

25

DOSSIER

## Focus on Peru

**SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

**Faced with the crisis:  
MOST, the think tank  
of nations**

**INTERVIEW**

**Boutros Boutros-Ghali:  
“Democracy is the  
sharing of power”**

## 2009, a Key Date for the most Programme

A few years are always needed to assess the effectiveness of a strategy. This stage can be done neither too early, nor too late. Two years, five years, ten years... the key moment depends on the scale of the project. Needless to say the scale of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme is particularly significant.

Unique within the United Nations system, the programme attempts to contribute to the development of appropriate public policies, through dialogue between social science research and decision-makers, which better respond to changes in our societies.

In a period of crisis, where populations have never been more interconnected and when faced with social emergencies, public intervention has never been more legitimate, 2009 is in many ways a pivotal year for the programme that entered a new phase just 5 years ago.

As expressed in this issue, the 9th Session of the MOST Intergovernmental Council (IGC) to be held in late September at UNESCO headquarters should enable it to steer a new course. This meeting will not only provide an opportunity to measure the success of the progress achieved since 2004 but also, to increase its impact particularly through the adoption of guidelines that support the development of MOST National Liaison Committees in each country in which it operates.

At the heart of its work, a true "Interregional Forum for Social Development" will allow policymakers, social scientist researchers and stakeholders in civil society and the private sector to gather around the same table to discuss social responses made to the international economic crisis.

At a time when we have crossed the symbolic level of over one billion people suffering from hunger in the world, these discussions will undoubtedly remind us how this crisis has served as a "telling indicator of the choices of our society". Furthermore, how important it is to use reliable data to inform these choices, which enable us to better anticipate the changes taking place at a steady pace around the world.

This is, in other words, what we have written and what is echoed by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco and the Argentinean political scientist Atilio Borón, laureate of the José Martí Prize of 2009, each of whom advocate for better informed and more collective action.

Since this demand is the primary 'raison d'être' of MOST, we hope that this new stage, to be implemented in September will allow it to contribute, further still, to responding to a need that the global crisis only exacerbates: that of the need for a genuine Think Tank of Nations. ¶

© All rights reserved



**Pierre Sané**  
Assistant Director-General  
of UNESCO for Social  
and Human Sciences

### Ethics of Science

The development of bioethics in three Latin American countries ... 3  
Climate change at the heart of the debates of COMEST ..... 4  
1 question for His Serene Highness Prince Albert II: ..... 5  
Asia and the Pacific face the challenges of ethics education ..... 6

### Social Transformations

Youth Day 2009 on the theme "sustainability" ..... 7  
6th Youth Forum: UNESCO opens the discussion on Internet ..... 8  
Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) in full reform ..... 9  
China: UNESCO pilot project on the rights of young migrants ..... 10  
Habitat Summit in India and UNESCO's Participation ..... 11  
Faced with the crisis: MOST, the think tank of nations ..... 12-14  
1 question for Atilio Borón ..... 15

**Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Democracy is the sharing of power** ..... 16-17



To protect the environment, *shsvies* is printed on 80% recycled paper.

*shsvies* is a quarterly newsletter that provides information on the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in the field of social and human sciences.

It is also printed in French, and is available in electronic form in Russian and occasionally in Spanish. All language versions are downloadable from the website of the Sector for Social and Human Sciences of UNESCO ([www.unesco.org/shs](http://www.unesco.org/shs)).

Articles may be reproduced provided they are accompanied by the words "Reprinted from *shsvies*", along with the date, number and, where applicable, the name of the author of the article.

© UNESCO, 2009. ISSN 1819-9712.  
Circulation: 10,000 copies

### Human Rights

Migration at the heart of the Forum of Arab-African Dialogue ..... 18  
Human rights and social justice: debate at UNESCO ..... 19  
Tunisia hosts a workshop on women and justice ..... 19  
Ending a series of regional meetings on the teaching of philosophy ..... 20  
Philosophy and human rights: a new UNESCO Chair is established in Turkey ..... 21  
The Minority Fellowship Programme: scholarship students at the school of UNESCO ..... 22  
Asia-Pacific: tools to fight against discrimination ..... 23

### Dossier



© Andrea Balacec/Flickr

**Focus on Peru** ..... 24-29  
Social and Human Sciences within National Commissions for UNESCO

**Reader's forum** ..... 30  
**Publications** ..... 31  
**Calendar** ..... 32

**Publication Director:** Pierre Sané  
**Editor in chief:** Cathy Bruno-Capvert  
**Deputy Editor in chief:** Nfaly «Vieux» Savané  
**Those who have contributed to this issue:** Mimouna Abderrahmane; Bérénice Alcalde; Sarah Lea Ansel; Kristina Balalovska; Coraline Bardinat; Diana Body Lawson; Flavia Cruz Moreira; Marie-Alix Forestier; Gissele Burbano Fuertes; Kornelia Guse; Daniel Coulomb-Herrasti; Imteyaz Khodabux; Maria Kypriotou; Marie-Céline Lesgourgues; Sondip Mukherjee; Antoine Pécoud; Laura Pochebonne; Chiara Sponzilli; Konstantinos Tararas and Liselot Vanduynslager.  
**Iconography and website:** Petra Van Vucht Tijssen  
**English edition:** Carmel Rochet, assisted by Jenelle-lara Gonzales and Meredith Bailey  
**Russian edition:** Alla Ampar

**Graphic design and layout:** Atelier Takavoir – Paris  
**Printer:** OTT Imprimeurs, 2009

**Circulation and subscription:** Diana Body Lawson, [shs@unesco.org](mailto:shs@unesco.org), Tel.: +33 1 45 68 37 81

**Corporate address:** UNESCO-SHS/EO/CIP  
1, rue Miollis – 75015 Paris, France.



© Alejandra Lipsyc / World Bank

Already very active in the field of bioethics, Brazil will host, in September 2009, the 8th Brazilian Congress on Bioethics on the theme “Bioethics, Human Rights and Responsibilities in a Globalized World.”

## BIOETHICS

# The development of bioethics in three Latin American countries

In Argentina, Colombia and El Salvador, recent advances in the life sciences have raised interest in ethical issues, particularly concerning the development of bioethics education and the creation of appropriate national structures.

Latin America is experiencing a new upsurge of interest in bioethics, more specifically in the establishment of permanent structures providing a framework for analysis, discussion and recommendations for policy-makers on both existing and emerging issues inherent in this field.

This is true in El Salvador, Colombia and Argentina, where National Bioethics Committees have been, or are about to be created, in parallel with the development of the Ethics Education Programme (EEP) of UNESCO.

**El Salvador** is now home to a National Bioethics Commission, created in May 2009. Conceived as an advisory body whose purpose is to assist in the development of legal frameworks and national policies encouraging the protection and respect of all life forms, the environment and human dignity, it also aims to contribute specific knowledge to the debates and dialogue preceding the decision-making process in health-related issues.

**In Colombia**, an interdisciplinary seminar organized by UNESCO in April 2009, within the framework of the “Assistance to the Bioethics Committee” project, laid the

foundations for a draft law which recommends the creation of a National Bioethics Commission. This law will be up for debate by the Senate which has already included the proposal on its agenda.

**Finally, in Argentina**, a workshop on bioethics education, which also took place during the first semester 2009, provided the opportunity to discuss the structures required for the implementation of an Introductory Bioethics Curriculum, developed by UNESCO, drawing the attention of academics and all health professionals to the importance of ethics education in the country.

It is obvious that bioethics contributes to dialogue between persons, groups and cultural traditions. Indeed, its interdisciplinary nature enables us to determine the fundamental issues at stake in research and the implications of the application of scientific advances with regard to humans.

This dialogue also allows us to develop tools to understand and potentially solve these issues in the appropriate segments of society, while endeavouring to study them at the heart of the societies who created them.

Ethical discourse therefore depends on dialogue as a mechanism for and substance of social life. In celebrating the diversity of points of view, it brings the universal character of humankind to the forefront, towards which public health and environmental policies should lean. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Andrea Gisselle Burbano Fuertes, [ag.burbano-fuertes@unesco.org](mailto:ag.burbano-fuertes@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 145 68 44 33

# 37

**bioethics institutions have already been created in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2009.** (GEOBS 2).

## The IGBC will discuss human cloning

The principle of social responsibility and health, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (2005), and the issue of human cloning and international governance were on the agenda of the 6th session of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC), organized at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France), from 9-10 July 2009. With regard to human cloning, the IGBC, *inter alia*, gave its opinion on the findings of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC). At the request of the Director-General of UNESCO, the independent experts of the IBC considered that “there is an urgent need to engage in a dialogue on this subject at the international level” because “the issues surrounding the international governance of human cloning cannot be ignored”. According to them, “it is probably premature for the international community to commit itself right now in developing a binding instrument to harmonize both the practices and principles in this field,” but UNESCO “is particularly well placed to continue this discussion in a way that reconciles the multiplicity of views on the matter and to study the ethical aspects of new scientific advances and their impact on the current international framework.”

On this subject - as in the IBC Report on “The Principle of Social Responsibility and Health” – the 36 Member States of IGBC were invited to give their opinion and then to transmit it to the Director-General of UNESCO to be discussed at the next Executive Board. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
**Sabina Colombo**, [ibc@unesco.org](mailto:ibc@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 39 39



## MALAYSIA

# Climate change at the heart of the debates of COMEST

The ethical implications of climate change and the ethics of science were the main topics discussed during the 6th Ordinary Session of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) held from 16-19 June 2009, in Kuala Lumpur at the invitation of the Government of Malaysia.

The 6th Ordinary Session of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) was held from 16-19 June in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).

Some 250 researchers, students, academics, politicians and NGO representatives came together from different regions of the world to discuss three main themes: climate change, the ethics of science and environmental ethics education.

They primarily focused on two reports of COMEST, both to be published in 2009, concerning the ethical implications of climate change and the ethics of science.

### The urgency for an ethical framework

During the debates, which were opened by Pierre Sané, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Social and Human Sciences, the participants also discussed the ethics of the environment, particularly environmental ethics education. They also raised issues regarding the ethics of nanotechnology on several occasions (see opposite).

Among the recommendations made in each of these areas at the end of this session, one came to prominence that calls upon UNESCO to consider the development of a framework of ethical principles in relation to climate change.

Given the nature and extent of the scientific and social challenges of climate change, the discussion did not fail to highlight the need for policies that are adopted at the global level, to be guided by universal ethical principles which are both consistent and flexible.

This ambitious and sensitive recommendation is expected to be presented to the 35th General Conference of UNESCO to be held in October 2009 in Paris (France).

Using the input of ethics schools in the Asia-Pacific region, various discussions helped deepen the understanding of ethical issues related to science



and technology in that region. Also discussed in this context was the need to establish a network of experts, and to set up a platform for future activities in the whole region and beyond.

Finally, in parallel with the session, a Forum took place in which young researchers and students debated with COMEST on the same themes and presented recommendations that were included in the final document. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
**John Crowley**, [j.crowley@unesco.org](mailto:j.crowley@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 28  
Website: [www.unesco.org/shs/ethics](http://www.unesco.org/shs/ethics)

## Nanotechnologies: Recommendations of COMEST

During its 6th session, COMEST reviewed the results of an experts' meeting on the ethics of nanotechnology, held from 18-19 May 2009, in Doha (Qatar), where thirty experts invited UNESCO to consider the development of a "Declaration on the Ethics of Nanotechnology in the Arab States". Following this meeting, COMEST recommended the Director-General of UNESCO to launch, as early as 2010 the preparatory work for a study on the relevance of such an instrument for the region with a series of partners. Moreover, the establishment of a steering committee is envisaged, one which could be convened in late 2009, to develop a preliminary draft on the basis of a document prepared in 2007 by COMEST on Nanotechnologies and Ethics: Policies and Actions. Noting the rapid but inconsistent development of nanotechnologies in the Asia-Pacific region, COMEST has also called on UNESCO to work towards improving access to nanotechnology, and drew attention to documents and research dealing with the ethics of nanotechnology. As the debates of COMEST have demonstrated, this issue is of particular importance; the scale of the nanometer has become a point of convergence between scientific and technological approaches, which call into question the boundaries between the living and the non-living, which could provoke future unforeseen societal and ethical problems. The issues of converging technologies, which involve nanotechnology, biotechnology, communication technology, and information and cognitive sciences, will be at the heart of the reflection of COMEST over the next two years ¶

For more information, please contact:  
**John Crowley**, [j.crowley@unesco.org](mailto:j.crowley@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 28



© Cnes/Photoblog/Philippe Pailly

## 1 question...

"Monaco hosted the International Conference on the consequences of climate change in the Arctic. Why is there such a commitment to this issue?"

