continue with a study tour to Switzerland, the establishment of a UNESCO chair, and the publication of academic educational materials in Kyrgyzstan. The first result is aimed at the establishment of international co-operation between Kyrgyz and Swiss academics and policy-makers. A series of papers is being published following the Roundtable (September 1998) on Democratic Governance. A website on Linguistic Rights has been established (June 1998). A MOST Discussion paper is published (November 1998) on language issues on multi-ethnic societies. Publications in Kyrgyz language and a Kyrgyz website are foreseen on the basis of the presented papers in the first Roundtable.	<b>Planned activities for 1999</b>  Study tour Switzerland for ten leading personalities of Kyrgyzstan Creation of Website in the Kyrgyz language Creation of a UNESCO Chair with advanced curriculum on democratic governance in multicultural societies.
<b>Policy-relevance</b> The main policy impact of the project will follow the study tour and training of policy-makers to Switzerland, in which they will be exposed to alternative forms of democratic governance in multi-ethnic societies. One concrete introduction of new policy will be based upon the Framework Convention on National minorities of the Council of Europe, to which Kyrgyzstan is invited to subscribe.	<b>Coverage (regions, countries, priority groups)</b>  Kyrgyzstan, Switzerland



## ANNEX 4

### List of MOST Documents and Publications

#### 1. Books/Livres/Libros

**Central and Eastern Europe Continuing Transformation.**

Genov, Nikolai (ed.)  
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bonn-Sofia, 1998

**Coping Strategies in the North. Local Practices in the Context of Global Restructuring.**

Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen, 1998

**Drogues en Afrique subsaharienne, Les.**

Observatoire géopolitique des drogues,  
Karthala, Paris, 1998

**Philippine Migration Studies: An Annotated Bibliography.**

Perez, Aurora E.; Patacsil, Perla C.  
Philippine Migration Research Network;  
Philippine Social Science Council, Quezon City, 1998

**Pobreza, Exclusión y Política Social.**

Menjívar Larín, Rafael; Kruijt, Dirk; van Vucht Tijssen, Lieteke (eds)  
FLACSO - Sede Costa Rica, San José, 1997

**Population, migration et développement dans le Pacifique Sud.**

Rallu, Jean-Louis  
Unesco, Paris, 1997

**Prospérités du crime, Les. Trafic de stupéfiants, blanchiment et crises financières dans l'après-guerre froide.**

Fabre, Guilhem  
Editions de l'aube, La Tour d'Aigues, 1999

**Sustainable Development and the Future of Cities.**

Hamm, Bernd; Muttagi, Pandurang K. (eds)  
Oxford & IBH Publishing CO, New Delhi

**Ukraine & Croatia: Problems of Post-communist Societies.**

Kukov, Mislav; Polokhalo, Volodymyr (eds)

#### Forthcoming/A paraître/De Próxima Aparición

**Creating Better Cities with Children.**

Driskell, David ; Members of GUIC team  
(Earthscan publication)

**Growing up in an Urbanizing World.**

Chawla, Louise (ed.)  
(Earthscan publication)

**Making Cities Socially Sustainable: a Comparative Study on Three Continents.**  
 Polèse, Mario; Stren, Richard  
 INRS-urbanisation, Université du Québec à Montréal/Center for Urban & Community  
 Studies, University of Toronto

**Multicultural Policies and Modes of Citizenship in Europe.**  
 MPMC Editorial Board (ed.)  
*(Collection of City Profile Templates)*

**Prevention Through Monitoring of Ethnic Conflict, a Policy Overview.**  
 Tishkov, Valery

**Reforma del Estado y Políticas Sociales: Argentina, Brasil, Chile y México.**  
 UNESCO-MOST/FLACSO

**Renewal of Inner City Areas: Habitat II Symposium.**  
 MOST Secretariat

**Sustainability as a Concept in the Social Sciences.** (provisional title)  
 Institute for Social-Ecological Research (ISOE)/MOST

**Thai migrant Workers in Southeast and East Asia.**  
 Chantavanich, Supang; Germershausen, Andreas (eds)  
 Asian Research Center for Migration