At the invitation of SHSviews to assess the important meeting on the future of the Arctic region in light of the challenges posed by climate change, held from 3-6 March 2009 in the Principality of Monaco<sup>1</sup>, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco expressed his belief that "collective interest will be increasingly frequent as a deciding factor in our daily choices".

“First and foremost, I must highlight that this commitment stems from a long-standing process. In keeping with the actions committed to the preservation of the Mediterranean Sea established more than 30 years ago by my country, in partnership with France and Italy, through the RAMOGE Agreement<sup>2</sup>, I am convinced of the need for a responsible and harmonious development of a state together with its environment.

My hope, of course, is not only to increase public awareness on these core issues, but also to emphasize the importance of pooling the skills and knowledge of all parties. It is by effectively relaying the results of projects led by numerous scientists, and from the studies conducted by members of government, policy-makers, and various international, intergovernmental and renowned independent bodies, that a synergy will emerge to find long-lasting solutions for the fair and sustainable development of our planet.

In April 2006, I led an expedition to the North Pole to raise awareness of the consequences of climate change. Along similar lines, I created my own foundation in June 2006 which is dedicated to both the protection of the environment and sustainable development. It is founded on the principal axes of action: climate change, biodiversity and water.

## His Serene Highness Prince Albert II: "Finding long-term solutions in order to ensure a fair and sustainable development of our planet"



© 2008 Palais Princier de Monaco

Similarly, earlier this year, I travelled to the South Pole to visit the various scientific bases installed in Antarctica. It is through understanding the concerns linked to climate change and the studies carried out in this area that it is possible to assure the promotion, and, more importantly, the preservation of these regions, which ensure the climatic balance of the entire planet.

As you know, "to govern is to plan ahead". Therefore, it is of utmost importance to consider the future, taking into consideration that it is shaped by the innovative ideas of today.

It is likely that our lifestyles will no longer have the sole objective of satisfying our individual needs. Rather, the collective interest will be increasingly frequent as a deciding factor in our daily choices. I am convinced that this trend will serve as the cornerstone of future policies in this area." ¶

Interview by Nfaly «Vieux» Savané

1. See SHSviews No. 24, page 6.

2. The RAMOGE Agreement is a treaty for the protection of the environment signed in 1976 between the governments of France, Monaco, and Italy to ensure that the maritime zones of the Region of Provence-Alpes-French Riviera, the Principality of Monaco and the region of Liguria constitute a prevention zone in the struggle against marine pollution.

CAPACITY BUILDING

# Asia and the Pacific face the challenges of ethics education

Various initiatives for ethics education are currently underway in Asia and the Pacific, where there is indeed a growing demand to make the study of ethics compulsory at all levels of education. Thus, there is a real need for qualified trainers.

In order to strengthen ethics education in the Asia-Pacific region, several training workshops have been held since the end of 2008 under the leadership of the Regional Unit for Social and Human Sciences at the UNESCO Bangkok office. These workshops were aimed not only at trainers and teachers directly involved in the programme, but also at all professionals interested in sharing knowledge in this field.

On 22 May 2009, approximately 400 people, of which the majority were teachers, attended a teacher training session held in Manila (Philippines) in cooperation with local associations for teacher capacity building, the Philippine Commission for UNESCO and several local universities.

Two months earlier, on 23 March 2009, one hundred

experts, representing at least 25 countries in the region, gathered together in Bangkok (Thailand) at a workshop under the auspices of the Thai Ministry of Education, to develop methods of teaching ethics in schools and universities.

On 17-18 March, another meeting of this type, also sponsored by the Ministry of Education, brought together 90 participants in the capital of Bangladesh, in cooperation with the Social Science Research Council, the Commission of University Grants of Bangladesh, and the UNESCO Office in Dhaka.

## Sharing the experience of Bangladesh

At the end of this meeting, participants recommended that stakeholders in Bangladesh take the necessary measures for the effective implementation of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, adopted by UNESCO in 2005. Working groups were established and given the task of: creating a National Bioethics Committee, ethics committees at all universities, developing guidelines and national policies on ethics and bioethics, and capacity building to establish compulsory ethics teaching for all children in the country.

It is foreseen that a "Bangladesh Association of Bioethics" will be established with the support of UNESCO and launched at a second meeting to be held in Dhaka in July 2009. UNESCO has pledged to contribute to the materialization of all of these efforts, as well as to share the experience of Bangladesh with the international community.

The training of experts in ethics education and bioethics at the tertiary level is one of the challenges the region faces. In countries of Asia and the Pacific, there is indeed a growing demand to make the subject compulsory at all educational levels, and therefore a real need for qualified trainers. Indeed, the establishment of university programmes in bioethics and applied ethics is vital to ensure that teacher training can be maintained in coming years. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Darryl Macer, [d.macer@unesco.org](mailto:d.macer@unesco.org), tel.: +66 2391 0577, ext. 147

For more details about the meetings that have already been held, please see: [www.unescobkk.org/rushsap](http://www.unescobkk.org/rushsap)

## Ethics course in Namibia

The University of Windhoek (Namibia) will host an Ethics Teacher Training Course, from 24-28 August 2009, in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics at the University of Haifa (Israel), the Namibia National Commission for UNESCO and the University of Namibia. This training course is aimed at a younger generation of university teachers and falls within the framework of the UNESCO Ethics Education Programme (EEP), that has already held identical sessions in Belarus, Kenya, Romania, Saudi Arabia and Slovakia. ¶

For more information:  
[www.unesco.org/shs/ethics/eep](http://www.unesco.org/shs/ethics/eep)

## Network of experts in Moldova

A regional association of bioethics teaching was created as the outcome of an experts' meeting in bioethics teaching which took place on 28-29 May 2009 in Chisinau. The meeting was organized by the UNESCO Moscow Office in partnership with the National Commission of the Republic of Moldova for UNESCO. This newly-established Association aims at strengthening cooperation in the field of bioethics education in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and could become a significant contribution to the UNESCO Ethics Education Programme (EEP). ¶

For more information:  
[www.unesco.ru](http://www.unesco.ru)

## National Bioethics Committee in Guinea

On 6 April 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the National Bioethics Committee of Guinea and UNESCO to assure cooperation for the next three years. The two parties agreed to organize a second training course on working methods in 2010, similar to the course that was established at a previous session which took place in April 2009 in Conakry. The newly-established committee of the Republic of Guinea is composed of 19 members, making it the fourth country to join the Assisting Bioethics Committee (ABC), following Togo, Ghana and Jamaica. ¶

For more information:  
[www.unesco.org/shs/fr/ethics/abc](http://www.unesco.org/shs/fr/ethics/abc)



Bangladesh would like to make ethics education compulsory for all its children.

© Scott Wallace/World Bank



© Curt Connamark / World Bank

UNESCO strives to encourage the participation of all young men and women in decision-making.

CELEBRATION

# Youth Day 2009 on the theme “sustainability”

Established in 1999 by a United Nations resolution, International Youth Day will unfold this year within the context of the crisis, and will be an opportunity to recall that no sustainable solution can be found without the participation of youth themselves.

Within the context of a multidimensional crisis that affects every aspect of youth development – whether in economic, environmental or social terms - the theme of International Youth Day could not be more relevant.

On 12 August 2009, youth from all over the world will be invited to organize themselves on the theme “Sustainability: Our Challenge, Our Future”. Indeed, for the international community there is an urgent need to enable youth to acquire the tools that will assist them in rising up to the challenges that they must face and in participating effectively in the identification of appropriate solutions.

### Key partners

Representing 18% of the world’s population, youth are not only key partners today but above all, hold the whole world in their hands. The latest breakthroughs in education, information technology, their capacity to adapt to changing realities and also the growing recognition of the value of their participation in development initiatives,

offer youth multiple opportunities to focus their energies and points of view towards positive change. However, poverty, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, unemployment and discrimination — particularly with respect to young women — constitute significant obstacles that prevent youth from taking full advantage of this potential. Already 200 million youth subsist on less than \$1 US a day, while 130 million can neither read nor write.

In this context, UNESCO’s Social and Human Sciences Programme seeks to contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to their development which would meet the challenge of sustainability in an efficient manner.

Together with governments, youth organizations, networks of researchers, and key development partners, UNESCO is striving to strengthen the development and management of knowledge, and to promote research focused on youth. UNESCO is also working to promote the development of policies and frameworks to address issues related to youth and to encourage the participation of youth in decision-making, civic engagement and their social inclusion.

What could be more natural? As Koichiro Matsuura, UNESCO’s Director-General, pointed out during the 5th UNESCO Youth Forum in 2007, “Ultimately, it is you, the youth of the world, who will live the consequences of the decisions that we make today. You have the right to make your voice heard. And it is our duty to listen to you”. On 12 August 2009, everyone should remember this. ¶

For more information, please contact Golda El-Khoury, [g.elkhoury@unesco.org](mailto:g.elkhoury@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 47

**89.5%**

**of 15-25 year-olds will live in developing countries in 2025**

*(United Nations World Youth Report, 2005)*

RENDEZVOUS

# 6th Youth Forum: UNESCO opens the discussion on Internet

Ten years after the creation of the UNESCO Youth Forum, the Organization continues to innovate by launching an on-line discussion, starting in July 2009, on the main themes to be addressed during the Forum in October 2009 in Paris. Among them is the participation of youth in issues that concern them.

The 6th UNESCO Youth Forum will take place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France) from 1-3 October 2009, on the eve of the 35th General Conference. Nominated by the 193 UNESCO Member States, nearly 200 young delegates, some sixty observers and NGO activists will debate on two themes: "Investing outside the crisis: towards a partnership between UNESCO and youth organizations" and "Youth participation - UNESCO Youth Forum, a long term approach".

Ten years after the first Forum, one of the major challenges of this international meeting will be to facilitate the genuine participation of youth in the development and implementation of decisions that concern them, starting by giving recognition and visibility to their recommendations in the strategy to be adopted by the UNESCO Member States during the General Conference.

In this way, the youth delegates will not lose time in organizing themselves, rather they can enter directly into the heart of the matter, thanks to a "facilitator" whose role will be to moderate the debates that will have been carefully prepared during the months leading up to the Forum.



## Unique within the United Nations

Since 1999, as an integral part of the UNESCO "Parliament" that the UNESCO General Conference represents, the Youth Forum constitutes a unique space that invites debate, reflection, and recommendations within the United Nations system. Every two years, the Forum brings together young delegates from all over the world to share experiences, identify common concerns and contribute to the policy agendas of UNESCO Member States, through the final report to be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference. ¶

Indeed, during the 5th UNESCO Youth Forum held in 2007, the youth delegates lamented "the insufficient time dedicated to the preparation of those elected to attend the Forum" noting that "a genuine creativity and new ideas are emerging with new forms of dialogue and exchange".

### Promoting optimum preparation

For the first time starting in the month of July 2009, youth from all over the world will be invited to share, through an online discussion forum, their ideas on issues related to the two main themes featured on the agenda of the 6th UNESCO Youth Forum. This initiative should lead to the optimal preparation of the delegates and contribute to the quality of the debates that will take place in October 2009, as well as to the content of the recommendations that will be put forward to UNESCO Member States.

The experience of the 6 Regional Forums organized in preparation for the previous Forum have already shown the effectiveness of such a tool which is particularly popular with youth because it encourages reflection, while allowing them to meet one another, albeit at a distance, before meeting physically on their arrival in Paris.

On this online discussion forum, future delegates can also find synthetic research documents to guide them in their reflection. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Golda El-Khoury, [g.elkhoury@unesco.org](mailto:g.elkhoury@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 47  
To access the online discussion forum, please visit:  
[www.unesco.org/youth](http://www.unesco.org/youth)



© Scott Wallace / World Bank

## Ministerial meeting on violence in Central America

Institutionalized by UNESCO, following the success of its first meeting in August 2007, the Forum of Ministers and High Ranking Officials Responsible for Youth in Central America will meet for a second time from 21-22 August 2009 in San José (Costa Rica).

Providing a space for informal dialogue, the Forum aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices in youth-violence prevention in a region of the world in which 15-24 year-olds represent more than 30% of the population. This year, after having contributed to the promotion of a "Philosophy of Prevention", the Forum seeks to support "the development of public policies for the prevention of violence".

Ministers of Education and/or Youth from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador will participate at this meeting, along with numerous regional institutes such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of America States (OAS), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLASCO), the Organization of Ibero-American States, and the Central American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence. Various funds and agencies of the United Nations system are also expected to participate (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA) together with bilateral cooperation agencies (Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Sweden). ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Teresita Escotto Quesada,  
[t.escotto-quesada@unesco.org](mailto:t.escotto-quesada@unesco.org),  
tel.: +506 258 76 25



# Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) in full reform

On 8-9 June 2009, the members of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) met at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris to discuss the reform of the current Committee, which is to be adopted by UNESCO's General Conference in October 2009.

On this occasion, Kamal Guemmar, President of CIGEPS, Arnaldo Fuxa, representative of Cuba and project coordinator of the current reform and Detlef Dumon, Executive Director of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE), member of CIGEPS, responded to questions concerning the reform from *SHSviews*.

## What is the role and the unique character of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)?

**Kamal Guemmar:** CIGEPS is a subsidiary organ of UNESCO created in 1978 to encourage the implementation of the UNESCO Charter on Physical Education and Sport and to promote educational, cultural and ethical values on a universal scale through physical education and sport. The Committee intervenes on issues such as peace and sports, women and sports and doping. The Committee, which has made the continent of Africa a priority, also intervenes in priority groups and cooperates with NGOs involved in sport, such as TAFISA or the International Olympic Committee.

**Arnaldo Fuxa:** In the field of physical education and sport, there is much dispersion in the actions undertaken and therefore limited efficiency. CIGEPS brings together government representatives, NGOs and experts, and possesses a genuine capacity

© hiddenside/Flickr



for coordination. Furthermore, UNESCO, as an intergovernmental organization, is in a position to summons influential ministers and key figures, to disseminate advanced scientific work and provide other countries with this information.

**Detlef Dumon:** From the point of view of our NGO, created in 1958 with the support of UNESCO, CIGEPS is a key body in the promotion of the benefits of sports at an international level. Through it, we are able to diffuse the results of our research on various subjects linked to physical education and sports to UNESCO Member States. It also enables us to reach policy-makers and to defend the values of physical education and sport in all disciplines.

## What are the challenges of the current CIGEPS reform?

**K.G.:** This meeting of CIGEPS was largely devoted to discussions of its reform. Indeed, the Committee is currently undertaking a general reform, not only involving the current Committee, but also its activities and working groups, as well as its orientations for the future. The new reform involves adopting a new strategy in line with that of UNESCO.

**A.F.:** We analyzed everything that has happened over the last 30 years to make a

general diagnostic. CIGEPS has experienced organizational and economic shortcomings as well as instability in CIGEPS member country representation. The challenge is to move from a theoretical model to a more dynamic one that strengthens the coordination role of this body as well as the visibility and impact of its actions in all societies, countries, and organizations in which it operates. We also foresee a reform of the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS) in order to manage extrabudgetary funds to guarantee the effective functioning of CIGEPS.

**D.D.:** We think the visibility of physical education and sport among UNESCO Member States can be improved. Therefore, we fully welcome this reform that will enable us to increase the dynamic of discussions within CIGEPS and UNESCO as a whole. In my opinion, the benefits of physical education and sport for individual, social, emotional, intellectual and physical development other than sport are still underrated. ¶

Interview by: Coraline Bardinat

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

# China: UNESCO pilot project on the rights of young migrants

The rush of rural youth towards urban centres has become a phenomenon in the economic development of China. To identify the contours, nine United Nations agencies, including UNESCO, initiated a project, in May 2009, to protect the rights of this particularly vulnerable segment of the population.

A project in support of young migrants involving nine UN agencies, including the International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNESCO, was initiated in May 2009 from Beijing (China).

Funded by the Spanish for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), this comprehensive programme aims to foster the integration of young migrants in five Chinese cities, which were selected on the basis

of their strong migrant populations: Changsha, Changsha Hangzhou, Shenzhen, Tianjin and Xian.

With a budget of over US\$7 million, and for a period of three years, this project will focus mainly on young migrants from rural areas, which represent a particularly vulnerable segment of the population.

The influx of rural workers towards cities has indeed become a significant phenomenon in the economic development of contemporary China. Mainly in search of employment, a large majority of these migrants are very young (70% are aged between 15 and 35 years), and in general have only finished half of their secondary studies. If these vast migratory movements tend to improve the quality of life of urban residents by providing cities with a large workforce of unskilled and inexpensive labour, the rights of immigrants must be encouraged and protected.

Much remains to be done in this area. This project, led by the UNESCO Office in Beijing, will deploy a global strategy to cope with the challenges faced by this group who suffer all types of discrimination. In particular, innovative solutions will be developed in order to strengthen

the capacity of local institutions to enable them to effectively implement laws and policies for the successful integration of young migrants.

Moreover, UNESCO will be involved in various areas, particularly in promoting the rights of rural migrants and improving their access to vocational training. This will improve the capacity of community centres to provide migrants with services that take into account gender issues, particularly with respect to training.

Information campaigns for young migrants will also be conducted to make them aware of their rights. A team of local correspondents, identified within universities, research centres, civil society and local governments, will collect data on the situation of young migrants, their characteristics and their modes of migration.

The UNESCO Office in Beijing will, at regular intervals, produce progress reports to be published and disseminated to all project partners, who can also consult a website, to be set up before the end of 2009, to facilitate communication between them. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Paul de Guchteneire, [p.deguchteneire@unesco.org](mailto:p.deguchteneire@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 50

**“In 2004, 140 million rural workers migrated to cities in China”**

*(Together with Migrants, UNESCO Beijing, 2005.)*



© Monkeying/Flickr

© Xianming/Flickr



© OneEighteen/flickr

© OneEighteen/flickr

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

# Habitat Summit in India and UNESCO's Participation

**“The urban population is constantly increasing: every week, 1.25 million a dditional people move to cities”. (UN)**

Urban policies will be closely examined during the Habitat Summit 2009 to be held from 24-26 September, 2009 in New Delhi (India). Experts from all over the world will study the strategies to be implemented to give a “human face”, using UNESCO terminology, to urbanization characterized by poverty and environmental degradation.

From 24-26 September 2009, UNESCO is expected to participate in the first Habitat Summit in New Delhi (India), organized with the support of UN Habitat and the UNESCO Chair in the Social Sustainability of Historical Districts established in 2008 at Yonsei University, Seoul (Republic of Korea).

This large meeting will take place in a country that, according to various estimates, will be populated by 400 million habitants in 2030, (an increase from 285 million in 2001), and in which 65% of its Gross National Product will come from urban areas as of 2011.

Related to globalization and rural-to-urban migration, this urban growth is already charac-

terized by poverty and environmental degradation that equally affects megalopolises, such as Delhi and Mumbai, as well as small and medium-sized towns, as recently featured in the film *Slumdog Millionaire*.

In this context, UNESCO will have a new opportunity to increase awareness of the actions that it has been developing to encourage urbanization with a “human face” as part of its programme on Social and Human Sciences.

One year after Asia hosted the World Urban Forum in November 2008 in Nanjing (China), the Habitat Summit 2009, held for the first time in this region of the world, will provide an opportunity to identify policy gaps in urban planning, challenges, innovative case studies that give rise to best practices, and finally viable solutions for the creation of sustainable human settlements throughout the country.

During the Summit, key actors responsible for city development in India — in this case policy-makers, public administrators, the private sector, the media, non-governmental organizations as well as a network of researchers — will debate on various themes from “Urbanization as a Global Development Policy” to “The Role of Educational Institutions in Constructing Cities”.

A presentation of the concept of “Education for Sustainable Urban Development” will be

given by the UNESCO Chairs present at the conference.

Lastly, during a session on “The Redevelopment and the Revitalization of Cities”, the UNESCO New Delhi Office will present an adapted version of the UNESCO publication entitled “Historic Districts for All: A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalization” to fit the context and conditions of India. ¶

For more information, please contact:

Marina Faetanini, [m.faetanini@unesco.org](mailto:m.faetanini@unesco.org), tel.: +91 11 26 71 30 00  
Brigitte Colin, [b.colin@unesco.org](mailto:b.colin@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 37 54

## FLASH

The book *Migrations without Borders*, co-published by Berghahn Books and UNESCO in 2007, has just been awarded the **Silver Medal 2009 of the Past Presidents' Book Prize** from the Association for Borderlands Studies (usa) which welcomed it as “a stimulating book, which calls for a rethinking of contemporary migration policies”. ¶

To order this book:  
<http://publishing.unesco.org>

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

# Faced with the crisis: MOST,

## Debate at UNESCO on national and international responses to the crisis

At the 9th session of the most Intergovernmental Council (IGC), two round tables to be held on 29 September 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France), will provide an opportunity to discuss national and international responses to the global financial crisis, in order to counter its adverse effects, especially for already vulnerable populations.

Open to the public, these round tables will be an opportunity for a direct exchange between ministers, social scientists, private sector actors, representatives of international organizations and NGOs.

A presentation of the measures taken by some countries of Africa, Latin America and the Arab States will take place during the morning round table, with the participation of the Minister of Social Development of Jordan, Hala Lattouf, of the Minister of Social Coordination of Ecuador, Jeannette Sanchez, and a representative from the private sector of South Africa.

During the round table in the afternoon, international responses to the crisis will be discussed with five speakers: Isabel Ortiz, from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UNDESA), Gustave Messiah, from the Centre for Research and Information for Development (CRID), Sylvia Walby, a researcher at the University of Lancaster, a representative of the African Union, and a Norwegian politician. ¶

For more information, please see: [www.unesco.org/shs/most/igc](http://www.unesco.org/shs/most/igc)



Representatives of 35 member countries of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme will meet in Paris at the end of September 2009 to decide on the future direction this think tank of nations will take.

“La forme, c’est le fond qui remonte à la surface”, as French writer Victor Hugo (1802-1885) was fond of saying; perhaps some food for thought for those who will attend the next session of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme.

In the way in which it is conducted, the work of the 9th IGC of MOST should, indeed, solidify the goal of the programme, which is to strengthen the links between social science research and policy development in the interest of the population. Thus, if the 35 representative Member States are alone in deci-

ding the future direction of most for the two years to come, they will have done so after having discussed, negotiated with, and listened to prominent social science researchers, policy-makers, representatives from regional and international organizations, NGO activists, and entrepreneurs from the private sector.

This meeting, to be held from 28-30 September 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France), will be structured in three main parts. Mr Anastassopoulos, President of the General Conference of the Organization, will open the session, after which a video-clip outlining the perspective of most will be shown, before examining the report of the most Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and the activities implemented in the field since the last IGC session in 2007.

A world-renowned researcher will give a speech on the various dimensions of the current crisis and the ways in which they occur. This report will highlight the major stakes of this session: to show in today’s context, that the most programme is in a prime position to assist States to opt for sustainable social and economic development. That is to say, development that is respectful of the universal values of justice, dignity and freedom.

# the think tank of nations

As the only United Nations programme that fosters and promotes social science research in order to contribute to the development of public policies likely to best respond to the changes in our societies, MOST should be, now more than ever, called to play a role that is distinctly its own; that of a true “think tank” of nations.

In this respect, the first International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus (IFSP) organized in 2006 in Argentina and Uruguay was a milestone in strengthening the link between research and policy. The participants of the 9th MOST IGC will be invited to reflect on the lessons learned and on their follow-up.

After having shared the positive experience of the National Liaison Committee (NLC) of Cuba, they will discuss a draft brochure that will guide countries wishing to implement or develop a similar structure in which the role is also to reinforce the research-policy nexus at a national level.

The highlight of the 9th session will be the presentation of the new features and latest updates of the MOST online search engine tool. Offering undeniable support to the political decision-making process, this tool will be available to all via the Internet. Developing each day, it will provide comparative reports on research led throughout the world, organized according to region or theme.

At the close of this presentation, the past and the future will connect with a discussion on the update report of the 2nd phase of MOST undertaken in 2004 and the presentation of the draft budget to be allocated to the programme in 2010-2011.

The next day, an Interregional Forum on Social Development will be organized with two round tables on the responses to the crisis (see opposite) which will remind us how much this crisis “reveals about the choices of societies” and how urgent it is to clarify these choices using reliable data to better anticipate social transformations that now occur at an increasingly steady rhythm throughout the world.