**2. Policy Papers/ Série politiques sociales/Collección Políticas Sociales**  
 MOST Secretariat, Paris

1	<b>Searching for New Development Strategies. The Challenges of the Social Summit.</b> Sach, Ignacy, 1995	(also in French)
2	<b>From Social Exclusion to Social Cohesion: A Policy Agenda.</b> Bessis, Sophie, 1995	(also in French & Spanish)
3	<b>Cybernetics of Global Change: Human Dimension and Managing of Complexity</b> Mesarovic, Mihajlo D.; McGinnis, David L.; West, Dalton, A., 1996	
4	<b>Multiculturalism: New Policy Responses to Diversity.</b> Inglis, Christine, 1996	(also in French & Spanish)
5	<b>Democracy and Citizenship in the City of the Twenty-First Century</b> Sachs-Jeantet, Céline, 1997	(also in French & Spanish)
6	<b>Sustainability: A cross-disciplinary Concept for Social Transformations.</b> Becker, Egon; Jahn, Thomas; Stiess, Immanuel, 1997	

**Forthcoming/A paraître/De Próxima Aparición**

**Nouvelles configurations villes-campagnes.**  
 Abramovay, Ricardo; Sachs, Ignacy  
*(Série politiques sociales)*

### **Urban Decentralization in India.**

Kundu, Amitabh  
(*Policy Paper*)

### **Mots de l'intervention publique sur la ville en Amérique latine, Les.**

Rivière d'Arc, Hélène; Brescianni, Stella (eds)

### **3. Discussion Papers/Documents de travail/ Documentos de Debate**

MOST Secretariat, Paris

1	<b>Multicultural and Multi-ethnic Societies.</b> Gordan, Henri, 1994	(also in French & Spanish)
2	<b>Managing Social Transformations in Cities: A Challenge to Social Sciences.</b> Sachs-Jeantet, Céline, 1995	(also in French & Spanish)
3	<b>Differentiating between Growth Regimes and the Management of Social Reproductions.</b> Byé, Pascal, 1995	(also in French & Spanish)
4	<b>Urban Research in Latin America. Towards a Research Agenda.</b> Valladares, Licia; Prates Coelho, Madga, 1995	(also in French & Spanish)
5	<b>Management of Multiculturalism and Multiethnicity in Latin America.</b> Iturralde G., Diego A., 1995	(also, French & Spanish)
6	<b>Global, lo Local, lo Híbrido. Aproximaciones a una Discusión que Comienza, Lo.</b> Sonntag, Heinz R.; Arenas, Nelly, 1995	
7	<b>Reflections on the Challenges Confronting Post-Apartheid South Africa.</b> Makhosezwe Magubane, Bernard, 1995	
8	<b>Coping Locally and Regionally with Economic, Technological and Environmental Transformations. Report of the Sub-Regional Meeting of MOST, Tromso, March 1995</b>	(also in French, Russian & Spanish)
9	<b>City Partnerships for Urban Innovations.</b> Godard, Francis, 1996	(also in French)
10	<b>Management and Mismanagement of Diversity.</b> Ibrahim, Saad Eddin, 1996	(also in French)
11	<b>Urbanization and Urban Research in the Arab World.</b> Kharoufi, Mostapha, 1995	(also in French)
12	<b>Public Policy and Ethnic Conflict.</b> Premdas, Ralph R., 1997	
13	<b>Some Thematic and Strategic Priorities for Developing Research on Multi-ethnic and Multi-cultural Societies.</b> Díez Medrano, Juan	
14	<b>Information Technology Enabled Organization: A Major Social Transformation, The.</b> Gulledge, Thomas R.. Haszko, Ruth A., 1998	(also in French & Spanish)
15	<b>Global Transformations and Coping Strategies: A Research Agenda for the MOST Programme.</b> Milani, Carlos; Dehlavi, Ali, 1996	
16	<b>New Social Morphology of Cities, The.</b> Martinotti, Guido, 1997	