Lastly, after the board of the IGC meets on the morning of 30 September, the representatives of IGC Member States will adopt the recommendations to be forwarded to the UNESCO Director-General who will then present them to the 35th UNESCO General Conference. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Christina Von Furstenberg, [c.von-furstenberg@unesco.org](mailto:c.von-furstenberg@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 16

Find a detailed agenda and the various documents of the 9th session of the IGC of MOST at: [www.unesco.org/shs/most/igc](http://www.unesco.org/shs/most/igc)

## TOOLS

A new collection from the MOST Programme UNESCO’s Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme will launch a new collection of books between now and the end of 2009 with the aim of informing a broad audience of the reports and studies to identify elements within the social science research policy nexus, as much from a point of view of countries from the South as countries from the North, in the attempt to advance a global vision applicable to all.

The first opus to be published will be devoted to the key events which took place during the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus (IFSP) held in Latin America in 2006, and will contain overview of research-policy links as well as a revised bibliography. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Germán Solinis, [g.solinis@unesco.org](mailto:g.solinis@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 37 75



## SUMMARY

### The success of the 1st World Social Science Forum in Bergen

The First World Social Science Forum, organized in May 2009 by the International Social Science (ISSC), the University of Bergen, and the Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies, with the support of UNESCO in Bergen (Norway), was a huge success.

Over 800 researchers, policy-makers, representatives from NGOs and international organizations from more than 80 countries participated in the First World Social Science Forum, organized by the International Social Science Council (ISSC) with support from some thirty partners including UNESCO.

During 6 plenary and 30 parallel sessions, the debates enabled the participants to discuss the relevance of social sciences within the context of the current crisis, each trying to respond to the question of the Forum, “One Planet- Worlds Apart?”

Hence, from the start, Dr Gudmund Hernes, President of ISSC affirmed his belief that the world is “one” and therefore must react “in a concerted and collaborative manner”, since issues such as the current crisis and AIDS “travel without borders”.

#### Another world is possible

Similarly, Rajendra K. Pachauri, President of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), illustrated the ways in which climate change, which concerns the entire world, can affect the everyday life of a particular country, as was the case in India in 2005, where one million people were without shelter due to exceptionally heavy rainfall.

Pierre Sané, UNESCO’s Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, emphasized that even within the context of the crisis, “another world is possible”, drawing attention to the “importance of protecting all human rights, especially for those ¶

⇒ who are the most vulnerable; who are the victims of the majority of the violations of these rights including during times of crisis”. Furthermore, during a session entitled, “Speak Truth to Power”, he focussed on the “necessity for power to be ethical” highlighting the “importance of finding a consensus” and making use of the valuable spaces of research/policy dialogue created during the last few years by UNESCO.

Amartya Sen, laureate of the 1998 Nobel Prize in Economics, highlighted the applicability of French philosopher Nicolas de Condorcet (1743-1794), and his “writing that embodied the ideals of the Age of the Enlightenment and rationalism”-such as that of social choice theory - which remains influential in the context of democracy and social justice.

A summary report of the ideas developed during this first Forum will be published in the *World Social Science Report*, which should be available in May 2010. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Cecilie Golden, [c.golden@unesco.org](mailto:c.golden@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 23



## BERGEN 10/05/09

### Migration, the missing link of globalization

At a time when international migration constitutes one of the main concerns of policy-makers, a workshop coordinated by UNESCO in Bergen underlined the decisive role that social sciences can play in formulating migration policies.

Bringing together more than one hundred participants, including speakers from India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, this workshop began with an edifying observation by Dr Joseph Chamie, from the Centre for Migration Studies in New York (USA). Recalling the rapid growth of the world population during the 20th century, the ageing of Western populations, and the growing demographic gap between different regions of the world, which determine future migration flows, he emphasized “how we are currently unable to say precisely what is happening at the level of international migration, due to the lack of reliable data”.

To enable social sciences to contribute fully to the formulation of migration policies that are respectful of human rights seems all the more important as new challenges emerge; challenges such as the consideration of gender issues.

For Dr Nicola Piper from the Centre of Migration Policy Research at the University of Swansea (United Kingdom), migrant women are particularly vulnerable in the context of the current crisis which threatens not only their jobs and their capacity to remit to their home countries, but also their right to be treated as equally as men. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Paul de Guchteneire, [p.deguchteneire@unesco.org](mailto:p.deguchteneire@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 50

## 11/05/09

### Research integrity: giving life to principles

Is science self-regulated in such a way that inappropriate conduct tends to be discouraged, or at least detected and punished when, as an exception, it happens? This question was central to the two sessions devoted to “research integrity” at the World Social Science Forum, on 11 May 2009. The issue for COMEST, in association with the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), was to understand why science sometimes falls short in order to reflect on principles and mechanisms to promote integrity. Certainly the presentations in both sessions showed that existing controls – on hiring, on funding, on publications – fail to prevent extreme abuse. Plagiarists and frauds enjoy no impunity in principle; but, in practice, they can clearly hope for it.

Hence the importance of giving life to the principles included in existing normative instruments – such as the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers and the 1999 Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge –, of setting them within scientific training, of rethinking evaluation procedures, and finally of enhancing coordinated action to detect and punish misconduct. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
John Crowley, [j.crowley@unesco.org](mailto:j.crowley@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 28



## 1 question...

“How can the social sciences contribute to meeting the challenges that Latin America is facing within the context of the international crisis?”

Former Executive Secretary of the Latin American and Caribbean Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO), the Argentinian political scientist Atilio Borón is the winner of the UNESCO International José Martí Prize to be awarded on 17 July 2009 in Havana (Cuba).

“Currently, Latin America must face three major challenges that call for the implementation of concrete measures”.

The first challenge is directly linked to the economic crisis and the management of its consequences. In this case, it is necessary to ensure that the costs of the current international crisis are not borne by the poorest and most vulnerable in our societies, who are the traditional victims of structural adjustment

## Atilio Borón, Laureate of the 2009 José Martí Prize: “In Latin America, three major challenges call for action”.

policies implemented to cope with the consequences of economic crises.

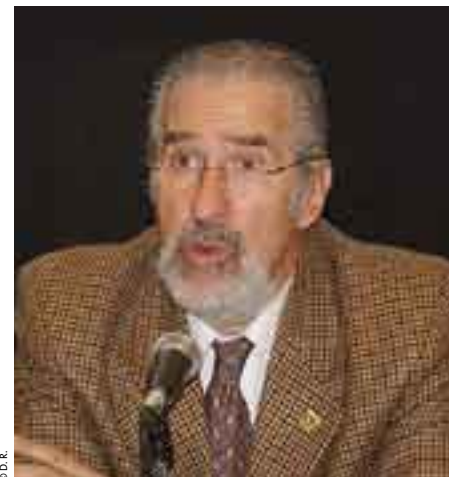
The second consists in significantly improving the functioning of our democratic regimes by assuring the universal distribution of its goods and services such as education, health, housing, social security, and even recreation. Meeting this challenge is all the more necessary if we want to uphold our democratic standards and avoid frustrations linked to the expectations that this promise holds, which could lead to the establishment of authoritarian regimes in Latin America.

Lastly, the third challenge is to pose strict limits on the processes of commodification of the environment which are at the root of the ecological damage that affects Latin America today. Open-cast mining, the destruction of natural resources, the irrational use of water, the contamination of rivers and groundwater and further still, the growing development of monocultures to produce agro-fuel are all factors which, if they are not counteracted, could produce a true “ecological holocaust”. Furthermore, it is all the more urgent to take action in this domain because 50% of the biodiversity and fresh water of the planet is

concentrated in this region of the world.

It is necessary for not only all the governments of Latin America, but also for those of industrialized countries, to commit themselves to meet these three challenges in a concrete manner”. ¶

Interview by Coraline Bardinat



# Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Democracy is the sharing of power

Vice-President of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue, created with the support of UNESCO, the former UN Secretary-General was in Paris during the month of March 2009 to participate in the first meeting of the Forum's Committee. On this occasion, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, responding to questions from *SHSviews* stressed "the importance of democratizing globalization" and strengthening "South-South solidarity".

**You chair the International Panel on Democracy and Development established by UNESCO in 1998. What lessons have you drawn from this experience? Has it led you to believe that there is only one or are there several models of democracy?**

Democracy and development are inextricably linked. As such, they cannot be separated. The problem is whether one must start by development to achieve democracy or vice-versa; to secure democracy first, then working to achieve development; or quite simply, to address both concepts at the same time.

My answer is a pragmatic one. In some countries, we need development as a precondition for democracy because such a goal cannot be achieved when, for example, 80% of the population is dying from starvation or is illiterate. In contrast, in other countries characterized as corrupt or authoritarian in which development aid is contingent upon regime change, I would say that democratization is the first step; however there are no hard and fast rules. Each situation has its specificity. My firm belief is that once achieved, the development and democracy nexus becomes inseparable.

**You have just attended the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue for Democracy and Human Rights, organized by UNESCO in March 2009. Why is there a need for such a Forum?**

This framework is important because it weaves together African and Arab countries. In fact, half of the Arab countries are also African countries. Furthermore, both Arab and African countries were subjected to the same English and French colonialism. Taken together, these similarities support the permeation between

INTERVIEW



© A. Meyss

**“There are different forms of democracy and different ways of involving people in solving the problems they face.”**

these countries which, given a shared colonial past, will react in the same way with respect to problems of human rights and democracy. A final argument that comes to mind is the fact that there has always been interest in North-South relations — between Europe, America, Africa, and Asia — whereas South-South relations have been neglected.

**Do human rights and democracy promote values to which the Arab-African world must conform?**

Democracy is, above all, pluralism; different points of view, different opinions. Nevertheless, the reality varies depending on the country. For example, in a country divided between twenty tribes, each tribe should be represented in the decision-making process. The same applies to a country divided into 15 different religious groups. Therefore, it is important that all of the representative communities participate in the decision-making process.

What I mean is that there are various forms of democracy; various ways that populations can participate in finding the solutions to the problems with which they are confronted. What is important is that power does not rest in the hands of a single person or a single tribe. Democracy is the sharing of power; it is the wielding of power by different organizations. ➡



**“One of the obstacles to democratization and to the protection of human rights is the great poverty of Third World countries.”**



**Boutros Boutros-Ghali:**

Born the 14 November 1922 in Cairo (Egypt) into a Coptic Christian family, Mr Boutros-Ghali was the former Secretary-General of the United Nations (1992-1996) and Secretary-General of the International Organization of Francophonie (1997-2002). Current president of the National Council of Human Rights of Egypt, he also chairs the International Panel on Democracy and Development (IPDD), set up by UNESCO in 1998. He is also a member of the Support Committee of the Russell Tribunal on Palestine. Mr Boutros-Ghali holds a doctorate degree in international law from Sciences-Po (Paris); he has taught international law in Cairo and is the author of more than a hundred publications and numerous articles on regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, and more broadly, political science.

⇒ **How would you respond to a young Arab or African who retorts that his or her life has unfolded in neither a tribe nor a village but rather in the world at large and consequently, the trials and tribulations he or she faces are those of a modern city?**

I did not say that it is only through a tribe that democracy must emerge in the Arab-African region, but alongside European representation a chamber that represents tribes can also be present. One does not preclude the other. Therefore, you should not only involve this young African or Arab, but also the clan to which he or she belongs.

**Do the development of communication networks and the globalization of trade have an influence on the enjoyment of human rights in the Arab-African region?**

Globalization will have an impact on national democracy insofar as certain issues, such as the environment and current economic crisis, cannot be solved at the national level alone but require a concerted international effort. National democracy, like national sovereignty, will then lose importance in relation to the benefit of non-denominational, global power; hence the importance of democratizing globalization.

**How do you view the tendency for identities to become defensive and tense in response to runaway globalization?**

In the face of globalization, people can indeed seek refuge in identities defined by religion, ethnicity or tribe, or even at the level of a village. The issue is to strike the right balance between the belfry (as a symbol of defensive identity processes in the West) and the satellite dish (as a symbol of globalization), or between the satellite dish and the minaret (as a symbol of defensive identity in the Muslim world). The way things are going, the satellite dish, globalization, will take precedence over identity retrenchment. Hence the need to protect identities.

The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in October 2005, is one such way to protect the belfry, the minaret, or even the Hindu temple. It is imperative to find peaceful solutions to these problems.

**How relevant is it to speak about human rights and democracy when it is widely known that the real threat to the Arab-African world is its economic and social divide?**

One of the obstacles to democratization and to the protection of human rights is the great suffering of the countries of the Third World. Someone who can neither read nor write is not interested in the freedom of the press. Someone who has never left their village has little use for a passport to be able to travel. Having said that, there is a common denominator of human rights insofar as all human beings are similar: we all have parents and one day, we will all die. Let's take

the example of an agricultural worker from the South; although he has nothing in common with a billionaire from California, the fact that they are both persons, ensures that they have the same rights because they are of the same kind. Despite the billionaire's wealth, he or she will die one day and so will the agricultural worker. The human condition here is the same. The language of humanity is that of human rights. One cannot be allowed to help underdeveloped countries if the principle that human rights are universal rights is not respected.

**What outcome do you expect from the Arab-African Forum that will take place in December 2010 in Cairo?**

We are looking to strengthen South-South solidarity, to find solutions to our common problems encountered in the 'South'. Because of a certain eurocentrism, we used to have the tendency to look to the 'North'. This inclination must be reversed. If our conference succeeds in reinforcing South-South relations, this would be a crucial first step. We are confronted with problems related to democracy, to human rights and to migration. For example, everyone talks about migratory movements between Arab-African countries and Europe, but there is little written on migration between Africa and the Arab world, between Arab countries themselves or between African countries.

**What must be done then?**

While emigration to Northern countries cannot be underestimated as it is substantial and will only increase due to their ageing populations, the importance of South-South migrations cannot be ignored. Unfortunately, there have been very few studies undertaken on this subject.

For example, did you know that there is significant emigration towards South Africa? Did you know there is also transitory immigration of people that stopover in Libya, waiting to be able to continue their journeys onwards to Northern countries? Did you know that the revenue generated by the Egyptian workforce in Libya and in the Gulf countries amounts to US\$2 billion in contribution to the Egyptian economy, similar to that of the Suez Canal?

Governments of the "South" must be encouraged to take measures which protect migrants; they must establish rules that respect democracy and human rights because the problems between the countries of the South demand more attention than they currently receive.

Interview by Nfaly "Vieux" Savané

Abdou Diouf, Pierre Sané and Koichiro Matsuura at the 1st meeting of Steering Committee of the Arab-African Forum in March 2009 in Paris.



© Michel Ravaud/UNESCO

## DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

# Migration at the heart of the Forum of Arab-African Dialogue

The first meeting of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights will be held from 29 November-1 December 2009 in Cairo (Egypt) with the primary objective of examining the impact of migratory flows in these two regions.

Often ignored by researchers and political actors who are more interested in studying and legislating migration toward Europe and North America, migration between African and Arab countries will be at the heart of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights to be held at the end of 2009 in Cairo (Egypt).

By choosing this theme, at the close of the First Steering Committee of the Forum held March 2008 at UNESCO Headquarters (Paris, France), the committee encourages governments from these two regions to elaborate policies that are better suited to the migratory flows that occur from Sub-Saharan Africa towards the Maghreb region and the South African Developing Community (SADC), whose scale is more significant than those in the direction of Europe. Participating in this meeting, Pierre Sané, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Social and Human Sciences, invited the Forum to “propose new ways to discuss the future of the two regions, which are intrinsically connected, but in which each country can have borders that are sometimes

airtight”. After noting the democratic progress in Africa and in the Arab States which must be constantly consolidated to “guarantee social peace and economic progress”, Pierre Sané also highlighted the need to “liberate the creative energies that can only flourish in an environment free of terror and misery”.

Many well-known figures participated at the opening of this meeting including: Abdou Diouf, Secretary-General of the *Francophonie* and Honorary Chair of this Arab-African Forum *intuitu personae*, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, President of the National Council of Human Rights of Egypt and Vice-President of the Forum, the UNESCO Director-General, Ambassador Sylvie Fadlallah, Permanent Delegate of Lebanon to UNESCO and Chairperson of the Arab Group at UNESCO and Ambassador Andrew Mulenga, Permanent Delegate of Zambia to UNESCO and representative of the Chairperson of the African Group at UNESCO.

Representatives from the International Organization of the *Francophonie*, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Pan-African and Arab Parliaments as well as various national human rights commissions of African and Middle Eastern countries have been a testament to the vivid interest generated by the creation of a Forum in which concerned actors can exchange freely on issues related to democracy and human rights in this region of the world. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
UNESCO Human Security, Democracy, and Philosophy Section,  
[philosophy&human-sciences@unesco.org](mailto:philosophy&human-sciences@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 52

**3%**

is the percentage  
of migrants  
within the world's  
population in 2005.  
(UN)

## UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

# Human rights and social justice: debate at UNESCO

On 30 June 2009, the Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to UNESCO organized a round table entitled "Human Rights and Social Justice" at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France).

The meeting was convened by Rebeca Sanchez Bello, Permanent Delegate of Venezuela to UNESCO and Chairperson of the G77 and China and opened by Sergueï Lazarev, Chief, Fight against Discrimination and Racism Section, UNESCO.

Among the many dignitaries who came to analyze the challenges to be met for peace and social justice, Ignacio Ramonet welcomed mechanisms such as the Bolivarian Alliance for the People of Our America (ALBA), which contributed to the political integration of the region for the benefit of the most disadvantaged.

Ambassador Nassif Hitti, Director of the Arab League in France, criticized the "outside interference" that may have contributed to the "erosion

of democracy" and stressed the importance of education to promote development in the most vulnerable countries.

Bikas Sanyal, Vice-President of the UNESCO Institute for Capacity Building in Africa, also denounced "the deregulation of the world", which increased "social exploitation, privatization of public services and excessive consumption, causing damage to humanity and the planet".

Finally, Moufida Goucha, Head of the Human Security, Democracy and Philosophy Section of UNESCO stressed the importance of philosophy and human rights, insisting that "ethical analysis is the key that opens the consciousness of Man". ¶

For more information, please contact  
Irina Zoubenko-Laplante, [i.zoubenko-laplante@unesco.org](mailto:i.zoubenko-laplante@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 22

## GENDER EQUALITY

# Tunisia hosts a workshop on women and justice

How is gender equality promoted in the judiciary system? This was the main issue at the heart of a workshop entitled "Women, Family Rights and the Judiciary System in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia" organized on 13-14 May 2009 in Tunis (Tunisia) in collaboration with the Tunisian Commission for Education, Science and Culture.

Bringing together magistrates, lawyers, representatives of Ministries of Justice, various UNESCO Chairs and other associations from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, this workshop provided the opportunity to discuss the results of three studies carried out in the sub-region, to be published in Arabic and French.

Boutheina Cheriet, professor at the University of Algiers, Fouzia Rhissassi and Khalid Berjaoui, co-chairs of the Moroccan UNESCO Chair "Women and their Rights" as well as Monia Ammar, a Tunisian magistrate, representative

from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and Chairperson of the Arab Expert Commission in Human Rights within the Arab League of Human Rights, took stock of the situation and brought existing problems to the forefront in order to raise awareness of policy-makers of the judicial obstacles and to propose actions to overcome these challenges.

The debates that followed affirmed the necessity to reformulate certain clauses in existing familial codes and to encourage the presence of women within the judiciary system. The establishment of a research-action network bringing together both institutional and non-institutional participants was proposed. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Souria Saad-Zoy, [s.saad-zoy@unesco.org](mailto:s.saad-zoy@unesco.org),  
tel.: + 212 537 67 03 72/74

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS



## 2009 edition of the UNESCO Madanjeet Singh prize

The Sector for Social and Human Sciences of UNESCO calls for nominations for the 2009 edition of the UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence, for which the deadline is 15 August 2009 at midnight.

Established through the generosity of Madanjeet Singh, artist, writer and diplomat and Goodwill Ambassador to UNESCO, the prize of US\$100,000 pays tribute to his tireless dedication to peace and tolerance. Dedicated to advancing the spirit of tolerance in the arts, education, culture, science and communication, the Prize is awarded every two years to an individual or an institution for exceptional contributions in the field of tolerance promotion. Created in 1995 to mark the United Nations Year for Tolerance and the 125th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, the prize is awarded every two years for exceptional contributions in the fields of science, the arts, culture and communication, aiming at advancing a spirit of tolerance and non-violence.

Member States or Associate Members of UNESCO, international non-governmental organizations and foundations that maintain official relations with UNESCO, and whose activities fall within the scope of the prize, may nominate candidates.

The winner will be announced in October 2009 and the prize will be awarded at a ceremony at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France), on 16 November, International Day of Tolerance.

Rules and application forms are available on the Sector for Social and Human Sciences of UNESCO website at the following address:  
[www.unesco.org/shs](http://www.unesco.org/shs)

For more information, please contact:  
Vladimir Volodine, [v.volodine@unesco.org](mailto:v.volodine@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 22

CAMPAIGN

# Ending a series of regional meetings on the teaching of philosophy

A series of high-level meetings on the teaching of philosophy in different parts of the world will end in September 2009. The last meeting for Africa will be held in Bamako (Mali). This series has already identified the major challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific and Arab States.

In collaboration with the Tunisian Commission for Education, Science and Culture and the National Centre for Educational Innovation and Research in Education (CNIRE), the city of Tunis (Tunisia) hosted on 11-12 May 2009 the first of a series of high-level meetings on the teaching of philosophy, organized by UNESCO in different regions of the world.

From 12 Arab countries, the participants discussed the main challenges, such as: approach

to teaching philosophy in high school and subjects to be taught, the question of teacher training at the secondary level, the opportunities available after studying philosophy, teaching philosophy and interdisciplinarity, and the language of instruction. At the end of the meeting, recommendations addressed to UNESCO Member States were formulated to promote and improve the quality of the teaching of philosophy in the entire region.

### Identifying challenges

A second meeting on Asia and the Pacific was held from 25-26 May 2009, in Manila (Philippines) by the Ministry of Education of the Philippines, the Office of the Presidency of the Philippines, the Philippine Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO Office in Bangkok. Likewise, this meeting helped list the challenges facing the countries of the region including: the place that should be given to philosophy in pre-school, primary and secondary education curricula, the added value of philosophical inquiry to moral education, the crucial issue of the training

of philosophy teachers, the development of culturally appropriate content and methods, which draw on the rich philosophical traditions of Asia and the Pacific, and the interactions between the teaching of philosophy in secondary and higher education.

The third meeting on Latin America and the Caribbean, was held from 8-9 June 2009, in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), and mainly discussed the practicalities of teaching philosophy at secondary and university levels. It made particular reference to the project of reforming the teaching of philosophy in Mexico, which had planned to eliminate the subject, but failed thanks to the mobilization of philosophy teachers in the country. At the end of this meeting, the authorities of the Dominican Republic, for their part, promised to restore the teaching of philosophy at the secondary level in the country, and announced the creation of an observatory of philosophy. Finally, the Santo Domingo Declaration on the Teaching of Philosophy was formally adopted.

Terminating the series of regional conferences, a fourth meeting for Africa will take place in Bamako (Mali), in September 2009.

Regional publications on the teaching of philosophy are being finalized and will reflect all the debates, discussions and recommendations of these meetings. ¶

For more information, please consult the following website, from September 2009:  
[www.unesco.org/shs/philosophy](http://www.unesco.org/shs/philosophy)

**“What is the teaching of philosophy, if not one of freedom and critical reason?”**

Koïchiro Matsuura,  
Director-General of UNESCO  
*Philosophy, a school of freedom*,  
UNESCO Publishing, 2007.



© pandeshi / Flickr



A market in Istanbul.

© Reuters / Flickr

## RESEARCH NETWORK

# Philosophy and human rights: a new UNESCO Chair is established in Turkey

The Director-General of UNESCO, Koïchiro Matsuura, the Rector of Maltepe University, Istanbul (Turkey) and Professor Kemal Köymen signed an agreement establishing a UNESCO Chair in Philosophy and Human Rights at Maltepe University.

On the occasion of the signing ceremony, which took place on 13 May 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters (Paris) in the presence of Professor Ioanna Kuçuradi, responsible for the new Chair, the Director-General congratulated Turkey for its constant support of UNESCO's objectives and programmes in promoting reflection and dialogue throughout the world.

In this regard, Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura recalled that Turkey had been very successful in organizing World Philosophy Day in 2007 in Istanbul and that the University of Maltepe had significantly contributed to the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2008.

"Establishing this Chair today represents a significant step in contributing to the achievement of the universal objectives and ideals of the Declaration", underlined Mr. Matsuura. He went on to underscore the essential role that philosophy plays in responding to critical global challenges and fostering dialogue on emerging social issues.

"Through philosophical dialogue, philosophical teaching and the promotion of philosophical thought

and research, we can reinforce the contribution of the social and human sciences to encourage a culture of peace and dialogue", concluded Mr. Matsuura.