17	<b>Societies at Risk. The Caribbean and Global Change.</b> Girvan, Norman, 1998	
18	<b>Replicating Social Programmes: Approaches, Strategies and Conceptual Issues.</b> Van Oudenhoven, Nico; Waszir, Rekha	(also in French)
19	<b>VIH/SIDA et entreprise en Afrique: une réponse socio-médicale à l'impact économique? L'exemple de la Côte d'Ivoire.</b> Aventin, Laurent; Huard, Pierre, 1998	
20	<b>Human Development: Conceptual Issues and Foundations of an Economic Policy.</b> Fongang; Siméon, 1998	(also in French)
21	Status of Wage Earners and State Intervention in the Globalization: Argentina and Mercosur. Peñalva, Susana, 1998	(also in French & Spanish)
22	<b>Financial Flows and Drug Trafficking in the Amazon Basin.</b> Osório Machado, Lia, 1998	(also in French & Spanish)
23	<b>Cities Unbound: the Intercity Network in the Asia-Pacific Region.</b> Friedmann, John, 1998	
24	<b>Género y Nación en el Mercosur. Notas para Comenzar a Pensar.</b> Jelin, Elizabeth; Valdès, Teresa; Bareiro, Line, 1998	
25	<b>Chile y Mercosur: Hasta dónde Queremos Integrarnos?</b> Stefoni E., Carolina; Fuentes S., Claudio, 1998	
26	<b>Producción Mediática de Nacionalidad en la Frontera. Un Estudio de Caso en Posadas (Argentina) - Encarnación (Paraguay), La</b> Grimson, Alejandro	
27	<b>Globalización, Regiones y Fronteras.</b> Abinzano, roberto, 1998	
28	<b>Navegación Incierta: Mercosur en Internet, Una.</b> Ford, Anibal, 1998	
29	<b>Historiadores y la Producción de Fronteras: el Caso de la Provincia de Misiones (Argentina), Los.</b> Jaquet, Héctor Eduardo, 1998	
32	<b>Participatory City, The. Innovations in the European Union.</b> Mega, Voula, 1998	

#### Forthcoming/A paraître/De Próxima Aparición

##### **Aspectos Culturales de las Migraciones en el Mercosur.**

Szmukler B., Alicia; Calderón G., Fernando, 1999

*(Documento de Debate n° 31)*

##### **Cannabis in Lesotho: A Preliminary Survey.**

Laniel, Laurent, 1999

*(Discussion Paper)*

##### **Culture and Drugs in India.**

Britto, Gabriel

*(Discussion Paper)*

**Démarche comparative en sciences sociales : esquisse pour un débat sur la méthode et les objectifs à partir de programmes MOST, La.**

Ghorra-Gobin, Cynthia

*(Document de travail)*

**Democratic Governance in Multicultural Societies.**

König, Matthias

*(Discussion Paper n° 30)*

**Drugs and Violence: the Case of Rio de Janeiro.**

Zaluar, Alba

*(Discussion Paper)*

**Drugs Situation in Mexico, The.**

Astorga, Luis

*(Discussion Papers)*

**Geography of Drugs in São Paulo.**

Minguardi, Guaracy

*(Discussion Paper)*

**Gestion urbaine et participation des habitants: quels enjeux, quels résultats? Le cas de Yeumbeul, Sénégal.**

Bulle, Sylvaine, 1999

*(Document de travail n° 33)*

**Gouvernance, les ONG et le développement social dans les pays arabes, La.**

Néfissa, Sarah Ben

*(Document de travail)*

**Mots de l'intervention publique sur la ville en Amérique Latine, Les.**

Rivière d'Arc, Hélène; Brescianni, Stella (eds)

*(Document de travail)*

**Mots de la ville : Séminaire de Gènes, Les.**

*(Document de travail)*

**Mots de la ville : Séminaire de Prague, Les.**

*(Document de travail)*

**Mots de la ville : Séminaire de Tunis, Les.**

*(Document de travail)*

**Mots des politiques urbaines en Amérique latine, Les.**

Rivière d'Arc, Hélène (ed.)