### Freedom of expression and respect for diversity

The Rector of Maltepe University emphasized the fact that the establishment of the UNESCO Chair would improve cooperation with other universities on both national and international levels for the promotion of research in the fields of human rights and philosophy.

This opinion was shared by Professor Kuçuradi who insisted on the urgent need to advance human rights education with special emphasis on important contemporary issues, such as freedom of expression and respect for cultural diversity.

The recently-established chair is the fourth of its kind in Turkey, and the second UNESCO Chair in the country that addresses philosophy and human rights alongside the Chair at the University of Hacettepe, created in 1997. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
UNESCO Human Security, Democracy, and Philosophy Section,  
[philosophy&human-sciences@unesco.org](mailto:philosophy&human-sciences@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 52

## A forum to encourage dialogue between Asia and Arab regions

A Forum on "Philosophy and the Crisis of Civilizations" was held in the Thai capital from 28-30 May 2009, within the framework of philosophical dialogue between Asia and the Arab States, launched by UNESCO in 2004. Co-organized by the Regional Unit of Social and Human Sciences of the UNESCO Bangkok Office and the UNESCO Rabat Office (Morocco), this Forum confirmed the interest generated by the inter-regional exchange whose objective was to foster greater mutual understanding of various philosophical traditions and to encourage intellectual partnerships in the exploration of contemporary challenges to philosophical research and study. Following-up on meetings held in Hiroshima (Japan), Paris (France), Rabat (Morocco) and Seoul (Republic of Korea), the Forum in Bangkok also brought together some 60 participants from 27 countries: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, and the United States.

Divided into five working groups, the participants exchanged ideas on the philosophical challenges posed by globalization in the context of modern technology. Furthermore, the working groups also discussed the results of high-level meetings on the teaching of philosophy organized in the Philippines and Tunisia. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Darryl Macer, [d.macer@unesco.org](mailto:d.macer@unesco.org),  
tel.: +66 2391 0577, ext. 147



© Stock in Customs / Flickr

FIGHT AGAINST RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

# The Minority Fellowship Programme: scholarship students at the school of UNESCO

Representatives from minority groups who have benefitted from a scholarship programme launched in 2005 by the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) were welcomed at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France) from 25-29 May 2009.

Taking place over a period of six months, the programme seeks to increase the capacity of linguistic, religious and ethnic minorities, by broadening their knowledge in the field of human rights and providing them with practical experience within the UN and its specialized agencies. It also aims to enable these minorities to assist their communities and organizations in protecting and promoting their respective rights.

Associated with the visit by the Culture Sector, the Sector for Social and Human Sciences of UNESCO (SHS) is fully involved in the pilot project in its areas of competence which overlap with the interest of the scholars. Several sessions were held to enable fellows from different regions to discuss human rights protection, the fight against racism and discrimination, migration, democracy, philosophy and gender equality with programme specialists.

In addition to enriching their knowledge on all these themes, the students took the opportunity to express their views on the work undertaken by UNESCO and make suggestions on how to improve certain programmes, taking into account the challenges and opportunities facing their communities and their own experience in the field.¶

For more information, please contact:  
Kornelia Guse, [k.guse@unesco.org](mailto:k.guse@unesco.org), tel.: +33 1 45 68 44 62

SABIR (Pakistan)

“I am part of the Catholic minority in Pakistan which suffers from economic, political and social discrimination. It is my interest in the development of my community that has led me to participate in this programme. I want to deepen my knowledge of the United Nations system, to learn to better understand the issues of human rights and minority rights. I expect this programme to help me develop my knowledge and apply it in my community.”

OKTAM (Kyrgyzstan)

“The Uzbek minority, myself included, is faced with problems of discrimination in education, language, and exclusion from political life. We want to discover the best practices currently being implemented in other countries, both in terms of minority participation in political life, and the integration of minorities in all sectors of national life (...) and to draw inspiration from them.”

“We are facing various problems related to the preservation of our cultural heritage and to the transmission of knowledge in the field of education and communication. It is very important to preserve the indigenous communities, to preserve our identity and to defend our language and culture. Upon my return to the Philippines, I will share what I have learned with my community: training on Education for All, UNESCO’s work on the protection of culture and the importance of communication.”

DATU (Philippines)

“UNESCO can help solve linguistic and cultural problems that we are facing by protecting and safeguarding them. This is important because it is part of our identity as the indigenous peoples of Indonesia. Without our language and our culture we feel like aliens on our own soil.”

RONALDO (Indonesia)

# Asia-Pacific: tools to fight against discrimination



Continuing its efforts to strengthen its network, the Asia-Pacific Coalition of Municipalities against Discrimination is entering a new stage: providing evaluation frameworks in best policies and practices developed in cities across the region to fight against discriminatory practices. This will be presented during a meeting to be held in October 2009 in Bandung (Indonesia).

Continuing efforts initiated in 2008 to encourage mayors, governors and local governments to apply the 10-Point Plan of Action developed by the first municipalities having joined the network, the Asia-Pacific Coalition of Municipalities will enter a new work phase. The objective: to identify the best policies and practices implemented at a local level to fight against discrimination.

These efforts are an extension of a workshop organized in June 2008 in the Philippines that identified best practices likely to strengthen the support of the most vulnerable groups, with particular attention paid to persons who are HIV positive, persons with AIDS, and persons with a disability. In September 2009, a second meeting on a similar theme will be held in India in cooperation with the "All India Association of Local Governments" and the UNESCO New Delhi Office.

Evaluation instruments of best policies and practices are expected to be presented in October 2009 during a conference of this regional Coalition that will take place in Bandung (Indonesia) on the theme of "Cities Faced with the World Crisis".

In order to develop these instruments, a series of "dialogues" and workshops were organized by the UNESCO Bangkok Office together with the President of the League of Municipalities of Thailand with the following objectives:

- Make municipal administrators aware of social integration and policies that counteract discrimination against vulnerable populations or minority ethnic groups;

- Continue to encourage mayors to apply the 10-Point Plan of Action of the Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination in Asia and the Pacific (APCAD) and to share best practices;
- Introduce these best practices, especially those relating to respect for cultural diversity, using workshops and visits to municipal administrations;
- Identify discriminatory trends and measure the impact of municipal policies implemented in different regions of Thailand;
- Involve the interested cities in a common struggle against discrimination and exclusion at a local level through concrete actions.

Officially created in 2006 in Bangkok (Thailand) under the leadership of UNESCO, this regional network includes more than thirty cities across 15 countries of the region: Australia, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

## Ten-Point Plan of Action

Despite an impressive membership of more than 4000 from cities, local governments, associations, and institutions, the Coalition strives to mobilize even more members in order to strengthen its action against all forms of discrimination. Recognizing the specificity and priorities of each region of the world, each municipality interested in becoming part of the Coalition commits itself to the Ten-Point Plan of Action, reflecting the specific manner in which discriminatory behaviour is expressed in the region, covering the various areas of competence of local authorities such as education, cultural activities, housing or employment. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Sarinya Sophia, [s.sophia@unesco.org](mailto:s.sophia@unesco.org),  
tel.: +662 391 0550 ext 144

Website of the UNESCO Bangkok Office:  
[www.unescobkk.org/rushsap/](http://www.unescobkk.org/rushsap/)

## UNESCO gives its support to a film at the Cannes Film Festival

On 22 May last year, it is 7:15 p.m, while in the middle of a storm of cameras, the team members of the Dutch film *The Silent Army* walk up the red carpet at the 62nd Cannes International Film Festival (France).

Even though everyone donned their best clothes, for a moment, we are far, very far from rhinestones and sequins. Indeed, if all the cameras flash while the actors climb, one by one, the stairs of the cultural event with the largest media coverage in the world, a voice reminds us, that for hundreds of journalists and bystanders who crowd together on "La Croisette", this film, submitted for competition in the category *Un certain regard*, deals with the situation of thousands of boys and girls enlisted in armed groups across the world, sponsored by UNESCO.

Supported by the Netherlands Commission for UNESCO, where it was released came out in cinemas in December 2008, the filmmaker Jean van de Velde's feature-length film addresses the reality of "child soldiers" in an imaginary African country, while describing, without Manichaeism, the conditions of which these children are victims, and in particular the fear that they experience at the hands of a "warlord", who behaves both as a guru and "protective father" in order to forcefully assert his influence on them.

Produced in collaboration with the very active NGO "War Child," and using former "child soldiers" as actors, in 2009 *The Silent Army* was placed under the support of the Programme for the Education of Children in Need. Thanks to this programme, nearly 350 projects have been carried out in 93 countries since 1992, one of which being a project that specifically supports the social reinsertion of former "child soldiers" in Liberia.

The film should be screened twice at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris during the next World Human Rights Day on 10 December. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Sergueï Lazarev, [s.lazarev@unesco.org](mailto:s.lazarev@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 29

Website of UNESCO's Programme for the Education of Children in Need:  
[www.unesco.org/childreninneed](http://www.unesco.org/childreninneed)

# DOSSIER

© Jessie Reeder/Flickr



Dossier compiled by:  
**Rosa Cusipuma Arteaga**, Peruvian  
Commission for UNESCO

Original French edition by:  
**Coraline Bardinat**, Sector for Social  
and Human Sciences, UNESCO

For more information, please contact:  
**Peruvian Commission for Cooperation  
with UNESCO (COMIUNESCO)**  
Calle El Comercio Cdra. 2 s/n  
(Espalda del Museo de la Nación)  
Lima  
Peru

Email: [comiunesco@minedu.gob.pe](mailto:comiunesco@minedu.gob.pe)  
Tel.: +51 1 223 2284  
Website: [www.comiunesco.org.pe](http://www.comiunesco.org.pe)



A photograph of a person in traditional Peruvian attire, including a woven shawl and a hat, holding a flag with blue and white stripes. The background shows a festival setting with more flags and a clear blue sky.

# Focus on Peru

**Social and Human  
Sciences within  
National Commissions  
for UNESCO**

# The social sciences, a tool for a multicultural society

After featuring the Philippines, Canada, Malawi, Cuba, Lebanon and the Netherlands, *SHSviews* continues to explore the ways in which UNESCO National Commissions address the social and human sciences. Travelling now to Peru, *SHSviews* has discovered a Commission that has contributed to the implementation of UNESCO programmes for more than 62 years.

poverty which affects virtually half the population or responds to the needs of youth who are informed, through its website, about large meetings, and UNESCO programmes which concern them. The Commission also promotes various activities that aim to strengthen the role of women, considered in Peru as genuine “actors of change”.

Formulating policies adapted to multicultural societies is not the least of its priorities relating to social and human sciences. Peru, which shares its borders with 5 other states, has a true cultural and ethnic richness as evidenced by the 43 languages spoken throughout the country. Peruvian society, of mixed descent, living increasingly in cities (more than 70% of the population lives in urban areas) is ever changing.

## Anticipating the consequences of change

Since analyzing and managing complex transformations has become an important challenge, the Commission has responded by creating its first National Liaison Committee (NLC) of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme.

“We consider it important that our governments utilize the appropriate tools that equip us to adapt, as national societies inserted into an inevitable globalization, to a new environment in which not only we must live but, above all, in which future generations must live” declared the representative of Peru during the 34th General Conference of UNESCO in 2007.

Anticipating the consequences of climate change and enabling all to benefit from scientific and technical progress is indeed challenging for this country, which is located on a seismic fault line, and regularly hit by earthquakes and bad weather, and is one of the 17 countries in the world characterized by a “megabiodiversity”.

Having been Vice-President of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) for many years, Peru is very active in the areas of the ethics of science and technology. ¶

Coraline Bardinat

# 1955

is the year when women, who now occupy 29.2% of parliamentary seats, won the right to vote in Peru (UNPD).

It is difficult to summarize in a few brief lines the ancient history of a country where the first relics of human presence date back to over 19,000 years before our era. On the coast of the Pacific Ocean, Peru for some is the Empire of the Incas, the Machu Picchu, Cuzco, the city of Caral and Lake Titicaca. It is a birthplace of knowledge that was the first stronghold of Spain in Latin America where all of the spoils passed through Lima before arriving in Seville.

Today, Lima houses both the headquarters of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) of which Peru is a member, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

Gaining its independence in 1879, Peru is one of the first countries to have joined UNESCO in November 1946. Less than one year later, on 20 October 1947, Peru acquired a National Commission to coordinate UNESCO programmes on its territory.

First affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today the Peruvian Commission is linked to the Ministry of Education and presided by its acting Minister. Composed of 3 bodies (an assembly, an executive committee, and a general secretariat), the Commission is supported by technical committees, created by its executive committee, that are each in charge of one of the spheres of competence of UNESCO.

These technical committees, made up of government representatives, civil society and private and public organizations, analyze UNESCO programmes, submit action plans and implement the activities proposed by the executive committee. For the Commission, these committees represent a “vital link between civil society and UNESCO”.

The Commission attempts to integrate various social actors into its activities in order to contribute to responses best suited to national issues, of which prioritize cultural, economic and social development.

Because “there are many challenges to which the social and human sciences can contribute” (see opposite), as the Secretary-General affirms, the Peruvian Commission supports numerous projects aiming to reduce



# Promoting the role of women in water management

In 2005, according to the Peruvian Institute of Statistics, 62.7% of the 11.4 million Peruvians living in poverty in rural areas were women. To provide for the nutritional needs of their families, these women have formed clubs and set up community kitchens, or “Comedores populares”, numbering 15,000 today.

In this context, the Commission, aware of the challenges of water management and sanitation in the country, initiated a training project in November 2008 on this topic for women living in marginalized areas in coordination with the National Association of Women Clubs (“Club de Madres”), which has a large network throughout the country.

Conducted with the support of the Participation Programme of UNESCO, this project aims to develop educational materials for women living in marginalized areas, to promote participatory water management,

to explore income-generating opportunities and above all to strengthen the role played by local organizations, including the “Club de Madres”.

In order to finalize the content of the project, the Commission held meetings with representatives of these local organizations, as well as with the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI), the Peruvian Ministry of the Environment and the Water and Sanitation Board (SENAPI).

The material and training programmes focussed on everyday issues, such as sanitation and safe storage of water in individual housing, hygiene and the prevention of health risks.

In the coming months, some 200 women, leaders of rural and suburban organizations in four districts of Lima and the Callao province will be trained. In addition, 50 community

information centres, in charge of disseminating educational material on water management, will be established in 50 local branches of the “Clubs de Madres” and “Comedores populares”. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Rosa Cusipuma Arteaga, [rcusipuma@minedu.gob.pe](mailto:rcusipuma@minedu.gob.pe),  
tel.: +511 223 2284

© Pugetne/flickr



# 31.8%

is the percentage of the Peruvian population aged under 15 years in 2005 (UNPD).

## 3 Questions for ... María Isabel Miyan de Chiabra

An economist by training, María Isabel Miyan de Chiabra has worked at the National Parliament and the Peruvian Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Social Development before taking up the post of Secretary-General of the Peruvian Commission of Cooperation with UNESCO.

**How does the work you are carrying out in the social and human sciences fit in with the other programmes of the Peruvian Commission for UNESCO?**

We give high importance to sciences as a whole, both to the natural and social and human sciences. Peru has been very active in the discussions which took place between 2005 and 2007 on the merging of the two programmes within UNESCO.

There used to be a trend that sought to unify the social sciences and the natural sciences into a single entity. Our position reflects that of the majority of Latin American and Caribbean countries who consider that

each of these programmes fulfills their roles adequately, and for this reason it is unnecessary to combine the two.

The activities of the Commission, the priorities, and the requests of the Peruvian government adhere to this position and are accordingly developed based on the Medium-Term strategies of UNESCO. This method is followed not only in the field of social and human sciences but also in all of the fields in which our Commission is active.

**What main challenges does Peru face to which the social and human sciences could provide an answer? ➔**

# Fostering social science thanks to new technologies

The Peruvian Commission for UNESCO has developed numerous activities to promote science and facilitate access to it.

Between 2006 and 2007, it coordinated a project entitled “Villa Ciencia” to promote science teaching in educational institutions in Peru. Supported by the Participation Programme of UNESCO, it was implemented by the Cayetano Heredia University in Lima. Criteria and intervention strategies were developed with volunteers from this university on issues such as social responsibility and the transfer of academic knowledge, and the strengthening of science clubs. Workshops and awareness-raising activities were also conducted with teachers and primary and secondary school students on the importance of both establishing science clubs and the learning of science and technology.

Since 2004, as a continuation of this commitment, the Commission has been coordinating four activities to consolidate the “Cholonautas” virtual website of the social science academic community, established in

2001 by the Institute of Peruvian Studies. Its goal is to encourage the use of the Internet to exchange knowledge, promote social science education and to guide the academic community in Peru.

From May to November 2005, workshops for the presentation of this tool were held in 11 universities. Consequently the “Cholonautas” website, which uses a thematic search engine, was enriched by the creation of a virtual library that allows access to books and publications on 18 themes such as citizenship, democracy, gender, youth, and the classical social theory.

The Peruvian Commission has also coordinated the launch of a virtual university module on “Memory and Violence” which includes more than thirty papers on the construction of memories. Finally, between October and December 2005, a virtual course on the topic “Universities, memory and violence in Peru” was made available on the “Cholonautas” website. The aim was to encourage reflection on the role of universities during the years of internal conflict (1980-

2000) and to encourage discussions on the future of the university community in the post-war period. Sixty-six students from different universities in Peru have taken this course for two and a half months, and participated in the discussion forum on the Internet.

To share lessons learned with social scientists, a document entitled “The virtual academic community of “Cholonautas” - Social Sciences in Peru: An academic experience of promotion using the Internet (2001-2005)”, was published. To date, the “Cholonautas” virtual library is the largest university library in the social sciences in Peru, and the website as a whole is one of the most consulted by Peruvian students and teachers. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Rosa Cusipuma Arteaga, [rcusipuma@minedu.gob.pe](mailto:rcusipuma@minedu.gob.pe),  
tel.: +511 223 2284

Website “Cholonautas” project: [www.cholonautas.edu.pe](http://www.cholonautas.edu.pe)

➔ There are a number of challenges to which the social and human sciences can contribute in developing a response, such as the fight against poverty, the identification of major socio-economic challenges, gender equality, sustainable development, the fight against discrimination and xenophobia, as well as social inclusion, that we highly support, given the multicultural nature of our country. The social sciences can contribute to the establishment of dialogue within a setting conducive to peace and tolerant of different aspects of social life at local, national, and regional levels. To illustrate, within the field of international migration, the social sciences allow us to quantify and qualify its complexity and to clarify the actions needed to find a solution that satisfies two conditions, the first being respect for human rights and the second respect for the harmonious relations between the North and the South.

## How do you cooperate with your partners?

Currently, we are working on strengthening our network of partners. Broadly speaking,

we play a liaison role between various national and administrative institutions, the academic world, civil society and the private sector which we attempt to include in all of our activities. For this reason, we have just established our first National Liaison Committee (NLC) for the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) that will be chaired by the responsible of the National Programme for the Direct Support of the Poorest (JUNTOS) of the Council of Ministers, and composed of representatives of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences in Peru, the Centre for Socio-Economic Research at the *Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú*, the National Secretariat for Youth, the National Association of “Club de Madres”, the National Institute for Development of Indigenous, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian Peoples, and various local organizations and institutions contributing to national social development policies. ¶

Interview by: Coraline Bardinat



© D.R.

**“We have just established our first National Liaison Committee (NLC) for the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST).”**

# Fight against HIV/AIDS discrimination

In 2007, UNAIDS estimated the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Peru at 76 000. To fight against the discrimination of which they are often victims, the Peruvian Commission for UNESCO, the Peruvian Ministry of Labour and Employment, the International Labour Office (ILO), UNAIDS and UNESCO, held a competition on the theme “Building foundations to respond to HIV/AIDS at my workplace” in May 2008.

The aim of the competition was to stimulate the development of initiatives to reduce the stigma and discrimination associated with AIDS and its epidemic impact in the private sector, by inviting employees and private sector organizations to be creative and innovative, and to commit themselves individually and collectively.

Projects submitted were meant to provide communication or teaching materials that presented information on HIV/AIDS in an approach based on human rights, gender and respect for interculturality, while using appropriate language.

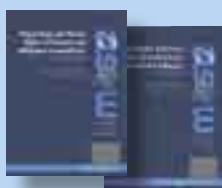
A total of 3 projects, selected by a jury composed of representatives from each of the partners, were awarded with prizes of US\$500, US\$300 and US\$200. The material produced by this competition will be used as a working tool for training and developing public awareness developed by ILO, with the support of UNESCO and UNAIDS. It will also be diffused nationally and across all partner institutions. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Rosa Cusipuma Arteaga, [rcusipuma@minedu.gob.pe](mailto:rcusipuma@minedu.gob.pe),  
tel.: +511 223 2284

© Jessie Reeder / Flickr



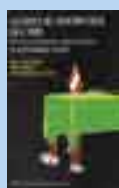
## FOR FURTHER READING



### *Illegal Drugs and Human Rights of Peasants and Indigenous Communities: The Case of Peru*

Published within the framework of UNESCO's MOST programme, this study explores not only the effects of the illegal drug industry on the communities of the Andean region, but also their reactions brought about by the latest developments in this industry. ¶

Carolina Navarrete-Frias and Francisco E. Thourni  
40pp., UNESCO Publishing, 2005  
SHS.2005/WS/36 (English) or  
SHS.2005/WS/29 (Spanish)  
To download this book:  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org>



### *The Bases of Local Government in Peru Territory, Autonomy and Representation in Rural Municipalities*

This book brings together studies on the territorial organization and the local political representation in Peru, along with a set of recommendations aimed at contributing to the construction of a more inclusive democracy. ¶

Javier Torre Seoane, Romeo Grompone and Rodrigo Barrenechea Carpio  
215pp., Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, (Estudios de la Sociedad Rural, 33), 2008  
W/14.04.02/E/33  
To purchase this book in Spanish:  
[www.iep.org.pe](http://www.iep.org.pe)



### *Internal Borders. Women's Identity, Difference and Protagonism*

This work brings together different studies on gender carried out, or promoted, within the framework of a degree in gender studies at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, and constitutes an important contribution to understanding the role played by Peruvian women as “agents for change” over the past fifteen years ¶

Maruja Barrig  
380 pp., IEP: Lecturas Contemporáneas 8, 2007.  
W/19.02.06/L/8  
To purchase this book in Spanish:  
[www.iep.org.pe](http://www.iep.org.pe)



### *Working Class Urban Habitat in Adobe, Cuzco, Peru*

Available in French and in Spanish, this study on the city of Cuzco presents the challenges of urban development in Peru while analyzing, in particular, the question of economic and urban concentration as well as the distribution of the forces of production. ¶

Wilfredo Carazas- Aedo  
48pp. UNESCO Publishing, 2001  
SHS.2000/WS/8  
To download this book:  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org>



© D.R.



**Jules Patenaude**

Public consultation coordinator for the City of Montreal, Jules Patenaude has been in charge of the efforts leading the adoption of the “Montreal Charter of Rights and Responsibilities” by the City Council. He is in charge of the activities related to the implementation of the Charter which came into effect on 1 January 2006. He is a graduate of the University of Montreal with degrees in sociology and urbanism.

# The Montreal Charter: A tool for inclusion

By Jules Patenaude

In force since 2006, the “Montreal Charter of Rights and Responsibilities” is the first of its kind in North America. The Charter is distinctive because it was developed at the request of and with the participation of its citizens.

Adopted by the city council following an extensive public survey, the Charter draws its legitimacy, in large part, from the support and participation of civil society during its creation. It was made for and by citizens of the city, which is defined as both a territory and living space in which values of human dignity, tolerance, peace, inclusion, and equality must be promoted among all citizens.

The Charter represents the sound commitment of the City of Montreal and its entire staff to continuously improve the provision of services for its inhabitants in a way that is efficient, respectful and non-discriminatory. In return, the citizens recognize their responsibility to ensure the respect of the rights and civic values on which the charter is based.

The Charter unites all of its citizens, that is to say, “any person living within the city limits of Montreal”. This inclusive definition specifies clearly that all inhabitants, regardless of whether they are long-term residents or newly-arrived, will enjoy the rights declared in the Montreal Charter.

These rights permeate the main sectors of municipal activity: democracy, economic and social life, cultural life, recreation, physical exercise and sports, environment and sustainable development, security and local services.

Some clauses relate specifically to cultural communities, that is, in matters regarding their representation in advisory and decision-making bodies of the city, equality, development, diversity of cultural practices and the renewal of the public services in Montreal, taking into account the diversity of the population.