*(Document de travail)*

**Nouvelles configurations villes-campagnes.**

Abramovay, Ricardo; Sachs, Ignacy

*(Document de travail)*

**Trafic local et blanchiment en Amazonie brésilienne: le cas de Rondônia.**

Geffray, Christian

*(Document de travail)*

**Urban Decentralization in India.**

Kundu Amitabh

*(Discussion Paper)*

**4. Research Reports/Rapports de recherche/Informes Scientificos**

**Barrios, Colonias y Fraccionamientos.**

City Words, 1997

*(City Words Working Paper n° 2)*

**Diferenciación de los Regimenes de Crecimiento, La.**

**Un Analisis de Largo Plazo.**

Red Host, ILDIS, La Paz, 1996

**Global Knowledge and Development Prospects: Blending Science and Culture in Education for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. (Brochure).**

Unesco Secretariat, 1997

**Industrial Decentralization and Urban Development.**

Bénéï, Véronique; Kennedy, Loraine

Institut Français de Pondichéry, Pondichéry, 1997

*(Pondy Papers in Social Sciences n° 23)*

**Migration and Citizenship.**

Castles, Stephen; Spoonley, Paul

APMRN, 1997

*(Asia Pacific Migration Research Network Research Papers)*

**Migration Issues in the Asia Pacific.**

APMRN, 1997

*(Asia Pacific Migration Research Network Working Papers n° 1)*

**Migration Research in the Asia Pacific: Theoretical and Empirical Issues.**

Brownlee, Patrick; Mitchell, Colleen (eds),

APMRN, 1997

*(Asia Pacific Migration Research Network Working Papers n° 3)*

**Nommer la ville et ses territoires.**

City Words, 1998

*(City Words Working Paper n° 3)*

**Registros de Lengua y Prácticas Lingüísticas/ Registres de langues et pratiques langagières/ Language Registers and Linguistic Practices.**

City Words, 1997

*(City Words Working Paper n° 1)*

**Renewal of Inner City Areas: Restoration of Historical City Centres, Urban Redevelopment, Reconstruction of Destroyed or Damaged Urban Centres.**

(Brochure) MOST Secretariat, 1997

**Social Development and the Differentiation of Growth Patterns.  
A Comparative Historical Analysis of Industrialisation Patterns in Argentina, Bolivia,  
Vietnam, Thailand, Algeria, Benin, Madagascar, and Turkey.**  
Host Network, 1994

**Urban Development and Freshwater Resources: Small Coastal Cities.**  
UNESCO Unit on Coastal Areas and Small Islands, 1998  
(*CSI Info n° 5*)

**Forthcoming/A paraître/De Próxima Aparición**

**Dynamiques spatiales de l'industrialisation: la confrontation de trois exemples  
asiatiques.**

(90p. et cartes couleur).  
Kennedy, Lorraine (ed.)

**Nouvelles formes d'urbanisation et vocabulaires urbains.**  
(*City Words Working Paper*)

**5. Ethnological Monitoring Series/Séries ethnologiques/Series Etnológicas**

Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow  
(available in Russian)

**Bashkiria, Russian Federation.**  
Gabdrafikov, El'dar, 1998

**Krasnodarski Region, Russian Federation.**  
Kritski, Evgueni; Savva Mikhail, 1998

**Republic of Kalmykia, The.**  
Guchinova, Elsa Bair, Moscow, 1997

**Republic of Karelia, The.**  
Klementiev, Eugeni, 1998

**Republic of Kazakhstan, The.**  
Masanov, Nurbulat; Savin, Igor, 1997

**Orenburg Region, Russian Federation.**  
Amelin, Venali, 1997

**Republic of Tuva, The.**  
Anaiban, Zoya, 1996

**Forthcoming/A paraître/De Próxima Aparición**

**Kabardino-Balkaria, Russian Federation.**  
Akkieva, Svetlana

## **6. Training Materials/Matériels didactiques/Materiales Didácticos**

**Mondialisation et développement.** (à paraître)  
(12 fiches pédagogiques)  
MOST Secretariat

## **7. MOST Newsletter/ Lettre de MOST/ Boletín de MOST**

*Issues 1 - 9, 1994-1998*  
MOST Secretariat, Paris

## **8. Related Issues of the/ Livraisons de la/Números de:**

*International Social Science Journal*  
Blackwell Publishers, Oxford

*Revue internationale des sciences sociales*  
Editions Erès, Ramonville Saint-Agne, France

*Revista Internacional de Ciencias Sociales (online)*  
<http://www.unesco.org/issj>

**Other editions in Arabic, Chinese, Russian**

N° 147	<b>Cities of the Future: Managing Social Transformations/Villes de l'avenir: la gestion des transformations sociales, 1996</b>
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