Both inclusion and the promotion of

harmonious relations among communities and individuals from all backgrounds are among the founding principles enshrined in the Montreal Charter. These principles guide the actions of the City of Montreal. For example, according to the skills available, the city devotes its efforts to the improvement of the living environment that encourages integration and intercultural understanding. Montreal supports community initiatives related to cultural diversity. The partnership that it has forged with cultural communities forms a basis for the implementation of programmes and tools for the inclusion of both new arrivals to the city and cultural communities, gives support to the diversity of cultural expressions and community initiatives that respond to the goals of intercultural understanding and the fight against exclusion and actions that aim to improve neighbourhood relations in low-cost housing, etc.

The Montreal Charter of Rights and Responsibilities provides Montreal with an essential tool that promotes an inclusive city founded on the principles of an openness towards others, respect for human dignity, solidarity, transparency and democracy. ¶

[www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/chartedesdroits](http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/chartedesdroits)



© Corbis/Flickr

**CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS**



**Forum on migrations**

The debate on the inclusion of migrants in cities, launched in the previous issue by Professor Balbo, President of the UNESCO Chair in “Social and Spatial Inclusion of International Migrants” at the Università IUAV di Venezia (Italy), will be pursued in *SHSviews* with this article by Jules Patenaude. To participate in this forum: [migrants&cities@unesco.org](mailto:migrants&cities@unesco.org)



## Analyzing the challenges of a Declaration

First published in English, a book examining the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights through an article-by-article analysis of its 28 clauses has recently been published in French. In the pursuit of UNESCO's goal to promote understanding of the principles contained in this Declaration, adopted in 2005 by UNESCO Member States, this book serves as a safeguard against the improper use of scientific advances. ¶

*La Déclaration universelle sur la bioéthique et les droits de l'homme : Histoire, principes et application*

Edited by Henk ten Have and Michèle S. Jean  
404 pp., UNESCO Publishing, 2009  
26 €  
ISBN 978-92-3-204088-6

To order one of these publications, please contact  
**UNESCO Publishing**  
[publishing.promotion@unesco.org](mailto:publishing.promotion@unesco.org),  
fax: +33 1 45 68 57 39,  
<http://publishing.unesco.org>

## Human Rights: Who has signed what?

Published annually for more than ten years, the state of ratifications of universal and regional normative instruments relating to human rights should be available in both English and French by the end of July 2009.

This document, which will also be published in a bilingual Spanish/Basque version, chronicles the developments in the ratification process of these instruments. The number of countries having ratified increases significantly each year, even though the recognition of the universality of human rights by all States has not yet been achieved. ¶

*Human Rights. Major International Instruments Status as of 31 May 2009.*

Vladimir Volodine  
46 pp., UNESCO Paris, 2009

To order this booklet, please contact:  
**Vladimir Volodine**, [v.volodine@unesco.org](mailto:v.volodine@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 44

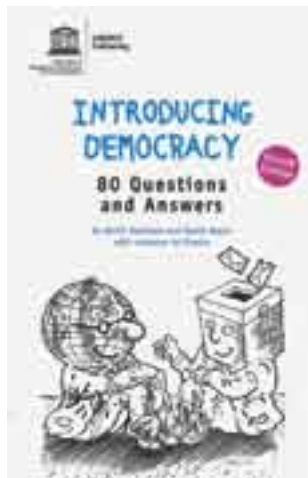
## From curse to blessing?

In this special issue of the *International Social Science Journal*, experts from several disciplines (political science, international relations, developmental economics, natural resources management ...) attempt to analyze a paradoxical phenomenon known as the "resource curse", and to find viable solutions based on better governance. Focussing on particular countries (Azerbaijan, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russia and Venezuela), the authors explain how the abundance of natural resources often goes hand in hand with endemic poverty, commonplace corruption, a lack of institutional control and opacity in the management of resources, when it is not synonymous with the word "war". Thus, despite the high price of raw materials on the world market, 60% of the world's poorest people live in resource-rich countries. The quest for transparency and the obligation for States to be accountable to their citizens may well, according to the authors, reverse this paradoxical phenomenon transforming this «curse» into a "blessing", in the interest of the people concerned. ¶

*From curse to blessing? Using natural resources to fuel sustainable development, ISSJ Monograph*  
157 pp., UNESCO/Wiley-Blackwell, 2009  
ISBN 978-1-405-19697-0  
24 € (English only)



# Democracy explained in 80 questions



**Already available in more than thirty languages, this book on democracy, illustrated by Plantu, has recently been published in a second revised edition in English that integrates the new challenges of democracy and human rights in modern societies today.**

What is democracy? What is the relation between democracy and individual rights? Is majority rule always democratic? How can democracy be maintained and improved? These are among the 80 questions on democracy that this book addresses, which has recently been published in a 2nd revised edition in English. Included are responses that take into account the new challenges facing modern democratic societies. Indeed how can we assess democracy in light of international terrorism and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, in which those, men, women and children affected are subject to exclusion and stigmatization? What can be said for the identity tensions that are reflected by fatal interethnic and interreligious conflicts or further still by the manner in which corruption and endemic poverty have become part of everyday life that equally hinder social and economic development?

All of these questions are addressed in this issue that features a clear and

thorough presentation of democratic theory and its practice, divided into six chapters: basic concepts and principles, free and fair elections, open and accountable government, individual rights and their defense, democratic or civil society and the future of democracy.

The new version emphasizes human rights which today, are recognized as the cornerstone of democracy itself. Hence, we insist on the importance of civil and political freedom, without which humankind would be deprived of not only the right to express themselves but also, and above all, of the fundamental aspect of social and economic rights without which every other right would be meaningless. Humorously illustrated by Plantu, the famed cartoonist of the French newspaper *Le Monde*, the book *Introducing Democracy - 80 Questions and Answers* is a valuable tool for all those who want to know more about democracy and human rights, whether it be students, activists, civil servants, or simply as interested citizens. Published for the first time in English in 1995, this important book has now been translated into over thirty languages extending its readership to various parts of the world. ¶

*Introducing Democracy – 80 Questions and Answers*  
Democracy and Power series  
David Beetham and Kevin Boyle,  
illustrated by Plantu  
UNESCO Publishing, 2009  
(2nd revised edition)  
15 €  
ISBN 978-92-3-104087-0

The 1st edition, published in 1995 is available in English, Arabic, Spanish, French and Russian.

To order any of these editions, please contact  
**UNESCO Publishing**  
[publishing.promotion@unesco.org](mailto:publishing.promotion@unesco.org),  
fax: +33 1 45 68 57 39,  
<http://publishing.unesco.org>



© Michel Ravaud / UNESCO

## A UNESCO Village at "Roland Garros for Youth"

Nicknamed "The Roland Garros for Youth", *L'Open des Jeunes Stade Français-BNP Paribas Tennis Cup*, which was held in France from 6-12 July 2009, is an international tennis competition for all of the world's best players under 14 years of age.

UNESCO and the *Stade Français* have been partners in the event since 2005, and each year this partnership results in the presence of a "UNESCO Village" throughout the duration of the competition.

Since the creation of this "Village", programme specialists from the Organization's Youth, Sport and Physical Education Section have increased activities with a view to raising youths' awareness of UNESCO values, by mixing sport and development.

This year, the campaign fell under the theme of "Sport and Attitude". Thus, in 2009, UNESCO invited the young players to participate in quizzes and games divided into 8 workshops, enabling them to gain knowledge, in a hands-on way, on subjects such as anti-doping, cultural heritage, human rights and sustainable development. ¶

For more information, please contact:  
Berenice Alcalde, [b.alcalde@unesco.org](mailto:b.alcalde@unesco.org),  
tel.: +33 1 45 68 45 46

## July

### 7 July

Meeting on the UNESCO Chair "Population, Migration and Development" of the University "La Sapienza", Rome. Paris, France. ([a.pecoud@unesco.org](mailto:a.pecoud@unesco.org))

### 7-8 July

International experts' meeting on "The Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation". Perugia, Italy. ([i.zoubenko@unesco.org](mailto:i.zoubenko@unesco.org))

### 9 July

Consultation Meeting on the UNESCO Draft Regional Strategy on Ethics of Energy Technologies, Bangkok, Thailand. ([d.macer@unesco.org](mailto:d.macer@unesco.org))

### 9 July

Symposium on "Mediterranean Union: Women Commit Themselves". Paris, France. ([m.goucha@unesco.org](mailto:m.goucha@unesco.org))

### 9-10 July

Meeting of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC). Paris, France. ([s.colombo@unesco.org](mailto:s.colombo@unesco.org))

### 11-12 July

2nd UNESCO Ethics Education Workshop. Dhaka, Bangladesh ([d.macer@unesco.org](mailto:d.macer@unesco.org))

### 13-19 July

World Youth Festival. Stuttgart, Germany. ([g.elkhoury@unesco.org](mailto:g.elkhoury@unesco.org))

### 16-17 July

International experts' meeting on "The Right to Enjoy the Benefits of Scientific Progress and its Applications (REBSP)". Paris, France. ([i.zoubenko@unesco.org](mailto:i.zoubenko@unesco.org))

## AUGUST

### 21-22 August

2nd Forum of Ministers and High-Ranking Officials in charge of Youth in Central America. San Jose, Costa Rica. ([d.coulomb@unesco.org](mailto:d.coulomb@unesco.org))

### 21-23 August

International symposium on "The Haitian Revolution and the Universality of Human Rights". Port-au-Prince, Haiti. ([a.drouet@unesco.org](mailto:a.drouet@unesco.org))

### 25 August

Expert Consultation Meeting on the project "Ethics of Energy Technologies in Asia and the Pacific". Bangkok, Thailand. ([d.macer@unesco.org](mailto:d.macer@unesco.org))

### 27-29 August

Latin American Forum of Ministers of Social Development. Quito, Ecuador. ([j.carranza@unesco.org](mailto:j.carranza@unesco.org))

### 31 August-2 September

Regional meeting on "Best practices in youth policies and Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean". Colima, Mexico. ([g.elkhoury@unesco.org](mailto:g.elkhoury@unesco.org))

## SEPTEMBER

High-level Meeting on the Teaching of Philosophy in Africa. Bamako, Mali. ([m.goucha@unesco.org](mailto:m.goucha@unesco.org))

### 1-4 September

2nd Forum of Ministers of Social Development from East Africa. Bujumbura, Burundi ([w.iwamoto@unesco.org](mailto:w.iwamoto@unesco.org))

### 9-11 September

Vanguardia Latina Forum. Los Angeles, USA. ([g.elkhoury@unesco.org](mailto:g.elkhoury@unesco.org))

### 19-20 September

Meeting of Ministers of Sport from the Pacific on Anti-Doping. Rarotonga, Cook Islands. ([b.colin@unesco.org](mailto:b.colin@unesco.org))

### 23-26 September

8th Brazilian Congress on Bioethics on the theme "Bioethics, Human Rights and Responsibilities in a Globalized World". Buzios, Brazil. ([b.colin@unesco.org](mailto:b.colin@unesco.org))

### 24-25 September

Conference on the Regional Agreement of Community of Independent States (CIS) countries, Russian Federation ([a.ampar@unesco.org](mailto:a.ampar@unesco.org))

### 24-26 September

Habitat Summit 2009. New Delhi, India ([m.faetanini@unesco.org](mailto:m.faetanini@unesco.org))

### 28-30 September

9th session of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme. Paris, France.

## OCTOBER

### 1-3 October

6th UNESCO World Youth Forum. Paris, France. ([g.elkhoury@unesco.org](mailto:g.elkhoury@unesco.org))

### 5 October

Meeting of the Working Group of the International Coalition of Cities against Racism. Nuremberg, Germany. ([s.lazarev@unesco.org](mailto:s.lazarev@unesco.org))

### 26-28 October

2nd Session of the Conference of States Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport. Paris, France. ([p.marriott-lloyd@unesco.org](mailto:p.marriott-lloyd@unesco.org))

### 26-30 October

National consultation and training on poverty as a human rights issue. Côte d'Ivoire. ([c.tekaya@unesco.org](mailto:c.tekaya@unesco.org))

### 31 October-3 November

Conference on "The Empowerment of Civil Society in Urban Policies. For Whom? For Which Projects?". Porquerolles, France ([b.colin@unesco.org](mailto:b.colin@unesco.org))

## LET'S KEEP IN TOUCH!



Stay up-to-date with news on publications and activities of UNESCO's Social and Human Sciences Sector by subscribing to *SHS e-News*, the monthly electronic newsletter, and to *SHSviews*, the quarterly magazine. All details at:

[www.unesco.org/shs](http://www.unesco.org/shs)